TROYTE RINGING CENTRE

PLAIN BOB DOUBLES

BEFORE WE START:

In an ideal world there are several skills everyone should have before starting to ring Plain Bob Doubles. These skills are to be able:

- To ring Plain Hunt Doubles with confidence
- To lengthen and shorten the tail end of a bell rope when changing the position of a bell from one row to the next
- To make short and long places and to dodge with another bell using kaleidoscope exercises.

However, we don't live in an ideal world and so ringing Plain Bob Doubles, or any other method, is made more difficult if we cannot position our bell accurately when hunting up and down, place making and dodging.

WHY NOT JUST RING PLAIN HUNT?

Plain Hunt Doubles contains only ten different rows before the numbers repeat. There are 120 different rows available on five bells, that means there are 120 different sequences in which five bells can be rung before any row has to repeat. Therefore it is necessary to find a different way of arranging the row 12345 in order to ring all 120 possible rows just once without repeating any row or leaving any sequence not rung.

Remember, Plain Bob Doubles is just one way of moving on from Plain Hunt.

WHY START WITH PLAIN BOB DOUBLES?

Ninety per cent of Plain Bob Doubles is plain hunting. A basic requirement of method ringing is to start and end with rounds (12345) and with Plain Bob Doubles the first nine rows are plain hunting until we get to row 13254. This row is called the lead end row and it is followed by the row 13524 instead of the row 12345 as in plain hunt. The process of getting from 13254 to 13524 is achieved by making the bells in 1st 2nd and 5th place lie still and the bells in 3rds and 4ths place to change position.

B	12345	13524	15432	14253	H = handstroke
H	21435	31254	51342	41523	B = backstroke
B	24153	32145	53124	45132	
H	42513	23415	35214	54312	
B	45231	24351	32541	53421	
H	54321	42531	23451	35241	
B	53412	45213	24315	32514	
H	35142	54123	42135	23154	
B	31524	51432	41253	21345	
H	13254	15342	14523	12435	lead end row
B	13524	15432	14253	12345	lead head row

This process has produced three situations of special significance which have been given special names. Look again at the first column starting with 12345. The row 13254 is called the LEAD END row. The row 13524 is called the LEAD HEAD row and the process of getting from the lead end row to the lead head row is by using a particular, and different, LEAD END CHANGE (le 125). The place notation for this method is thus:

5.1.5.1.5.1.5.1.5. le 125 (The package on Plain Hunting explains place notation.)

For the rest of the time all five bells plain hunt. So all bells plain hunt until the treble leads at handstroke and then the lead end change (125) is used to avoid the bells coming into rounds and to produce a new lead head row of 13524 when the treble leads at backstroke.

Plain Bob Doubles consists of all bells plain hunting until the treble leads at handstroke. Then doing something different (le125)to produce a different sequence at backstroke. This then produces a new lead head row. Then we go back to plain hunting until the treble leads again at handstroke, then we repeat the same lead end change (le125) and produce a new lead head row of 15432 at the treble's next backstroke and so on.

There is one other important thing to realise at this stage. Throughout this process of moving from plain hunting to the method called Plain Bob Doubles, the treble rings plain hunt all the time. Methods in which the treble plain hunts all the time are therefore called "PLAIN" methods

This strategy of introducing a different lead end change (le125) has produced a sequence of forty rows, which are all different. (I have printed out the rows in columns so that it is easy to check that all the rows are, in fact, different), before the sequence comes back into rounds. So all 120 possible rows have not yet been produced, and there are another 80 unused rows left to include.

We will show how to include these other 80 rows later.

Remember 90% of Plain Bob Doubles is plain hunting.

To ring Plain Bob Doubles the treble has to plain hunt all the time. The ringers of 2,3,4 and 5 have to plain hunt until the treble leads at handstroke, then do something different for one change and then, starting with a new lead head row at backstroke, plain hunt again until the treble leads once more at handstroke and continue until the bells come back into rounds.

THE LEAD HEAD ORDER:

Look at what the number 2 bell does in Plain Bob Doubles. It leads and plain hunts until it reaches 3rds place coming down to lead when the treble leads at *handstroke* it then steps back a place and strikes once in 4ths place when the treble leads at *backstroke* - which is the lead head row. It then starts the work of the number 4 bell.

It comes down to lead and continues to plain hunt until it has struck twice in 5ths place, which is when the treble leads at handstroke, it then steps back a place and strikes twice more in 5ths place, making a total of four blows in 5ths place. It then starts the work of the number 5 bell, and so on.

So the number 2 bell becomes 4ths place bell at the next lead head row. It then becomes 5ths place bell at the next lead head, and then 3rds place bell at the next lead head, and finally it becomes 2nds place bell at the end when the bells come into rounds at the lead head.

Thus the lead head order for the number 2 bell is 2 4 5 3. This is the same sequence as the coursing order. So there is nothing new to learn; the sequence 2 4 5 3 in the method called Plain Bob Doubles is both the coursing order and lead head order. This will not be the case for all methods as we shall see later.

Remember bells 2, 3, 4 and 5 plain hunt when they are below the treble, and remember also the in Plain Bob Doubles the lead head order is the same as the coursing order.

USING THE TREBLE AS A SIGNPOST:

The first crucial statement to make here is that the treble ringer has the most important job of all. If the treble is going to be the signpost for all the other working bells then the treble must always be in the right place. If the treble is not in the right place it may lead all the other bells astray. If the signpost at a road junction pointed in the wrong direction many travellers would not arrive at their destination without a detour.

So the rule for ringing Plain Bob Doubles is to plain hunt except when the treble leads. However this is not simple and straight forward if you are a new ringer. Most ringers are too busy trying to do their own thing and do not have time to find out what other people are doing.

The skills is to learn where your bell passes the treble. You will pass the treble when you are coming down to lead and the treble is plain hunting up to 5ths place; and you will also pass the treble when you are hunting up and the treble is coming down to lead. When you pass the treble when you are coming down to lead you are BELOW the treble. When you pass the treble when you are hunting up to the back you are ABOVE the treble. It is important to know whether you are “below” or “above” the treble. When you are ringing Plain Bob Doubles you ALWAYS plain hunt when you are below the treble.

When you pass the treble when you are hunting up and the treble is hunting down you need to observe exactly where your bell passes the treble when the treble is on the way down to lead and this will tell you what to do and when to do it. So it is necessary to learn a list of four different directions each requiring a unique response..

- If you start plain hunting in 2nds place you will pass the treble in 4-5 places and *dodge in 3-4 down.*
- If you start plain hunting in 4ths place you will pass the treble in 3-4 places and *make four blows in 5ths place.*

- If you start plain hunting in 5ths place you will pass the treble in 2-3 places *and dodge dodge in 3-4 up.*
- If you start plain hunting in 3rds place you will pass the treble in 1-2 places *and make two blows in 2nds place and lead again.*

- You will always plain hunt when you are below the treble.

The sequence of the work is now shown in bold for each of the four working bells:

1**2**345	123**4**5	1234**5**	12**3**45
21435	21**4**35	2143**5**	21**3**5
24153	2**4**153	241**5**3	241**5****3**
4**2**513	**4**2513	42**5**13	42**5**1**3**
45**2**31	**4**5231	4**5**231	45**2**31
543**2**1	5**4**321	**5**4321	54**3**21
5341**2**	53**4**12	**5**3412	5**3**412
3514**2**	3514**2**	3**5**142	**3**5142
3152**4**	3152**4**	31**5**24	**3**1524
13**2**54	1325**4**	132**5**4	1**3**254
1352**4**	1352**4**	13**5**24	1**3**524
312**5**4	3125**4**	312**5**4	**3**1254
3**2**145	321**4**5	321**4****5**	**3**2145
23415	23**4**15	2341**5**	2**3**415
24351	2**4**351	243**5**1	24**3**51
4**2**531	**4**2531	42**5**31	42**5****3**1
45**2**13	**4**5213	4**5**213	4521**3**
541**2****3**	5**4**123	**5**4123	5412**3**
5143**2**	514**3**2	**5**1432	514**3**2
1534**2**	153**4**2	**1**5342	15**3**42
1543**2**	154**3**2	1**5**342	154**3**2
5134**2**	5134**2**	**5**1342	51**3**42
5312**4**	5312**4**	**5**3124	5**3**124
352**1**4	3521**4**	3**5**214	**3**5214
3**2**541	325**4**1	32**5**41	**3**2541
23451	23**4**51	234**5**1	2**3**451
24315	2**4**315	2431**5**	24**3**15
4**2**135	**4**2135	4213**5**	4213**5**
41**2**53	**4**1253	4125**3**	4125**3**
14**5**23	1**4**523	14**5**23	14523
142**5**3	1**4**253	142**5**3	1425**3**
4152**3**	**4**1523	41**5**23	4152**3**
4513**2**	**4**5132	4**5**132	451**3**2
5431**2**	5**4**312	**5**4312	54**3**12
5342**1**	5342**1**	**5**3421	5**3**421
352**4**1	352**4**1	3**5**241	**3**5241
3**2**514	3251**4**	32**5**14	**3**2514
23154	2315**4**	2315**4**	2**3**154
21345	213**4**5	2134**5**	21**3**45
1**2**435	12**4**35	1243**5**	12**4**35
1**2**345	123**4**5	1234**5**	12**3**45

The good news is that having dodged or made places you continue plain hunting in the same sequence as you did before the treble led. This is called the coursing order and for Plain Bob Doubles is the same as it was for Plain Hunting (2453). The working bells come down to lead in the sequence 2,4,5,3. The treble is not a working bell. It plain hunts all the time. All bells make the same unique responses in the same sequence, they just start the sequence in a different place.

HERE IS A SUMMARY FOR THE RINGER OF THE 2ND BELL:

1**2**345	Start in rounds ***you are 2nds place bell***
21435	Pass the treble and lead, you are now below the treble
24153	Plain hunt
4**2**513	The 4 is your after bell
45**2**31	
543**2**1	Pass the treble in 4-5, you will dodge in 3-4 down
5341**2**	
3514**2**	
315**2**4	Lead after your course bell,which is the 3
13254	The lead end row, dodge in 3-4 with the 5
135**2**4	*This is the lead head row* ***you are now 4ths place bell***
31**2**54	Plain hunt down to lead the 3 is your course bell
3**2**145	Pass the treble in 2-3 plain hunt below the treble
23415	
24351	Continue plain hunting up
4**2**531	The 4 is your after bell
45**2**13	
541**2**3	Pass the treble in 3-4, you will make four blows in 5ths place
5143**2**	The first of four blows behind, the first is after your course bell
1534**2**	The second blow is after your after bell
1543**2**	*This is the lead head row,* ***you are now 5ths place bell***
5134**2**	Your 4th blow in 5th place (over the 4) now plain hunt down to lead
531**2**4	Pass the treble and keep plain hunting
35**2**14	
3**2**541	
23451	Check that the 3, your course bell, is leading before you do
24315	
4**2**135	Pass the treble in 2-3 and get ready to dodge in 3-4 up
41**2**53	
1452**3**	Dodge in 3-4 up with the 5
14**2**53	*This is the lead head row,* ***you are now 3rds place bell***
415**2**3	Plain hunt up
4513**2**	
5431**2**	Pass the treble in 4-5, you are now below the treble
5342**1**	Plain hunt
35**2**41	
3**2**514	Take your course bell (the 3) off the lead
23154	
21345	Pass the treble in 1-2
1**2**435	Make 2nds place
1**2**345	*This is the lead head row,* ***you are now 2nds place bell***

Remember you have a course bell, the bell which leads before you

Remember you have an after bell, the bell which leads after you

Remember you dodge in 3-4 down and 3-4 up with the bell which is neither your course bell nor your after bell

Remember to lengthen and shorten your rope when hunting up and down and especially when you are dodging up and down in 3-4 places.

Remember where you pass the treble tells you what to do next.

NOW SOME THINGS FOR YOU TO DO:

1. Write out a plain course of Plain Bob Doubles and check the coursing order and the lead head order of the bells. Repeat doing this until you can do it without making a mistake

2. Alongside your plain course write helpful notes for the ringer of the 4th bell as I have tried to do above for the ringer of the 2nd bell. Don't try and remember all these helpful notes. You will learn them as you ring the method more often.

3. Write out the sequence of the work for the number 5 bell when ringing Plain Bob Doubles

4. Write out a plain course of Plain Bob Triples, using the same rules of plain hunting until the treble leads at handstroke and with the lead end change of 127. Remember with seven bells there will be three pairs of bells to change to produce each new row with places at 7 and at 1 alternately until you get to the lead end row.

5. Write out the sequence of the work for the number 5 bell when ringing Plain Bob Triples.

THE NATURE OF THE ROWS:

Charles Troyte wrote in 1869 in his book Change Ringing "… on all numbers of bells exactly half the changes (rows) are of one nature and half of another; what this nature is, it is out of my power to explain, but … it is a fact which must be understood …".

Some people refer to these different rows as "odd" and "even" and some as "in course" and "out of course". We will refer to these rows as + or -. We will start from rounds and assume that rounds is a + row, if the next row is produced by changing two pairs of bells then the next row will also be positive (+). If the last row had been produced by only changing one pair of bells then the next row would be negative (-). So changing an odd number of pairs changes the nature of the row, say from (+) to (-) but changing an even number of pairs does not change the nature of the rows

So now let us look at the first two leads of Plain Bob Doubles

12345	+	
21435	+	
24153	+	
42513	+	
45231	+	
54321	+	
53412	+	
35142	+	
31524	+	
13254	+	
13524	-	We changed only one pair of bells to get this row. So it is (-)
31254	-	We changed two pairs of bells and so each row will remain
32145	-	negative until we get to the lead head row
23415	-	
24351	-	
42531	-	
45213	-	
54123	-	
51432	-	
15342	-	
15432	+	This row will be positive because we are changing only one pair of bells so the nature of the row changes.

We don' NEED to know whether a row is negative or positive but if we are aiming to ring all 120 rows of any doubles method then we do need to know that half of those rows must be positive and the other half negative. That is 60+ and 60-.

Remember there are 120 different rows available on five bells. Only 40 of these are rung in a plain course. To ring the other 80 rows we need to use "bobs".

Let us examine Charles Troyte's words in a little more detail before we move on.

So on five bells there are 120 different rows, 60 of which are + and 60 are -. Now a plain course of Plain Bob Doubles gives us 40 rows of which 20 are + and 20 -. So in this next sequence I have called a bob just before the last lead end before the plain course came round. The following summarises a way in which we can obtain all the possible changes on five bells.

12345	+	14235	+	13425	+
21435	+	41325	+	31245	+
24153	+	43152	+	32154	+
42513	+	34512	+	23514	+
45231	+	35421	+	25341	+
54321	+	53241	+	52431	+
53412	+	52314	+	54213	+
35142	+	25134	+	45123	+
31524	+	21543	+	41532	+
13254	+	12453	+	14325	+
13524	-	12543	-	14532	-
31254	-	21453	-	41352	-
32145	-	24135	-	43125	-
23415	-	42315	-	34215	-
24351	-	43251	-	32451	-
42531	-	34521	-	23541	-
45213	-	35412	-	25314	-
54123	-	53142	-	52134	-
51432	-	51324	-	51243	-
15342	-	15234	-	15423	-
15432	+	15324	+	15243	+
51342	+	51234	+	51423	+
53124	+	52143	+	54132	+
35214	+	25413	+	45312	+
32541	+	24531	+	43521	+
23451	+	42351	+	34251	+
24315	+	43215	+	32415	+
42135	+	34125	+	23145	+
41253	+	31452	+	21354	+
14523	+	13542	+	12534	+
14253	-	13452	-	12354	-
41523	-	31542	-	21534	-
45132	-	35124	-	25143	-
54312	-	53214	-	52413	-
53421	-	52341	-	54231	-
35241	-	25431	-	45321	-
32514	-	24513	-	43512	-
23154	-	42153	-	34152	-
*21345	-	*41235	-	*31425	-
12435	-	14325	-	13245	-
14235	+	13425	+	12345	+

So what have we done? We called a bob * at three places. This used a (le) change of 145 instead of a (le) change of 125.

As a consequence we have changed the coursing order from 5324 to 5243 after the first bob and from 5243 to 5432 after the second bob and from5432 to 5324 after the third bob (rounds)

There are 10 (+) followed by 10 (-) six times during this touch thus there are 60 (+) and 60 (-).

There are also 12 leads of the treble and ten different rows per lead. So this is an extent of 120 rows.

Look at the course of the number 5 bell. It has rung three full courses and has not been affected by any of the bobs. Thus the number 5 bell has been our observation bell, and we have called a bob each time the number 5 bell has made four blows in 5ths place.

To prevent the plain course coming back into rounds we have introduced an occasional new lead end change (le 145) and this gives a new and so far unused lead

head row of 14235. Because this new lead end change is only used occasionally the conductor calls “Bob” just before the treble leads at handstroke so that the ringers know when to use this different lead end change.

This is really all a bit theoretical. So what happens when a bob is called when we are ringing?

Remember that Bobs are needed to get at the 80 rows which are not in the plain course.

WHAT HAPPENS AT A BOB?

In this example the bell which is making 5ths place when the Bob is called, in this case the number 5 bell, is unaffected by the Bob, and we have placed the 5 bell in brackets to show that it is the observation bell

The first Bob has changed the coursing order from (5)324 to (5)243, the second Bob changes the coursing order from (5)243 to (5)432 and the third Bob changes the coursing order from (5)432 to (5)324 and back to rounds.

Remember a bob changes the coursing order of three of the working bells

CHANGING THE COURSING ORDER:

There are several different ways in which we can change the coursing order and the way we will use in this package consists of occasionally using another place notation at the lead end change. So instead of using the place notation - 125 - at each lead end change which turns Plain Hunt Doubles into Plain Bob Doubles, we will also use the place notation - 145 - occasionally instead of the lead end change - 125 -. So let us now look at the effect this has on the coursing order.

Using the place notation - 1 - at the lead end change keeps the treble plain hunting and thus the treble is not affected and continues to ring Plain Hunt.

Using the the place notation - 5 - at the lead end change similarly does not affect the bell making 5ths place when the treble leads. So we will make this change when a particular bell is making four blows in fifths place. So we can use each of the working bells (2, 3, 4 and 5) as the observation bell. This gives us four different extents for Plain Bob Doubles.

Thus this change of place notation only affects the bells in seconds, thirds and fourths places when the treble leads. However, not only does it change the coursing order it also changes the lead head position of the bells in seconds, thirds and fourths places. So using the 5th bell as observation we will change the lead end change place notation when the 5th bell is making its four blows in fifths place. This is in fact the fourth lead (the last lead) in the plain course when the lead end row is - 1 2 4 3 5 - when the lead end change - 125 - will bring the bells into rounds - 1 2 3 4 5 -. So now we will make the occasional change of place notation from - 125 - to - 145 -. every time the

5th bell makes four blows in fifths place. This occasional change happens when the conductor calls "Bob". Let us look at how this changes the coursing orders.

For the first four leads the coursing order is - (5) 3 2 4 -. When the first bob is called it changes to (5) 2 4 3. When the second bob is called it changes to (5) 4 3 2, and when the third bob is called it changes back to (5) 3 2 4 when it comes back into rounds. If you count the rows you will see that this arrangement gives the extent of 120 different rows on five bells. In each case when a bob is called the first bell after the 5 hops over the other two so (5)324 becomes (5)243 becomes (5) 432

Calling the bobs when the 2nd bell is making four blows in fifths place requires the conductor to call "bob" just before the lead end when the second bell is making four blows in 5th Place. For the first two leads the coursing order is - (2) 4 5 3 -. When the first bob is called it changes to - (2) 5 3 4 -. When the second bob is called it changes to - (2) 3 4 5 -, and when the third bob is called it changes to - (2) 4 5 3 - which is back into the plain course and the bells will come into rounds after two more leads.

Remember the conductor will choose one of the four working bells (2, 3, 4 or 5) as the observation bell and will call a Bob every time the observation bell makes four blows in 5ths place. After three Bobs the bells come back into the same sequence which they were in before the first Bob.

A sequence of three Bobs with the observation bell making four blows behind at each Bob is known as a "round block".

Therefore, using each working bell in turns gives the following changes in the coursing order:

2 as observation	at the first Bob	(2)453 becomes (2)534
	at the second Bob	(2)534 becomes (2)345
	at the third Bob	(2)345 becomes (2)453
3 as observation	at the first Bob	(3)245 becomes (3)452
	at the second Bob	(3)452 becomes (3)524
	at the third Bob	(3)524 becomes (3)245
4 as observation	at the first Bob	(4)532 becomes (4)325
	at the second Bob	(4)325 becomes (4)253
	at the third Bob	(4)253 becomes (4)532
5 as observation	at the first Bob	(5)324 becomes (5)243
	at the second Bob	(5)243 becomes (5)432
	at the third Bob	(5)432 becomes (5)324

Remember that after each Bob, the bell that was coursing the observation bell before the Bob was called, "hops over" the other two bells, so that abc becomes bca in each case.

Remember that when a Bob is called the coursing order will change, so next time you come down to lead notice which is the bell you take off the lead, this is your course bell, and notice which bell takes you off the lead, that is your after bell.

CHANGING THE LEAD HEAD ORDER:

The lead head order of the treble and the fifth place bells is unaffected. The bell that was going to dodge in 3-4 down when the bob is called, **RUNS IN** and becomes seconds place bell and then does the work of the seconds place bell. The bell that was going to make two blows in seconds place when the bob is called, **RUNS OUT** and becomes thirds place bell and then does the work of the thirds place bell. Finally, the bell that was going to dodge in 3-4 up when the bob is called makes **TWO BLOWS IN FOURTH'S PLACE** and becomes fourths place bell and then does the work of the fourths place bell.

Remember the sequence - run in - run out - make the bob (I O M) In Plain Bob Doubles if you run in at the first bob, you will run out at the second bob and you will make the third bob.

TOWARDS A SUMMARY OF PLAIN BOB DOUBLES:

Plain Bob Doubles is plain hunt until the treble changes from leading at handstroke to leading at backstroke

During a plain course of Plain Bob Doubles the treble rings four complete leads of plain hunting, each lead contains ten rows. Therefore a plain course of Plain Bob Doubles has forty rows, twenty of which are (+) and twenty are (-).

Bells 2, 3, 4 and 5 are "working bells". When they are ringing below the treble (before the treble in a row) they plain hunt. When they are ringing above the treble (after the treble in a row) where they pass the treble will indicate what each bell has to do when the treble passes between ringing at handstroke (the lead end) and ringing at backstroke (the lead head).

Each working bell does the same sequence of work, but each working bell starts at a different place in the sequence.

The pieces of work in the sequence in which they happen may be called: make 2nds place, dodge in 3-4 down, make four blows in fifths place, and dodge in 3-4 up.

The coursing order and the lead head order remain the same throughout the plain course (2453)

To ring the 80 rows remaining after we have rung a plain course requires the use of "bobs".

Bobs are called by the conductor and change the coursing order and the lead head order for the lead head immediately after the "bob" is called. The new coursing order operates until the next "bob" is called when it will change again. An extent (120

rows) of Plain Bob Doubles requires three bobs after which the touch will either come into rounds (if the fifth bell is observation) or it will return into the plain course. The head head order only changes at the lead head immediately after a bob is called. Bobs do not change the nature of the rows.

Each of the working bells can be used as the observation bell. Bobs are called when the observation bell is making the first of its four blows in fifths place. Therefore there are four different ways of ringing an extent of 120 rows of Plain Bob Doubles.

NOW SOME MORE THINGS FOR YOU TO DO:

6. Choose one of the four working bell as your observation bell and carefully write out all the rows in an extent of 120 rows. Do this several times until you can complete the task and the bells come back into rounds. You should have 120 rows each of which is different.

7. Call a bob at every lead. See how many rows you get before the bells come into rounds. Explain why rounds occurs again at this point.

8. Call a bob at every other lead of the treble. Find out how many rows there are before the bells come back into rounds. There are two ways of doing this; call abow either at the end of the first lead of the treble or at the end of the second lead of the treble. Explain what happens in each case.

9. A quarter peal of Plain Bob Doubles should have a minimum of 1260 different rows. How might this best be achieved using the least number of bobs.

FURTHER STUDY:

Here are some other publications on Plain Bob Doubles which are also available through the Librarian of the Guild of Devonshire Ringers. His contact details are shown in the Annual Report of the Guild.

Adams, Chris — Ringing circles: a guide to learning methods
CCCBR 48pp 2000

Coleman, Steve — The bellringer's early companion
Sue Coleman 439pp 2008

Coleman, Steve — The method ringer's companion
Sue Coleman 437pp 2008

Copson, Pam — One per-learner book
Sherbourne 40pp 4th ed. 1992

Copson, Pam — The follow-on book for bell-ringers
Sherbourne 40pp 2nd ed 1988

Copson, Pam — The ringers exercise book
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All the above titles are part of the "Learners' Library" collection which is stored with the Guild Librarian in Tiverton.

Ring me on 01398 331843 or email me on michael.r.hatchett@gmail.com if there are parts of this package which I have not made sufficiently clear for you or if you have any questions.