

ALVECHURCH (HW)

ALRLS
239/94

Red Lion Street, Alvechurch
Hereford and Worcester

Archaeological Field Evaluation

SP 0275 7270

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

December 1994

**RED LION STREET, ALVECHURCH
HEREFORD AND WORCESTER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION 1994**

SITE CODE ALRLS94

**A report on the evaluation undertaken between 07/12/94 and 12/12/94
at Red Lion Street, Alvechurch, Hereford and Worcester.**

NGR SP 02757270

Oxford 13/12/94

LIST OF CONTENTS

- 1 Summary of results
- 2 Introduction
- 3 Topography and geology
- 4 Archaeological and historical background
- 5 Strategy and methodology
- 6 Description of archaeology
- 7 Conclusion

Bibliography

Appendices

- 1 List of Stratigraphy
- 2 Environmental Sample Summary

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Figure 1 | Site location map |
| 2 | Proposed development overlay: trench location plan |
| 3 | Section drawings from trench 1, 2, 3, and 4 |
| 4 | Plan of trench 2 and 3 |

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The Oxford Archaeological Unit undertook a field evaluation at Red Lion Street Alvechurch, on behalf of Beazer Homes (Mercia) Ltd in December 1994. Six trenches were excavated (approximately a 3% sample of the development area). The positioning of the trenches was dictated by the present site layout, a pedestrian way; the positioning of services; and to allow sufficient access to avoid any unnecessary damage to boundary fences and property. The eventual trench layout offers a satisfactory sample of the archaeology that may be present on the site.

No structural or artefactual evidence was recovered from trench 1. Trench 2 produced a possible lain surface dating between the 15th and 17th century, and two later wall foundations. Two circular pits and a posthole were identified in trench 3 and an irregular N/S-aligned linear feature from trench 6. These features were dated between the 12th and 14th century.

No boundary was identified between the Red Lion Street and Bear Hill Road tenements. A layer dated between the 12th and 14th century lay above natural geology in trench 4, and was overlain by a sequence of post-medieval garden soil and dumped deposits. This sequence was similar to that observed in trench 5.

2 INTRODUCTION

The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) undertook a field evaluation at Red Lion Street, Alvechurch on behalf of Beazer Homes (Mercia) Ltd between the 7th and 12th of December 1994. The site is part of a proposed low rise residential development of 17 dwellings together with access road and drainage (Planning Ref:94/0836).

The aim of the evaluation was to provide an assessment of the nature, location, extent, significance and date/period of all archaeological deposits encountered, and to offer a provisional interpretation.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site is situated at NGR SP 02757270 and comprises an irregular area of approximately 0.4 hectares. Red Lion Street defines the eastern limit of the site along which buildings dating to the 15th century are located. Garden fence lines to adjacent residential properties define the southern and western boundaries and the eastern half of the northern site boundary. The western half of the northern site margin is defined by a wooden fence beyond which lies a car park. The site slopes at a shallow angle eastward down towards Red Lion Street.

The site is presently in use as a pedestrian way and two asphalt footpaths

pass through, connecting the residential development behind the car park to the north west, to Red Lion Street and Bear Hill Road. The site is grassed over and bordered by occasional mature shrubs and trees.

Published 1:10,000 scale geological sheet (reference SP07SW) indicates that the site has a superficial cover of periglacial flood gravel or alluvial fan. These deposits overlie Mercia Mudstone, a red silty mudstone with thin beds of grey siltstone or fine sandstone.

Geotechnical investigations by Rust Environmental Consulting Limited (project reference: BAGCE249.S93) comprised 8 testpits across the area of the site. TP1 and 2, situated close to Red Lion Street, identified periglacial deposits in the form of boulder clay or glacial sand and gravel at depths of 0.8 m below ground surface. These layers of superficial natural were identified progressively deeper westwards away from the Red Lion Street frontage. TP6 and 7 at the south western extent of the site, located boulder clay at depths of 1 and 1.4 m below ground surface respectively.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The principal source of historic documentation for the site is the archaeological assessment of Alvechurch in the Central Marches Historic Town Survey (Dulwood and Buteux, unpublished). Useful cartographic sources include an 18th century estate map (Fish 1701), a late 18th century map (Godson and Godson) and the Ordnance Survey 25-inch first edition (1884).

Alvechurch formed part of an eighth century estate given by Offa to St Peter's Church, Bredon, and held by St Mary's, Worcester, from 934 AD. The bishop of Worcester held residence in Alvechurch, and records indicate that the bishop had a deer park by the late 12th century (VCH Worcs 3, 253), the probable date of construction of the moated bishop's palace. The town was granted a weekly market and annual fair in 1239.

The town remained in the possession of the bishops of Worcester throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. A noticeable decline in the town's status occurred in the 17th century, when the deer park and moated site became farm land. At the end of the 17th century the market ceased to function.

There is no evidence of occupation at Alvechurch predating the late Saxon period. The church of St Lawrence, which may be pre-11th century, has been tentatively ascribed as the focus of late Saxon occupation at Alvechurch (Dulwood and Buteux). If this was the case, it is likely that the settlement shifted in the 12th century to the planned borough, following the construction of the bishop's palace.

The site under investigation (HWCM 17716) lies within the urban area of

Alvechurch. An 18th century estate map (Fish 1701) denotes the area of the site to be "The Towns Backsides". Two houses fronting Red Lion Street and within the development area are grade II listed buildings (HWCM 16077 and 16078), dated to the 15th century. It is probable that from the advent of Alvechurch's market town status in the 13th century, that its town plan layout, typical of small medieval towns, would not have varied significantly. Therefore, structural evidence as early as the 13th century could exist adjacent to Red Lion Street within the sites boundary. The possible boundary between tenement plots behind Bear Hill Road and those behind Red Lion Street lies within the proposed development site.

Previous archaeological investigations in the Alvechurch area produced evidence of medieval occupation adjacent to the bishop's palace (HWCM 1829, Oswald 1954: HWCM 1932-33). A small scale salvage excavation within the moated area (Bond 1970) revealed that the moat had been cleaned out in the post-medieval period. Excavations, particularly adjacent to the bishop's palace, demonstrate that sequences of buried deposits dating back to the 13th century survive intact.

5 METHODOLOGY AND STRATEGY

Four trenches with dimensions of 10 x 1.5 m and two with dimensions of 5 x 1.5m were excavated (an approximate 3% sample of the development area). Trench locations were agreed prior to the evaluation by the Hereford and Worcester Archaeological Services (figure 2). The positioning of the trenches was dictated by the present site layout, a pedestrian way; the positioning of services; prevention of damage to ground where proposed footing foundations were planned; and to allowing sufficient access to avoid any unnecessary damage to boundary fences and property. The eventual trench layout offers a satisfactory cross-section through the site. It was agreed with the County Archaeological Service that a trench originally placed behind the northern house fronting Red Lion Street (HWCM 16078) would not be excavated, since no access was available without causing significant damage to the property's boundary.

The trenches were excavated by JCB using a 1.5 m toothless ditching bucket down to the first significant archaeological horizons or in their absences to natural subsoil. The resulting surfaces were cleaned, planned levelled, and photographed; where applicable a sample section was excavated through the fills of features and samples retained for environmental sampling.

To comply with health and safety regulations and to ensure that the trench would in no way be hazardous, no excavation continued beyond a depth of 1.2m. The precise depths of likely disturbance by the proposed development were not made available during the evaluation. Therefore in the absence of significant archaeological horizons excavation continued to a maximum depth of 1.2 m.

6 ARCHAEOLOGY DESCRIPTIONS

6.1 Archaeological areas of interest

The site can be sub-divided into areas of differing archaeological interest. Historic documentation indicates that the north-eastern end of the site, adjacent to Red Lion Street would have been occupied by properties in the 15th century. Trenches 1 and 2 were positioned to assess this area. Trenches 3 and 6 were positioned in the medieval tenement plots behind the Red Lion Street frontage. Trench 4 was positioned with an aim to identify the boundary between the Red Lion Street and the Bear Hill Road tenements. Trench 5 was positioned central to the Bear Hill Road tenement plots.

A description of the archaeology from each of the above mentioned sub-divisions follows. A full summary of the stratigraphy, including levels and depths of deposits can be seen in appendix 1.

6.2 Red Lion Street frontage

6.2.1 Trench 1

A reddish brown silty sand (108) was identified at a depth of 115.36 m OD (0.66 m below ground surface), the extent of excavation, and interpreted as natural boulder clay. A section was excavated through layer 108, which confirmed that it was a superficial natural deposit. A light reddish brown sandy silt (107) which contained rounded pebbles overlay 108 (figure 3). This layer was similar in character to a glacial sand and gravel, described in the geotechnical report (Layer 2;TP2, adjacent to trench 1), although there is a discrepancy in the depths that these deposits were identified (Layer 2 TP2, 0.8 m BGS; trench 1, 107 a maximum depth of 0.44 m). A dark brown silty sand (106), which contained 20th century debris overlay layer 107 and may have been used as a fill to landscape the area prior to its use as a pedestrian way. Layer (107) was cut by two modern service trenches and was overlain by topsoil (101); at a depth of 115.55 m OD. No pottery was recovered from trench 1.

6.2.2 Trench 2

A reddish brown silty sand (211) was identified at a depth of 115.34 m OD (0.68 m below ground surface), the extent of excavation in trench 2. This is equivalent to layer 108, described as natural boulder clay. The overlying sequence in trench 2 differed markedly from that seen in trench 1. A circular posthole (210) cut natural and was filled by a dark brownish grey silt (213), which contained no datable evidence. This was overlain by a dark brownish grey layer which contained a large quantity of rounded pebbles (209). It is possible that this layer may represent a roughly lain surface. 20 sherds of pottery were recovered from layer 209; 12 sherds were

dated between the 15th and late 17th century and the remainder were residual sherds dating between the 12th and 14th century.

A mid-greyish brown sandy silt which contained pottery, bone and tile (208=207) overlay layer 209, and spread throughout the trench. Six sherds of pottery were recovered from 208=207, and suggest a date between the 15th and 17th century. The single course of two NW/SE-aligned parallel walls (201 and 213) were above layers 208 and 207 (figure 4). Wall 201 and 213 were constructed of roughly hewn sandstone foundation stones, with a visible length of 2.5 m and a width of 0.4 m. Wall 201 was on the same alignment as a wall jutting out of an outhouse behind the south-eastern building fronting Red Lion Street. It is probable that both walls were part of an outhouse structure. The walls were overlain by more recent demolition dumps (203, 204, and 205), below the present topsoil (200) identified at a depth of 116 m OD.

6.3 Tenement plots behind Red Lion Street

6.3.1 Trench 3

A light brown silty clay which contained rounded pebbles (306) was identified at a depth of 116.26 m OD (0.84 m below ground surface), the extent of excavation. This was cut by a circular (312) and an oval pit (314), both filled by greyish brown sandy silts (311 and 313 respectively). One sherd was recovered from fill 311 and two from 313; all dated between the 12th and 14th century. A circular posthole (316) cut through pit fill 313 and contained one sherd dated to the same period. The pits and postholes were severely truncated, with maximum depths of 0.15 m.

A light brown silty clay (305) sealed the pit fills and was overlain by a dark greyish brown sandy loam (304; figure 3); possibly a post-medieval garden soil although no dating evidence was obtained. This was cut by a construction trench (310) for a concrete foundation (307) and a cut filled by a red-brick wall (303) and a dark brown soil (301). The construction cuts were overlain by the present topsoil (300; 117 m OD).

6.3.2 Trench 6

A mid-reddish brown sandy clay (603) which contained gravel and pebbles (glacial sand and gravels) was identified at a depth of 116.97 m OD (0.8 m below ground surface), the extent of excavation. This was cut by a N/S-aligned irregular feature (604) filled by a greyish brown clayey silt (605) which contained rounded pebbles and flecks of charcoal. One sherd was recovered from the fill of the feature (605) during sieving and dated to the 12th century. A layer of dark brown clayey silt (602) overlay fill 605 and contained two sherds of 12th to 14th century date. A layer of dark brown silty loam (601) which contained recent domestic debris overlay 602 and was beneath the present topsoil (600; 117.60 m OD).

6.4 Boundary between Red Lion Street and Bear Hill tenements

6.4.1 Trench 4

A mid-reddish brown silty clay (410), a boulder clay which contained rounded pebbles was identified at a depth of 117.73 m OD (1.1 m below ground surface), the extent of excavation. This was overlain by a mid-reddish brown sandy silt (406), which had a gradual slope towards the south-west. One sherd of pottery was recovered from layer 406, and was dated between the 12th and 14th century. A mid-brown silty loam (405) overlay layer 406, and contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery; possible a post-medieval garden soil. Two similar garden soil deposits (404, 403) overlay 405. A compact gravel surface (408) was observed in the NE-facing section, and two courses of red-bricks (407) without bonding in the SE-facing section; both features overlay layer 403 and were sealed by the present topsoil (400; 119.01 m OD). No evidence was recovered to suggest that a boundary between Red Lion Street and Bear Hill tenements existed within the area of the trench.

6.4.2 Trench 5

Trench 5 exhibited similar characteristics to the sequence observed in trench 4. Boulder clay (504) was identified at a depth of 117.42 m OD (1.1 m below ground surface), the extent of excavation and overlain by a mid-brown silty clay which contained rounded pebbles (503). Two silty loam deposits (502 and 501), possibly garden soil derived deposits overlay in sequence 503. The latter (501) contained modern debris and was below topsoil (500; 118.52 m OD). No archaeological features or finds were recovered from trench 5.

6.5 Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery: Catherine Underwood-Keevill

A total of 56 sherds were recovered from all excavated contexts, of which 19 were medieval and 37 post-medieval. All pottery was divided into fabric groups, which have been cross-referenced with the published Hereford and Worcester fabric type series (Hurst and Rees 1992, 200-209). Any diagnostic sherds have been dated by material from Droitwich, Alcester and Worcester.

The medieval pottery consists mainly of a highly sandy reduced grey ware, Worcester-type ware, fabric type 55, which has been dated at Worcester from the late 11th century to the 14th century. An everted cooking pot rim with splayed interior edge in context 209 has been dated to the late 12th-early 13th century. The other two fabrics present are sandy grey and oxidised fabrics with black and red fine possibly igneous additions, only one decorated body sherd with applied thumbed strip decoration is present. It is assumed that these represent Malvernian-type wares, although no glazed examples exist. Malvernian wares are dated from the late 12th to

14th centuries (Vince 1977, 259). One buff-sandy ware sherd (fabric 64.2) was recorded from context 311, this is assumed to be a Warwickshire fabric and dated to the 12th to 14th century, but is more prevalent at Droitwich from the 13th to 14th century.

The post-medieval pottery forms the majority of this small assemblage. The post-medieval pottery dates from the 15th to the 18th century and includes Midlands Purple ware tygs and tankards and Cistercian types dating from the 15th to the 17th century (Morris 1980, 232-233) and late 17th to 18th century Staffordshire wares including brown glazed posset bowls and 17th century Midlands Yellow wares. Staffordshire slip wares are also present including piecrust rim slipped chargers dating to the early 18th century.

The pottery from this site is paralleled by material from Worcestershire and Warwickshire, and therefore is not dissimilar to other sites in the area in the range of fabric types. The limitations of the assemblage size and the few diagnostic sherds make it difficult to date individual contexts and any further work should concentrate on checking fabric and vessel type correlations and corresponding types within the county fabric series. To summarise the assemblage can be broadly dated from the 12th to the 18th century with the majority of the material being from the 15th to 17th century.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Reliability

- 7.1.1** The precise depths of likely disturbance by the proposed development were not made available during the evaluation. Therefore in the absence of significant archaeological horizons, excavation continued to a maximum depth of 1.2 m. This depth proved sufficient to reach natural geology in all trenches except trench 3, where pits and a posthole cut a layer presumed from geotechnical data to be immediately above natural.
- 7.1.2** Only a total of 56 sherds of pottery, 19 medieval and 37 post-medieval, were recovered during trench excavation. Provisional dating of stratigraphic sequences has been offered, however the accuracy of this information cannot be relied upon for contexts which produced less than 9 diagnostic sherds.
- 7.1.3** The positioning of the trenches was restricted by factors mentioned above. Although, the trench layout offered a satisfactory cross-section through the site, the boundary between the tenements of Red Lion Street and those of Bear Hill Road could possibly been identified with a more flexible trench layout.
- 7.1.4** The comprehensive geotechnical report provided for the site has allowed interpretation of natural strata to be made with reasonable confidence.

7.2 Red Lion Street frontage

Historic documentation suggests that Red Lion Street would have been occupied from at least the 15th century. It was expected that trenches 1 and 2 would have revealed archaeological evidence of this occupation. No structural or artefactual evidence was recovered from trench 1. Although trench 2 produced a possible lain surface dating between the 15th and 17th century, the two wall foundations were clearly of a later date.

Natural boulder clay was identified in trench 1 and 2 at depths of 0.5m below ground surface. A section through the natural in trench 1 confirmed the interpretation of natural, and is supported by geotechnical descriptions (Layer 2;TP2). It is however difficult to explain the height of natural when it is compared to the adjacent standing buildings.

Documentation of possible construction and destruction that has occurred on the site in the recent past may help explain the findings in trench 1 and 2.

7.3 Red Lion Street tenements

Two circular pits and a posthole were identified in trench 3 and an irregular N/S-aligned linear feature from trench 6, all dated between the 12th and 14th century. These features were severely truncated, and had depths of only 0.15 m, preventing further interpretation with regards their function. No dating evidence was recovered from layer 305 which seals the features in trench 3, although the irregular feature in trench 6 was sealed by a layer dated between the 12th and 14th century.

7.4 Boundary between Red Lion Street and Bear Hill Road tenements

No boundary was identified between the Red Lion Street and Bear Hill Road tenements. The position of trench 4 was not ideal, but offered the best opportunity available for identifying evidence for a possible boundary.

A layer dated between the 12th and 14th century lay above natural geology, and was overlain by a sequence of possible post-medieval garden soil and dumped deposits. This sequence was similar to that observed in trench 5, where no dating evidence was recovered.

Rob Early
Oxford Archaeological Unit
21 December 1994

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dulwood, H and Buteax, V. 1990. Archaeological Assessment of Alvechurch, Hereford and Worcester: Central Marches Historic Towns Survey (Unpublished).

Fish, J. 1701. *Map of the lands of James Booth* (HWRO 4437 S899:53).

Godson and Godson. 1792. *Plan of the borough and parish of Alvechurch* (HWRO BA 1042 f989:9.110).

Ordnance Survey 1884. *Worcestershire sheet XVI.II*, first edition (1:2500).

Rust Environmental 1994. Geotechnical Report (Project Reference BAGCE249.S93).

APPENDIX 1: Summary of stratigraphy

Context Nos.	Type of Context	Depth (m)	Level (OD) Top	Comments
101	Deposit	0.2	115.75	Topsoil
102	Fill	Unknown	115.66	Fill of service trench
103	Cut	Unknown	115.66	Service trench cut
104	Fill	Unknown	115.64	Fill of service trench
105	Cut	Unknown	115.64	Service trench cut
106	Deposit	0.22	115.65	Make-up
107	Deposit	0.32	115.58	Superficial natural
108	Deposit	Unknown	115.36	Natural Boulder Clay
200	Deposit	0.10	116.02	Topsoil
201	Wall	0.4	115.72	N/S-aligned wall foundation
202	NOT USED			
203	Deposit	0.1	115.86	?Garden Soil derived make-up
204	Deposit	0.15	115.92	Make-up
205	Deposit	0.2	115.75	Make-up
206	Deposit	0.15	115.62	Make-up
207	Deposit	0.25	115.66	Demolition debris
208	Deposit	0.2	115.66	?Roughly lain surface
209	Deposit	0.22	115.56	Same as 208
210	Cut	0.16	115.30	Post-pit
211	Deposit	Unknown	115.30	Natural Boulder Clay
212	Wall	0.37	115.68	N/S-aligned foundation wall
213	Fill	0.16	115.30	Fill of post-pit
300	Deposit	0.35	166.99	Topsoil
301	Fill	0.65	116.69	Fill of recent construction cut
302	Cut	0.65	116.69	Vertical sided construction cut
303	Structure	Unknown	116.69	?Wall of outbuilding
304	Deposit	0.4	116.71	Garden soil
305	Deposit	0.2	116.35	? Early garden soil
306	Deposit	Unknown	116.21	?Medieval deposit <i>? Sub-Soil</i>
307	Structure	0.4	116.73	Concrete footing
308	Structure	0.5		?Garden wall
309	Deposit	Unknown	116.73	Fill of construction cut

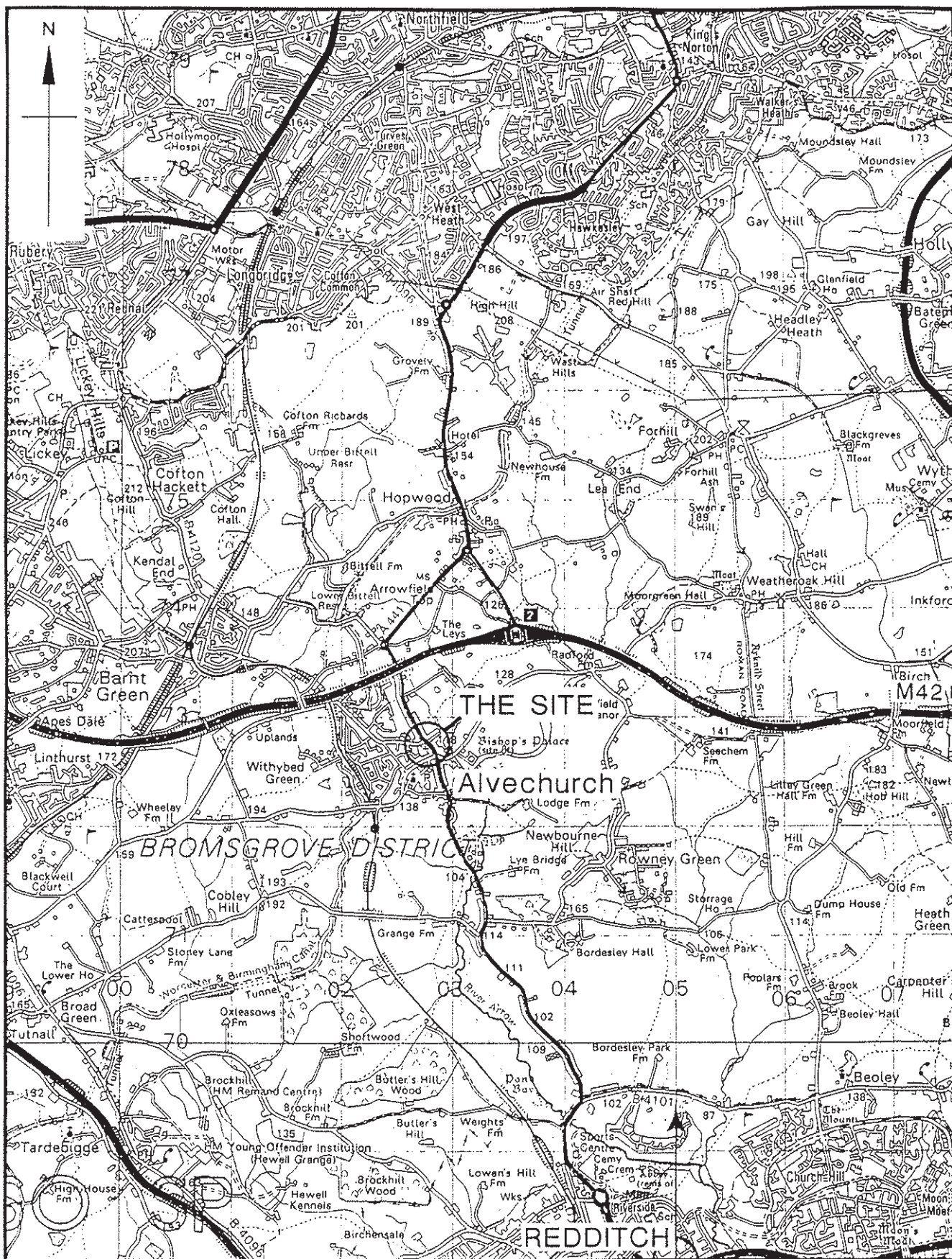
310	Cut	Unknown	116.73	Construction cut for concrete footing
311	Fill	0.15	116.2	Fill of circular pit
312	Cut	0.15	116.2	Circular pit (0.6 m diameter)
313	Fill	0.15	116.21	Fill of oval pit
314	Cut	0.15	116.21	Oval pit (0.5 x 0.8 m)
315	Fill	0.3	116.21	Fill of posthole
316	Cut	0.3	116.21	Circular posthole (0.4 m diameter)
317	Fill	0.1	116.17	Fill of gully terminus
318	Cut	0.1	116.17	Gully terminus
319	Fill	0.08	116.17	Fill of N/S-gully
320	Cut	0.08	116.17	N/S-linear gully
400	Deposit	0.2	118.79	Topsoil
401	Fill	0.3	118.49	fill of modern pit
402	Cut	0.3	118.49	Modern pit (only seen in section)
403	Deposit	0.2	118.65	?Garden soil dumped deposit
404	Deposit	0.35	118.47	Garden soil derived deposit
405	Deposit	0.24	118.13	Garden soil derived deposit
406	Deposit	Unknown	117.93	Layer above natural
407	Structure	0.4	118.71	2 courses of red-brick
408	Deposit	0.1	118.78	?Gravel surface
409	Deposit	0.1	118.55	Burnt deposit within 403
500	Deposit	0.2	118.52	Topsoil
501	Deposit	0.35	118.31	Dumped/levelling deposit
502	Deposit	0.2	117.96	20th century buried horizon
503	Deposit	0.35	117.76	??Medieval Ploughsoil
504	Deposit	0.1	117.42	Natural
600	Deposit	0.4	117.64	Topsoil
601	Deposit	0.32	117.24	?Garden soil
602	Deposit	0.12	116.92	?Garden soil
603	Deposit	Unknown	116.74	Natural gravel
604	Cut	0.15	116.74	Irregular linear feature
605	Fill	0.15	116.74	Fill of an irregular linear feature

APPENDIX 2: Environmental sample summary

A very limited sample policy was employed during evaluation at Alvechurch. An insufficient quantity of fill was present in a majority of the five negative features identified, due to severe truncation and no deposits were seen to offer a high potential for the recovery of environmental data.

Two soil samples were taken and floated for carbonized plant remains, both from trench 6. Sample 1 was a 50% sample of the fill (605) in the base of irregular/linear shaped feature (604). The pottery recovered from this fill indicates an early 12th century date, albeit with post-medieval contamination. Sample 2 was less than a 5% sample from the general late 12th century buildup layer 602, which sealed feature 604 and the periglacial pebbled layer.

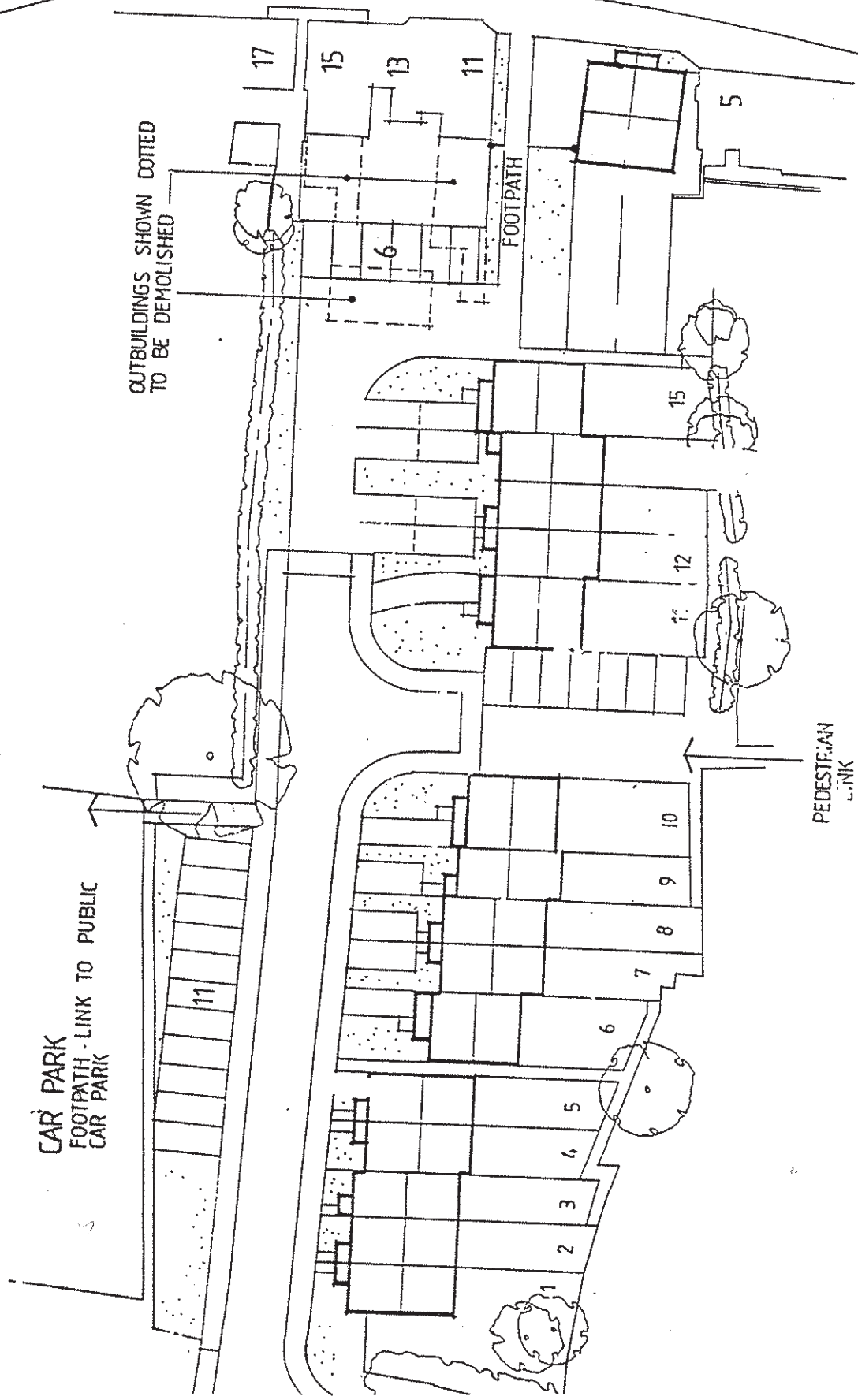
Following flotation the samples were scanned by Dr Mark Robinson of the Environmental Remains Unit, University Museum, Oxford. The vast majority of the charred remains from both samples were from a mixture of fuels, including coal and oak (*Quercus*) wood. Preservation was adequate, but charred remains other than fuels were not present in concentrations large enough to be observed in the scan. Dr Robinson recommended no further analysis be done on these samples.



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 map of 1990 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright

scale 1:50 000

figure 1



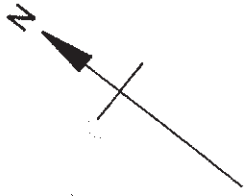
CAR PARK
LINK TO PUBLIC
CAR PARK

OUTBUILDINGS SHOWN DOTTED
TO BE DEMOLISHED

FOOTPATH

PEDESTRIAN
LINK

Red Lion Street



trench 1

trench 2

trench 3

trench 6

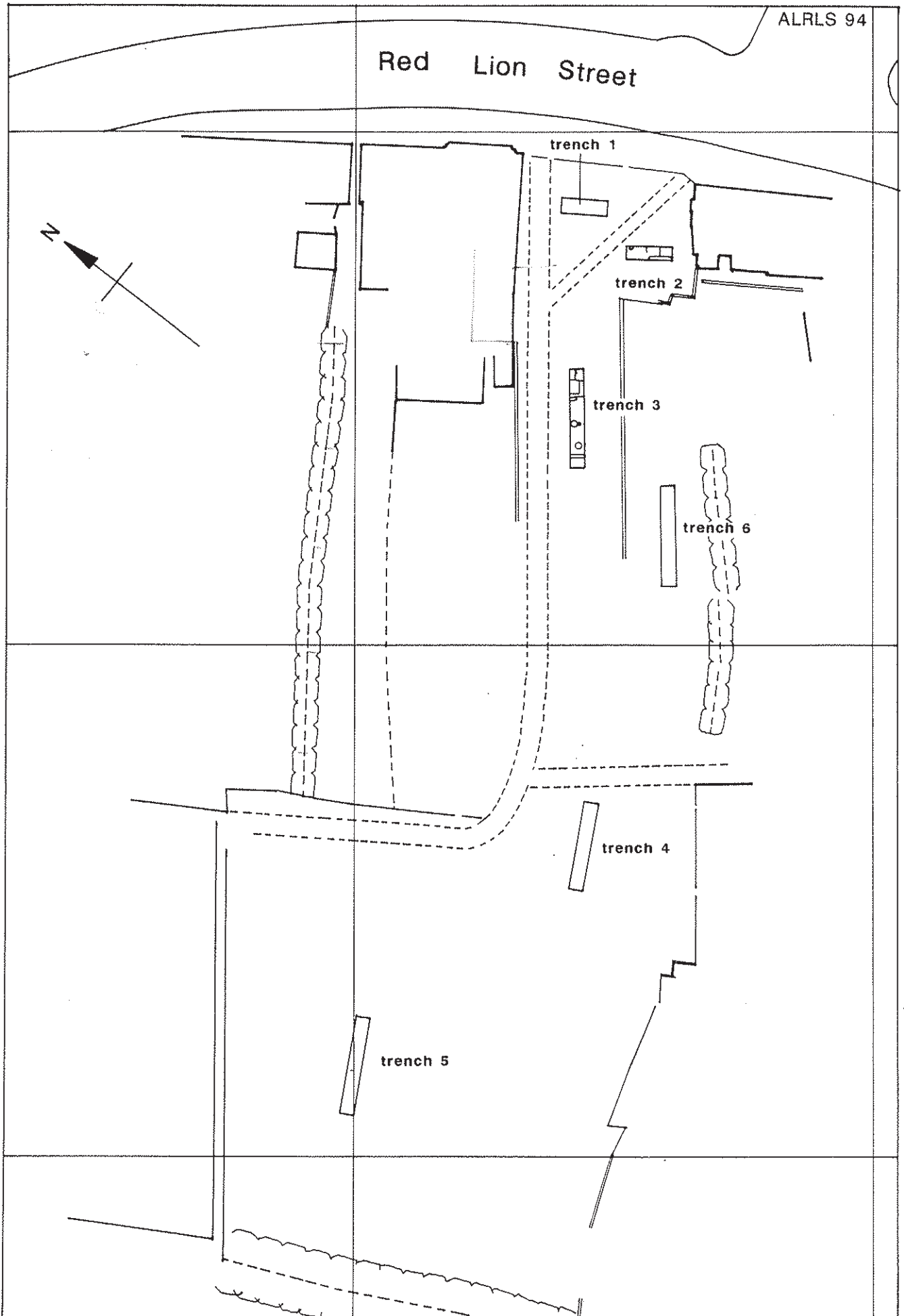
trench 4

trench 5

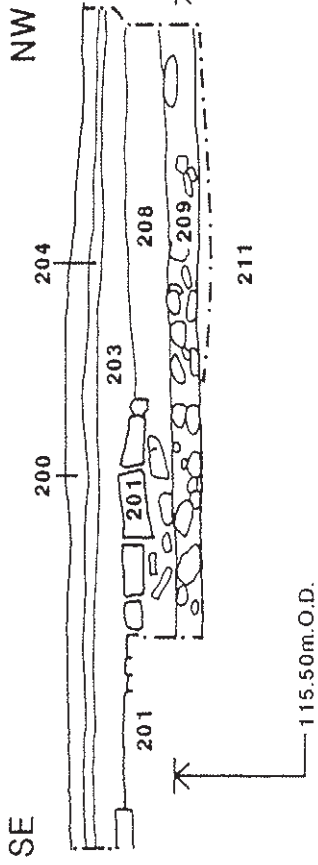
scale 1:500

trench location

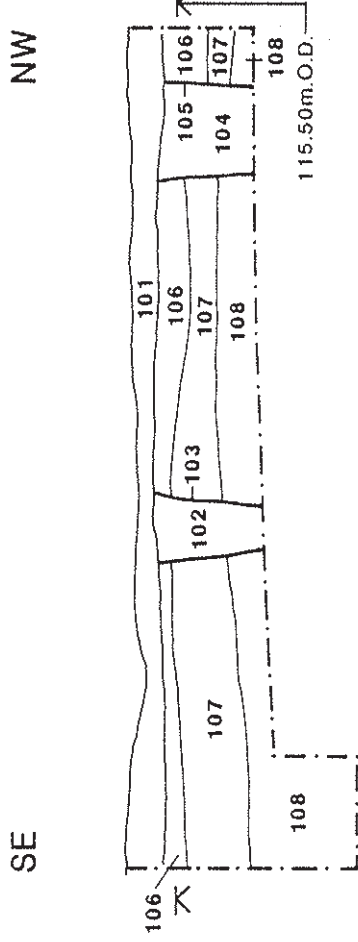
figure 2



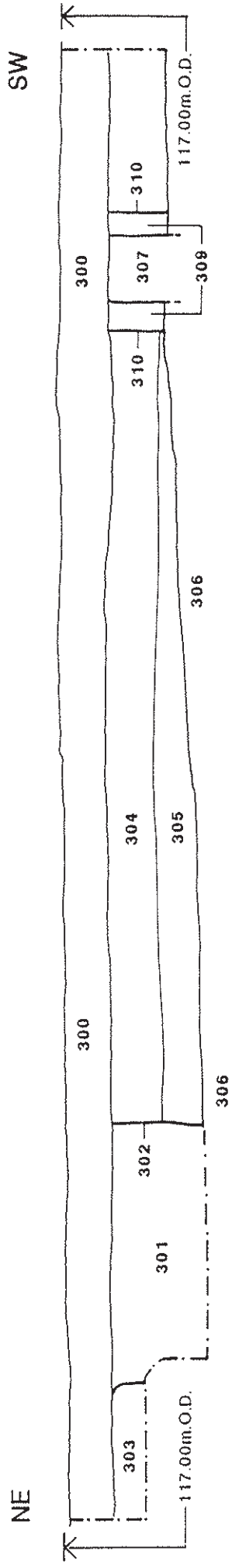
Trench 2



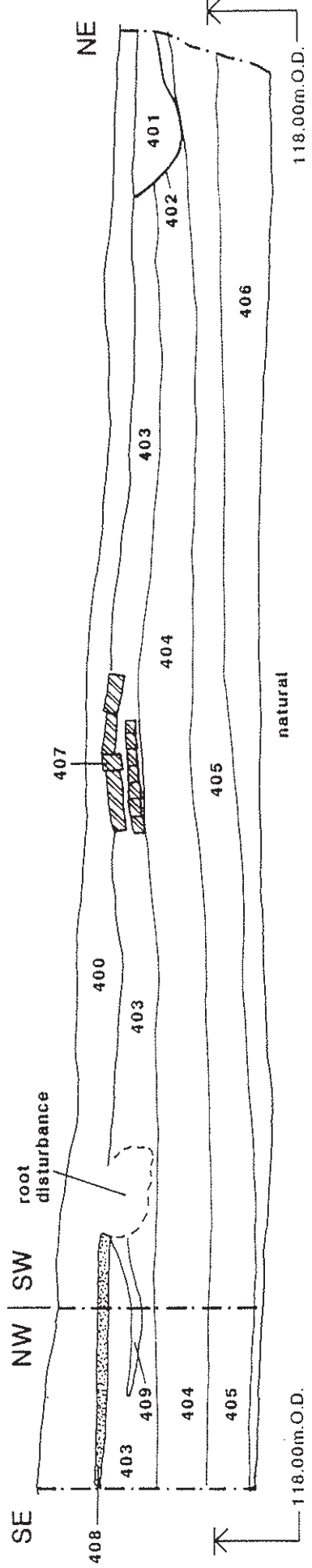
Trench 1



Trench 3



Trench 4



scale 1:40

Oxford Archaeological Unit

46 Hythe Bridge Street
Oxford OX1 2EP



Tel: 0865 243888 Fax: 0865 793496

Registered Charity No. 285627
Private Limited Company No. 1618597