

# Leeds Branch Newsletter

Issue 4 August 2021



## Welcome

I hope that you are all well and enjoying being back into ringing again after sixteen months of no ringing or very restricted ringing.

At St. Anne's Cathedral we have kept together as a team using "Ringing Room" as the centre of our social interaction, with tea, coffee and "stronger" substances keeping the "wheels" oiled. Two of our less experienced ringers were able to ring Bob Minor on the treble by the time we came back to the tower. Hopefully in the course of time they will be able to do it on tower bells.

We are having our first Branch Meeting since "lockdown" next Saturday (14<sup>th</sup> August) at Birstwith, a beautiful Church in the North Yorkshire countryside. They are a ground floor ring of eight bells with an outside door (which opens) behind the Tenor. If you haven't been to a Meeting before or for a long time, these are the bells to start on - musical and easy to ring. Paul (Ringing Master) will cater for all standards of ringing.

Do come and join us, for what will be a really interesting and enjoyable time.

Best wishes

Barrie - Branch Chairman

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If you have articles or feedback for the newsletter, please email - [leedsbr.editor@gmail.com](mailto:leedsbr.editor@gmail.com)

## Latest ringing guidelines

Central Council has issued new ringing guidelines for 19<sup>th</sup> July onwards:-

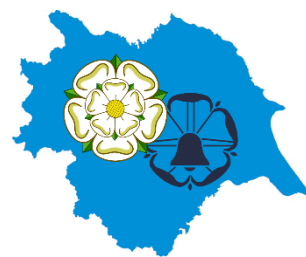
It is recommended that you wear a facemask if you are ringing with people who are unvaccinated or have impaired immunity, or you are teaching face to face. Apart from that it is up to your band to decide what you are comfortable with. The guidelines can be found in full [here](#).

## Your Leeds Branch Committee

**Chairman** - Barrie Dove (Leeds Cathedral)  
**Secretary** - Janine Jones (Leeds Cathedral)  
**Treasurer** - Miles Lawson (Birstall)  
**Membership Secretary** - Vacant  
**Education Committee Rep** - Cate Ovington (Unattached)

**Ringing Master** - Paul Brook (Leeds Minster)  
**Assist. Ringer Master** - Alan Futers (Far Headingley)  
**Webmaster** - Wendy Bloom (Leeds Minster)  
**Committee Member** - Bill Todd (Kirk Deighton)

## News from the Branch



**Yorkshire Day** - Nine towers in the Leeds Branch opened to visitors on Yorkshire Day and Bramley joined in by ringing again for the first time since the Covid restrictions began. Everyone so far has reported that they had a good number of visitors – let's hope that that translates into some new ringing recruits.



**eBells** - The branch has bought a pair of eBells that we will be able to loan out to any branch members who wish to borrow them. If you'd like to see what they are and have a go with them, they will be at Birstwith on August 14<sup>th</sup> at our first 'post-restriction branch' meeting.

### Sad news...

Philip Clark from Sherburn in Elmet died at the beginning of May. Philip served on the branch committee for many years and was Leeds Branch Chairman between 1989 and 1991. He was also the 'question master' when the Leeds branch arranged an inter-branch quiz for the Association in 1990, and was an excellent wicket-keeper when the Leeds branch played York at cricket.

### Safeguarding

In April this year the Church of England made some changes to its syllabus for safeguarding training. If you have already done the C0, C1 and C2 courses then you don't need to do the new courses until you are due to refresh your training.

All ringers should undertake the online **Basic Awareness** which takes about 75 minutes. You are advised to print a copy of your Completion Certificate as you could be asked to produce this in the future.

Tower Captains, Deputy Tower Captains and Significant Youth Trainers should then complete the **Foundations** online training which takes about 90 minutes.

This will be followed up by a classroom module designed specifically for ringing which will be held in the Leeds Branch later this year.

**Basic Awareness** and **Foundations** are both available on the C of E Safeguarding Training Portal at:

<https://safeguardingtraining.cofeportal.org>

If you are a Tower Captain, a Deputy or are involved in training young ringers and you haven't completed the old C2 module, please register for the branch classroom training.

### Branch meeting at Birstwith

**Saturday 14th August, 10am – 12noon**

For our return to face to face ringing as a branch we are visiting Birstwith – a ground floor ring with eight lovely bells and plenty of ventilation (including a large door that opens to outside). There is also a church car park and toilets.

We will also have a dumbbell linked up to a computer, so you will be able to practice ringing methods on it as well as just ringing it, and our new eBells will have their first trip out, so there will be plenty to keep you entertained whilst you are not ringing.

We are meeting at 10am for drinks (and maybe some nibbles!) with ringing starting at 10.30am and continuing until 12 noon.

Facemasks are recommended; all the committee will be wearing one and we hope that you will too.

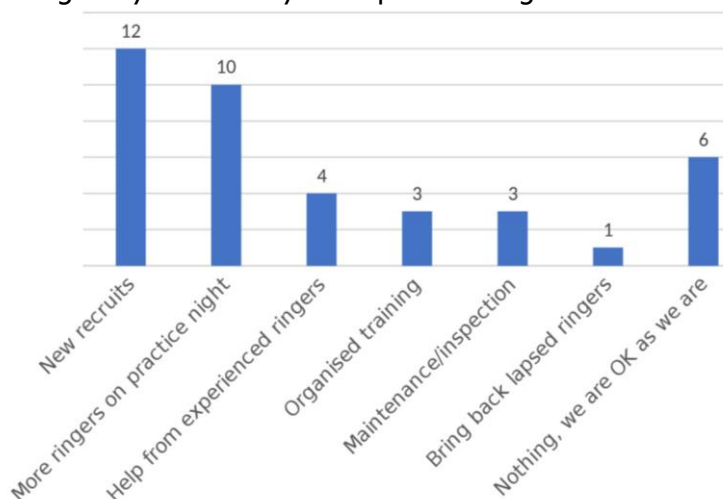
There will be plenty of room to spread out, at the back of the church, in the church hall and outside if the weather is good.

Afterwards some of us will be going for a pub lunch. We need to book this by Monday 9<sup>th</sup> August so please let the secretary know asap if you would like to join us.

## From the Branch Questionnaire

In March, a questionnaire was sent out to towers who had an active band before the pandemic struck to see what help they thought they would need to get ringing again. Here are the responses to the first few questions:-

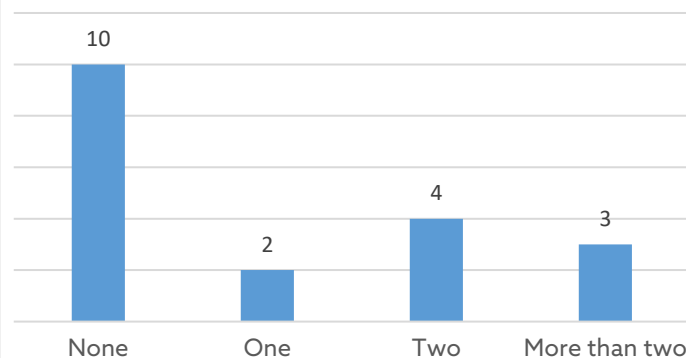
Once ringing restarts, what help will your tower need to ensure that your band is able to ring regularly on Sundays and practice nights?



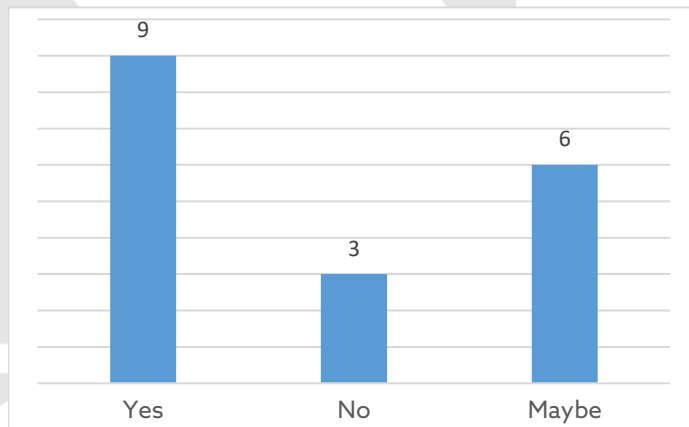
What other things would be helpful to your tower?



Based on your best guess, and assuming that regular visitors pre-Covid continue to ring with you, how many extra ringers do you think you would need on average on practice night so that you can keep practising?



Are there any ringers at your tower who would be prepared to go to another tower to boost numbers at their practice night (in addition to any towers that they already visit on a regular basis)?



## Update

All towers who asked for a **maintenance inspection** to check their bells over before they returned to ring have been contacted and, now that the restrictions have been relaxed, the first inspections have taken place.

Two towers asked for assistance with **Risk Assessments** for their tower and both have received some help.

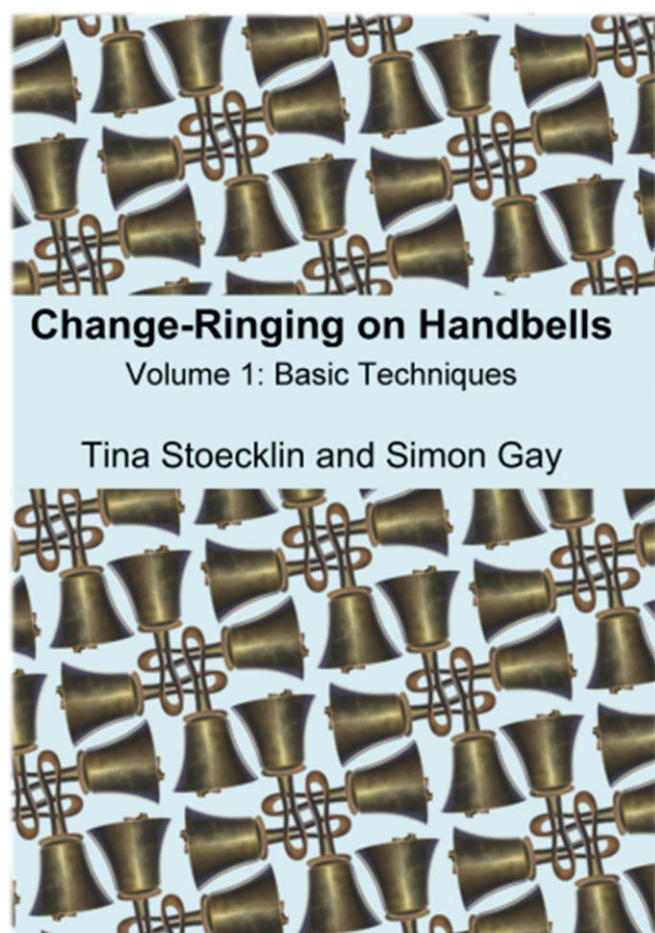
We contacted the towers who asked for **extra ringers** again to find out what help they need and when. Almost all of them have said that they want to have time to settle down again after the restrictions are relaxed before they will be ready for visiting helpers.

The branch is planning to have a bespoke **safeguarding training** session for tower captains, deputy tower captains and 'significant youth trainers' later this year. This is intended to be a face-to-face classroom session, however, we would like to hear if you would rather receive the training in an online meeting.



## Change-Ringing on Handbells

by Tina Stoecklin and Simon Gay



CONTINUING: PLAIN BOB 81

coursing

2-3 position

opposites

2-3 position

coursing

Figure 5.10: The five leads of Plain Bob Minor for 1-2.

- The first lead is plain hunting in the coursing position, as far as the treble's first blow at lead, when the 2 is in 3rd place. As the treble leads, a bell makes 2nds, and this causes dodging in the other positions. So the 2 dodges back into 4th place at the lead end; this is the 3-4 down dodge. It's the same as in the first lead of Plain Bob Minimus, except that it's based on six-bell hunting.
- Plain hunting continues, with the trebles in the 2-3 position. Compare the diagram with Figure 4.14 in Chapter 4, and you will see why we chose that way of practising the 2-3 position.
- The next time the treble leads, the 2 strikes in 5th place. As the treble leads, the 2 dodges back into 6th place; this is the 5-6 down dodge. The trebles are now in the opposites position, so they hunt in opposite directions, crossing in 3-4 as they do so.
- Next time the treble leads, the 2 is in 6th place, and at the lead end it does the 5-6 up dodge, dodging back into 5th place. The bells are now in 1st and 5th place, which is part of the 2-3 position, so the next lead is plain hunting in that position.
- At the next lead end, the 2 dodges 3-4 up, putting the trebles back into the coursing position. This is again the same as in Plain Bob Minimus. The fifth and last lead is coursing, but it's

**Trebles or tenors?**

Which pair should a learner ring for Plain Bob Minor? The advantage of the trebles is that it's easy to spot the lead end. The advantage of the tenors is that you spend more time in the coursing position. Different bands have different preferences. If you are a whole band learning together, you can experiment to discover each person's preferred pair.

Sample page from the Plain Bob chapter.

This book has helped me because, although I have never rung a real handbell, using this book with two eBells has given me all the information I need to ring two actual handbells.

The book is a step by step guide on how to ring handbells in change ringing. It explains in great depth how to ring handbells, from how to hold a handbell to how to ring complicated methods on greater numbers.

The book starts off with an explanation of how handbells are a part of change ringing and how it can help in the tower later on, and begins with a first step of ringing plain hunt, ringing in both hands. It then advances step by step onto more difficult methods with tips and tricks that will help you ring the method - tips that can apply to all sorts of methods. There are also diagrams to represent what it is talking about and you can also see how your bells are moving in relation to each other and how that correlates to the other bells. It will also show you the coursing and opposites leads for those bells in that method.

The book has been helpful to me by explaining thoroughly how to ring the method that I was learning on two handbells. It has helped me to ring two bells for plain bob doubles and to ring different touches that I have been able to do on Abel. It also gives some compositions that are easy to call from two handbells and others if you want to get used to making the bob, running in or running out on two handbells.

I would like to recommend this book to people who are trying to learn how to ring handbells and are trying to expand their knowledge about handbells.

Reviewed by Alex Johnson, Leeds Minster

This book usually costs £20 but we are currently subsidising the cost from branch funds and you can buy it for £15 through the branch.

## Meet the Committee

We asked the committee if there was anything that they wish they'd been taught when they were learning to ring?

**Alan** - To learn methods using the position of the treble as a guide to what you should be doing. Therefore, if you go wrong, you can work out where you should be based on where the treble is, or, better still, use the treble's position to prompt you where you should be before you go wrong, so for example, in Bob Doubles, if you are going out to the back having just led, and pass the treble as you go from 2<sup>nd</sup> place into 3<sup>rd</sup> place, you know the treble is about to lead, therefore, you need to dodge 3/4 up as you go to the back.

**Barrie** - My bell handling technique wasn't very good when I first learned. I took so long to learn that I think my father was so relieved when I could finally ring that he gave up trying to iron out my faults. Because of my height and extra leverage I got away with it but I could have rung heavier bells much more easily if I had got it right from the very beginning.

**Bill** - I wish I had been told that, in Grandsire, two bells (the treble and one other) are plain hunting at all times, which changes the dynamic. When the penny dropped (five years in) I was off and running.

**Cate** - I wish I knew about coursing bells earlier (I only worked it out after ringing a number of peals). (Bells course, or follow, each other through a method in a set order which doesn't change unless a bell is affected by a call. So, for example, in many methods you will notice that you always take the same bell off lead, and another bell is always the one that takes you off the lead. You meet the same bells at the back. Knowing this can be very useful in putting yourself right if you're not quite sure where you are.)

**Janine** - I wish I'd been taught ropesight. I learned at a tower where the whole band was taught from scratch. One evening we had two visitors to our practice. So that they could ring a method I was told the numbers so that I could ring the treble to Grandsire Doubles, and after that I assumed that was the way you did it. I rang several quarters by learning the pattern of numbers and I'd been ringing six or seven years before I realised that other people didn't do it that way too.

**Miles** - As a teenager, I became fairly proficient at ringing surprise minor and major methods, but in the early 1970s, there was no internet and I was self-taught. But there were always things when learning a method where hints and tips would have been useful, eg. when 7th place bell in Yorkshire Surprise Major, after doing the first set of 3/4 places you go down to the front but is it a lead and dodge or a dodge and lead before going out to the next 3/4 places. Is there a hint or tip to help remember which it is?

In the early days I bodged it and looked very closely at the person I was doing the work with. Sometimes I was lucky and sometimes not - not a good practice. So if our experts could put a booklet together method by method with the way they remember these sort of things it would be very helpful for upcoming Surprise ringers.

**Wendy** - I wish I'd been taught that it was OK to make mistakes when learning, whatever level you're at. Learning how to put yourself right again after a slip is an essential skill, as well as learning to stick to your own line when others around you are straying!

If you have a question for the committee, send it to [leedsbr.editor@gmail.com](mailto:leedsbr.editor@gmail.com)

## Missing minute book

The Leeds Branch minute book for the period from the beginning of 1982 to May 1993 is missing. If anyone knows its whereabouts, please let us know.

Minutes back then were always written out by hand and read out at the start of the next meeting, so it is unlikely that anyone will have any written records of the proceedings, but we would be pleased to hear from you if you have.

We are also missing records of meetings between 2001 and 2013. If you have any information from this period, please let us know.

Our records begin with the very first meeting on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1970 when the name 'Leeds and District Branch of the Yorkshire Association' was proposed and agreed upon as the name for our branch. It would be good if we could fill the gaps.



## Getting to Know – Alex Johnson from Leeds Minster

This time we are featuring Alex Johnson. Both Alex's parents, Ben and Felicity Johnson, are ringers, so he has been in ringing rooms all his life.



Alex with the Leeds Branch call change trophy.

**Q - How did you get involved in ringing? Who taught you, and where?**

My dad originally taught me to handle a bell at Hemsworth before I started ringing at Leeds Minster.

**Q - Which tower(s) do you ring at now?**

I still ring at St Helens in Hemsworth as well as Leeds Minster. I rang my first quarter in Hemsworth with friends from both bands, called by my dad.

**Q - What do you particularly enjoy about ringing?**

I like meeting new people and getting to try new towers and experiencing different types of bells.

**Q - What is your proudest achievement so far and why?**

I was very proud to be involved in the half-muffled ringing at LM for the 75 anniversary of WW1.

I also was in the winning team the very first time I rang in a striking competition! My dad entered me in a scratch call-change band in the 2018 Leeds Branch competition without telling me.

I also took part in the first ever dumbbell quarter peal of Plain Bob Doubles using Ringing Room in February this year. There were no technical difficulties despite one of the ringers being thousands of miles away in Illinois. We are now trying to complete a quarter of Cambridge Surprise Minor on dumbbells, something I've not yet rung in a tower.

**Q - Which peal of bells have you particularly enjoyed ringing and why?**

I have enjoyed Leeds Minster the most because of the challenge of controlling the bells, especially on 12.

**Q - Have you found any ringing-based activities helpful during this interim?**

I have found several activities helpful because it is a way of interacting with people who I haven't seen for a long time. It has also helped me because I have had to isolate multiple times during COVID and therefore have found it helpful to see someone.

In isolation I have been ringing lots of virtual quarters and I've progressed to ring Kent TB Minor and a quarter of Little Bob Royal using eBells.

**Q - What is your next goal when ringing starts again?**

My next goal when ringing resumes again would be to try and build up the stamina I once had because it has been a long break. I also want to improve on my ringing as a whole and have a go with ordinary handbells with real people for the first time!



Alex ringing the dumbbell.

Alex was interviewed by Wendy



## From the Archives

In 1989 there was a request from Wilf Moreton, the President of the YACR, for branches to hold fund raising events for the BRF. The branches responded with a wide range of activities including sponsored quarter peal days, Ceilidhs, tower open days and by selling specially designed mugs, to name but a few. The Leeds Branch's ideas included an open day of Leeds towers, which raised £160, and a cricket match against the York Branch, which raised £38.03.

Branches continued with their fund raising in 1990 with Leeds playing another cricket match against York branch, and organising an inter-branch quiz, held at Sherburn in Elmet, with Philip Clark (Leeds Branch chairman) as quizmaster.

The rules for the cricket matches were that each team was to consist of six men and five women who were branch members. Each side could play 20 overs and no one was allowed to bowl more than 4 overs (so at least five people had to bowl). In addition, once a player had scored 25 runs they had to retire, although they were allowed to come back in once everyone else was out.

The first cricket match in 1989 was held at Cawood and was won easily by York branch. The Leeds branch team had had one or two practices beforehand but were no match for York.

A return match was arranged in 1990 and this time Leeds were determined not to be beaten. A series of practices was held on weekday evenings through the summer, frequently carrying on until it was almost dark.



The 1990 team



The 2<sup>nd</sup> match was played at Dringhouses in York, next to the railway line, and was won comfortably by Leeds.

With the score even at one win each, there had to be a decider! This match was played the following year at Far Headingley. Again, Leeds practised beforehand, but this time the two sides were more evenly matched.



York batted first, and had at least one very capable player standing on the side-lines after scoring 25 runs and hoping to come back in again. Calls were heard that the lady batting should knock off the bails so that she was out. She did. This was deemed unfair by Leeds and the umpires had to decide. Luckily for Leeds they decided that it didn't count, and Leeds went on to win the match, by one run!



Victorious in 1991

## News from the Association

Well you've probably already heard, the main news from the Association AGM in May was that the proposal that subs would be waived next year for anyone who had paid their subs this year was defeated by a narrow margin, so subs are payable now, if you haven't already, and will be due again next January.

Also at the AGM:-

David Spaul was re-elected as Association Treasurer and Elva Ainsworth was elected as a Central Council Representative.

There were no changes to the budget proposals (so subs and grants remain the same).

Future events (Covid restrictions permitting) were announced, including:-

A practice on twelve bells for those not used to ringing on twelve – at Escrick on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2021 in the afternoon.

The Snowdon Lunch in York on 16<sup>th</sup> October

The next Association General meeting on 18<sup>th</sup> September for which it is hoped that we will be able to meet in person. The meeting is in the York Branch, and ringing arrangements will include a striking competition. Watch this space!

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### Did you know?

- That the first YACR annual report recorded the first year of the Association's formation in 1875. The most recent report, for 2020, is the 145<sup>th</sup> one.
- Several people have collections consisting of every single report, and early editions, from the 1960's and earlier, are highly sought after.
- The peal fees collected every year more than pay for the extra number of pages required to include them and the compositions, in the report.
- That the longest reports were in 2015 and 2016 and consisted of 212 pages each.
- That from the 2018 report onward, YACR members have only received a printed report if they have positively opted in to do so. The proportion of members receiving a personal copy in each tower varies hugely from as low as one in eight to many towers where everyone has asked for one.
- There are many ringing households with more than one YACR member who has opted to receive a report each year. At least five households receive four reports – now that's what I call keen!
- Full details of every peal rung for the YACR have been printed in an annual report along with the compositions for all peals on more than six bells. Are there any other territorial associations that can say that?

## Future Events - 2021

### Leeds Branch

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> August 10.00am – 12 noon  
Birstwith – face to face ringing practice (see p2)

Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> September – ringing practice to be arranged

### Association

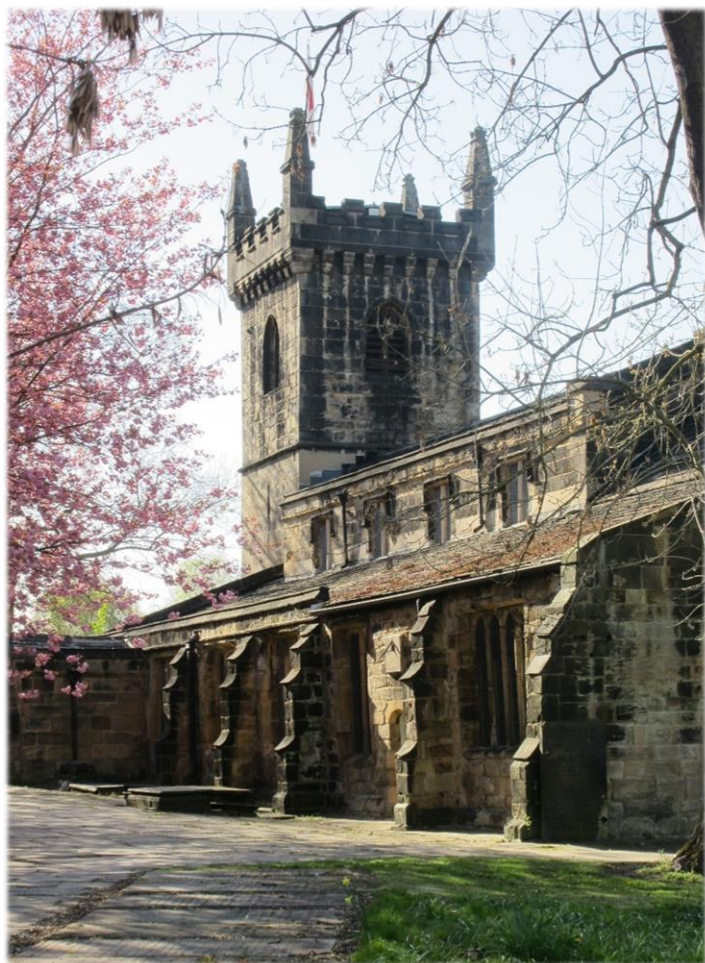
Saturday 18<sup>th</sup> September – General meeting and striking competition in the York branch.

Saturday 25<sup>th</sup> September (pm) – Basic twelve bell practice at Escrick (see above)

Saturday 16<sup>th</sup> October – Snowdon Lunch (tbc.)



## Focus on: All Saints, Batley



All Saints Batley

The oldest building remaining in Batley today is All Saints Church, which was built in 1485 and incorporates part of an earlier C13 church. The remains of the earlier church are mainly inside, but three sections of medieval grave slabs have also been built into the external walls of the church – one of them being above your head on the right as you go from outside into the ringing room.

Despite Batley having existed at the time of the Domesday Book little is known about its early history. Inside the church is a tomb with alabaster effigies of a knight and his lady, probably Sir William Mirfield, a local landowner who died in 1508 and his wife Lady Anne, and outside the church is a legless effigy, believed to date from the twelve or thirteenth century, but again, about which nothing is known.

In the 1700s Batley consisted of a number of small settlements strung out along the valley bottom and on the surrounding slopes. Surface outcrops of coal may have contributed to its early development but it was not until the industrial revolution reached Batley in 1796, with the arrival of the first water powered mills, that the population really began to grow.

In about 1812 Benjamin Law at Howley Mill in Batley discovered how to break up soft woven fabrics and blend them with fresh wool so that they could be recycled into blankets, carpets and uniforms. Being cheaper than fresh wool fabric, this recycled fabric, which became known as shoddy, was in great demand with the growing working class and across the British Empire. By 1861 there were at least 30 shoddy mills in Batley and the population grew from 2,500 in 1800 to 20,800 in 1871, along with Batley's prosperity. Most of the prominent buildings in Batley today were built during this time. Batley became 'Queen of the West Riding shoddy towns' and the owners of the shoddy mills were known as 'shoddy barons'.

Today, All Saints Batley has eight bells with the tenor weighing 10-1-14 cwt. The back six were cast in 1851 by Charles & George Mears and replaced an earlier ring of three. The six bells were augmented with the addition of two new trebles in 1922, cast by John Taylor & Co. Only two peals were rung before the bells were augmented but another 78 peals have been rung since.

Batley is at the centre of the area known as the Heavy Woollen District, named after the heavyweight cloth produced in the area. There used to be a 'Heavy Woollen District striking competition' however, this competition no longer exists and these days the trophy is used for the winners of the YACR inter-branch striking competition.

Batley is where Foxes biscuits began, baking brandy snaps, in 1853. Batley is also known as the birthplace of Robert G Edwards, who received a Nobel Prize in 2010 for the development of in vitro fertilization.

Next month, we'll be looking at St. Michael & All Angels, Beckwithshaw

## Batley Stat Pack

**Number of bells** – 8

**Founder(s)** – 1 & 2: 1922 John Taylor & Co of Loughborough  
– 3 – 8: 1851 Charles & George Mears

**Total Weight of bells** – 43 cwt approx

**Total Peals** – 80

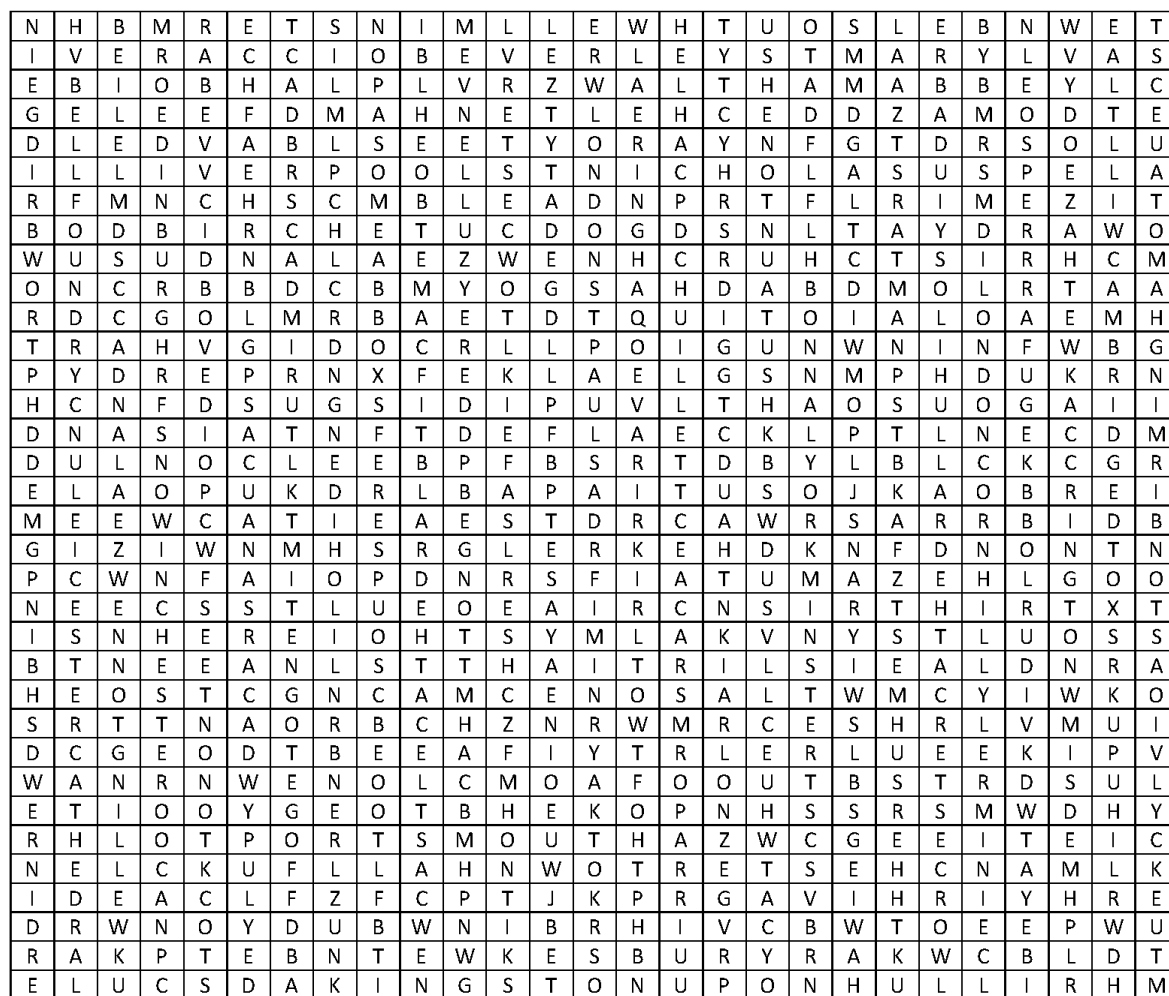
**Practice Night** – Friday, 8pm

**Sunday Service** – 10:30am

**Steps to Ringing Chamber** – Ground Floor

## Puzzle Page

## Word Search – Complete Taylor Twelves



Accrington  
Alderney  
Aston Birmingham  
Bedford  
Bellfoundry  
Beverley St Mary  
Bolton  
Bradford  
Buckfast Abbey  
Cambridge  
Carlisle  
Cheltenham  
Chester  
Christchurch New  
Zealand  
Douglas  
Dublin St Patrick  
Edinburgh  
Evesham  
Ipswich  
Kidderminster  
Kingston upon Hull  
Leeds Minster  
Leicester Cathedral  
Leicester St Margaret  
Lincoln  
Liverpool St Nicholas  
London Cornhill  
London Shoreditch  
London St Pauls

Luton  
Macclesfield  
Manchester Town Hall  
Newcastle Cathedral  
Oldham  
Portsmouth

Shrewsbury  
Solihull  
South Petherton  
Southwell Minster  
Stockton On Tees  
Taunton

Tewkesbury  
Towcester  
Trowbridge  
Truro  
Wakefield  
Walsall

Waltham Abbey  
Wellington New Zealand  
Winchester  
Worcester Cathedral  
York Minster

## Where's that tower.....?



**Clue:** This ring of 8 is the only ring of 8 cast by this founder in our branch.

## Name the Towers

There are 9 towers in the Leeds Branch area whose name ends in 'ley'. Can you name them? The number of ringing bells at each tower and the weight of each tenor is given below.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1) 8 bells – 20 cwt | 6) 8 bells – 10 cwt |
| 2) 8 bells – 20 cwt | 7) 8 bells – 7 cwt  |
| 3) 8 bells – 18 cwt | 8) 4 bells – 7 cwt  |
| 4) 8 bells – 15 cwt | 9) 6 bells – 5 cwt  |
| 5) 8 bells – 12 cwt |                     |







## Bellringing – Listening Skills Part 3

For the last in this mini-series, what did you think of the ringing at [Westbury on Trym](#) in Bristol? How did it compare to the ringing at [Haynes](#)?

My ringing ears picked up 124 worth of fault points, and unfortunately, there weren't many clean rows, and some heavy clashing of clappers in parts, so it never fully settled but, as highlighted, there might be some mitigating factors as to why this may be.

Looking at this [video](#) filmed in the same ringing chamber but for a different piece of ringing, we can clearly see that the draught on the 5<sup>th</sup> is particularly low due to a clock case, and the tenor's rope also falls close to the clock case too, both of which could influence how that particular bell goes (as we as a branch might find at some Leeds branch towers where the clock case is close to, or engulfs, the rope of a bell in a tower) although in this ringing chamber video, both ringers in this example don't seem to be affected by this.

Also, it could be assumed that the Haynes ringing was a test piece for a striking competition, as East Socon (where the ringers come from in that piece) is pretty close to Haynes, so likely the towers are same branch, while the Westbury video says that it was taken during a practice night, and as such there could have been someone ringing who was learning the method, and in learning a method we all make mistakes for any variety of reasons, all of which are no bad thing, just practice, which are what practice nights are for. So any of the clashes could have simply been method mistakes, and the unevenness down to nervousness at the method, which is fine. This piece wasn't a test piece, just band development.

So, hopefully, from these two pieces of ringing you have been able to enjoy listening to 'normal' bell ringing as we start to actually get back to normal bell ringing again. I, for one, rang for a wedding at Far Headingley recently, which was my first ringing on more than 3 bells since March 2020, for which I was pleased to enjoy a well-struck touch of Grandsire Doubles on the back 6, showing that the skills haven't disappeared. So, I hope that you have enjoyed listening to these pieces of ringing, and perhaps have been able to develop your listening skills and get back into the rhythm of ringing without having a rope to hand, and maybe even felt able to judge them for yourself.

So, to wrap this up, I've selected a variety of short touches for you to listen to. All feature different numbers of bells and again all are not filmed in the ringing chamber. Pick one you feel comfortable listening to or curious about. If you're learning the method, try and follow a bell through the method. If you want to judge, mark the cleanness of each row to score each of them, or just sit back and listen to some of the best ringing available.

### Clip 1 – Bob Minor – [Maidstone](#)

This is well-stuck on a heavy 6 (32 cwt tenor). If you wish to judge this, as there has been some editing to cut down the quarter peal this is taken from, it is best to pick it up 54 seconds in, when they run through rounds at the end of an extent, and finish at 5:46, which has a lead end of 1 3 2 4 5 6 (just before they fade out).

### Clip 2 – Grandsire Triples – [Dursley](#)

A classic Taylor 8 here, which builds on nicely to the Hayes and Westbury videos as the tenor is covering. The 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> are bit shouty on one stoke each due to the camera placement, but enjoyable nonetheless.

### Clip 3 – Cambridge Major – [Hawkesbury](#)

This is an interesting one, as this is a test ring of a new ring of 8 bells, so these 8 ringers will be some of the first to ever try these 8 bells as a ring. How well do they ring this unknown new ring?

### Clip 4 – Stedman Cinques: [Exeter](#)

This is some great ringing on the 2<sup>nd</sup> heaviest ring of 12. This is the Exeter band ringing the winning test piece of the 2019 12 bell final. It's a longer recording due to the number of bells, and the tenor is covering if that helps you notice the end of the row, but definitely a sit back and enjoy.

### Clip 5 – Spliced Surprise Maximus: [Cambridge](#)

Another 12 bell final piece, this time, Birmingham winning in Cambridge in 2018. The tenor is involved this time, so a step up from the Stedman above.

### Clip 6 – Joker Clip: [Old Cree](#)

Included as something a little bit different, and demonstrates why rope maintenance is so important!