

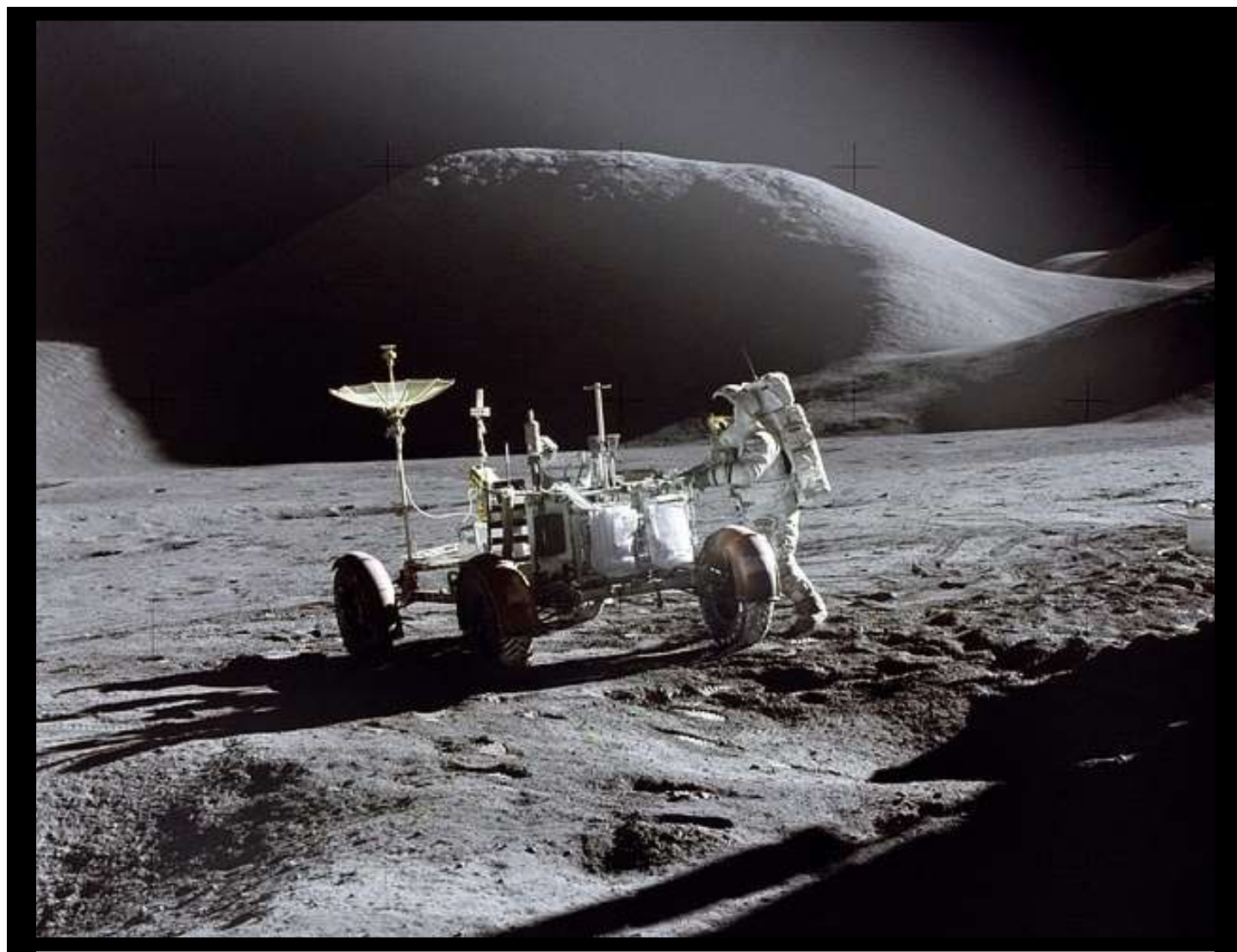
C.D.A.R.S.

November 2025

CHESHAM & DISTRICT AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

The New Ofcom Licensing Framework - Phases 2 & 3

We meet the 2nd Wednesday each month at The Golden Eagle Pub in Ashley Green and every 4th Wednesday each month at the Ashley Green Memorial Hall, Ashley Green, HP5 3PP



Feature

**Communications
Development for the
Apollo Missions**

Regulars

***Dates For Your Diary
*Radio Rally Dates
*Contest Results**

**Want to write something for the newsletter?
Then you can contact me on
cdarsnews@gmail.com**

**Can't find that elusive part or have anything for sale?
Why not drop me an email and put it in
'For sale and wanted'.**

Learn About.....

What are you interested in? Here are a few useful links:



FISTS CW Club

Promoting Morse Code for 36 years 1987-2023

<https://fists.co.uk>

VK3TBS

Learn About VARAC

<https://vk3tbs.home.blog/2024/03/06/vara-varac/>

Essex Ham

FT-8 Basics

<https://www.essexham.co.uk/ft8-basics-explained>

Essex Ham

What is PSK31? The Basics.

<https://www.essexham.co.uk/psk31-the-basics>

Welcome to LCWO.net

Learn Morse Code (CW) Online!

<https://lcwo.net/>

Electronic Notes

What is RTTY? The Basics.

https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/ham_radio/digimode/s/what-is-rtty-radio-teletype.php

Meshtastic and MeshCore

Information and Downloads to build your own LoRa Node or Repeater

<https://meshtastic.org/>
<https://meshcore.co.uk/>



Morse Code by Ray Burlingame-Goff (SK - 29th July 2021)

<http://www.g4fon.net/>

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Chairman	- Dave Keston (G8FMC)	Secretary	- Malcolm Appleby (G3ZNU)	Treasurer	- Matt Whitchurch (M1DTG)
	- Guy Plunkett (M0GUY)		- John Hall (G0ODQ)		- Peter Holliday (2E0PTH)
	- Roger Fellows (2E0TGU)				

All the above are members of the committee and can be contacted on cdars-committee@googlegroups.com

Newsletter Editor - Roger Fellows (2E0TGU) newsletter submissions to: cdarsnews@gmail.com

Welcome

Welcome once again to the latest CDARS newsletter. Another month has flown by. It doesn't seem five minutes ago that I was sending the October newsletter. However, as quickly as October seems to have rushed by there has been a lot going on in the amateur radio world. Most notably is the announcement from OFCOM regarding phases 2 and 3 of the licensing updates. For anyone who is unsure of what this entails Malcolm G3ZNU has put together a summary of what the update means.

Some members visited the RSGB Convention at Milton Keynes and came back with some ideas for improving club member communication amongst others. You may have well noticed a couple of changes already but it will be covered more fully in the December newsletter.

In this newsletter there is the final part of the Apollo Missions communications systems and as usual all the contest updates from Dave G8FMC. Also Malcolm G3ZNU covers the RSGB Convention including our trophy presentation.

Until next month.

Roger 2E0TGU/M8TGU



**Roger
2E0TGU/M8TGU**

Chairmans Ramble

The RSGB Convention has now been & gone! Malcolm G3ZNU, Charlie G0SKA, myself & John G4CZB attended both days, with Guy M0GUY on Saturday & John G0ODQ on Sunday.

We got presented with the 2024 VHF Championship Trophy & Certificate on the Sunday, with official photo taken. (I guess we get to see that eventually?) I think Malcolm has a bit of a review elsewhere in this News Letter? For me the most satisfying thing was the opportunity to 'press the flesh' & chat with the regular 'Contesting friends' who we never normally get to meet in person. A few days after the event I sat down & tried to recall who I had met up with. Given my dire memory for names & call-signs (stupid hobby for someone with a memory like mine?!) I was surprised to have 30 on my list! I can thus judge that I probably spoke to at least say 35?



Dave G8FMC

Another interesting happening for me was to meet up with Giles G0NXA on Saturday. Giles called me a few weeks before, when I was 'running' (calling "CQ Contest") in, I think, the 144MHz Trophy. After giving me the contest exchange he mentioned his name & the fact that we knew each other, from BBC Radio Club days. Now Giles is not a common name like David or John & I immediately remembered who he was. He asked if I was going to the convention, as he was going just on Saturday. Thus we met up & had a bit of a chat. We tried to work out when it was that we last met? We think it was in 1974, a mere 51 years ago! We were both somewhat younger then. Giles sent me a Photo before the event to help me spot him. Since retiring, he seems to have adopted a bit of an aversion to hair cutting; see the photo! Challenge: Guess his age & if he is younger or older than myself? (I know we are both now well past our prime) We were both involved in 1972 with the BBC's 50th anniversary & operated GB50BBC

The 144MHz setup was an AR88 RX, Tuning 14MHz, preceded by a 2m converter, with a 14-16MHz output IF. I forget the TX but it was Xtal controlled AM I think?

The antenna was a J- Beam 10 element long-boom design, which has a lot of gain, but many side-lobes (It is very easy to peak a signal on one of these side-lobes, then wonder why the station is so weak!) A very good take-off as it was 130ft AGL on the roof of the Langham Hotel, which the BBC leased for a number of years, just across the road from Broadcasting House. No health & safety in those days, so I remember climbing out of the window of the attic (Radio Shack) to help Brian Bower G3COJ fettle antennas (Brian is long since SK; by natural means, not falling off the roof!) A bit hairy wandering around 130ft above a busy street, with no safety rail or harnesses. Just don't get too close to the edge!!!

I also contacted the GB100BBC station in 2022 & let them know I was one of the 'old gang' who did similar celebrations 50 years before.



Giles G0NXA

73 all, Dave K, G8FMC (Chairman & Contest Coordinator)

Contests/Operating

The UKAC progress for 2025: (under the NRS banner)

It is not quite a done deal, but it is looking like we should hold onto our lead at the top of the 'Local Clubs' division. Hereford are not so far behind us & seem to have gathered a few extra to challenge us? We on the other hand seem to have had a few go inactive for the latter part of the year.

Current status at the time of writing:

NRC & Friends = 5169pts (Normalised 1000pts on all bands except SHF)
 Hereford = 4013pts
 Spalding = 3081pts

So hopefully far enough ahead to stop Hereford catching us?

80m Autumn Series: (points to CDARS please)

The support for this series is still at a rather disappointing level; just 5 of us so far. Are there not any others who can get on 80m? However we have now risen to 8th out of 31, mainly because of John G4CZB/P. Interestingly it seems we would be 4th out of 30 in the General Club category?

VHF Championship 2024: (under the CDARS banner)

The Trophy and Certificate were awarded at the recent RSGB Convention. See my Chairman's Ramble (and a few words from Malcolm on a separate page?)

VHF Championship 2025: (under the CDARS banner)

The VHF Championship is now finished, with Hereford taking the honours. The results of the final 2 events are now out.

The 23cm was won by us, just. Hereford had some better scores, but we fielded 8 against their 6, so our slightly bigger total tipped the balance. That gave us the 1000 points.

The 13cm Hereford won comfortably as we could not field a big team. Phil M0NV5 tried to get on 13cm, but the winds caused his mast to break under the strain of a mast-head mounted transverter! At least we kept chasing them & did not give up on the last 2 events.

The final points tally was:

Hereford 1st place	= 9508 points
CDARS & friends 2nd place	= 8173
Sheffield 3rd	= 5834 (Out of a total of 79 clubs listed)

Our team & Hereford each won 5 of the 11 events, with Spalding the lead on 10GHz band. Hereford had more 2nd & 3rd places though, hence fairly comfortably ahead overall!

AFS Superleague: (CDARS and friends)

The inevitable happened & Camb-Hams A team won the 70MHz first event:

Camb-Hams = 3905 pts
 CDARS = 3081 pts
 Spalding = 2860 pts

continued.....

15 entrants in the Local Clubs category. Interestingly; if we had entered the General Clubs category, it looks like we would have got top spot, beating Harwell?

Our A team was; Charlie G0SKA, John G0ODQ, John G4CZB/P & myself. Our B team was just 3 members; Dick G0MHZ, Malcolm G3ZNU & Dave G1MZD.

Three points of note:

Dick only has a 6m Dipole fed via an ATU on 4m; and his Aylesbury QTH is not exactly on a hill-top! Dave had domestic duties & was only on for a relatively short while. Even though just a 3-man team our B team was the highest placed B team, a little ahead of the Camb-Hams B team (also of 3 members).

Well done, a good effort by all.

(P.S. interestingly all our 'A' team had EI8KN as their best DX at around 420 – 450Km)

We have now had the 50MHz event (19th Oct) with just 4 entrants; Charlie G0SKA, John G0ODQ, myself & a short effort from Dave G1MZD (domestic commitments limiting his available time) Conditions & activity were mostly dire, although Charlie & a few lead stations did manage some fleeting Sporadic-E DX. I found disappointingly that the local noise seemed even worse than the usual Thursday evening problems; especially to the East. I did not even find anyone in JO01 square, let alone beyond! Camb-Ham members in JO02 however were fairly prolific! Judging from claimed scores, I think we may slip a place or two? Spalding & Norfolk are quite strong on this band. Dave G7RAU was on from The Lizard IO79JX & was a very good signal with me. He was the best DX for quite a few of us 'also-rans'!

I do seem to have a bit of a slot at about 240deg, which just misses Winslow Hall, as I can always work 2E0VCC/P on the Eastern edge of Bodmin Moor, on all VHF bands. My noise is usually not so bad in that direction either. Oh BTW Darrell 2E0VCC is now M8VCC under the new Ofcom licence allocation!

73, Dave K, G8FMC

The RSGB Convention 2025

The 2025 RSGB Convention was held over the weekend of 11th / 12th October 2025 at Kent's Hill Conference Centre in Milton Keynes. There was a full two-day lecture programme, with stands run by several special interest groups and three traders – Martin Lynch, Yaesu UK and Icom UK, plus of course the RSGB bookshop. In parallel with the mainstream lectures, AMSAT-UK held its own series of talks for satellite enthusiasts.

CDARS was well represented, with G8FMC, G3ZNU, M0GUY, G0ODQ and G0SKA all attending, with G4CZB – our contesting colleague – also in the group.

Camb-Hams have, for some years now, provided an extensive amount of equipment to live stream the lectures to a world-wide audience and to record most of the lecture streams for posting to the RSGB YouTube channel. If you've not looked this up yet, do so, it's a highly valuable source of information. At present the content is all in single (8 hour!) streams but in due course the individual presentations will be split out.

With over 400 people attending in person, there was also plenty of opportunity to meet up with old and new friends, with people you only know from talking over the air and, for several of us, people whom we meet frequently during contests.

Some highlights for me:

Two talks about generating SSB using “polar modulation” – one from FlexRadio (high spec, high price, high power!) and one from QRP Labs (almost the exact opposite!), the latter being far more technical in explaining how polar modulation works. Study the maths!

Talk by Neil Smith G4DBN who made some of the extraordinary devices used in the BBC Hannah Fry series “The Secret Genius of Modern Life” – such as the listening device in the US Embassy in Moscow, and Theremin's CCTV system from 1927.

Presentation of VHF Awards, a light-hearted affair where almost everyone knew everyone else, where G4CLA yet again picked up some trophies, where Northen Fells also again picked up some trophies, and where CDARS (and friends) picked up the VHF Championship (AFS section) trophy which we (unexpectedly) won! (*See photos and certificate on page 9 - Ed*)

Meeting up with many many hams, some of whom I've known since university days and some whom I only meet on the radio. I was very glad I wore the polo shirt bought at last year's Newark rally which has my name and callsign embroidered in it. Compared with the badges on the lanyards it was clear and directly at eye level!

The convention is very well organised, the lecture sessions all ran to time (mainly because of the live streaming, it has to be synchronised), the lecture rooms have multiple large projection screens so you can always see the presentations no matter where you sit, there's plenty to see and do, and plenty of people to talk to.

I wasn't aware (maybe I should have been) that Kent's Hill was originally built as a BT Training centre, which is probably why the lecture facilities are as good as they are. It's easy to get to – being Milton Keynes, if you make a wrong turn another one will come along soon enough – and there's plenty of parking. Catering is average but much better than sausage and burgers at Newark! And it's less than an hour up the road from CDARS-land. If you've not been, give it a try next

Malcolm G3ZNU.



The Apollo Projects Unified S-Band - Part 3.

Subcarriers

As mentioned previously, the uplink and downlink carriers played a critical role in spacecraft tracking. Sidebands generated by the information also carried by the system had to be kept away from the carriers to avoid perturbing the phase locked loops used to track them. This was done through the use of various subcarriers.

The uplink had two subcarriers. The 30 kHz subcarrier had (Capcom) voice and the 70 kHz carrier had command data to update the flight computers with ground tracking data, and for the command to deorbit the lunar module once it had been jettisoned.

Subcarriers could be turned off when not needed. This improved the signal margins for the other information streams such as telemetry data. The downlink had subcarriers at 1.25 MHz (NBFM voice) and 1.024 MHz (telemetry data). Telemetry could be set at 1.6 kilobits/sec or 51.2 kilobits/sec. The lower rate was only used during poor link conditions, or to conserve power. A “backup voice” mode shut off the 1.25 MHz NBFM subcarrier and transmitted voice on the main S-band carrier. This provided more margin but worse voice quality than the mode used in good conditions.

The modes can be identified by how they sound during signal fades. In the preferred NBFM subcarrier mode, as the link degrades, impulse or “popcorn” noise appears suddenly and grows until it covers the astronauts’ voices. During the Apollo 11 lunar landing, this was illustrated when the lunar module occasionally blocked the antenna’s line of sight Earth. The backup voice mode behaved more like AM. The voices change as the signal fades, and there is constant background hiss. The backup mode was used in the Apollo 13 emergency to save power, and also when the Apollo 16 steerable S-band antenna failed on the lunar module. Voice transmissions used Quindar tones for in-band signaling.

Emergency key

The Apollo USB downlink also had an “emergency key” mode for a subcarrier oscillator at 512 kHz. This could have been used to send Morse Code if voice mode wasn’t possible. Though this mode was tested during Apollo 7, it was never required. A similar uplink capability was not needed because the uplink had far more power available. The Apollo S-band spacecraft transmitters produced 20 watts; an uplink transmitter produced 10 kW, a ratio of 27 dB.

Ranging

The Apollo S-band system provided for accurate range (distance) measurements. The ground station generated a pseudorandom noise (PN) sequence at 994 kilobit/s and added it to the baseband signal going to the PM transmitter. The transponder echoed the sequence. By correlating the received and transmitted versions the elapsed time and so the distance to the spacecraft could be determined within 15 meters. The PN sequence, although deterministic, had the properties of a random bit stream. Although the PN sequence was periodic, its period of about 5 seconds exceeded the largest possible round trip time to the Moon so there would be no ambiguity in its received timing.

Modern GPS receivers work somewhat similarly in that they also correlate a received PN bit stream (at 1.023 Mbit/s) with a local reference to measure distance. But GPS is a receive-only system that uses relative timing measurements from a set of satellites to determine receiver position while the Apollo USB is a two-way system that can only determine the instantaneous distance and relative velocity. However, an orbit determination program can find the unique spacecraft state vector from range, range-rate (relative velocity) and antenna look angle observations made by one or more ground stations assuming purely ballistic spacecraft motion over the observation interval.

continued.....

Once the state vector has been determined, the spacecraft's future trajectory can be fully predicted until the next propulsive event.

Transponder ranging turn-around had to be manually enabled by an astronaut. It used much of the downlink bandwidth capacity and it was only needed occasionally, such as during handover between ground stations. When the uplink station locked onto the transponder, it would range the spacecraft. Doppler velocity measurements updated the range and the ranging signal was shut off. If a ground station lost lock during a pass, it would repeat the ranging measurement after re-acquiring lock.

FM and video

Normally the downlink transmitter was PM, to allow for coherent Doppler tracking. This also supported commands, telemetry and two-way voice. Video signals required more bandwidth than was available on this system. Other wideband signals such as scientific data or engineering data also required more bandwidth. A wideband frequency modulation system provided improved signal-to-noise ratio owing to the capture effect. This improves the signal-to-noise ratio for RF signals with more than 8-10 dB of signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). However, below this threshold the wideband signal has a worse SNR. Reception is "all or nothing". If the receiving antenna is too small to capture the wideband video, the narrowband signals such as voice cannot be received either.

The CSM had FM and PM transmitters that operated for concurrent transmission of voice, telemetry and video. The LM transmitter could transmit only FM or PM, but not simultaneously in both modes. Since frequency modulation makes Doppler tracking ineffective, the lander only sent FM when transmitting video.

Interception

The USSR monitored the Apollo missions' telemetry. In the US it was legal for amateur radio operators to monitor the telemetry, but the FCC did issue a directive that required all disclosure of Apollo telemetry interception be cleared by NASA.[citation needed] In August 1971, radio amateurs Paul Wilson (W4HHK) and Richard T. Knadle, Jr. (K2RIW) heard voice signals from Apollo 15 while it circled the Moon. They described their work in an article for QST. They also reported that they had received signals from Apollo 16.

Design influences

The International Space Station, Skylab as well as other orbital space stations have (or have had) some kind of unified microwave communications subsystem. The USB system is similar and was influenced by the SGLS (space-ground link system) system developed for the Dyna-Soar program and later adopted for the Air Force Satellite Control Network. The lasting engineering influence of the USB is that almost every human mission in space has had a unified microwave communications system of some kind.

Source: Wikipedia.

Ofcom Licensing Framework - Phase 2 and 3

Amateur Radio Licensing – and a new call for CDARS.

The press release from Ofcom on 14th October announced the release of Phases 2 & 3 of their licensing framework, which is significant for amateur radio on a number of points. Several eagle-eyed amateurs had noticed that the upgrades had been made over a week before the announcement, and even the RSGB had not been notified in advance! Quoting from their press release, the updates are:

1. Intermediate M8 and M9 go live — new Intermediate licensees will now be able to choose an M8 or M9 call sign. Existing licensees can change their current 2 series call sign to the corresponding M series. For 2#0 call sign holders we have reserved the corresponding M8 call sign and 2#1 the M9 via the online portal.

2. Ability to change call sign — all licensees can now propose a new call sign of their choice via the online portal, once every 5 years. The system will check whether the requested call sign is available (i.e. not currently in use). Once a call sign is surrendered or revoked, it will remain unavailable for assignment for 5 years.

3. Introduction of a single personal licence - going forward licensees will only be able to hold a single personal licence. When a licensee progresses to the next level, their previous lower level licence(s) will be revoked. Regarding the revocation process for existing licensees not progressing we will provide more details in a future update.

4. Enhanced online licensing tools — we have made it easier for licensees to manage their licences, select a wider range of call signs and validate information online. Licensees that fail to revalidate their licence every 5 years will see their licence revoked.

5. Updated rules for Special Event stations (SES)— we have liberalised the use of SES. The new SES will allow call signs to a maximum 6 characters in length, in the format 'GBdccccca' (d = digit other than 3 or 7, c = digit or letter, a = letter). Licensees will be able to choose a range of SES call signs, as long as they start 'GB'. As a result of these changes we have removed the Special SES

Notice of Variation.

The first change had been well heralded, and many Intermediate licensees will quite quickly swap their 2n0 for an M8 call. But it's the second change which is quite revolutionary. It means if you have a call you've never really liked as it was issued in strict sequence, you can swap to another callsign of the same licence class. All "harvested back" callsigns with three-letter suffixes are now available.

An extra consequence of this change is that it's now very straightforward to apply for and get issued extra club callsigns. I noticed this change and, as your committee had discussed in outline about getting a new call, I quickly applied for and was issued with a new call for CDARS:
G3CHR

CHR for CHesham Radio, or even CHiltern Radio.

We'll still be keeping G3MDG (and G1MDG) for the time being, it's become well known and there seems little pressure to return club callsigns. But much of our future club activity will be using the new call. And it's not too bad on CW either!

Malcolm G3ZNU (*not changing this one!*)

Contest Calendar for November& December 2025

November - HF

Day	Date (2024)	Time (UTC)	Contest Name
Mon	03 Nov	2000-2130	Autumn Series DATA
Sat	08 Nov	2000-2300	Club Calls (1.8MHz AFS)
Wed	12 Nov	2000-2130	Autumn Series SSB
Sat	15 Nov	1900-2300	2nd 1.8MHz Contest
Mon	17 Nov	2000-2130	RSGB FT4 Contest
Thu	27 Nov	2000-2130	Autumn Series CW

November - VHF

Day	Date (2024)	Time (UTC)	Contest Name
Sat-Sun	01-02 Nov	1400-1400	144MHz CW Marconi
Tue	04 Nov	1900-1955	144MHz FMAC
Tue	04 Nov	2000-2230	144MHz UKAC
Wed	05 Nov	1700-2100	144MHz FT8 AC (4 hours)
Wed	05 Nov	1900-2100	144MHz FT8 AC (2 hours)
Tue	11 Nov	1900-1955	432MHz FMAC
Tue	11 Nov	2000-2230	432MHz UKAC
Wed	12 Nov	1700-2100	432MHz FT8 AC (4 hours)
Wed	12 Nov	1900-2100	432MHz FT8 AC (2 hours)
Thu	13 Nov	2000-2230	50MHz UKAC
Tue	18 Nov	2000-2230	1.3GHz UKAC
Thu	20 Nov	2000-2230	70MHz UKAC
Tue	25 Nov	1930-2230	SHF UKAC

December - VHF

Day	Date (2024)	Time (UTC)	Contest Name
Tue	02 Dec	1900-1955	144MHz FMAC
Tue	02 Dec	2000-2230	144MHz UKAC
Wed	03 Dec	1700-2100	144MHz FT8 AC (4 hours)
Wed	03 Dec	1900-2100	144MHz FT8 AC (2 hours)
Sun	07 Dec	1000-1400	144MHz AFS
Tue	09 Dec	1900-1955	432MHz FMAC
Tue	09 Dec	2000-2230	432MHz UKAC
Wed	10 Dec	1700-2100	432MHz FT8 AC (4 hours)
Wed	10 Dec	1900-2100	432MHz FT8 AC (2 hours)
Thu	11 Dec	2000-2230	50MHz UKAC
Tue	16 Dec	2000-2230	1.3GHz UKAC
Thu	18 Dec	2000-2230	70MHz UKAC
Sat	27 Dec	1500-1700	50MHz Christmas Contest
Sun	28 Dec	1500-1700	70MHz Christmas Contest
Mon	29 Dec	1500-1700	144MHz Christmas Contest
Tues	30 Dec	1500-1700	432MHz Christmas Contest

Dates For Your Diary



CDARS Net and Club Meetings Dates

November

5th - Net on GB3TU or 144.320 USB if repeater has interference.

12th - Informal Club Meeting at The Golden Eagle, Ashley Green.

19th - Net on GB3TU or 144.320 USB if repeater has interference.

26th - Formal meeting at Ashley Green Memorial Hall. TBA

Listed below are dates of RSGB, UK and International contests for October 2025

2nd - YBDXPI FT8 Contest - 0000Z, Nov 1 to 2359Z

9th/10th - PODXS 070 Club Triple Play Low Band Sprint - 0000Z to 2359Z

8th/9th - WAE DX Contest, RTTY - 0000Z to 2359Z

8th/9th - JIDX Phone Contest - 0700Z to 1300Z

15th - All Austrian 160-Meter Contest - 1600Z-2359Z

15th/16th - South American Integration Contest CW - 1800Z to 2100Z

22nd/23rd - LZ DX Contest - 1200Z, Nov 22 to 1200Z

29th/30th - CQ Worldwide DX Contest, CW - 0000Z to 2359Z

Full details and more contests at: <https://www.contestcalendar.com/contestcal.html>

Please double check dates, start/end times etc in good time prior to the event.

Radio Rally Dates.

Full details of the events are available in Radcom & the RSGB website.

November 2025

1st - 13th Scottish Microwave Round Table, Museum of Communication, Burntisland, Fife, Scotland.

15th - Rochdale & DARS Winter Rally, St. Vincent de Pauls Hall, Norden, Rocjdale, OL12 7QR.

30th - Bishop Auckland Radio Amateur's Club Rally, Spennymoor Leisure Centre, Co. Durham, DL16 6DB.

December 2025

7th - Mid Devon Amateur Radio & Electronics Fair 2025, Winkleigh Sports & Recreation Centre.

7th – BVWS Swapmeet and Auction Royal, Wootton Bassett, Wootton Bassett Memorial Hall, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Wiltshire SN4 8EN

January 2026

25th – Lincoln Short Wave Club Winter Radio Rally, The Festival Hall, Caistor Road, Market Rasen, LN8 3HT.

February 2026

8th– Red Rose Winter Rally, Mather Hall, Mather Lane, Leigh, Lancs. WN7 2PJ

March 2026

15th – Ripon and District Amateur Radio Society Rally, Great Ouseburn Village Hall, Lightmire Ln, Great Ouseburn, York YO26 9RL.



(All information courtesy of Radcom & the RSGB website)

For Sale and Wanted

SK sale of the shack contents of the late Bryan M0IHY (Items with Dave G8FMC)

ITEM	ASKING PRICE or O.V.N.O.
1. Power Mag 145 – large magnetic mount + cable (new £62) New & boxed.	£40
2. Comet CHA-250HD/BXII Multi-Band HF Vertical Antenna (new £350) 250W SSB 75W Data. See March 2024 PW review. As new,unused	£220
3. Moonraker MRQ750 2m/70cm Mobile whip (new £35) Unused as new	£25
4. HF Mobile/portable antenna PL259 fitting e.g. large mag-mount? Unused	SOLD
5. Modified Cobweb antenna (Polish) (new £200)	£70
6. Sangean ATS-909X2 all-band portable receiver £225 ish new boxed	£150
7. QRM Eliminator X-phase 1-30MHz - £45 new	£25
8. Kent Straight key	£65
9. CW Keyer TC 701 - £70 new	£45
10. Soldering Station (basic) 60W	Offers
11. IGEN Max regenerative receiver. eBay US has an unbuilt kit at £160.	£50
12. Lead-free solder & cleaner (in bag)	Offers
13. SWR meter Moonraker SWR-300 120-500MHz £35 new	SOLD
14. Austcol Radiation Meter MT525 -£25 online average price new.	£10
15. Signalink USB sound Card 8pm. £120 new	SOLD
16. Metro VNA in case (£270 new)	£175
18. Prepp Comm multi-band morse transceiver. Approx £358 new.	£225
19. MFJ Super Hi-Q Loop Remote Control . Unknown model.	?
20. QRP Kits EFHW Tuner	Offers

Please initially contact Dave G8FMC if interested:- g8fmc547@gmail.com