

Ashill Orchard
Ashill
Somerset

An Archaeological Evaluation report
September 2017

context one
HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY



Looking after the past, today...



Ashill Orchard
Ashill
Somerset


for

C1 project code: C1/EVA/17/AAS

Mr I House

REPORT

Prepared by	Dr Cheryl green, Post-excavation Manager
Date	18/09/17

Approved by	Richard McConnell, Director
Signed	

Date	20/09/17
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PROJECT DETAILS

Client project/scheme ref.	N/A
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Scheduled Monument Consent ref.	N/A
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Collecting Museum	South West Heritage Trust
Museum accession code	TTNCM 71/2017
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C1 STAFF

Director, Historic Environment Consultant	Richard McConnell BA (Hons), MCIfA
Post-excavation Manager, Historic Buildings	Cheryl Green FSA, BA Hons, PhD, MCIfA
Archaeologist, Stone Specialist	
Illustrator, Project co-ordination, Historic Buildings Archaeologist	Tara Fairclough BA (Hons), PCIfA
Archaeological Officer, Animal bone Specialist, Archivist	Clare Randall FSA, BA (Hons), BSc (Hons), MSc, PhD, MCIfA
Senior Field Archaeologist	Peter Fairclough BA (Hons)

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Cover image: aerial view of the evaluation from the west-south-west

Summary

Context One Heritage & Archaeology carried out an archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching to accompany a forthcoming planning application for the construction of 26 dwellings at Ashill Orchard, Ashill, Somerset.

The Site is adjacent to the historic core of the village and in an area of potential for the discovery of evidence relating to the late Anglo-Saxon or medieval foundation of the settlement. Early 19th century mapping indicates that the Site was sub-divided into a number of smaller plots, two of which contained buildings described as agricultural dwellings and ancillary structures. None of the buildings were depicted on later 19th century maps.

The evaluation comprised 8 no. 30m long x 1.6m wide, machine and hand excavated trenches across the Site, some of which were targeted over the former buildings and land divisions. Despite the possibility of late Anglo-Saxon or medieval remains, no archaeological features or deposits from these periods were observed. Two ditches and a gully probably relating to the old orchard were encountered along with a demolition/occupation layer that may have been associated with one of the former buildings present during the 19th century. A single sherd of residual late medieval pottery provides the only hint of a connection with the early settlement, with other observed finds confined to modern material.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching between 11 and 14 September 2017 to accompany a forthcoming planning application for the construction of 26 dwellings at Ashill Orchard, Ashill, Somerset (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**). The project was commissioned by Mr Nick Forrest of Greenslade Taylor Hunt on behalf of their client, Mr I House.
- 1.2 The evaluation was requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), South Somerset District Council (SSDC) on the advice of the county Historic Environment Service (HES), South West Heritage Trust (SWHT). In a reply to an email consultation request from SSDC on 30 August 2017, Mr Steven Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer, SWHT stated:
- "This area has potential for archaeological remains relating to Late Saxon or medieval occupation. I have been contacted (this morning) by the applicant's archaeologist who makes the case that a Desk-based Assessment would not supply any further information than exists on the Historic Environment record. I agree with this as the historical data for this area (early maps etc.) is rather scarce. So due to the potential for buried remains and the lack of information on the significance of these, I advise that the applicant carry out a trial trench investigation of the site in order to inform on the significance of archaeological remains as required by paragraph 128 of the NPPF. This evaluation should be carried out pre-determination in order to inform on the decision-making process."*
- 1.3 The programme of archaeological works comprised four elements: the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which set out the project strategy; trial trenching; post-excavation and report production (this document); and archive preparation and deposition.
- 1.4 The requirement follows advice by Central Government as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).

2. The Site

- 2.1 The Site (centred on NGR ST 32087 17372) covers c. 0.94ha and is located on the western side of the village adjacent to the historic core (**Figure 1**). The Site is bounded to the north by the main road that passes through the village connecting the A358 trunk road, and to the east by residential housing. The western and southern flanks face open fields, while the Site is immediately adjacent to the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary at the south-eastern end. The Site rises from c. 63m above Ordnance Survey Datum (aOD) on the north-western edge to c. 74m aOD at the south-eastern boundary. The recorded geology for much of the Site is classified as Belemnite Marl Member - Mudstone, Calcareous. A small area in the north-west corner is recorded as Charmouth Mudstone Formation - Mudstone (BGS, 2017). There is no recorded superficial (drift) geology. The soils are characterised as lime-rich loamy and clayey with impeded drainage (CSAIS, 2017). The Site currently comprises a former orchard with scattered fruit trees and low vegetation/grass cover.
- 2.2 The Site is partially within an 'area of archaeological interest' that encompasses a radius around the church which is thought to comprise the 'probable extent of medieval occupation', and the 'possible Anglo-Saxon occupation area' (Ellison 1983: fig. 4, 17). The church is conjectured to be of Norman or late Anglo-Saxon foundation, and fieldname evidence to the south indicates the location of a former medieval manor. The church is now rather isolated at the southern end of the village and is likely to reflect a shift northward of the settlement during the medieval period. A triangular area north of the present Ashill Inn public house was probably the site of the village market and the later focus of the village (*ibid.* 16).
- 2.3 The 1838 Tithe map shows that the Site was sub-divided into a number of plots with orchards shown at the western and southern ends. Significantly, two further plots are depicted with sets of buildings, and both are described as 'house outbuildings, bartons and gardens'. This would indicate agricultural dwellings with ancillary structures. Neither set of buildings is shown on later 19th century maps and are likely to have been demolished in the intervening period. On current evidence, it is not possible to date the structures although it is conceivable that they were medieval.

- 2.4 In the wider environs of the Site, the county Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that there are 7 recorded heritage assets within a 500m radius of the Site. The table below provides brief details of these assets which are organised by period.

HER ref.	Description	Period
53514	Deer Park	Medieval
55460	Pottery finds	Medieval
53510	Church and churchyard	Medieval
56481	Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Listed Building No. 1057100	Medieval
24648	Turnpike road	Post-medieval
26221	Turnpike road	Post-medieval
13957	Cropmark enclosure	Unknown

3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

- 3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological investigations were to:

- identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during groundworks;
- determine the character of the archaeological remains, where present;
- recover environmental information, which may provide further information relating to the local historic environment of the area;
- provide sufficient information to enable further mitigation strategies to be determined, where appropriate

- 3.2 The research objectives were to:

- determine whether there was any below ground evidence of the former buildings shown on early 19th century mapping
- determine whether there was any evidence relating to the historic core of Ashill village.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1994, rev. 2001, 2008, 2014) and in accordance with the *Somerset County Council Heritage Service Archaeological Handbook* (2011). C1 adhered to the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (1985, rev. 2000, 2014), and *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (CIfA, 2014, rev. 2015) at all times. The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.
- 4.2 C1 gave notification of the commencement of the works to the HES, and Ms Tanya James (Historic Environment Officer, SWHT) visited the Site on 14 September 2017 to monitor the archaeological fieldwork.
- 4.3 The archaeological evaluation comprised 8 trenches (Tr), each measuring 30m long x 1.6m wide and representing 4% of the proposal area. The trenches were laid out according to a pre-defined trench plan (see **Figure 1**) using Ordnance Survey (OS) co-ordinates with a TopCon GRS1 GPS unit. The locations of trenches 1-4 were altered slightly from the original plan to move away from isolated trees.
- 4.4 A Tacheuchi TB260 4 tonne tracked machine equipped with a toothless (grading) bucket was used to remove topsoil/overburden under the constant supervision of C1 archaeological staff. Machine excavation continued until archaeological features or natural geology was encountered. Spoil was mounded either side of each trench but no less than 1m from the trench edges and inspected for artefacts.
- 4.5 Once machine work had been completed, the trenches were examined for evidence of features/deposits. Core details of each trench were recorded on C1 *pro-forma* evaluation trench forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. This included logging a representative section of the trenches to allow an understanding of

the stratigraphy. A digital photograph of each trench in plan and representative section was taken in .jpg format. Any archaeological features/deposits were then identified for subsequent sampling.

- 4.6 Suspected archaeological features/deposits were first assessed to determine the level of investigation needed to characterise them satisfactorily. Wherever possible, features/deposits were excavated with the aim of producing at least one representative cross-section. All archaeological features/deposits were recorded using standard C1 *pro-forma* feature intervention recording forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. Stratigraphic relationships were recorded using a “Harris-Winchester matrix” diagram. Soil colours were logged using a Munsell soil colour chart. Features were drawn on dimensionally stable media at a scale of 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections. All archaeological remains were levelled to Ordnance Datum with a TopCon GRS1 RTK GPS unit. A photographic record of the evaluation was carried out and involved the sole use of digital images. This included photographs illustrating in both detail, and general context, the principal features discovered. The photographic record also included working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

5. Results

- 5.1 The deposit sequence encountered during the evaluation is tabulated and described in **Appendix 1**. In the summary below, context numbers for cuts are represented using the standard convention of square brackets, e.g. [101]; layer and fill numbers are enclosed by standard brackets, e.g. (102). Where a feature is discussed, it is referenced with its cut and associated fill number(s). Features are shortened to ‘F’ followed by a unique feature number, e.g. F1. Soil colours are given with their Soil Munsell reference, e.g. dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2).
- 5.2 The deposit sequence was very similar in all eight evaluation trenches. The topsoil ranged from between 0.10m and 0.35m deep. In all cases this was a soft black (10 YR 2/1) silty loam with occasional angular to rounded chert gravel. In Tr1, Tr2 and Tr4 the topsoil directly overlay the natural, encountered at a depth of 0.10-0.35m below the topsoil surface, consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) firm clay with frequent angular to rounded chert gravel. In the remaining five trenches the topsoil and natural were separated by a band of modern subsoil, with the same natural recorded in Tr3, Tr5, Tr7 and Tr8 at depths of between 0.35 and 0.45m below the ground surface. In Tr6, the natural comprised grey (10YR 6/1) firm gravel with frequent angular chert gravel.
- 5.3 In Tr5, Tr6, Tr7 and Tr8 the clay subsoil measured between 0.15m to 0.30m deep. It varied in hue from brown (10YR 5/3), grey (10YR 5/1), and greyish brown (10YR 5/2), with the consistency recorded as loose or firm, and with varying quantities of chert and chert gravel. The subsoil in Tr3, a dark grey (10YR 4/1) soft silty clay with frequent chert, contained abundant modern pottery and ceramic building material (CBM).
- 5.4 Most of the potential features initially exposed were found to be non-archaeological either resulting from root action, animal burrowing, or associated with the orchard rows.
- 5.5 Two shallow parallel features (F1 and F2), located 0.70m apart, crossed Tr3 from approximately north-west to south-east, cutting the natural (304) and sealed by the subsoil (301) (see **Plates 1, 3 & 4**). The cut [304] of gully F1 had moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base, measured 0.30m wide and 0.13m deep, the single fill (303) consisting of a grey (10YR 5/1) firm silty clay. The cut [306] of ditch F2 had moderately sloping straight sides and a flat base, and measured 0.88m wide and 0.15m deep. The single fill (305) was a dark grey (10YR 4/1) firm silty clay, and contained modern CBM.
- 5.6 A single shallow ditch (F3) crossed Tr7 from north to south, cutting the subsoil (701) and sealed by the topsoil (700) (see **Plates 2 & 5**). The cut [704] had moderately sloping straight sides and a flat base, and measured 2.00m wide and 0.20m deep. The single fill (703) consisted of brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay, and yielded one sherd of residual medieval pottery.

6. The finds

- 6.1 A single sherd of residual medieval pottery weighing 15g was collected from the fill (703) of ditch F3. The pale orange colour with sparse inclusions and plain lead glaze typifies the locally produced late medieval Donyatt ware. A band of oxidised brown glaze is adjacent to the reduced green glaze.
- 6.2 Other finds were observed but not collected as they were not considered to have any research value. These included modern pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) in the subsoil (301) in Tr3, and modern CBM in F2 in Tr3.

7. Discussion

- 7.1 Despite the potential for the discovery of remains relating to late Anglo-Saxon or medieval occupation within the area of archaeological interest around the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, no archaeological features or deposits from these periods were observed during the field evaluation. The ditch in the north-east area contained modern CBM suggestive of a field drain, and the parallel gully is probably contemporary, with both features sealed beneath the modern subsoil. At ground level, the ditch is visible as an earthwork and probably relates to the orchard rows seen across the Site. In the same area was an occupation/demolition layer corresponding with plot 147 on the 1838 tithe map, and comprising house, outbuildings, barton, and garden. It is likely that the layer derives from the house and/ or outbuildings, which were gone by the late 19th century. A further wide ditch at the south end of the Site cut through the subsoil and was therefore modern.
- 7.2 With the depth of overburden above natural deposits measuring only 0.20m and 0.50m, it is likely that traces of earlier occupation may have been removed by the orchard plantation. This includes the two houses and outbuildings shown on the 1838 tithe map, although given the almost complete lack of evidence for these structures they were probably of flimsy construction. A single sherd of residual late medieval pottery provides the only hint of a connection with the early settlement.

8. Archive and dissemination

- 8.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 141). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive including site records and images; and the artefact/ecofact assemblage.

Paper/digital archive

- 8.2 Where archaeological features/deposits are recorded, the archive generated from this usually comprises site records, drawings and photographs either in paper format or born-digital data. Within three months of the conclusion of a project this is normally transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository such as the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) as scanned paper records or native born-digital data. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, as set out on their website.
- 8.3 As the archaeological evidence was very limited, all relevant data has been incorporated into this report and the paper/digital archive will be stored on the C1 cloud storage server or discarded.

Physical archive

- 8.4 The artefact/ecofact assemblage is the legal property of the landowner (excluding any items that fall under The Treasure Act 1996). However, it is usual practice for the landowner to transfer ownership of this assemblage to a receiving institution (usually a museum) once it has been fully assessed and/or analysed. Receiving institutions store the assemblage and make it publicly accessible. Alternatively, the landowner can choose to keep the assemblage but arrangements must be made to ensure its long-term curation and public accessibility in accordance with NPPF.
- 8.5 In this instance, the artefact/ecofact assemblage is limited to a single sherd of pottery. It has no further research potential and will be offered back to the landowner.

Dissemination: report

- 8.6 Copies of the report will be submitted to the following:
- client and/or agent
 - the HES so that it can be included as part of the county Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - the ADS, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>)

Dissemination: publication

- 8.7 By default, a short entry will be prepared for publication in the summary section of the next edition of the county archaeological journal.

9. Bibliography

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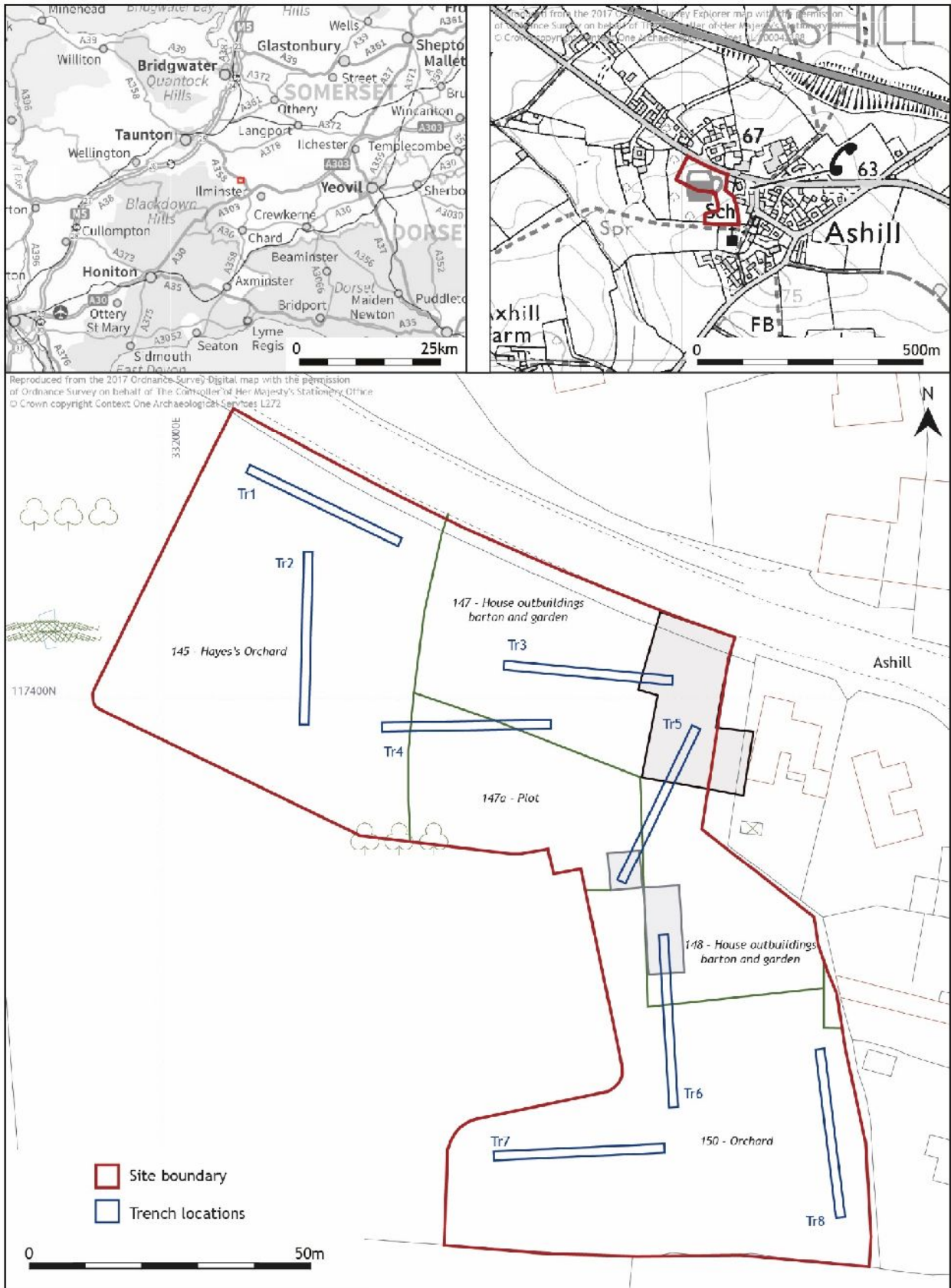


Figure 1. Site setting and trench locations with transcription of 1838 Tithe map

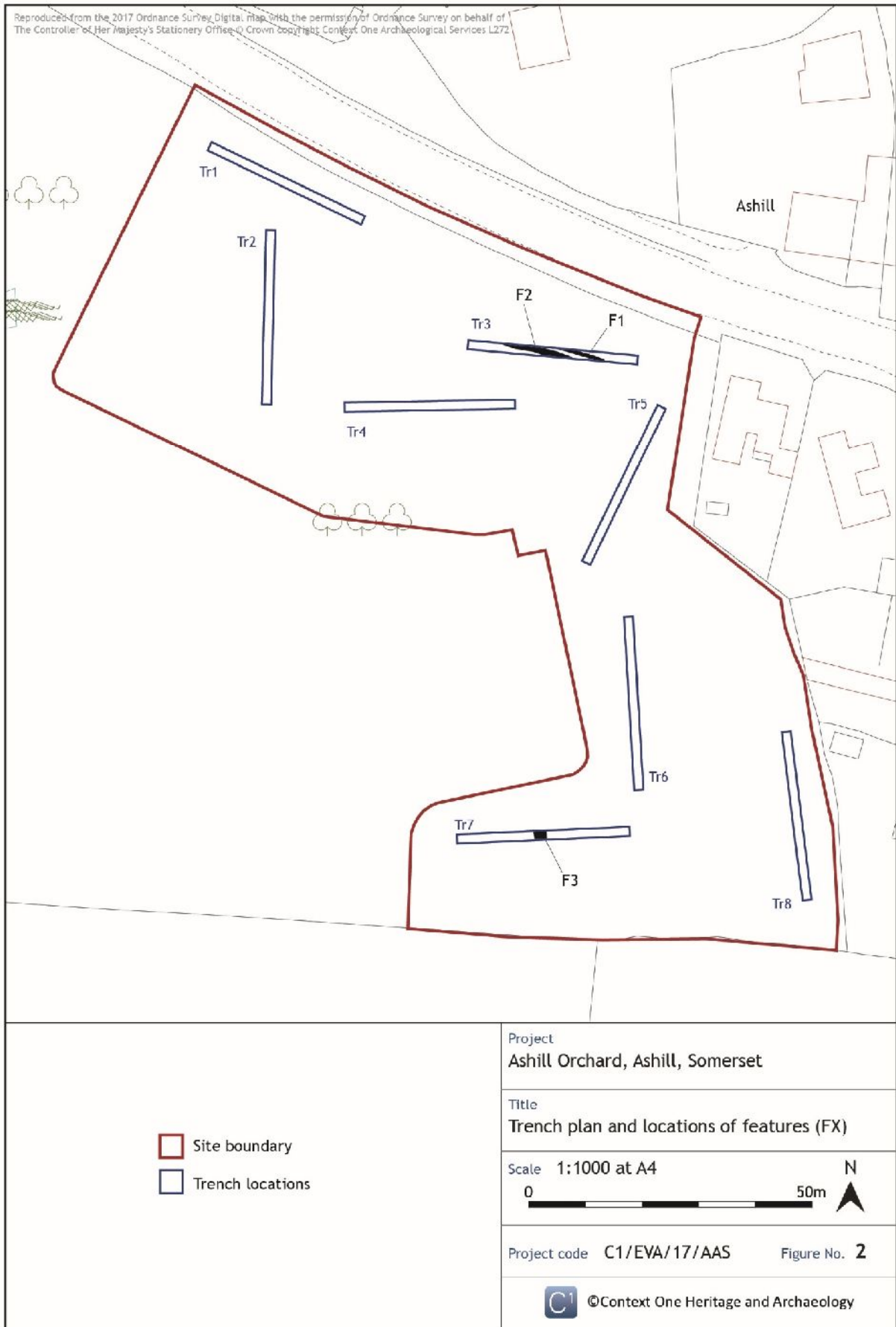


Figure 2. Trench plan and locations of features



Plate 1. Tr3 (facing W; 2 x 1m scales)



Plate 2. Tr7 (facing W; 2 x 1m scales)



Plate 3. F1 (facing W; 0.20m scale)



Plate 4. F2 (facing W; 0.50m scale)



Plate 5. F3 (facing N; 2m scale)

Appendix 1: Context summary

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/DIAMETER	THICKNESS/DEPTH (m)
Trench 1									
100	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Black (10YR 2/1) soft silty loam with occasional angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	NA	-	101	-	-	0.10
101	Natural	Layer	Natural. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) firm clay with frequent angular to rounded chert gravel	100	-	-	-	-	0.10
Trench 2									
200	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Black (10YR 2/1) soft silty loam with occasional angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	NA	-	201	-	-	0.35
201	Natural	Layer	Natural. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) firm clay with frequent angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	200	-	-	-	-	0.10
Trench 3									
300	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Black (10YR 2/1) soft silty loam with occasional angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	NA	-	301	-	-	0.15
301	Modern	Layer	Subsoil/ demolition. Dark grey (10YR 4/1) soft silty clay with frequent rounded to angular chert	300	-	303, 305	-	-	0.30
302	Natural	Layer	Natural. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) firm clay with frequent angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	300, 304, 306	-	-	-	-	0.10
303	PM/MOD	Fill	Fill of gully. Grey (10YR 5/1) firm silty clay with frequent angular & sub-angular chert fragments <0.05m	301	-	304	>6.80m	0.30m	0.13m
304	PM/MOD	Cut	Gully. Aligned NW-SE with straight moderately sloping sides & a concave base	303	-	302	>6.80m	0.30m	0.13m
305	MOD	Fill	Fill of ditch. Dark grey (10YR 4/1) firm silty clay with frequent angular to sub-angular chert <0.05m & modern CBM	301	-	306	>8.20m	0.88m	0.15m
306	MOD	Cut	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE with straight moderately sloping sides & a flat base	305	-	302	>8.20m	0.88m	0.15m
Trench 4									
400	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Black (10YR 2/1) soft silty loam with occasional angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	NA	-	401	-	-	0.30
401	Natural	Layer	Natural. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) firm clay with frequent angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	400	-	-	-	-	0.10
Trench 5									

500	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Black (10YR 2/1) soft silty loam with occasional angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	NA	-	501	-	-	0.05
501	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. Brown (10YR 5/3) firm clay with frequent angular chert gravel <0.20m	500	-	502	-	-	0.30
502	Natural	Layer	Natural. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) soft clay with frequent angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	501	-	-	-	-	0.10
Trench 6									
600	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Black (10YR 2/1) soft silty loam with occasional angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	NA	-	601	-	-	0.20
601	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. Grey (10YR 5/1) loose clay with frequent angular chert gravel <0.20m	600	-	602	-	-	0.20
602	Natural	Layer	Natural. Grey (10YR 6/1) firm gravel with frequent angular chert gravel <0.20m	601	-	-	-	-	0.10
Trench 7									
700	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Black (10YR 2/1) soft silty loam with occasional angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	NA	-	701	-	-	0.20
701	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) firm clay with occasional angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	700	-	702	-	-	0.15
702	Natural	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) firm clay with frequent angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	701	-	-	-	-	0.10
703	MOD	Fill	Fill of ditch. Brown (10YR 5/3) firm silty clay with occasional angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m, modern CBM & 1 residual sherd medieval pottery	700	-	704		2.00m	0.20m
704	MOD	Cut	Ditch. Aligned N-S with straight moderately sloping sides & a flat base	703	-	701	>1.50m	2.00m	0.20m
Trench 8									
800	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Black (10YR 2/1) soft silty loam with occasional angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	NA	-	801	-	-	0.20
801	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) loose clay with frequent angular chert gravel <0.20m	800	-	802	-	-	0.20
802	Natural	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) firm clay with frequent angular to rounded chert gravel <0.20m	801	-	-	-	-	0.05

Brickfield Offices : Maperton : Wincanton : Somerset : BA9 8EG
1 Emperor Way : Exeter Business Park : Exeter : Devon : EX1 3QS

T: 01963 824696 : E: mail@contextone.co.uk

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