



A.P.A.C. Ltd.

Archaeological Perspectives Analysis Consultancy

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY & WATCHING BRIEF
BSWB/BDH/18**



The Deadhouse, St. Cynog's Church, Boughrood, Powys

Prepared For:

Boughrood Parochial Church Council



Summary

This report forms the results of a watching brief and photographic survey undertaken at the structure known as the Deadhouse within the churchyard of St Cynog's Church, Boughrood, Powys.

This phase of work was carried out in order to support an application for listed building consent, under which the structure will be refurbished on behalf of the Boughrood Parochial Church Council.

An archaeological watching brief carried out at the Deadhouse showed the structure to have very shallow foundations. No finds or features of archaeological significance were noted during the works.

The photographic survey, undertaken in order that a lasting record of the structure be created prior to alteration through refurbishment, revealed the structure to be of comparatively simple design constructed in a single phase.



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1 Introduction

This report has been prepared by C E Smith, APAC Ltd. It forms the results of an archaeological watching brief and photographic survey undertaken prior to proposed refurbishment works on the Deadhouse, St. Cynog's church, Boughrood, Powys. This first phase of work, undertaken on behalf of Elizabeth Bingham and the Boughrood Parochial Church Council (PCC), was carried out in order to support an application for Listed Building Consent, required prior to further phases of work being carried out.

The site is located within the churchyard of St Cynog's Church, Boughrood, Powys (NGR 312787 239333 – Figs 1 & 2).

Mark Walters, development control officer at the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), has advised that in order to mitigate any potential impact on the archaeological resource which may arise as a result of the proposed refurbishment works, a photographic building survey, archaeological excavation and watching brief be carried out on the site. This report forms the first phase of the works: Photographic survey and watching brief with any further phases of work being carried out under listed building consent

Prior to the commencement of this phase of work taking place a written scheme of investigation was drawn up by APAC Ltd (Smith, 2018). This was submitted to Mark Walters of CPAT by Adrian Cook (Architect) on behalf of the PCC.

The watching brief and photographic survey were undertaken on 18th April 2018 by C E Smith.

2 Location, Geology and Topography

Boughrood is situated on the eastern bank of the river Wye in an undulating landscape characterised by pastoral fields and small, nucleated, settlements connected by country lanes.

The underlying solid geology of the assessment area is Temeside Mudstone Formation - Mudstone. A sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 419 to 424 million years ago in the Silurian Period. The local environment was thus previously dominated by lakes and lagoons (British Geological Survey, 2018).

The solid geology of the assessment area is overlain by freely draining, slightly acid, loamy soils (Soilscapes, 2018).

The Deadhouse structure itself is on the northern edge of the churchyard and is situated at approximately 100m above Ordnance Datum.

3 Brief archaeological and historical background

The following historic background information is provided by Coflein, CPAT's Radnorshire Historic Settlements Survey and Cadw's listed buildings database.

Boughrood has developed on the terrace on the east side of a small unnamed stream where it runs into the River Wye. The ground rises gently to the east and, separated by the shallow valley of another brook, Boughrood Castle surmounts a spur projecting towards the Wye. The settlement lies about 14km to the north-east of Brecon and just over 10km south-west of Hay-on-Wye.

The name is also given as Bochrwyd, and it is acknowledged by experts that it is a difficult appellation to understand. A possibility is that it combines the elements boch and rhwyd which could mean a 'jaw-shaped net', and allude to a fish trap in the Wye. The earliest documentation is as Bouret in 1205 and as Bocred in 1242/3. Antiquarian speculation favoured bach-rhyd meaning 'little ford', referring to a crossing of the Wye, but this does not seem to be favoured in modern thinking. The dedication, the shape of the churchyard and the location beside the river suggest that the church at Boughrood was an early medieval foundation. Boughrood is mentioned in a list of places granted fair and/or market rights to Thomas, Bishop of St Davids, at the end of the 13th century. This does not necessarily signify that there was a nucleated settlement here, rather than the manor had been given the rights. The village core has changed little in the last century and a half with no more than a handful of dwellings around the church. Modern development has focussed on Station Road towards the bridge across the Wye, where a mill, toll house and a row of cottages attest activity in the 19th century that presumably developed as a result of



the construction of the bridge. The 17th century development, however, was around the church and this pattern may extend back into the late medieval era.

The small church of St Cynog (16005) was rebuilt in 1854. Nothing of its predecessor remains, but earlier 19th-century reports, particularly that by Sir Stephen Glynne suggest a simple building with nothing remarkable about it. The churchyard (16082), irregularly circular, is raised up to one metre internally in its southeast quadrant. The northern two-thirds of the interior is raised above the rest but this could be due to the natural ground slope or past burial practice rather than being the relic of an earlier smaller 'llan'. The Tithe survey shows that in the mid-19th century a lane or track encompassed the entire churchyard, but by the end of the century those parts of the track on the west and south had been incorporated into the churchyard. Earthworks of undefined character (16083) but possibly indicative of a shrunken settlement survive in pasture immediately to the north of the churchyard (7639). These though have not been subjected to field assessment. The presence of a straight lane linking the church and the medieval castle could also signal the possibility of a settlement emerging to the east of the churchyard, though there is as yet no substantive evidence to support this contention. Surrounding the churchyard are three cruck-framed houses, Boughrood Court, a cruck-framed hall-house (16084), Forge Cottage (16085) and the initially timber-framed Village Farm (20620), all with 17th-century and in two cases perhaps even 16th-century origins. Neuadd, a short distance to the north, also appears to be 17th-century. Nearly 500m to the east is Boughrood Castle (500; SAM Rd072), a low motte, its summit enclosed by a bank and containing fragments of a masonry tower, which is presumably the one referred to in the document of 1205. It has been suggested that the motte was thrown up at the end of the 11th century, and despite various vicissitudes the castle may have continued in use into the 13th century. The mound is surrounded by a ditch and outer bank but its southeast sector as well as the bailey has been destroyed during the building of the adjacent Castle Farm. Excavations on the motte top were undertaken in 1966 and revealed traces of the tower, but a full report does not appear to have been published. Boughrood Castle itself (16082) is an early 19th-century stone building with a Grade II listing, enclosed by landscaped gardens.

The Deadhouse itself, termed 'Bier House at Church of St Cynog' by Cadw, was probably built at the time of the main church in 1854 and designed by the same architect (CH Howell). Its location within the corner of the churchyard was probably deliberate to achieve the arrangement of the new church within the centre of the churchyard and the Bier House set apart on the edge. It is similarly Grade II listed (No 87657).

It is in a Decorated Gothic style to match the church. Constructed of grey snecked and squared sandstone rubble and limestone dressings. Later corrugated roof cover with crested ridge tiles and only a single storey. Doors are located within the east and west elevations, the east door offset to the left with the west door centred. Both have shouldered arched lintels. Two cusped lancet windows to south elevation, extremely squat and compressed as to be almost triangular (formerly with small pane leaded glazing). North elevation blind.

4 Aims and Objectives

The aims of an archaeological watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014) are:

- To ensure that any buried remains located within the development area are fully investigated and recorded if revealed as a consequence of the site works;
- To provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources of the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard;
- If such a find is made, representatives of both the client and the regional Development Control Officer/County Archaeologist will be informed and a site meeting organised, as appropriate.

In accordance with the agreed Written scheme of Investigation the general aims of the watching brief were to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits within the assessment area.
- Elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of any identified archaeological deposits.
- Produce a detailed record of the work undertaken so as any archaeological deposits are preserved by record

The Photographic Survey, undertaken in accordance with both Historic England's (2016) 'Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice' and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures, is intended to create a detailed and lasting record of the structure in its current condition, prior to changes brought about through



redevelopment/refurbishment. The photographic survey consisted of the below elements:

- Written record. Item 1-3 (EH, 2016, p22)
- Drawn record. Item 1 or 2 (EH, 2016, p14)
- Photography. Items 1-9 (EH, 2016, pp19-20)

5 Scope of the Work

The watching brief was undertaken on all groundworks deemed by the archaeologist present on-site to be likely to impact on the archaeological resource. Monitored works included the excavation of two small (0.4x0.4x0.7m deep) trial holes excavated against the external face of the structures south-east facing wall in order to assess foundation depth.

All remains of potential archaeological or historical interest were considered, whatever their date. Figure 3 shows a detailed location plan of all monitored works forming the archaeological watching brief.

All areas of the structure, both internal and external were subject to the photographic survey.

6 Methodology

Watching Brief

All intrusive groundworks were undertaken by hand under close archaeological supervision.

All areas were photographed using digital photography (16mp+) with images taken in *RAW or TIFF format for long term archive storage.

All on site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate).

All encountered contexts were recorded on APAC Ltd pro-forma context sheets.

All finds were bagged by context with the finds retained for subsequent processing.

All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's (2014) *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* and current Health and Safety legislation

Photographic Survey

All areas were photographed using digital photography (16mp+) with images taken in *RAW format for long term archive storage.

All photographs contained a recognised scale.

All works were undertaken in accordance with both Historic England's (2016) 'Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice' and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.

7 Watching Brief Results

Trial Holes

The excavation of trial holes by hand, under close archaeological supervision, was undertaken in order that the projects structural engineer be able to assess the potential need for the structure to be underpinned during the proposed refurbishment works.

Two small trial holes, each measuring approximately 0.4mx0.4m in plan and 0.7m in depth, were excavated



against the external face of the south-east facing wall (Fig 3, Plates 1 & 2).

The removal of 0.4m of turf and dark silt topsoil (001) revealed the top of a stoney red silt superficial natural deposit (002). This deposit continued in each trial hole to the final depth of 0.7m.

At a depth of between 0.65m and 0.7m the bottom of the structures foundation was encountered. The depth of foundations was deemed to be artificially deep owing to the raised ground level butting against the south-east facing wall. With the ground level of the churchyard at its original height in this location, a foundation depth of closer to 0.1m – 0.2m below the ground surface would be apparent.

No finds or features of archaeological or historical significance were located within the two trial holes.

Watching Brief Summary

The watching brief undertaken on the two trial holes has shown the structure to have a very shallow foundation depth, likely made to appear superficially deeper by the raised ground level in this area, seemingly associated with dumping of material at the base of the now removed tree adjacent to the south east facing wall.

8 Photographic Survey Results

External – Figure 4

The Deadhouse measures approximately 7.6m in length by 3.8m wide and is 3.5m from the ground surface to the roof apex at each gable end. It is constructed of a grey mud/siltstone common for the area with lighter, decorative, finished edges, bound in off white/beige coarse lime mortar. .

The structure is aligned on a north-east to south-west orientation. The north-eastern wall has a single doorway offset from centre (Plate 3) whilst the south-western wall contains a single, central, doorway (Plate 4). Both doors are wooden and seem unlikely to be original.

The south-east facing wall contains two equally spaced arched windows (boarded, glass removed – Plates 5-7) of a very similar design to that on the adjacent church. The south-east facing wall also has two wooden buttress supports (Plate 7), modern additions to alleviate the evident structural cracking in the wall face. The north-west facing wall contains no features (Plate 8).

The roof of the structure, likely originally tile or slate, has been replaced with corrugated sheet metal at some point which has since been patched with tarpaulin (Plates 7&8).

The corners of the external wall faces, as well as window arches and door frame edges, are finished in a lighter, decorative, stone (Plates 3-8) mirroring that of the adjacent church and highlighting their contemporary construction dates.

The north-eastern door and decorative stone surround shows a comparatively large amount of seemingly historic graffiti. Whilst much is faded beyond recognition two clear dates of 1898 and 1915 were identified (Plates 9&10).

Internal – Figure 5

The internal space of the Deadhouse structure is a single open area with no internal partitions. The floor, where visible, appears to be earthen (Plate 11).

The internal faces of the end walls show no further features (Plates 12&13), likewise the internal face of the structures north-west wall (Plates 14&15). The two window openings set within the south-east wall have rectangular alcoves visible from the inside below timber lintels (Plates 16&17).

The roof is supported by both stone gable ends as well as two equally spaced timber roof trusses (Plates 18&19) sat within the top of the north-west and south-east walls. Both trusses are currently supported by additional, modern, props.

A further piece of graffiti, dated 1876, was noted within the lighter stone on the internal face of the south west doorway (Plate 20).



Photographic Survey Summary

The photographic survey of the Deadhouse at Boughrood has shown it to be a comparatively simple structure of one construction phase (with the exception of the modern emergency shoring up works) and consisting of a single room.

The darker grey walls with the lighter decorative stonework mirrors that on the adjacent church of St. Cynog and points to a contemporary construction episode.

The visible graffiti dates of 1876, 1898 and 1915 provide a nice snapshot of interaction with the structure in the later 19th and early 20th centuries.

9 Discussion and Interpretation

The watching brief and photographic survey undertaken at Boughrood Deadhouse have shown the structure to be comparatively simple in design and to sit on a very shallow foundation. These works form the first phase of archaeological mitigation associated with the structures refurbishment.

The works undertaken to date are intended to inform an application for listed building consent with later works being carried out under this consent. At present these works are to include a watching brief on removal of the tree stump immediately adjacent to the south-east wall and lowering of the internal floor surface by 0.2m under archaeological excavation conditions.

10 Archive

The original archive for the watching brief and photographic survey will be retained by APAC Ltd.

Secondary archives will be deposited with the RCAHMW in Aberystwyth and digital copies of the report and photographs will be deposited with CPAT, Welshpool.

A copy of the final report & WSI will be deposited with the regional HER for Powys (CPAT, Welshpool).

Any finds retained from the watching brief will be returned to the landowner.

11 Staff

The watching brief and photographic survey was undertaken by Chris E Smith MA MCIfA

12 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Adrian Cook and Mark Walters for liaising throughout the course of the project.



13 Bibliography and References

British Geological Survey - www.bgs.ac.uk – Accessed 1st May 2018

Cadw listed buildings GIS database (March 2017)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standards and Guidance: *for an archaeological watching brief*

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Radnorshire Historic Settlements Survey - www.cpat.org.uk/ycom/radnor/boughrood.pdf - Accessed 1st May 2018

Smith, C E. 2018. Boughrood Deadhouse, Powys. Written Scheme of Investigation for a Photographic Survey and Archaeological Watching Brief. APAC Doc No. 386

St. Cynog's Church, Boughrood - <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/302682/details/st-cynogs-church-boughrood> - Accessed 1st May 2018

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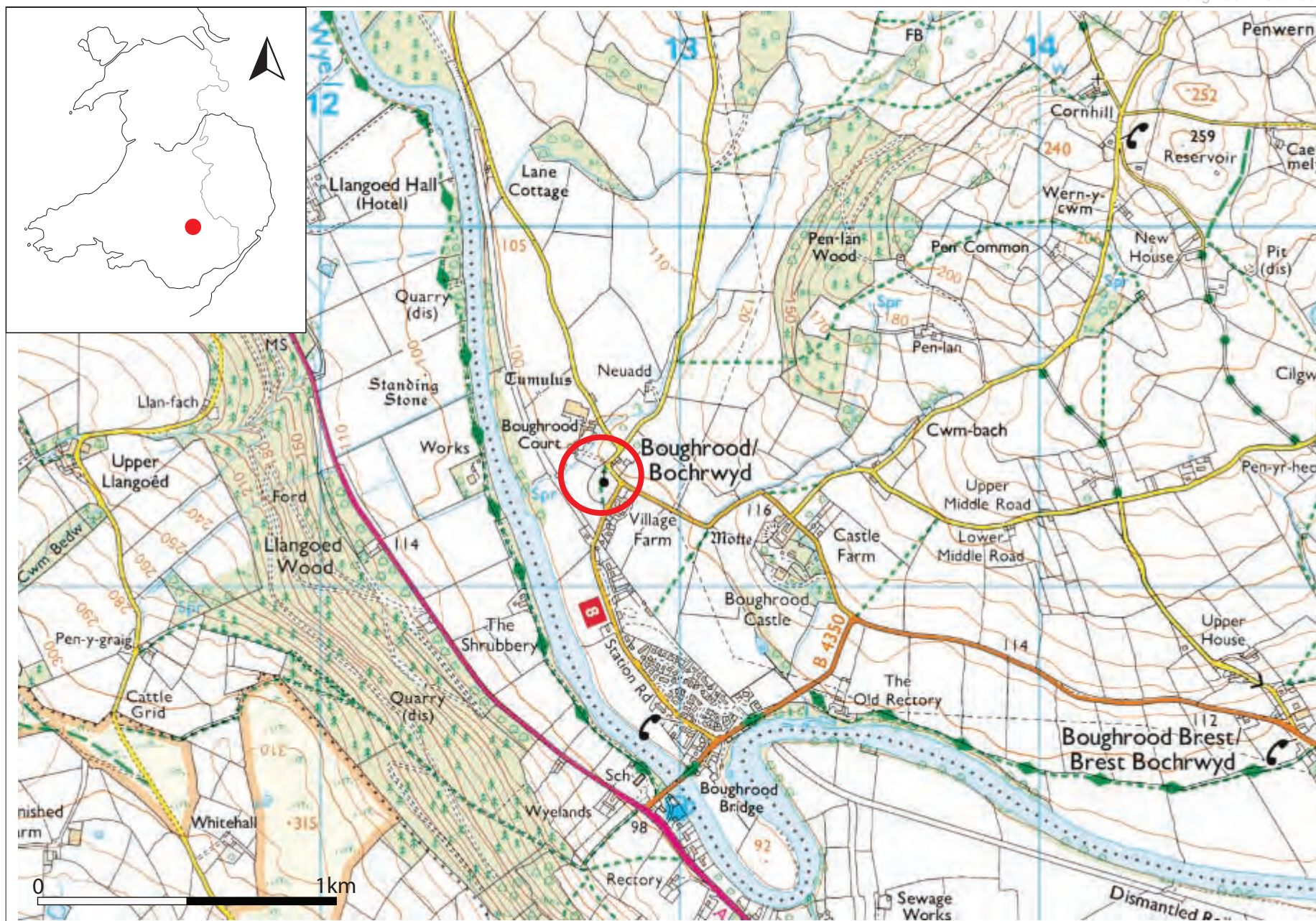


Fig 1: OS map showing general location of Boughrood



Fig 2: OS Mastermap showing detailed location of Dead House within Boughrood

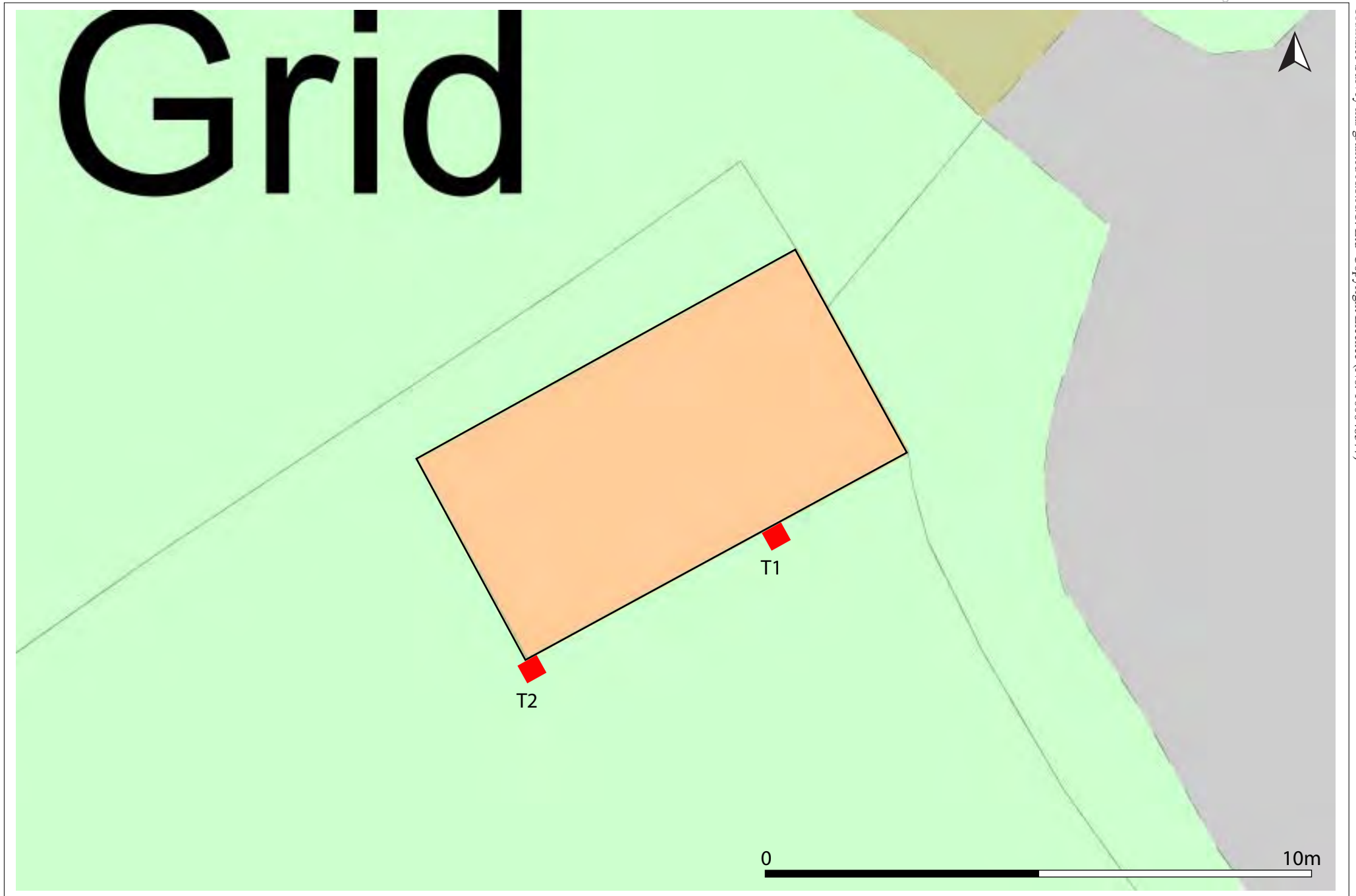


Fig 3: OS Mastermap showing Deadhouse with locations of trial pits overlaid

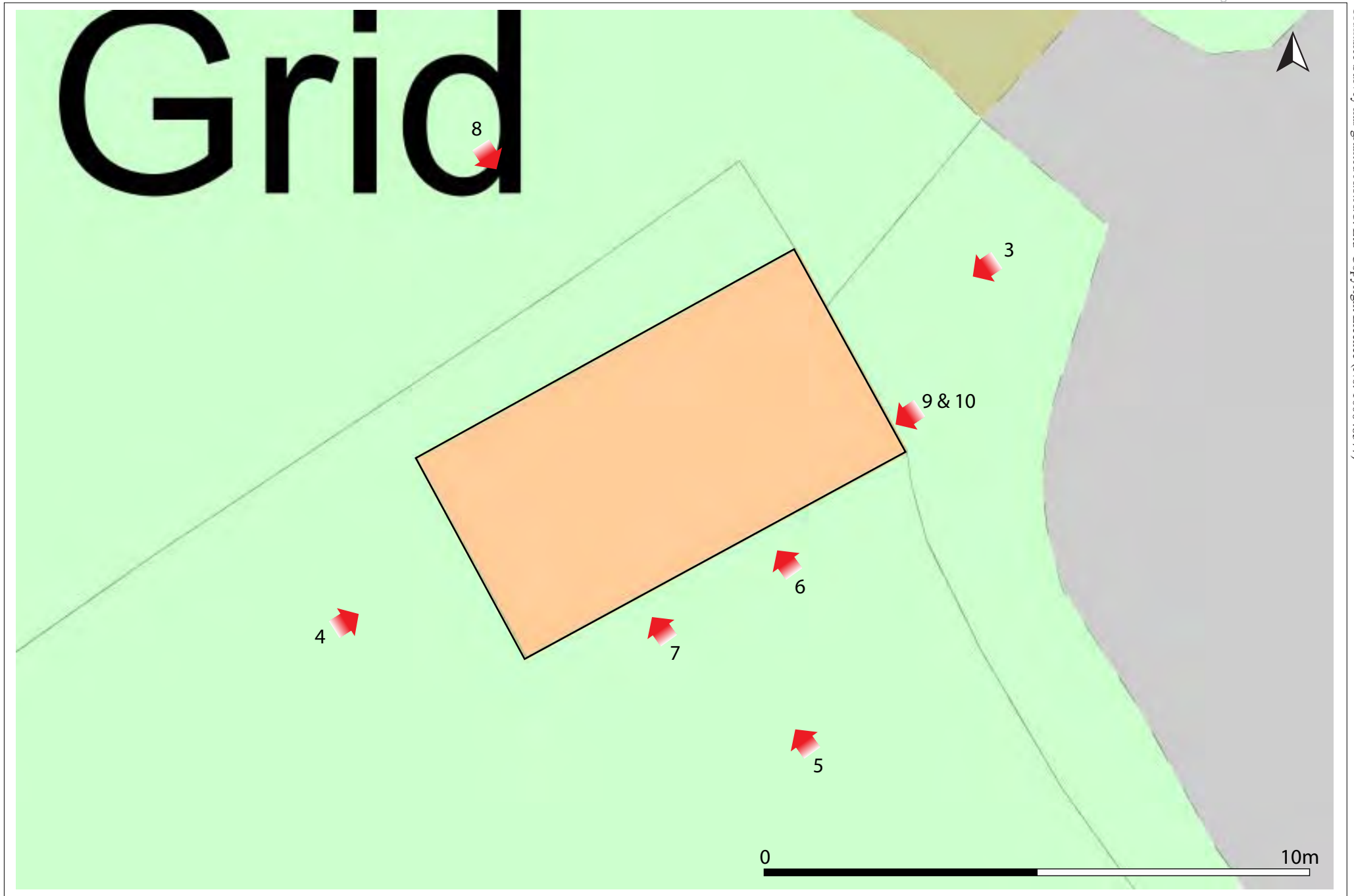


Fig 4: OS Mastermap with external photo locations (by plate number) overlaid

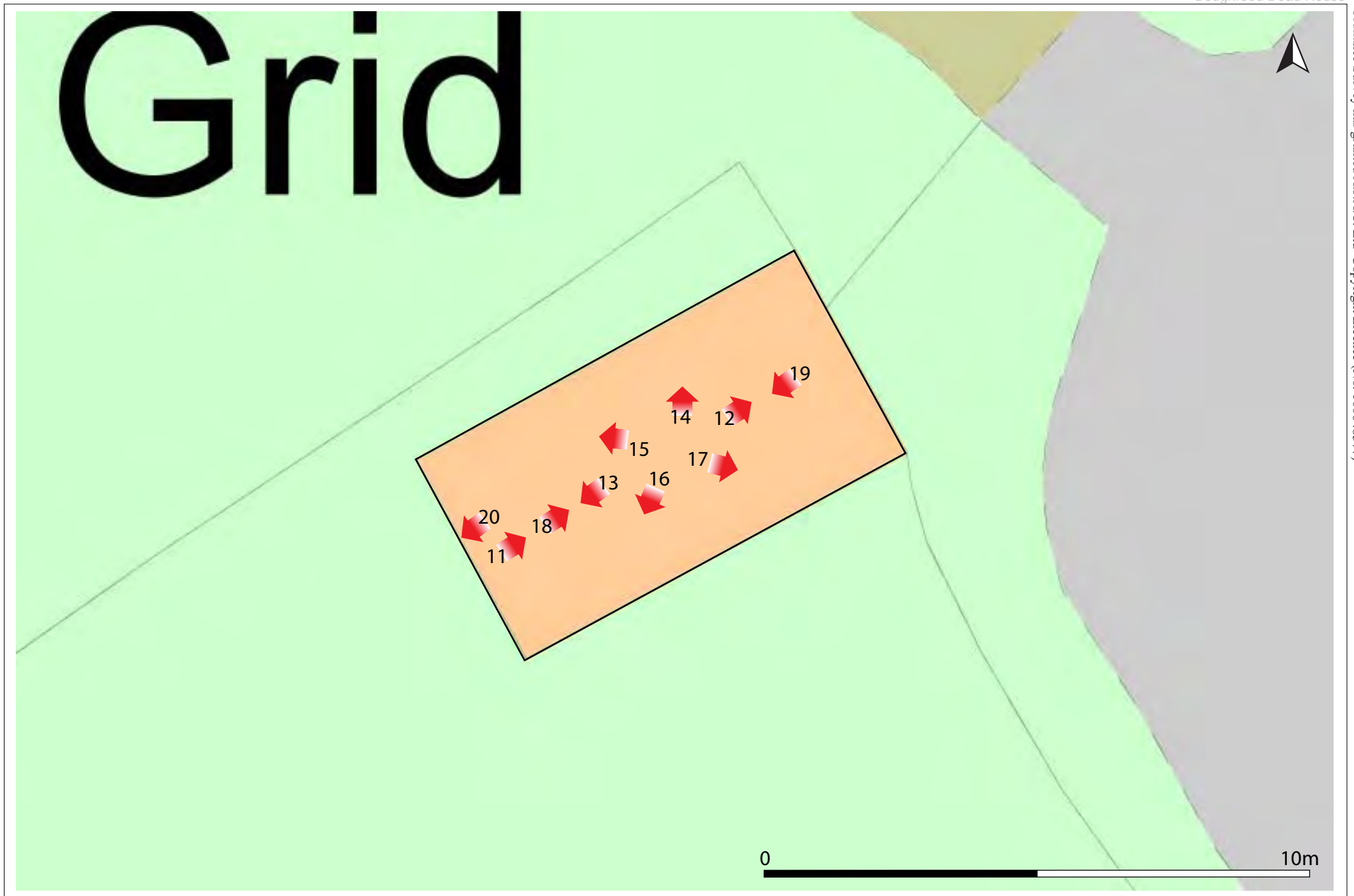


Fig 5: OS Mastermap with internal photo locations (by plate number) overlaid



Plate 1: View of Trial Hole 1, Scale 1x1m



Plate 2: View of Trial Hole 2, Scale 1x1m



Plate 3: View of North-East Gable End External Elevation, Looking south-west
Scale 1x2m



Plate 4: View of South-West Gable End External Elevation, Looking north-east
Scale 1x2m



Plate 5: View of South-East External Elevation, Looking north-west
Scale 1x2m



Plate 6: View of Decorative Window in South-East Elevation, Looking north-west
Scale 1x1m



Plate 7: View of Second Decorative Window in South-East Elevation, Looking north-west
Scale 1x2m



Plate 8: View of North-West Internal Elevation, Looking south-east
Scale 1x2m



Plate 9: Detail view of 1898 External Graffiti



Plate 10: Detail view of 1915 External Graffiti



Plate 11: View of Internal Space within DeadHouse, Looking north-east



Plate 12: View of North-East Gable End Internal Elevation, Looking north-east, Scale 1x2m

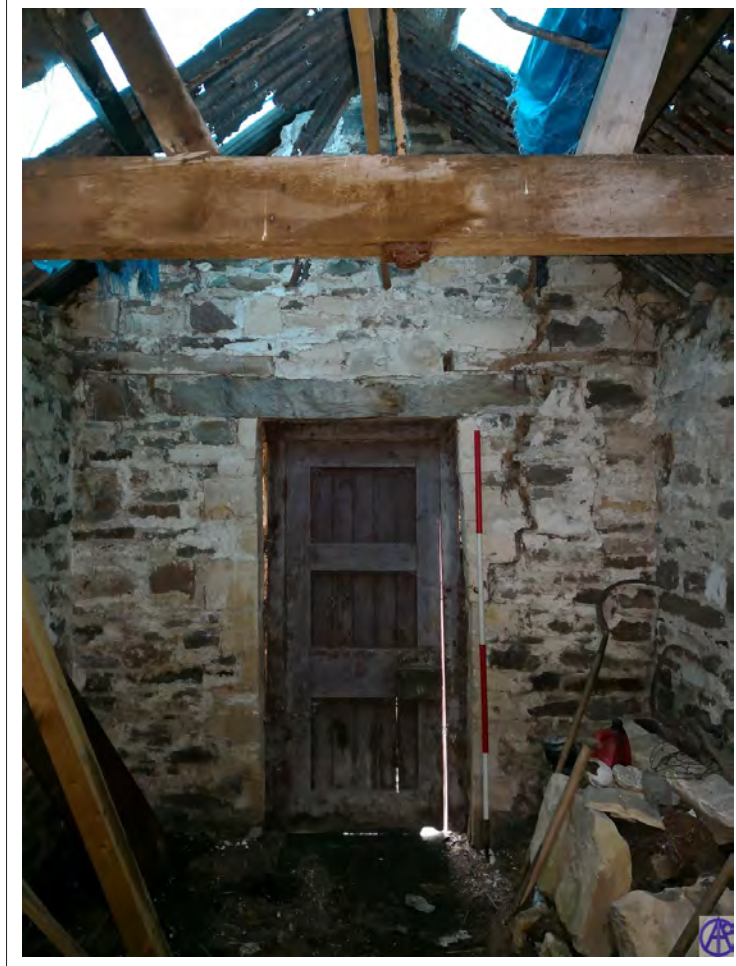


Plate 13: View of South-West Gable End External Elevation, Looking south-west, Scale 1x2m



Plate 14: Oblique View of North-West Internal Elevation, Looking north. Scale 1x2m



Plate 15: Oblique View of North-West Internal Elevation, Looking west.
Scale 1x2m



Plate 16: Oblique View of South-East Internal Elevation, Looking east
Scale 1x2m



Plate 17: Oblique View of South-East Internal Elevation, Looking east
Scale 1x2m



Plate 18: View of Roof Truss 1, Looking north-east

Appendix 1

Digital photograph list

BSWB/BDH/18

Photo no	Date	Camera	L/P	View	Description
IMG_072510	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	SW	1898 Graffiti in NE door frame
IMG_072803	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NE	Informal view of internal area from SW entrance
IMG_072809	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	N	View of internal items/debris
IMG_072835	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NE	View of internal items/debris
IMG_072840	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	E	Informal view of internal window alcove
IMG_072842	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	S	Informal view of internal window alcove
IMG_072846	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	SW	SW door from inside, no flash
IMG_072848	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	SW	Roof trusses, no flash
IMG_072856	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	SW	Roof trusses, with flash
IMG_072942	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	N	View of SW door handle and chain
IMG_084628	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	NW	Trial pit 1 post excavation
IMG_084633	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NW	Trial pit 1 post excavation
IMG_084636	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NW	Trial pit 1 post excavation
IMG_085623	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	SW	St Cynog's Church
IMG_085628	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NE	Deadhouse viewed from SW
IMG_092629	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	N	Trial pit 2 post excavation
IMG_092633	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NE	Trial pit 2 post excavation
IMG_092640	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	N	Trial pit 2 post excavation
IMG_095828	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	SE	NW external elevation
IMG_095843	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	S	NW external elevation - Oblique
IMG_100117	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	SW	NE Gable end external elevation
IMG_100126	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	SW	NE Gable end external elevation - Oblique
IMG_100146	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	SW	NE Gable end door frame detail
IMG_100211	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	S	NE Gable end external elevation - Oblique
IMG_101013	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NE	SW Gable end external elevation
IMG_101023	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	N	SW Gable end external elevation - Oblique
IMG_101109	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NW	SE external elevation
IMG_101117	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NW	SE External elevation - Oblique
IMG_101132	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NW	SE External elevation - Oblique
IMG_101209	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NW	External view window 1
IMG_101248	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NW	External view window 2
IMG_101446	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	SW	NE Door frame graffiti
IMG_101451	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	SW	1915 graffiti NE door frame
IMG_101455	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	SW	1898 graffiti NE door frame

Appendix 1

Digital photograph list

BSWB/BDH/18

IMG_101703	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	NE	NE Gable end internal view
IMG_101714	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	NE	NE Gable end internal view
IMG_101817	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	SW	SW Gable end internal view, door open
IMG_101837	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	SW	SW Gable end internal view, door closed
IMG_101906	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	SW	1876 graffiti SW internal door frame
IMG_101956	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	N	NW internal elevation – Oblique
IMG_102019	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	W	NW internal elevation – Oblique
IMG_102046	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	S	SE internal elevation – Oblique
IMG_102111	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	E	SE internal elevation - Oblique
IMG_102132	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	E	Window 1 internal detail
IMG_102201	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	P	S	Window 2 internal detail
IMG_102217	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NE	Roof truss 1
IMG_102223	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NE	Roof truss 2
IMG_102240	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	SW	Roof truss 2
IMG_102248	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	SW	Roof truss 1
IMG_102332	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	E	Window 1 timber lintel
IMG_102344	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	E	Window 2 timber lintel
IMG_102457	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NW	Deadhouse viewed from SSE
IMG_102500	18/4/18	Leica Summilux H	L	NW	Deadhouse viewed from SSE



IMG_20180418_102344



IMG_20180418_102457



IMG_20180418_102500



IMG_20180418_072510



IMG_20180418_072803



IMG_20180418_072809



IMG_20180418_072835



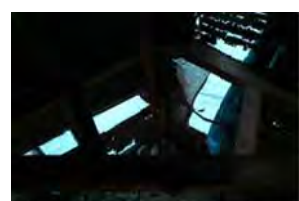
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IMG_20180418_072842



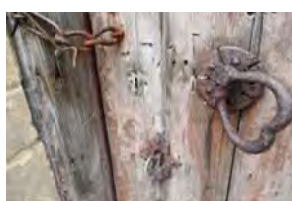
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IMG_20180418_072848



IMG_20180418_072856



IMG_20180418_072942



IMG_20180418_084628



IMG_20180418_084633



IMG_20180418_084636



IMG_20180418_085623



IMG_20180418_085628



IMG_20180418_092629



IMG_20180418_092633



IMG_20180418_092640



IMG_20180418_095828



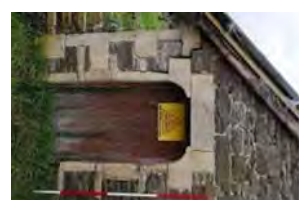
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IMG_20180418_100117



IMG_20180418_100126



IMG_20180418_100146



IMG_20180418_100211



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IMG_20180418_101023



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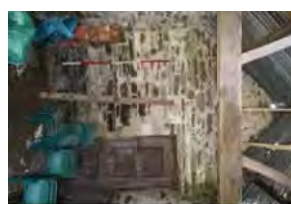
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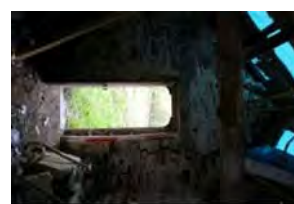
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