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WALKING THE THAMES PATH

NATIONAL TRAIL from London to
the river's source in Gloucestershire



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ROUTE MAP
BOOKLET

Leigh Hatts

THE THAMES PATH



Leigh Hatts

Leigh Hatts has been walking the Thames towpath and exploring the river and Docklands since 1981, when he worked on the *Thames Walk Feasibility Study* which resulted in the Countryside Commission persuading the government to designate the 182-mile route as a national trail.

In addition to writing three Thames books, Leigh Hatts was for a decade the author of the *London Transport Walks* books series. He also devised the 20-mile Bournemouth Coast Path which now links the South West Coast Path to the Solent Way to create a 652-mile coast route from Minehead to Emsworth. In addition to a guide to this route he has written walking books featuring Dorset's coast and countryside, the New Forest and the Lea Valley Walk.

The author worked as a reporter with the walkers' magazine *TGO* and as arts correspondent of the *Catholic Herald*. He is co-founder of Bankside Press.

THE THAMES PATH

NATIONAL TRAIL FROM LONDON TO
THE RIVER'S SOURCE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

by Leigh Hatts

CICERONE

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Front cover: St Paul's Cathedral and the Millennium Bridge (Stage 2)

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ROUTE SUMMARY TABLE

Stage	Start	Finish	Distance	Page
1	Woolwich Foot Tunnel	Tower Bridge	10½ miles (16.8km)	15
2	Tower Bridge	Putney	10 miles (16km)	31
3	Putney	Kingston	13 miles (20.9km)	50
4	Kingston	Chertsey	11 miles (17.7km)	66
5	Chertsey	Staines	4 miles (6.4km)	78
6	Staines	Windsor	7½ miles (12km)	83
7	Windsor	Maidenhead	6½ miles (10.5km)	92
8	Maidenhead	Marlow	7 miles (11.2km)	101
9	Marlow	Henley	8½ miles (13.6km)	109
10	Henley	Reading	10 miles (16.1km)	119
11	Reading	Pangbourne	7 miles (11.2km)	128
12	Pangbourne	Goring	4 miles (6.4km)	134
13	Goring	Wallingford	7 miles (11.2km)	138
14	Wallingford	Dorchester	5 miles (8km)	146
15	Dorchester	Abingdon	9 miles (14.5km)	152
16	Abingdon	Oxford	9½ miles (15.2km)	161
17	Oxford	Newbridge	13½ miles (21.7km)	173
18	Newbridge	Lechlade	16 miles (25.7km)	182
19	Lechlade	Cricklade	10½ miles (16.8km)	194
20	Cricklade	The Source	12¼ miles (19.7km)	202
Total			182 miles (292km)	

Route symbols on OS map extracts

-  route
-  alternative route/detour
-  start point
-  finish point
-  start/finish point
-  direction of walk

For OS symbols key see OS maps



INTRODUCTION



*Old Father Thames
at Richmond (Stage 3)*

The 182-mile Thames Path from London to Gloucestershire is the only long-distance route to follow a river throughout its length from tidal waters, and also the only one to pass through London and major towns. As much as 90 per cent of the path is public footpath or bridleway. Walking the trail can easily take three weeks if you want to explore every town and village. Or you could spend years relishing the experience in a series of short weekend sections as public transport is plentiful. And then, having walked one way you may well be tempted to walk back and enjoy the equally splendid views from the other direction.

TOWPATH TO NATIONAL TRAIL

As early as the 1880s there was a suggestion that the Thames towpath, falling into disuse as traffic turned from the river to railways, should be preserved as a long-distance recreational route. In the next century the call was taken up after the World War I by the Council for the Protection of Rural England and after the World War II by the Thames Conservancy's River Thames Walk Committee.

Thirty years later the Ramblers' Association and River Thames Society managed to persuade the Thames Water Authority and the Countryside Commission to produce a feasibility study on a continuous route from

London to the source making use of the remaining sections of towpath. This was eventually published in 1985 and government approval for the Thames Path was given in 1989. The route was officially opened, following the creation of 16 miles of new river-side path and three bridges, in 1996.

THE PATH TODAY

Through London

The birth of a riverside path in London coincides with a realisation that the capital's waterway offers great opportunities both on and off the water. In the 1980s it looked as if the Thames might become merely a highway for barges taking London's rubbish downstream to Rainham or Mucking Marshes. However, by 1986 the Pool of London had as many as 36 cruise-liners and naval vessels passing under Tower Bridge in a year. Now piers have been built for a riverbus service.

As many as 44 different bird species have been recorded at the Thames Barrier where the national trail starts. The tidal-Thames, fishless at the start of the 20th century, is the cleanest metropolitan river in the world, with an estuary supporting 115 species of fish and playing a part in supporting North Sea fish stocks. Salmon, extinct in Greater London since 1833 due to pollution, returned in the 1980s. Smelt, a cousin of the salmon, thrive in good water and congregate below Gravesend in winter and in spring

come upstream in shoals to spawn at Wandsworth. Eels pass through central London in early summer. London now has an increasing number of swans, although only a few years ago they were so scarce that the annual swan count was abandoned.

Upper Reaches

Long before the Thames turns non-tidal, near the Greater London boundary, the river becomes a green corridor running out of the capital. The upper reaches are varied. The water can be a busier highway at Maidenhead and Henley than in London. Elsewhere, especially above Oxford, water and towpath can be both beautiful and lonely. Here accommodation and transport needs to be carefully planned.

In the Home Counties and even in far-off Wiltshire there are reminders of London. Duchy of Lancaster territory is encountered around the Savoy and at Kempford; Shelley knew the Thames from London to Lechlade, and William Morris lived by the river both at Hammersmith and near the end of navigation at Kelmscott. Stone for St Paul's Cathedral came downstream from Oxfordshire.

The Source

The climax to the 182-mile walk is an empty field with an often dry spring. Fortunately there is a nearby pub with strong Thames connections and the first convenient railway station since Oxford.

Cattle on Cock Marsh near Cookham (Stage 8)



WILDLIFE

Moorhens and voles are seen in quiet pools, although they are at risk from the increase in mink which have no natural predator in Britain. Herons and cormorants are a familiar sight around Putney and even in Docklands. Ducks are found as far downstream as Blackfriars. Deer will be encountered, and there are still many reaches where cattle are watered at the river's natural bank.

LOOKING AFTER THE RIVER

In 1197 Richard I, who was short of money after the Crusades, sold the river conservancy to the Corporation of London, which in 1857 reluctantly handed it over to the Thames

Conservancy Board. In fact the City had for much of the time laid little claim to the non-tidal Thames, which by 1757 was controlled by Thames Navigation Commissioners who built the towpath. Since 1909 the 96-mile tidal Thames from Teddington to the sea has been under the control of the Port of London Authority. In 1974 Thames Conservancy, controlling the non-tidal river as far as Cricklade, was succeeded by the Thames Water Authority, which gave way in 1989 to the even more short-lived National Rivers Authority. The present Environment Agency was formed in 1995.

The Thames Path National Trail Manager is Hannah Gutteridge. Her address is National Trails Office, Speedwell House, Speedwell Street,



Seafarers' Memorial outside International Maritime Organisation in Lambeth (Stage 2)

Oxford, Oxfordshire OX1 1NE (tel 01865 810224; thames.path@oxfordshire.gov.uk). Flood information is available from the Environment Agency on 08459 881188 or 0345 988 1188. Or follow @EnvAgency and #floodaware on Twitter for the latest flood updates.

ACCOMMODATION AND TRANSPORT

Each chapter includes a short accommodation list, although returning to London each day by rail is as easy as far as Oxford. Addresses for bed and breakfast, camping and hostels are also included on the Thames Path section of the National Trail website: www.nationaltrail.co.uk.

Most of the Thames Path is easily accessible by public transport as indicated at the end of each section.

MAPS

The following nine OS Explorer maps (1:25,000) cover the entire Thames Path: 160 (Windsor), 161 (London South), 162 (Greenwich), 169 (Cirencester and Swindon), 168 (Stroud), 170 (Abingdon), 171 (Chiltern Hills West), 172 (Chiltern Hills East), 173 (London North) and 180 (Oxford). It should be noted that 171 (Chiltern Hills West) overlaps with 159 (Reading), which also shows the Thames between Shiplake and Pangbourne.

SAFETY

The Thames has many moods. In London it offers peace among the chaos, but it can also be 'the dangerous Thames', with fast currents and cold water. At low tide the beach at Hammersmith can suck a human

being into the mud and you can easily be cut off by tides. London's lifeboats are called out on average twice a day and Tower lifeboat has the highest number of call-outs in the UK.

The non-tidal upper reaches also have deep waters, and the tempting Duxford ford can often be too dangerous to cross. A drought can result in a slower water flow susceptible to freezing, but still not safe to walk on.

USING THIS GUIDE

This book is a guide for those who want to walk upstream along the Thames Path from London to Gloucestershire, and is therefore an alternative to the official National Trail guide designed to assist walkers heading from the river's source downstream to the capital.

It includes a possible diversion at Culham to visit the attractive village of Sutton Courtenay on the Old Thames. However, London's left-bank alternative route, designated by Natural England's predecessor as an afterthought, is not included, as it is felt that long-distance walkers will prefer the original right-bank path, which avoids traffic and affords a fine view of the City of London.

A brief description of the downstream riverside path beyond the Thames Barrier is included in Appendix A for those who wish to start next to wider waters. Most of this 8-mile stretch is now designated

part of the England Coast Path and is expected eventually to be included in an extended Thames Path.

This guide maintains tradition by referring to the left bank and right bank rather than the north and south bank. Banks can also be east and west. The left or right bank is the one that is on your left or right when you are looking downstream – ie back towards London.

Each stage is illustrated with extracts from the OS 1:50,000 mapping and the step-by-step route description is packed with information about local history and sights along the route. At the end of each stage, information is given about refreshment stops, accommodation, public transport and tourist information offices, where available, and the map(s) required to study the route and its environs in more detail.

Countryside Code

On rural stretches the Countryside Code should always be followed.

- Be safe – plan ahead and follow any signs
- Leave gates and property as you find them
- Protect plants and animals, and take your litter home
- Keep dogs under close control
- Consider other people



STAGE 1

Woolwich Foot Tunnel to Tower Bridge

Start	Woolwich Foot Tunnel
Finish	Tower Bridge
Distance	10½ miles (16.8km)

The first section, which can easily be a day's walk if pauses are made at the landmarks, passes along the Greenwich waterfront and through Surrey Docks into central London. There are fine views of the O2 and the Isle of Dogs, with its famous Canary Wharf Tower seen from many angles. The first view of The Shard in central London is at Greenwich.

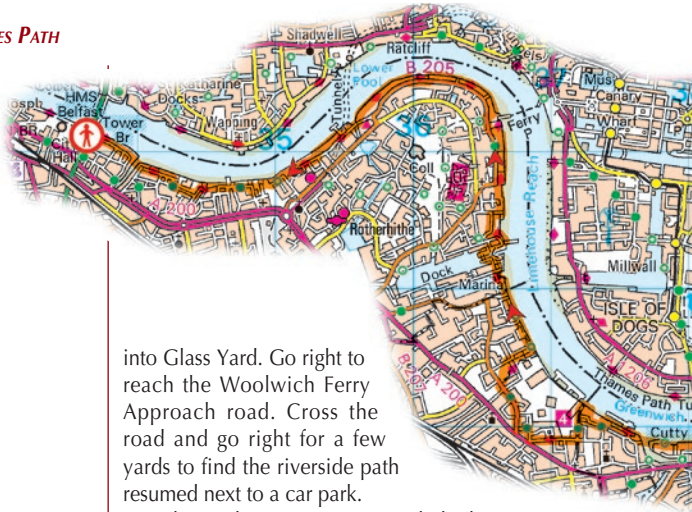
The nearest stations to the Thames Path start at Woolwich Arsenal and Woolwich (Elizabeth Line). Go right out of the station and walk through Woolwich Arsenal to the river. Turn left to walk upstream.

The Thames Path starts at the Woolwich Foot Tunnel (left) as the riverside path ends. The way ahead turns left

For 1:25K route map see booklet pages 82–86.

Thames Barrier



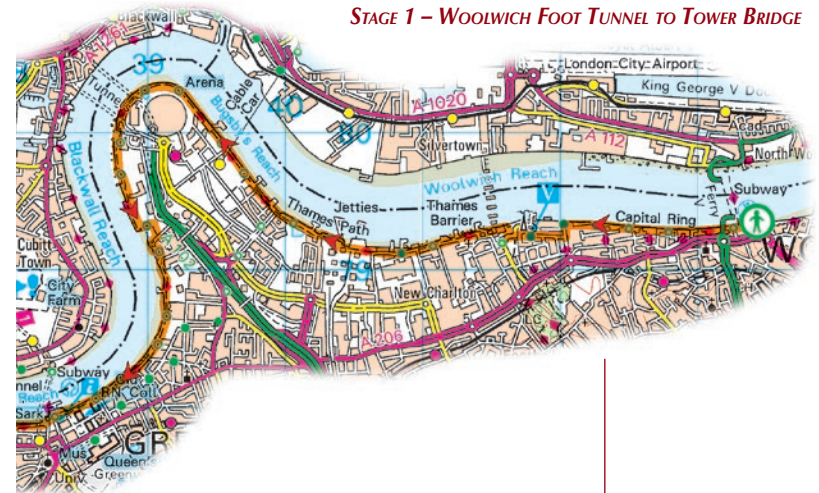


into Glass Yard. Go right to reach the Woolwich Ferry Approach road. Cross the road and go right for a few yards to find the riverside path resumed next to a car park.

The path runs over several dock entrances between flats, past two riverside gun emplacements and up and down steep steps at a viewpoint. Tate & Lyle is across the river where planes can be seen taking off from London City Airport. At the end of King Henry's Wharf continue up a ramp where there is a view of the Mersey Ferry MV *Royal Iris* at its permanent mooring.

Here the path curves inland to Warspit Road. Go right into Bowater Road. At the far end there are gates and a downward slope into the gardens behind the Thames Barrier. Bear right over a road (Unity Way) to take a curving wooded path. Go up the steps ahead to the top of a floodbank and down to the Thames. Turn left to pass through a tunnel by the Barrier.

The **Thames Barrier** – the world's largest movable flood barrier – known as 'the eighth wonder of the world', was built between 1974 and 1982 in response to the rising sea level which threatened to put London under water during a North Sea tidal surge. The nearby visitors' toilets are open 9am–5pm. The first few yards of the path are alongside a river-profile map by artist Simon Read.



After the Anchor and Hope the path is marked by bricks in the road. Beyond the former Cory's bargeworks the road turns inland leaving the path to run ahead under the conveyors of Murphy's working wharf. The path rejoins the river at a dock. After a double bend cross Angerstein Wharf narrow gauge level crossing at a pier. Shortly, at the start of the Greenwich Peninsula, the path suddenly turns up the side of Greenwich Yacht Club.



Morden Wharf and the O2

At the back of the club go right on a rising path. At a junction, at the edge of the Millennium Village wetlands occupying Pear Tree Marsh, turn right to rejoin the river. Continue along the soon urban riverside to pass Food Growing on The Jetty and go under the IFS Cloud Cable Car. After the pier there is the O2 at Blackwell Point on the Greenwich Peninsula tip. The view across the water is of the lighthouse at the mouth of the River Lea.

Greenwich Peninsula is former marshland. A lonely war memorial is a survivor from the gasworks which covered the area for a century from 1881. The Blackwall Tunnel road link to the north bank was opened in 1897 for horse-drawn traffic. The Millennium Dome, now the O2, has led to the area being branded North Greenwich after the new station which serves the growing Millennium Village. However, the Pilot pub opened in 1805.

The riverside path curves round the O2, passing Richard Wilson's Slice of Reality sculpture which gives the impression of a moored ship. As the path turns south-west the Greenwich Meridian is marked on the ground.

Once on the west side of the O2, cross the top of Drawdock Road, which runs into the river, and return to the riverside. Stay by the river to go over Delta Wharf. At a junction keep ahead to cross Victoria Deep Water Terminal. (There may be temporary short tunnels for the path to protect walkers when gravel is being unloaded.) At the far end the path goes inland and round the back of Bay Wharf. At a T-junction go right to rejoin the river at Tunnel Wharf, once known for its willow trees. Ahead, along Blackwall Reach, there may be occasional diversions. Across the water is Millwall Reach on the Isle of Dogs.

Blackwall Reach includes famous wharves. Morden Wharf is named after Sir John Morden, who founded nearby Blackheath's Morden College in 1695. Enderby Wharf was owned by the Enderby family, who gave their name to Enderby



Land in the Antarctic, were whalers from 1776. The Enderby brothers set up a rope walk in 1834 and their Enderby House, now the pub, was built in about 1845 with the octagonal room allowing views of approaching vessels. In 1884 General Gordon, a relative, spent his last night in Britain at the house. The Enderby Hemp and Rope Works was succeeded by cable manufacture including the first and second transatlantic telegraph cables. Submarine cables continued to be made here by a succession of companies until 1975. Cobbled Ballast Quay, with its mid-Victorian harbour master's office, is where ships took on Blackheath gravel as ballast for return voyages. The Cutty Sark Tavern mainly dates from 1804.

Follow the path to Ballast Quay, where there is a riverside garden. Beyond the Cutty Sark Tavern, the Thames Path again crosses the Meridian before passing the power station and reaching Trinity Hospital.

Trinity Hospital, home to 21 local men, was founded in 1613 by Lord Northampton, whose tomb (by Nicholas Stone) is in the chapel, having been moved from Dover in about 1770. The battlements were added in 1812. High tides are recorded

The Isle of Dogs from Greenwich Peninsula

GREENWICH

The former Royal Naval College buildings, now occupied by the University of Greenwich, are on the site of a Tudor palace where Henry VIII was born and where he married Catherine of Aragon. The College's Painted Hall (admission charge) and chapel are open daily. Wren's buildings, intended as a naval version of Chelsea Hospital, frame the Queen's House, designed by Inigo Jones for James I's wife and built to span the line of the old main road. It is now part of the National Maritime Museum, as is the Observatory on the hill. St Alphege's stands on the site of Archbishop Alphege's martyrdom by invading Danes in 1012. Composer Thomas Tallis and General Wolfe are buried inside. The *Cutty Sark* tea clipper, in dry dock since 1954, provides the skyline of masts for the townscape.

The Greenwich foot tunnel is also part of the Thames Path, which from here to Teddington at the end of the tidal Thames runs along both sides. This guide follows the original route on the south side.

on the river wall. The adjoining power station was built in 1906 to supply London's trams.

Keep ahead along a passage behind High Bridge Wharf, passing High Bridge Drawdock and the Yacht, to find the Trafalgar Tavern.

The Trafalgar Tavern, opened in 1837, was famous for its annual whitebait dinner, when the prime minister and cabinet arrived by barge. The fish was caught locally and cooked within the hour. Charles Dickens set the wedding breakfast in *Our Mutual Friend* here, and the artist Tissot featured the river frontage in 1878 sketches and an oil painting. The next-door Curlew Rowing Club, founded in 1866, is the tideway's oldest.

Take the narrow path in front of Greenwich's Royal Naval College.

Pass the *Cutty Sark* and the foot tunnel entrance. After a short distance pass Horseferry Place (left)

DEPTFORD

Deptford was a fishing village that Henry VIII turned into a naval dockyard. Trinity House, the coastal pilotage authority, started here as 'The Guild of the Most Glorious Trinity of Deptford'. St Nicholas's medieval Kentish tower was a shipping landmark. The charnel house where bodies found in the river were stored survives. Buried in the churchyard is playwright Christopher Marlowe, who was mysteriously murdered nearby in 1593. (Thomas Archer's outstanding St Paul's was built behind the High Street in 1730.) Here the *Mary Rose* was built, and Elizabeth I dined on the *Golden Hinde*. Diarist John Evelyn lived at Sayes Court, where in 1698 Peter the Great of Russia stayed incognito studying shipbuilding. After 1869 the dockyard was used for cattle ships and the meat trade. Convoys Wharf, used for landing newsprint until 2000, was the last working dock. The ferry steps remain at the end of Watergate Street, which is a continuation of the High Street, a rare survival of a 19th-century shopping street, with a pie-and-mash shop.

and go through covered Wood Wharf to reach New Capital Quay. Pass in front of the The Sail Loft and keep onward past Waitrose in Victoria Parade (left). Dreadnaught Walk leads directly to a new swing bridge spanning the entrance to Deptford Creek.

Deptford Creek is the mouth of the River Ravensbourne, which rises in Bromley. 'Deptford' means 'deep ford'. When the *Golden Hinde* moored here in 1581 Elizabeth I went on board to knight Sir Francis Drake. Both the road and rail bridges can open to let tall ships up river. The statue of Peter the Great by Russian Mihail Chemiakin was given by Vladimir Putin during his state visit in 2003.

Once on the Deptford bank go right past a statue of Peter the Great. Stay with the Thames as far as the Ahoy Centre, where the path turns inland to Deptford Green.

Keep forward along Borthwick Street. At the double bend go right to follow Wharf Street. At the far end bear half left under an arch. At the end of Paynes Wharf turn

inland along narrow Watergate Street. Keep ahead at a junction and go right into Prince Street to pass the Dog & Bell and Convoys Wharf entrance.

Just before the main road turn right down cobbled Sayes Court Street to enter Sayes Court Park (the site of Evelyn's house). Bear left through the garden, past a 1698 mulberry tree planted by the Tsar, to reach Grove Street. Turn right and later go right into Lower Pepys Park. Take the path which leads to a gap in the buildings ahead. Walk up the wide stairs. Go left and right to follow a path leading to Deptford Strand. Turn left.

Deptford Strand was from 1858 to 1961 the Royal Victualling Yard. The riverfront buildings are former rum warehouses. A gateway to the offices of the Porter and Clerk of Cheque survive elsewhere on the housing estate, named after Navy Secretary Samuel Pepys who had an office here in the 17th century. At the west end is 16-storey Aragon Tower, built in 1962 and containing 144 council flats, and converted by Berkeley Homes in 2004. Across the river by the pier is Burrell's Wharf, where Isambard Kingdom Brunel's *Great Eastern* steamship was launched in 1858.

Deptford Wharf continues to St George's Wharf where there is the Deptford–Rotherhithe boundary stone. Go over South Dock's lock gates and right to pass the rebuilt Dog and Duck Stairs (named after a disappeared pub) by Greenland Pier. Continue along the riverside to the Greenland Dock entrance crossed by a swing bridge.

Greenland Dock, named after its whaling connections and dating from 1700, was enlarged in 1904.

Stay on the riverfront along Swedish Quays and below King Frederick IX Tower to turn inland down Randall Rents – or ahead if the wooden walkway is open.



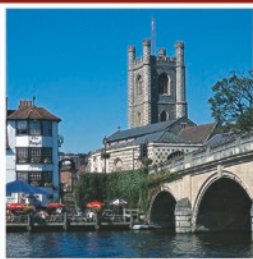
Randall Rents is named after John Randall, who committed suicide in 1803 by jumping from a window of Nelson Dock House (see below). The alley, dating from 1698 and once called Wet Dock Lane, was lined with housing for workers of Randall's Shipyard, which around 1800 was the second largest in London.

On reaching the back of the Ship and Whale, go right to follow Odessa Street along the back of rebuilt New Caledonian Wharf. At the bend turn right on to Commercial Pier Wharf and Barnard's Wharf.

Barnard's Wharf housing was completed in 1992. As Barnard's Dockyard there was a substantial slipway here.

The path leads to Surrey Docks Farm. (If gates are locked go through estate and right to follow road round to farm entrance and up an alley.)

*Path across
Greenland Dock*



- from London's Woolwich Foot Tunnel to the river's source in Gloucestershire (182 miles)
- rural countryside
- Greenwich, Hampton Court, Windsor, Henley, Oxford



Starting in the heart of working and redeveloped wharves, the path becomes increasingly beautiful and wild; the water in the Upper Reaches is home to cormorants, herons and swans. The climax of your

This guidebook describes The Thames Path National Trail, a delightful 182 mile (292km) route split into 20 easy stages and suitable for most abilities.

A string of England's historic sites are found beside the Thames: the Tower of London, Houses of Parliament, Runnymede meadow where the Magna Carta was secured, Windsor Castle, the country's oldest town Abingdon, and Oxford University.

journey is following the infant Thames, just below the Roman Fosse Way.

- described in sections between 4 and 16 miles long
- over 90 per cent of the route is either public footpath or bridleway
- includes 1:25,000 route map booklet

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