

**Historic building recording
and watching brief
at Mill Cottage,
Drake Street,
Welland,
Malvern,
WR13 6LN**

Martin Cook BA MCIfA

29th June 2020

**WSM 73017 (building recording)
WSM 73018 (watching brief)**

Oasis ref martinco1- 396766

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Contents

Introduction

Summary

The documentary material

Historic mapping

The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record: geology and topography

Historic buildings adjacent to the site

Monuments adjacent to the site

Historic landscape character adjacent to the site

Summary of the documentary material

The fieldwork

General

Description - the building recording

Phase 1: pre 1885

Phase 2: early 21st century

Description - the watching brief

Interpretation

The building recording - pigsties and piggeries

The watching brief – sheep wash

Bibliography

Traditional sources

Internet sources

Acknowledgements

Archive

Appendix 1

List of the contexts

Appendix 2

The finds

Appendix 3

The OASIS form

List of the illustrations

Drawings

- Fig 1: Location of site
- Fig 2.1: Historic mapping
- Fig 2.2: Historic mapping
- Fig 3.1: Recorded building
- Fig 3.2: Location of recorded deposits
- Fig 3.3: Section through footings of extension and profile of adjacent ditch

Photographs

- Fig 4: East wall of existing building showing part of south wall of sty and later block wall to north
- Fig 5: East wall of sty showing remains of original north and south walls and later block wall to north
- Fig 6: East wall of sty, east elevation showing later block wall faced with random stone
- Fig 7: North elevation showing later block wall faced with random stone
- Fig 8: Southern footing trench and ghost of pig sty on wall of existing building
- Fig 9: Northern footing trench and part of ditch adjacent to road
- Fig 10: General view of site from north
- Fig 11: Finds from context 002

The comparative material

- Fig 12: The Pig Place – rooting activity of pigs
- Fig 13a: Pig sty – Beamish open air museum
- Fig 13b: Probable appearance of the sties at Mill Cottage
- Fig 14: Surrounding water management features
- Fig 15: Examples of 19th century sheep washes
- Fig 16: Sheep wash at Pitstone Mill, Buckinghamshire

Historic building recording and watching brief at Mill Cottage, Drake Street, Welland, Malvern, WR13 6LN

Introduction

Historic building recording and a watching brief at Mill Cottage, Drake Street, Welland, Malvern, WR13 6LN (SO 806 397, Fig 1), was undertaken on the site of a small extension to the existing building at the request of Mrs Sally Downey. This was done according to a written scheme of investigation provided by Martin Cook BA MCIFA, based upon a condition recommended by Aidan Smyth of Malvern Hills District Council (planning ref 19/01884/HP). The WSI was approved by Aidan Smyth.

The building recording element was undertaken to level one standard, in advance of demolition of an outbuilding at the property. The watching brief followed the progress of the construction team during the excavation of footings for the extension.

Summary

Historic building recording and a watching brief was undertaken at Mill Cottage, Drake Street, Welland, Malvern, WR13 6LN. The recorded building was a pig sty. This had been built on an area of made ground, backfilling part of an existing broad, deep ditch that ran immediately to the north of the site. Historic map evidence for a nearby water level control system suggested that this was the site of a sheep wash.

The documentary material

It was not possible to undertake documentary research at the Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service as The Hive was closed due to the coronavirus pandemic. However, a search of the Historic Environment Record could be conducted remotely and this was received on the 2nd June 2020.

Historic mapping

The earliest available map is the Welland tithe map of 1847. This was available only as a transcription which, for reasons of copyright, cannot be reproduced here (Guyatt 2000) but it shows a parcel of land, known as Home Orchard, that includes the current site. The earliest available Ordnance Survey map is the 1885 edition at 1:10560 (Fig 2.1). The scale is small but it appears to show the part of the building to be recorded as being extant at this time. It also shows the immediately surrounding area as being orchard. The other 1:10560 maps of 1905 and 1930 show nothing different with regard to the site. The next available Ordnance Survey map is the 1904 edition at 1:2500 (Fig 2.2). This shows that the part of the building to be recorded was formerly part of Little Brookend Farm, which is described as being of a dispersed form with multiple yards, the farmhouse being detached with its side facing the yards. The building to be recorded is shown with two small walled enclosures on its southern side. There is a ditch shown between the site and the road with what appears to be indications of water management features. This is addressed in more detail below (and Fig 14).

The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record: geology and topography

General

The search area sits within a gently rolling lowland landscape based on a bedrock of Mudstone and Sandstone with superficial deposits of Alluvium, Head and Worcester Terrace sands and gravels. The land is used for mixed farming and is characterised by medium to large size field parcels created by piecemeal and parliamentary enclosure. However there has been some boundary loss through modern field amalgamation. The settlement pattern is principally wayside dwellings and isolated farmsteads with Welland formed as a nucleated row settlement, and there is little tree cover.

Historic buildings adjacent to the site

WSM 09376

Brookend House; late 18th century house, with rear block, dated 1862

WSM 51177 and WSM 58827 (landscape component)
The Barn House; 19th century unlisted outfarm with converted buildings

WSM 52162 and WSM 59812 (landscape component)
Little Brookend Farm; partially extant 19th century unlisted farmstead

WSM 53756 and WSM 61406 (landscape component)
Slade Firs Farm; partially extant 19th century unlisted farmstead with unconverted buildings

Monuments adjacent to the site

WSM 17603
Possible former open field, south-east of Windmill Hill,

WSM 17627
Trackway, unknown date

WSM 17631
Holloway, Slade Firs Farm, North of Drake Street; post medieval to 21st century

Historic landscape character adjacent to the site

HWR 14980
Settlement; post medieval to 18th century

Summary of the documentary material

The general historical character of the surrounding area is that of late 18th or 19th century agricultural practice, superimposed upon a medieval agricultural landscape.

The fieldwork

General

Fieldwork took place on the 5th June 2020 and the 10th June 2020. The building recording comprised a walk-over sketch and photographic survey of the building with 'as existing' architect's plans and elevations. The plans and elevations were annotated with historic information relating to the construction and sequence of development of the building with photographs taken as appropriate (Figs 3.1, 4, 5, 6 and 7).

Description - the building recording

Phase 1: pre 1885

A rectangular, single storey structure, with overall internal dimensions of about 5.8m x 2.3m was built against another existing structure to its west. The south elevation was built in squared, coursed stone, with at least one opening near its western end (Figs 3.1 and 4) and the east elevation in unsquared, uncoursed stone (Figs 3.1, 5 and 6). A protrusion from the northern end of the east elevation gives the original line of the north elevation (Fig 3.1). This appears to have also been in unsquared, uncoursed stone. A collection of red nib tiles was stacked against the interior of the east elevation (Fig 5).

Phase 2: early 21st century

As a result of flooding in the deep ditch immediately to the north of the structure, its northern wall collapsed. This was rebuilt in concrete blockwork, faced with some of the original stone (Figs 3.1 and 7).

Description - the watching brief

After removal of surface rubble and concrete surfacing, the footings for the extension were excavated. Within the southern footings trench, the stone wall of the existing building (context 005; Fig 3.3) was found to rest upon a mass of stone rubble (context 006). This in turn overlay a dark reddy-brown sandy clay. Within the northern footings trench, which was excavated at the bottom of a substantial ditch, the corner of the existing building (context 001; Fig 3.3) rested upon a deposit of stone and brick rubble (context 002). This in turn overlay a dark reddy-brown sandy clay (context 003) which itself overlay a reddy-brown mudstone (context 004).

Description – the finds

The assemblage recovered from the site totalled four sherds of pottery weighing 48g (see Table 1). Material came from the mixed stone and rubble layer overlaying the site (context 002). Level of preservation was very good, with finds displaying very low levels of surface abrasion, as reflected in an above average sherd weight of 12g.

All the sherds were refined whitewares of late 18th-20th century date. The included two sherds of modern china (fabric 85), one of porcelain (fabric 83) and one of banded slipware (fabric 101). The oldest sherd was the banded slipware which could be dated late 18th-19th century. The main body was decorated in a bright blue typical of this ware type, whilst the base and handle were both unslipped and therefore white. The modern china included the rim of a plate with blue transfer decoration, typical of the popular, mass-produced willow pattern tablewares. The porcelain sherd was also transfer-decorated, this time in purple, and was most likely from a cup.

Interpretation

The building recording - pigsties and piggeries

From the mid-18th century onwards, under pressure from the enclosure of common land, the main home for the pig shifted from woodland to the farmyard (Brunskill 1982). Pigs had hitherto been largely free to follow their natural instincts and to ‘root’ about in the ground in search of their food. Free range animals still display this activity and the results were recorded by the author at The Pig Place, Aynho to Adderbury road (B4100; SP 4936 3400) in February 2020 (Fig 12).

With the change to prolonged confinement came the need to restrict this natural activity. In addition, the relocation to the farmyard made possible more active attempts at selective breeding one side-effect of which was to change the pig into an animal vulnerable to draughts and cold weather and best suited to a sheltered environment. These two effects converged to produce a standard pigsty which developed as a low, loose box, big enough to accommodate one or two pigs, with a small exercise yard and some trough and feeding arrangements.

In general, the larger the farm, if it had pigsties at all, tended to have more than the smaller farm (Peters 1969). The architect-designed estate farm had ranges of half a dozen sties, often sited next to the cheese room so as to utilise the spare whey. There could also be a large communal sow yard in front of the sties.

All the sites recorded by Peters in Staffordshire were of one type: a small yard containing the feeding trough leading into a sleeping section usually covered with a single pitched roof. Most sties were built as free-standing pairs, one sty being the mirror image of the other. The sties were usually only large enough for one sow and her litter, or a couple of fattening pigs. A common size was 2.5m by 2.0m internally with a yard of similar proportions. The overall, internal dimensions of the example at Mill Cottage are about 5.8m by 2.3m which would provide for two sties of closely comparable size to this. The trough was often built into the front wall of the yard so that it could be filled without entering the yard. The troughs themselves were often of cast iron, slate or earthenware.

The loose box was usually single storey, but sometimes had a poultry loft above (Brunskill 1982). It was low, had a door, a ventilation slit or sometimes a window opening. The yard was slightly bigger, had a tall and stout wall and a feeding trough with a feeding chute. An example of such an arrangement has been recreated at Beamish open-air museum in County Durham (Fig 13a). The ordinary family farm would have a pair of pigsties built together and the historic mapping indicates that this was the case at Mill Cottage. The general appearance of the Mill Cottage example would have been as shown in Fig 13b. More sophisticated examples are known, consisting of a series of walled boxes with a feeding passage and sometimes a manure passage, all under cover and in a building looking like a single storey cow-house. There could be a boiler or feed-preparation room at one end of this building and sometimes the piggery was heated, on the grounds that it was cheaper to make the pigs comfortable with coal than with corn. There is no evidence of any of these refinements at Mill Cottage.

Where the farmhouse retained hearths on which wood or peat was burned, the chimney or lath and plaster chimney hood often served for smoking the bacon. A more sophisticated arrangement is portrayed at Pockerley Old Hall, again at Beamish open-air museum, where one end of a room on the

first floor was partitioned off for this purpose. Otherwise a special smoke-house might be provided and these may occasionally be found complete with beams and pegs for hanging the meat and some sort of hearth and smoke hood for guiding the curing smoke.

The watching brief – sheep wash

The watching brief identified that the land on which the pig sty was built had been established by partially backfilling the adjacent, very substantial ditch. This ditch is curious as it is much deeper and wider than would be strictly necessary for drainage or as a boundary. cursory examination of its course to the east of the site (Fig 14), where it has been culverted, showed that it had been stone-lined. Close examination of the historic mapping (Fig 14) suggested two places where water-control measures might have been implemented, one of which was immediately downstream of the site of the pig sty. Nothing was visible on the ground at this position but its location was marked on Fig 3.2. It is believed that the ditch was widened on and in the vicinity of the former pig sty in order to provide a small pond for a sheep wash.

For many centuries, sheep had been washed in the early summer, a few weeks before shearing, to clean the fleece of the dirt, grit and grease which inevitably build up over the winter months. It should not be confused with sheep dipping which is a more recent practice aimed at controlling parasitic infestation.

Sheep washing was always hard, wet and laborious work. Often it took place at the edge of a river or lake (Fig 15) but sometimes dedicated facilities were constructed. A simple dam could be constructed across a small stream with an outlet that was usually left open. When the sheep were required to be washed this opening was blocked and a small pool allowed to form (Fig 15) in which the activity took place. It is believed that this is the form that the example at Mill Cottage took.

Sheep washing on a larger scale usually involved driving the flock through a fenced off section of running water. Many parishes had a traditional site for sheep washing, most were on local rivers or pools but some villages used the mill pond (see below) or even a suitable stretch of a seaside beach. The men would spend hours waist high in cold water and each animal had to be totally immersed and scrubbed; not surprisingly sheep washing was not popular with the men although apparently much enjoyed by spectators who eagerly anticipated accidental dunkings or watery chases.

More sophisticated sites, such as the example at Pitstone Mill (Fig 16) employed the tailrace from the mill. This discharged into an area bounded by stone walls which provided a small pond, a ramp up which the washed sheep were allowed to escape and a structure known as a 'pulpit'. This was a box within which a man could stand and which was sufficiently tall and water tight to keep him dry as he washed the sheep with long handled crooks and brushes as they passed him, through the pond on their way to the ramp.

Bibliography

Traditional sources

Brunskill, R W, 1982 *Traditional farm buildings of Britain*

Guyatt, D, 2000 *Welland tithe map 1847*

Peters, J E C, 1969 *The development of farm buildings in western lowland Staffordshire up to 1880*

Internet sources

<http://thurgartonhistory.co.uk/2010/02/the-second-oldest-sheep-wash-bridge-in-england/>

Acknowledgements

The author would particularly like to thank Mrs Sally Downey and Aidan Smyth of Malvern Hills District Council for their kind co-operation.

Archive

The physical archive consists of:

12 x A4 pages

14 x illustrations of various sizes

The text of the report

Illustrations for the report

It has been deposited at Worcestershire County Museum, Hartlebury.

The digital archive consists of:

12 x A4 pages

14 x illustrations of various sizes

1 x copy of the combined report

This has been deposited with OASIS.

The text of the report (.docx format)

Illustrations for the report (.bmp format)

(.pdf format)

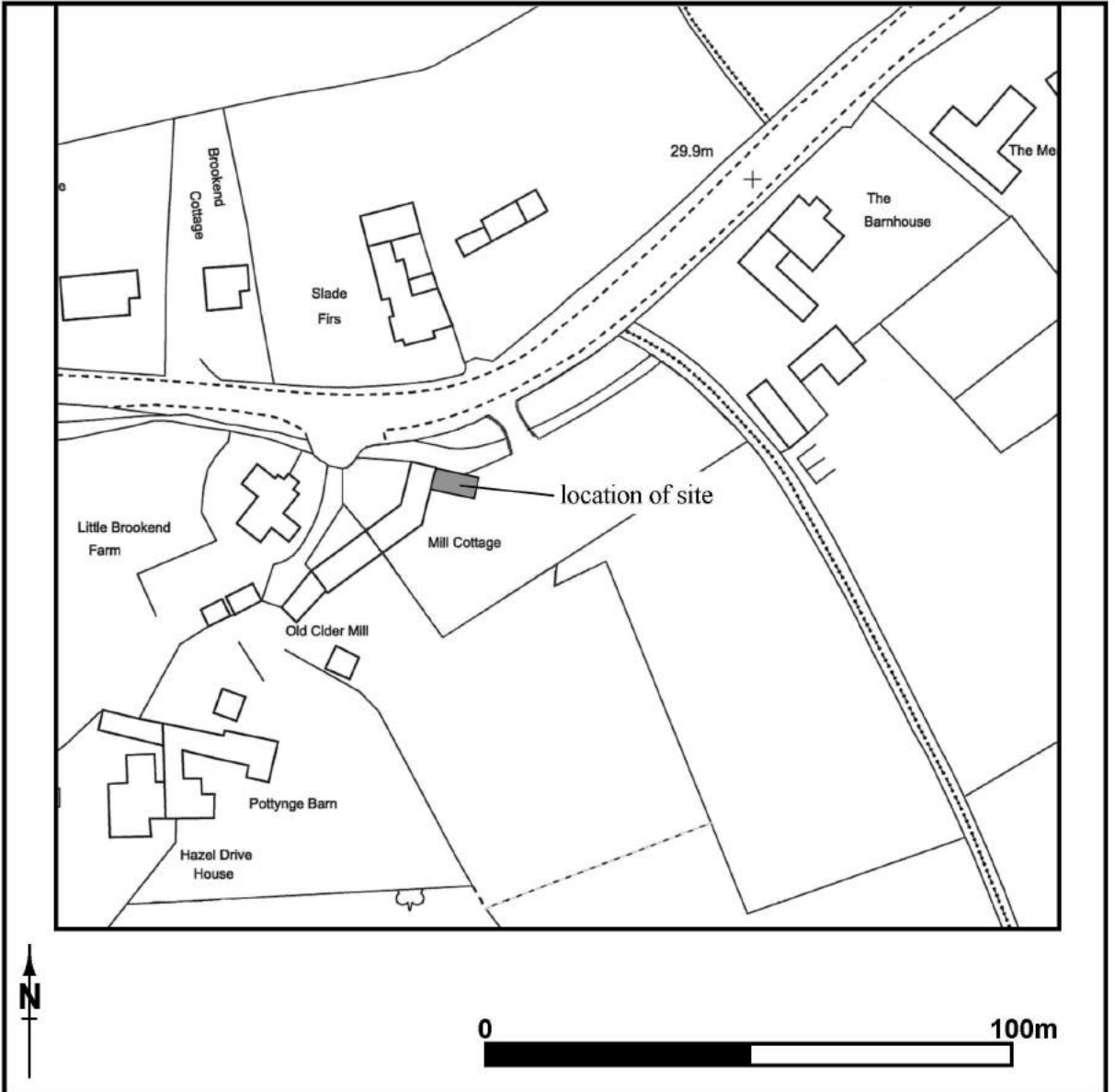
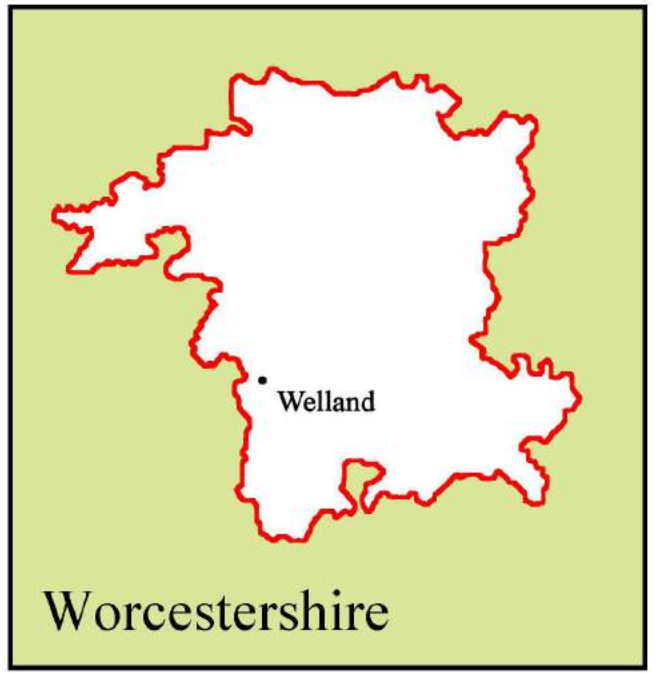
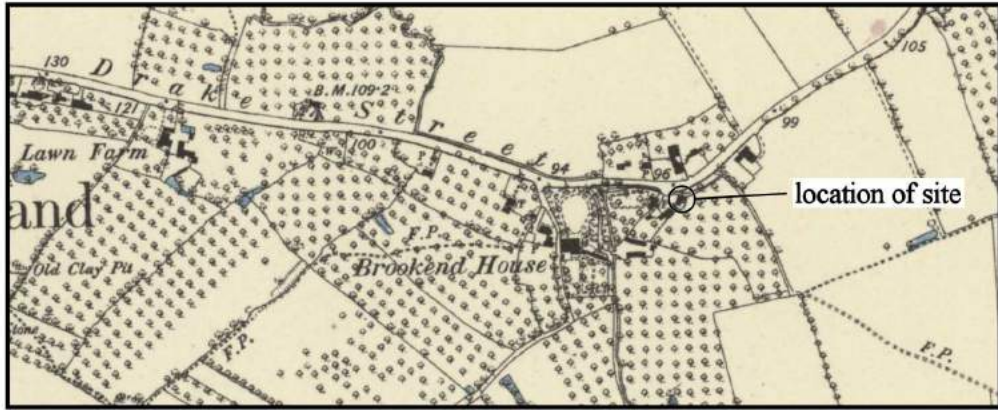


Fig 1: Location of site

1885



1905



1930

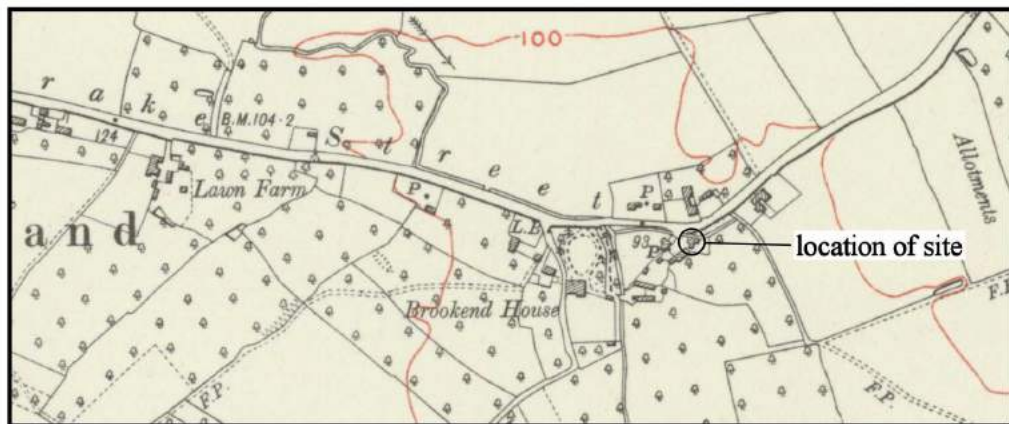
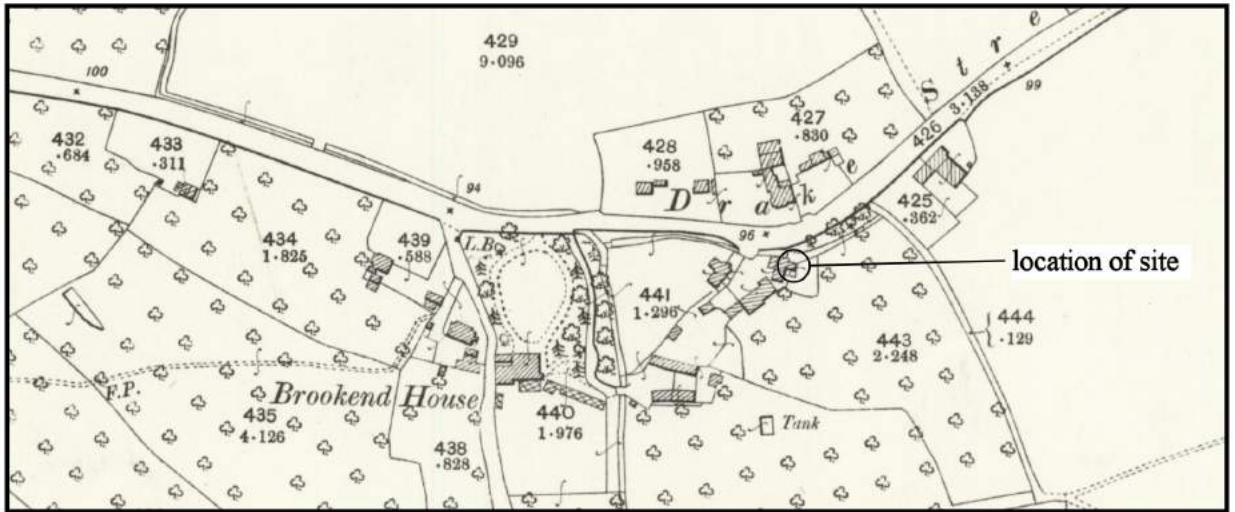


Fig 2.1: Historic mapping - 1:10560 series

1904



1927

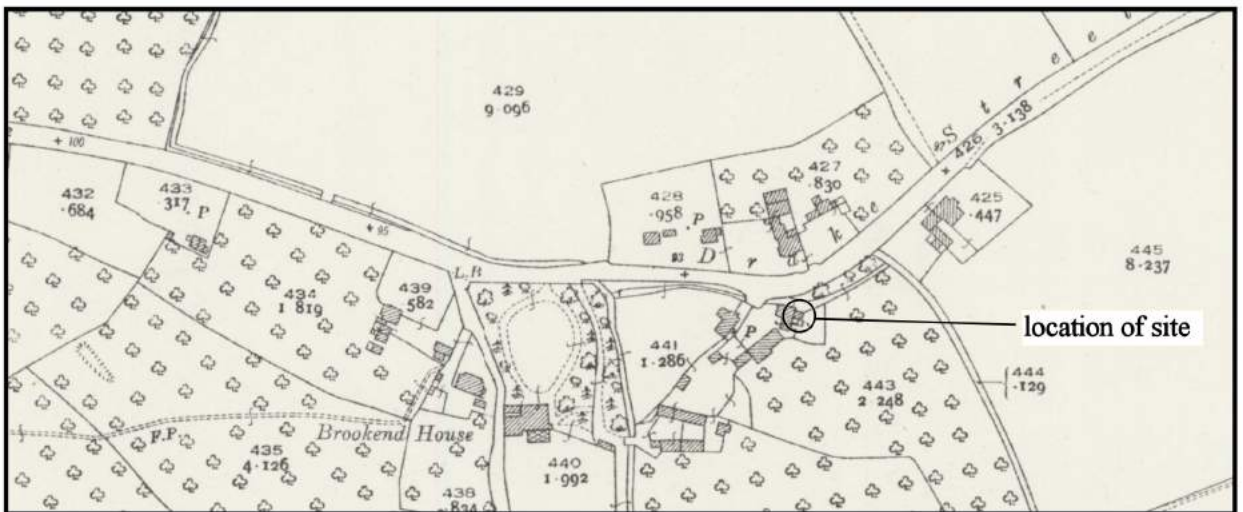


Fig 2.2: Historic mapping - 1:2500 series



Fig 7

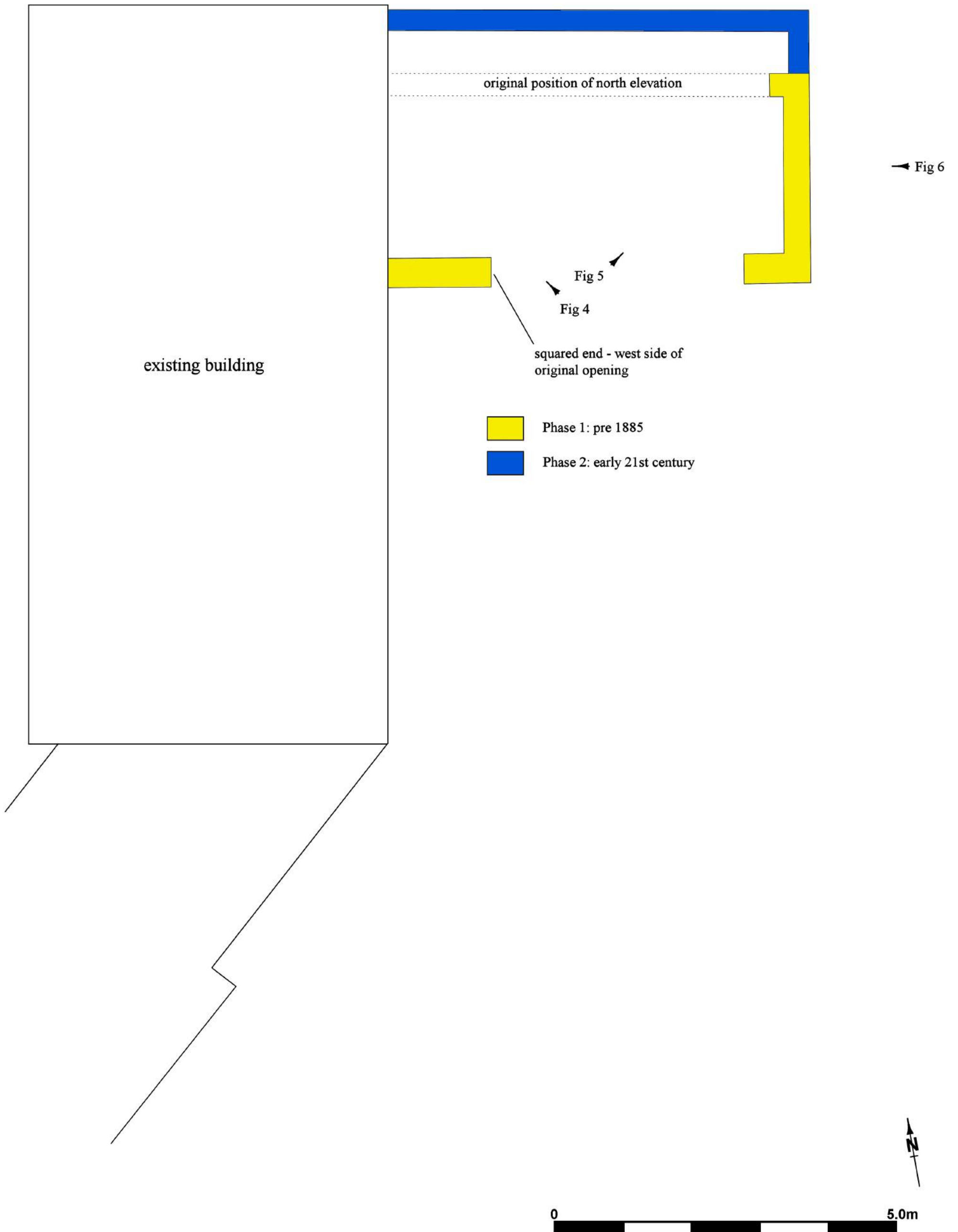


Fig 3.1: Recorded building

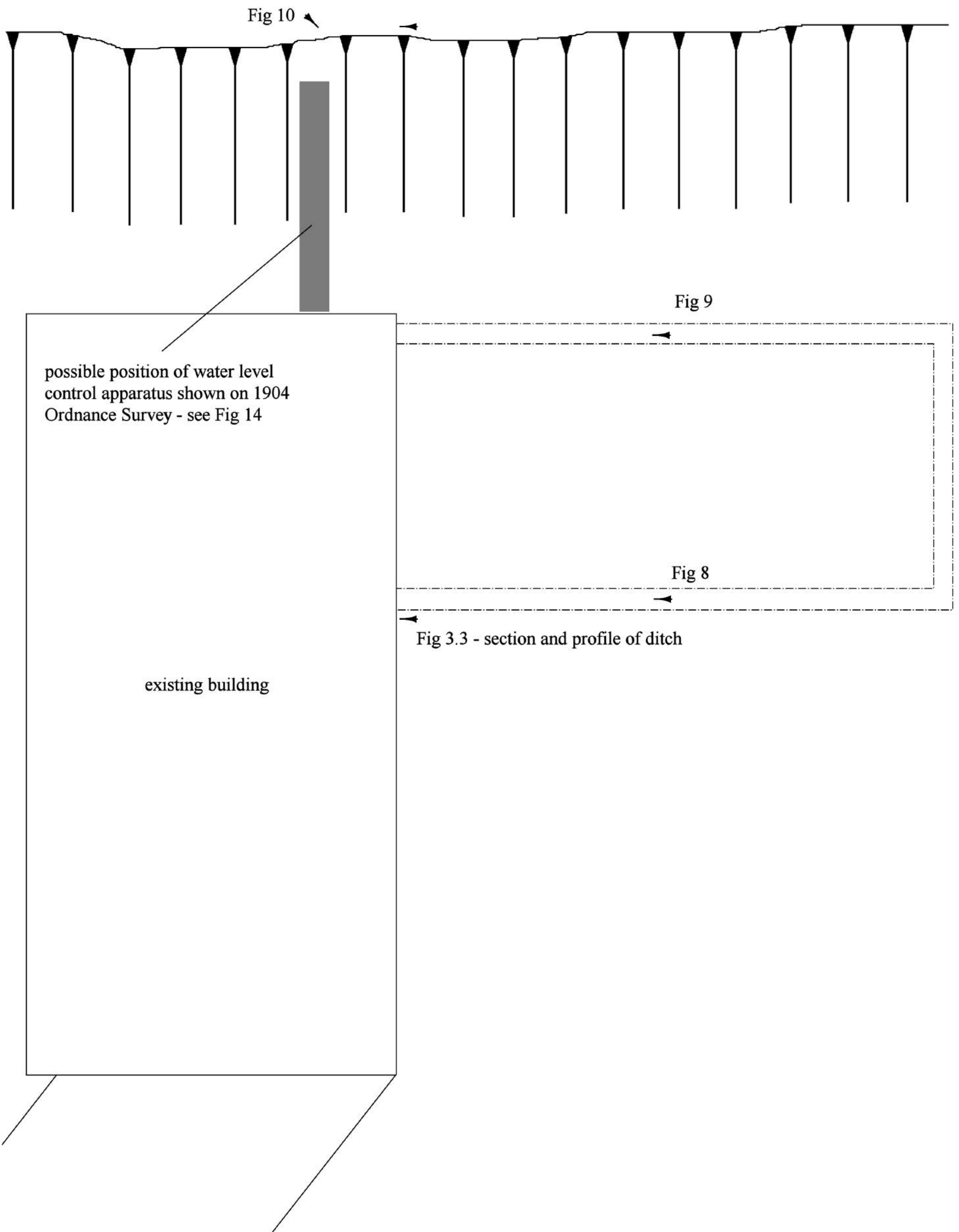


Fig 3.2: Location of recorded deposits

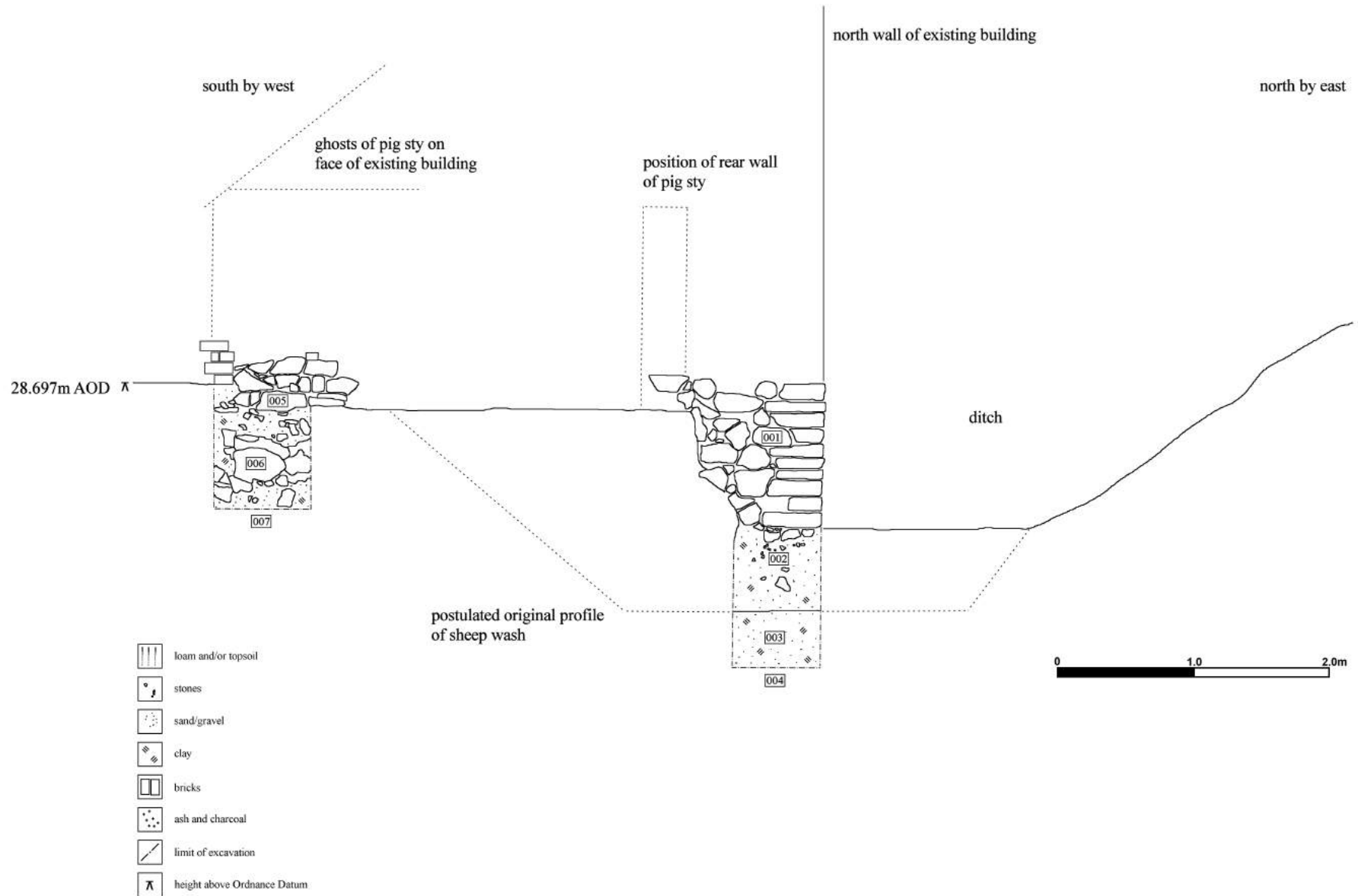


Fig 3.3: Sections through footings of extension and profile of adjacent ditch



Fig 4: East wall of existing building showing part of south wall of sty and later block wall to north



Fig 5: East wall of sty showing remains of original north and south walls and later block wall to north



Fig 6: East wall of sty; east elevation showing later block wall faced with random stone



Fig 7: North elevation showing later block wall faced with random stone



Fig 8: Southern footing trench and ghost of pig sty on wall of existing building



Fig 9: Northern footing trench and part of ditch adjacent to road



Fig 10: General view of site from north



Fig 11: Finds from context 002



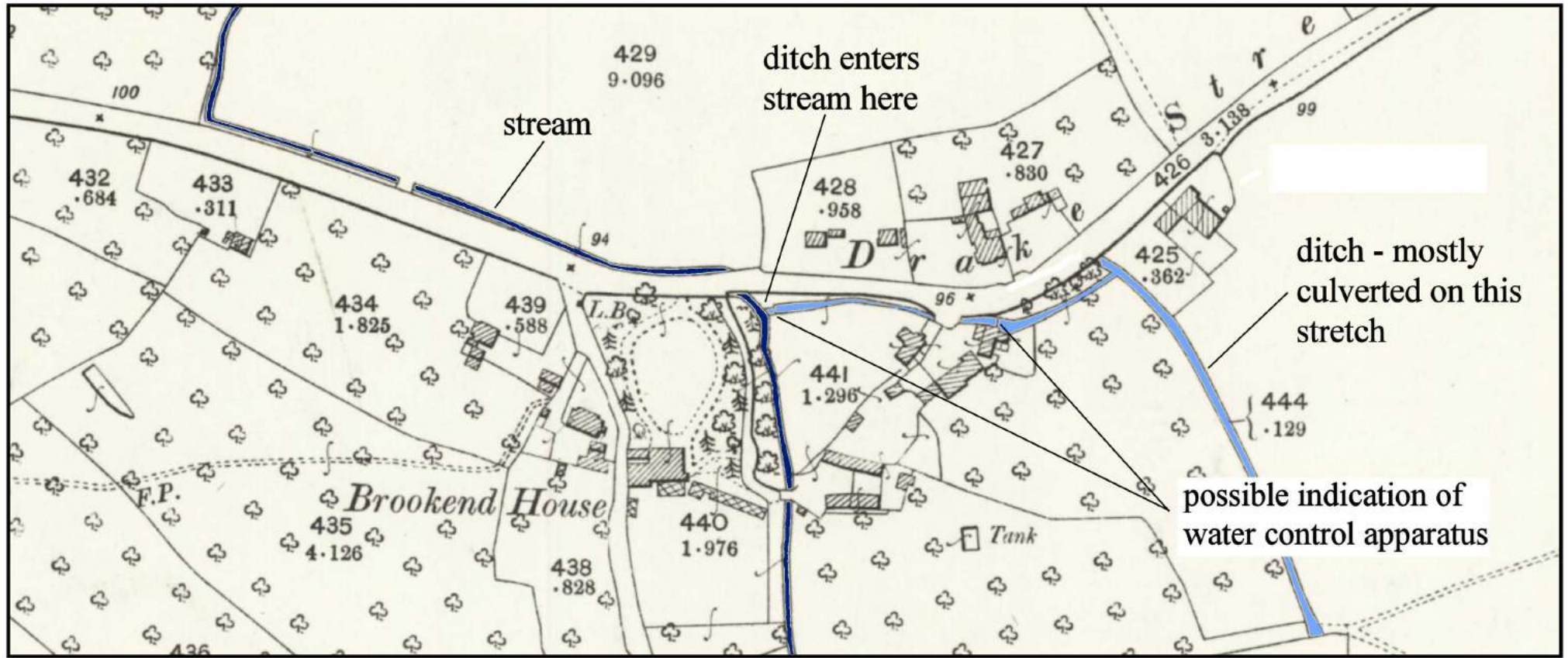
Fig 12: The results of 'rooting' activity displayed by pigs when free to follow their instincts; recorded at The Pig Place, Aynho to Adderbury road (B 4100; SP 4936 3400) February 2020



Fig 13a: Example of pig sty at Beamish, County Durham



Fig 13b: Probable appearance of sty at Mill Cottage, Drake Street, Welland



Based upon 1904 Ordnance Survey - not to scale



Fig 14: Surrounding water management features showing possible locations of water level control apparatus



River Thames sheep wash

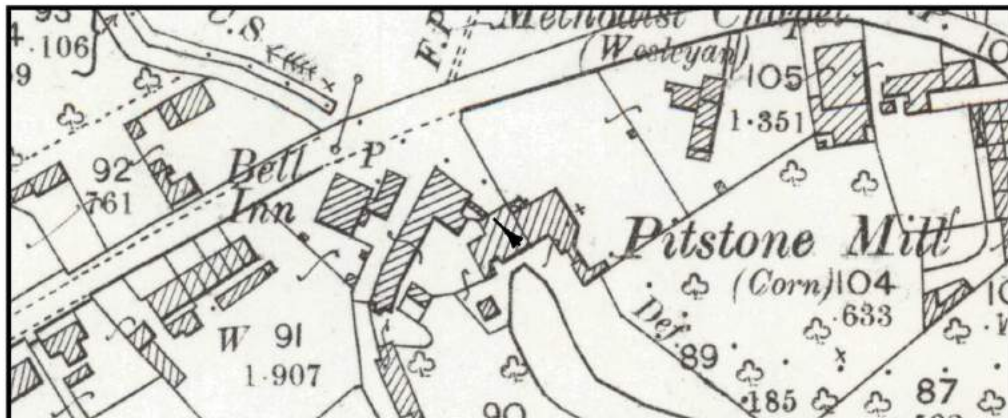


River or lakeside sheep wash



Fontmell Magma, south of Shaftesbury - sheepwash

Fig 15: Examples of 19th century sheepwashes



Ordnance Survey map of 1899 showing Pitstone Mill, now known as Ford End Mill, and position and direction of photographs below



Sheepwash showing 'pulpit' and ramp up which the washed sheep would pass

Fig 16: Sheepwash at Pitstone Mill, Buckinghamshire (SP 942 160)

Appendix 1: List of the contexts

Context number	Description	Interpretation
001	Coursed squared stone structure	Corner of existing building
002	Stone and brick rubble in matrix of dark grey-brown slightly silty sandy clay	Partial backfill of ditch, over which 001 and 005 is built
003	Dark reddy-brown sandy clay	Subsoil derived from 004
004	Reddy-brown mudstone	Natural solid geology
005	Random, uncoursed, unsquared stone structure	Existing building
006	Stone rubble in matrix of dark grey-brown sandy clay	Deposit underlying existing building 001 and 005
007	Dark reddy-brown sandy clay	Subsoil derived from 004

Appendix 2: The finds report

Artefactual analysis by Laura Griffin

The finds work reported here conforms to the following guidance: for finds work by ClfA (2014), for pottery analysis by PCRG/SGRP/MPRG (2016), for archive creation by AAF (2011), and for museum deposition by SMA (1993).

Aims

- To identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts;
- To describe the range of artefacts present;
- To preliminarily assess the significance of the artefacts.

Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. All information was recorded on pro forma sheets.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

Results

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and of their associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

The assemblage recovered from the site totalled four sherds of pottery weighing 48g (see Table 1). Material came from the mixed stone and rubble layer overlaying the site (context 002). Level of preservation was very good, with finds displaying very low levels of surface abrasion, as reflected in an above average sherd weight of 12g.

All sherds were of modern date.

period	fabric code	fabric name	total	weight (g)
modern	83	porcelain	1	3
modern	85	modern china	2	28
modern	101	banded slipware	1	17

Table 1: Quantification of the artefactual assemblage by fabric type

Summary artefactual evidence by period

All pottery has been dated and grouped and quantified according to general fabric class (Table 1). Sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

Modern

All sherds were refined whitewares of late 18th-20th century date. The included two sherds of modern china (fabric 85), one of porcelain (fabric 83) and one of banded slipware (fabric 101). The oldest sherd was the banded slipware which could be dated late 18th-19th century. The main body was decorated in a bright blue typical of this ware type, whilst the base and handle were both un-slipped and therefore white. The modern china included the rim of a plate with blue transfer decoration, typical of the popular, mass-produced willow pattern tablewares. The porcelain sherd was also transfer-decorated, this time in purple, and was most likely from a cup.

Recommendations

No further work required.

Bibliography

AAF 2011 *Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Available at <http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/>

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PCRG/SGRP/MPRG, 2016 *A standard for pottery studies in archaeology*

SMA 1993 *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections*. Available at <http://www.swfed.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/selectionretentiondispersalofcollections1-SMA.pdf>

Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

WSM 73018 (event HER number)

MCW 20

Artefacts

period - note 1	material class	object specific type	count	weight	start date	end date	specialist report? (note 2)	key assemblage? (note 3)
modern	ceramic	pot	4	48	L18C	20C	N	N

Notes

- 1) In some cases the date will be "Undated". In most cases, especially if there is not a specialist report, the information entered in the Date field will be a general period such as Neolithic, Roman, medieval etc (see below for a list of periods used in the Worcestershire HER). Very broad date ranges such as late Medieval to Post-medieval are acceptable for artefacts which can be hard to date for

example roof tiles. If you have more specific dates, such as 13th to 14th century, please use these instead. Specific date ranges which cross general period boundaries can also be used, for example 15th to 17th century.

period	from	to
Palaeolithic	500000 BC	10001 BC
Mesolithic	10000 BC	4001 BC
Neolithic	4000 BC	2351 BC
Bronze Age	2350 BC	801 BC
Iron Age	800 BC	42 AD
Roman	43	409
Post-Roman	410	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1901	2050

period specific	from	to
Lower Paleolithic	500000 BC	150001
Middle Palaeolithic	150000	40001
Upper Palaeolithic	40000	10001
Early Mesolithic	10000	7001
Late Mesolithic	7000	4001
Early Neolithic	4000	3501
Middle Neolithic	3500	2701
Late Neolithic	2700	2351
Early Bronze Age	2350	1601
Middle Bronze Age	1600	1001
Late Bronze Age	1000	801
Early Iron Age	800	401
Middle Iron Age	400	101
Late Iron Age	100 BC	42 AD
Roman 1st century AD	43	100
2nd century	101	200
3rd century	201	300
4th century	301	400
Roman 5th century	401	410
Post roman	411	849
Pre conquest	850	1065
Late 11th century	1066	1100
12th century	1101	1200
13th century	1201	1300
14th century	1301	1400
15th century	1401	1500
16th century	1501	1600
17th century	1601	1700
18th century	1701	1800
19th century	1801	1900
20th century	1901	2000
21st century	2001	

2. Not all evaluations of small excavation assemblages have specialist reports on all classes of objects. An identification (eg clay pipe) and a quantification is not a specialist report. A short discussion or a more detailed record identifying types and dates is a specialist report. This field is designed to point researchers to reports where they will find out more than merely the presence or absence of material of a particular type and date.

3. This field should be used with care. It is designed to point researchers to reports where they will be able to locate the most important assemblages for any given material for any given date.

Appendix 3: OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: martinco1-396766

Project details

Project name	Mill Cottage Drake Street Welland
Short description of the project	Building recording and watching brief at Mill Cottage, Drake Street, Welland, Worcestershire
Project dates	Start: 05-06-2020 End: 20-06-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WSM 73017 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WSM73018 - HER event no.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	PIG STY Post Medieval
Monument type	SHEEP WASH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE MALVERN HILLS WELLAND Mill Cottage, Drake Street, Welland
Postcode	WR13 6LN
Study area	20 Square metres
Site coordinates	SO 806 397 52.054925697021 -2.282964503803 52 03 17 N 002 16 58 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 26.8m Max: 26.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
----------------------	----------------------

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project director/manager	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project supervisor	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Worcestershire County Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	ADS
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Worcestershire County Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic building recording and watching brief at Mill Cottage, Drake Street, Welland, Malvern, WR13 6LN
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cook, M.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Martin Cook MCIfA
Place of issue or publication	Braunston
Description	A4 blue card cover with transparent front cover

Entered by	Martin Cook (office@martinjcook.com)
Entered on	16 June 2020