

Walworth Industrial Estate, Andover, Hampshire

NGR SU384460 (Centred)

Planning Refs: HCC planning application no. 253

ASE Project No. 2872

Site Code: WIA07



Michelle Collings

April 2007

Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Plot 81 Walworth Industrial Estate, Andover, Hampshire. The work was undertaken between the 11th April and 13th April 2007 on behalf of The Environment Department (Waste and Resource Management Section) of Hampshire County Council. Six trenches were excavated, totalling 125 metres of trenching.

The underlying natural chalk was encountered at varied heights across the site between a maximum height of 88.24m OD (Trench 1) and 85.08 m OD (Trench 5).

The proposed development is located within an undeveloped plot on the Walworth Industrial Estate. Whilst the site has not been developed it may have been affected by general development in advance of the construction of the industrial complex in particular that of the surrounding industrial units. It has certainly been affected by the construction of an anti traveller bund and outer ditch around the northern and western perimeter of the site. Further, there was a visible bank of soil along the southern edge of the site which appeared to have been dumped, separately of the construction of the bund thus indicating additional ground disturbance on the site (Figure 4). The evaluation proved that modern landscaping of the site, evident from visual inspection, had probably had a detrimental effect on the survival of archaeological remains.

Several features were investigated in trenches 3 and 5 however none of these produced any artefacts and there were considerable depths of made ground in the area of both of these two trenches indicating modern disturbance. It is considered likely that all of the features investigated relate to modern disturbance on the site.

A very small artefact assemblage was recovered from the subsoil in trench 1; this was too small to be considered diagnostic. Further, evidence of ground disturbance was observed, as detailed above and there was occasional modern waste such as a modern plastic bottle in the area the finds were recovered from.

No remains of archaeological significance were observed and it is likely that modern activity and usage of the site, in particular the creation of the bund and ditch have had a detrimental effect on the survival of archaeological remains within the boundary of the site.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

References

Acknowledgements

SMR Summary Sheet

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1:** Site location plan
- Figure 2:** Trench location plan
- Figure 3:** Trenches 3 and 5 plans and sections
- Figure 4:** Areas of ground disturbance

- Plate 1:** View of site taken from Eastern edge of site looking towards Scotts close, showing location of trench 3 and 5

- Plate 2:** View of site taken from Eastern edge of site looking towards Scotts close, showing location of trench 5

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on land at Plot 81 Walworth Industrial Estate, Andover, Hampshire, hereafter referred to as 'the site' NGR SU 384460 (centred), in advance of development on land as illustrated in Figure 1.
- 1.2** The proposed development is bounded to the west by Scott Close and Livingstone Road to the north and by industrial units to the south and east.
- 1.3** The redevelopment of the site and the relevant Planning Reference for the work has been outlined by Hampshire County Council (henceforth HCC), (HCC planning application reference 253, submitted 11/01/07).
- 1.4** A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the requirements of the evaluation was prepared by Dan Swift of ASE in response to the Specification prepared by Hampshire County Council (HCC). The WSI was submitted and duly approved by, Stephen Appleby, Hampshire County Council (HCC) Archaeological Officer prior to the archaeological works taking place.
- 1.5** The fieldwork was undertaken by Michelle Collings, Caroline Russell and Michelle Stratton from the 11th April to 13th April 2007. The project was managed by Neil Griffin.
- 1.6** An existing on-site spot height, related to Ordnance Datum was used to obtain site levels (Figure 4). The value of this spot height was 86.41m OD and the ground surface of the trenches was recorded between a maximum of 88.71m OD (SE end of trench 1) and 85.88m OD (NW of trench 4). The underlying geology consists of chalk.
- 1.7** The trenches were located with a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS) before excavation.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** The archaeological background for the site was obtained from consultation with the HCC Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and is reproduced with due acknowledgement to HCC. The SMR indicates that there are multiple period remains in the vicinity of the site. The specific archaeological potential for the site relates to Bronze Age activity.
- 2.2** Crop marks clearly show that two Bronze Age round barrows existed on the north-central part of the site. Both are listed in the SMR as part of the London Road Group (SMR ref 31689, marked as 1 on insert on figure 1 and SMR ref 31690, marked as 2 on insert on figure 1). A linear feature has also been identified to the south west of the site, of uncertain date (SMR ref 32788, marked as 3 on insert on figure 1).
- 2.3** Fieldwork was undertaken to the south west of the site prior to industrial development in 1987. One of two bowl barrows was completely excavated; this was Bronze Age in date (SMR ref 21358, marked as 4 on insert on figure 1). A possible Neolithic settlement was identified from a large quantity of worked flint recovered (SMR ref 29027, marked as 5 on insert on figure 1). The majority of ditches excavated during the evaluation proved to be of Iron Age date (SMR ref 29030, marked as 6 on insert on figure 1). Post medieval boundary ditches were also identified (SMR ref 29033, marked as 7 on insert on figure 1).
- 2.4** Additionally, Iron Age and Roman archaeology is known in the area. The site lies c 300m east of a known north-south Roman Road and c1.8km south of its crossing with another, east-west, Roman road. It is likely that any burials derived from the Roman settlement at the crossing were buried along these roads outside the inhabited area, potentially within the area of the site.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** Six trial trenches, totalling 125 meters of trenching were excavated positioned to provide a representative sample of the redevelopment area representing a 4% sample of the site (figure 2). The proposed trench layout had to be amended due to the anti traveller bund along the perimeter of the site. Trench 4 was positioned along a well established section of the anti traveller bund bordering Scotts Close. Instead two smaller trenches were excavated, a 15m by 1.8m trench positioned between trenches 3 and 5 and a 10m by 1.8m trench located to the north of trench 5. These were situated within the northern area of the site that was deemed to be of significant archaeological potential, following consultation with Stephen Appleby, Hampshire County Council (HCC) Archaeological Officer. Further, they were positioned to try and avoid areas that appeared to have been affected by the creation of the anti traveller bund and outer ditch around the perimeter of the site and the pathway around the bund inside the site as illustrated in Figure 4. The trenches were accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 3.2** The trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were cut by a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Four of the trenches were the proposed 25m in length although it was necessary to modify one trench due to on site obstructions as detailed above. However the required coverage of the site was achieved, providing a 4% sample of the site by area.
- 3.3** The aims and objectives of the evaluation were outlined in the WSI. The general objective was to determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed new development. The specific research aims related to the potential Bronze Age remains within and possible Iron Age and Roman remains. The fieldwork aimed to prospect the site, establish the distribution of archaeological remains and to place these within our current understanding of landscape development. In addition, the evaluation aimed to test the model of archaeological potential and landscape development on the basis of existing SMR.
- 3.4** The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and the excavations were taken, in spits of no more than 0.25m, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural',

whichever was uppermost. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.

- 3.5** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50 and a general site plan was kept at 1:250. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6** A full photographic record of the work was kept (monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Ditching, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.
- 3.7** No contexts were suitable for environmental sampling.

4.0 RESULTS



Plate 1



Plate 2

Plate 1 View of site taken from Eastern edge of site looking towards Scotts close, showing location of trench 3 and 5. **Plate 2** View of site taken from Eastern edge of site looking towards Scotts close, showing location of trench 5.

4.1 The site has certainly been affected by the construction of an anti traveller bund and outer ditch around the northern and western perimeter of the site. This comprised of a bund and an outer ditch together measuring approximately 10 meters in width. There was a pathway/ dirt track around the inside of the bund that had been heavily tracked over measuring approximately 1- 2 meters with an additional approximate 2 meters width of ground disturbance visible inside this (Figure 4).

4.2 Trenches 1 and 2

Soil had been dumped along the southern edge of the site possibly associated with the construction of the bund or during the surrounding industrial development. Trenches 1-2 were situated at the base of this bank of soil towards the eastern end of the site. The stratigraphy in trenches 1 and 2 comprised of fairly mixed topsoil (trench number/001) and subsoil (trench number/002) overlying natural (trench number/003). The topsoil across the site was a greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones and flint inclusions and fairly frequent chalk inclusions (trench number/001). The subsoil across the site was a greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small flints and flecks of chalk (trench number/002). The natural was chalk; this was fairly degraded in places.

4.3 Trenches 3-6

Trenches 3-6 were situated towards the western end of the site (Plates 1 and 2). Trench 3 was located at the base of the bank of soil along the southern edge of the site. Trenches 4 to 6 were situated to the north of this across an area with a sloping and dished profile. The stratigraphy comprised of topsoil (trench number/001) overlying subsoil (trench number/002) above natural in trench 4. In trench 6 there was a layer of made ground (6/003) underlying the subsoil above natural (6/004). In trenches 3 and 5 there were two layers of made ground

underlying the subsoil above natural, as detailed within the trench summaries below, indicating modern ground disturbance in this area of the site.

4.4 Trench 1

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19m
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27m
1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural geology (1/003) was encountered at a maximum height of 88.24m OD at the south eastern end of the trench, falling away to 87.06m OD to the north west.

The artefacts assemblage from the trench comprised three flints and three fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) recovered from the subsoil (1/002). The CBM consisted of post-Roman roof tile fragments.

No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

4.5 Trench 2

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m
2/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (2/003), was encountered at a maximum height of 87.38m OD at the south eastern end of the trench, falling away slightly to 86.27m OD to the north west.

No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

Marks left by a toothed bucket were visible scarring the surface of the subsoil (2/002) which was very compacted and light scarring was visible across the underlying natural (2/003).

4.6 Trench 3 (Figure 3 plan and sections 1-4)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12m
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m
3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A
3/004	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.29m
3/005	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m
3/006	Cut	Cut of Gully	1.80m+	1.35m	0.47m
3/007	Fill	Fill of [3/006]	1.80m+	0.15m	0.47m
3/008	Fill	Fill of [3/006]	1.80m+	1.25m	0.47m
3/009	Cut	Cut of Tree Throw	0.58m	0.73m	0.25m
3/010	Fill	Fill of [3/009]	0.58m	0.73m	0.25m
3/011	Cut	Cut of shallow Linear	1.80m+	0.59m	80mm
3/012	Fill	Fill of [3/011]	1.80m+	0.59m	80mm
3/013	Cut	Cut of curvilinear, possible remains of rabbit burrow	1.30m	0.30m	0.14m
3/014	Fill	Fill of [3/013]	1.30m	0.30m	0.14m

Summary

Natural (3/003) was encountered at a maximum height of 87.16m OD at the south western end of the trench, falling away to 86.67 m OD to the north east.

There were two layer of made ground across the middle of trench 3. The upper layer (3/004) underlying the subsoil (3/002) was very similar to the topsoil although it was less compact and lighter in colour; it a medium brown silty clay (3/004). The underlying layer of made ground (3/005) was a slightly reddish mid brown silty clay with flint and chalk inclusions (3/005).

Four features, most likely related to modern intrusion on the site were investigated in trench 3. Two of which [3/009] and [3/013] directly underlay the subsoil (3/002). The first of which was an irregular shaped in plan and was found to have a very irregular profile [3/009; Figure 3]; it was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions (3/010). This had very irregular sides and base and was considered to be a tree throw. Curvilinear [3/013; Figure 3] had an irregular profile and was filled by a mottled greyish brown and dark greyish white silty sand (3/014). The fill was very similar to the topsoil with fragments of degraded chalk and it is likely that this feature represents the remains of a rabbit burrow. There were the decayed remains of rabbit burrows visible close the trench.

Two linear features were investigated underlying made ground (3/005)

one of which was very ephemeral. Linear feature [3/006] had an irregular 'u' shaped profile [3/006; Figure 3]. It contained two fills, the primary fill was a light brown silty clay with frequent fragments of chalk (3/007) and the secondary fill was a medium reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint stones and occasional chalk inclusions (3/008), this was very similar to the overlying made ground (3/005). Linear [3/011; Figure 3] was very ephemeral and was filled by a mottled greyish brown with reddish brown gravelly sand with occasional small stones (3/012).

No deposits or features of archaeological significance were observed.

4.7 Trench 4

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17m
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
4/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (4/003) was encountered at a maximum height of 86.17m OD at the south eastern end of the trench, falling away to 85.58m OD to the north.

No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

4.8 Trench 5 (Figure 3 Plan and Section 5)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m
5/003	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.26m
5/004	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m
5/005	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A
5/006	Cut	Cut of Tree Throw	1.25m	0.40m	0.14m
5/007	Fill	Fill of [5/006]	1.25m	0.40m	0.14m
5/008	Cut	Cut of Irregular feature	0.90m	0.32m	0.15m
5/009	Fill	Fill of [5/008]	0.90m	0.32m	0.15m
5/010	Cut	Cut of linear	1.80m+	0.53m	0.22m
5/011	Fill	Fill of [5/010]	1.80m+	0.53m	0.22m
5/012	Cut	Cut of irregular linear	1.80m+	1.50m	0.18m
5/013	Fill	Fill of [5/012]	1.80m+	1.50m	0.18m

Summary

Natural (5/005) was encountered at a maximum height of 87.03m OD at the south western end of the trench, falling away to 85.08m OD to the north east.

There were two layer of made ground across the north eastern end of trench 5. The upper layer (5/003) underlying the subsoil was very similar to the topsoil although it was less compact and lighter in colour; a medium brown silty clay (5/003). The underlying layer of made ground (5/004) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with flint and chalk inclusions. The upper layer of made ground (5/003) was also observed underlying the subsoil (5/002) across the middle of the trench however the south-western end of the trench the topsoil (5/001) directly overlay the natural (5/005).

Three features were investigated underlying made ground (5/003). The first of these was an irregular, shallow feature, sub oval in plan [5/006] filled by a greyish brown silty clay with fragments of degraded chalk (5/007). This was considered to be a tree throw. Two features, the full extent of which were not visible [5/008; Figure 3] and [5/010; Figure 3] were also investigated, these were both fairly irregular in plan and fairly shallow in profile. They were both filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay with fragments of degraded chalk (5/009) and (5/011) respectively. It is considered likely that both these features represent modern disturbance associated with the subsequent creation of the made ground.

An irregular linear [5/012; Figure 3] was excavated underlying made ground (5/004). This was a fairly shallow feature with an irregular profile [5/012], it was filled by a yellowish brown silty clay with fairly frequent flint inclusions.

No deposits or features of archaeological significance were observed.

4.9 Trench 6

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.21m
6/003	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m
6/004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

Summary

Natural (6/003) was encountered between 86.61 OD at the western end of the trench falling away to 86.27m OD to the east.

No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

5.0 THE FINDS

Lucy Allott and Charlotte Thompson

5.1 The evaluation at Walworth Industrial Estate only recovered finds from one context, listed in Table 1 below.

Context	CBM	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)
1/002	3	26	3	228

Table 1: quantification of the finds by count and weight (g)

5.2 Finds were only recovered from the subsoil (1/002) in trench 1. In addition to the flint, three pieces from two post-Roman ceramic roof tiles were also recovered from this context.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1** Trenches 1 and 2 both positioned towards the eastern end of the site were situated at the foot of a bank probably created by fairly recent activity on the site (figure 4). The only artefacts recovered from the site were those collected from the subsoil in trench 1 however occasional fragments of modern waste were also observed such as a modern plastic bottle and the artefact assemblage is not considered to be diagnostic.
- 6.2** Trench 3 was positioned slightly further down slope of the bank along the southern edge of the site. Several features were investigated within trench 3 however none of these produced artefacts and it is considered likely that all of these features relate to modern intrusion on the site and animal and plant activity. Further, there was a depth of made ground across the middle of the trench indicating ground disturbance. It is possible that this relates to the creation of the bund and outer ditch along the northern and western perimeter of the site or possibly to the bank along the southern edge of the site.
- 6.3** Trench 5 also revealed a depth of made ground indicating ground disturbance on the site. Several features were investigated in trench 5 however as with those in trench 3 none produced any artefacts. Most of the features in trench 5 were very ephemeral and probably relate to modern intrusion on the site.
- 6.4** Trench 2 revealed evidence of previous excavation on the site and tooth bucket marks were observed scarring the chalk natural indicating that there would be a particularly low potential for the survival of archaeological remains within this area of the site.
- 6.5** In Trenches 4 and 6 no archaeological deposits or features were observed.
- 6.6** The Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) indicated the significant potential for Bronze Age remains within the site however the evaluation did not identify any such activity. It is likely that modern activity on the site has had a detrimental effect on the survival of archaeological remains. It is possible that any remains of archaeological significance have been destroyed by modern usage of the site, most notably the creation of the bund and outer ditch along the northern and western perimeter of the site (Figure 4).

REFERENCES

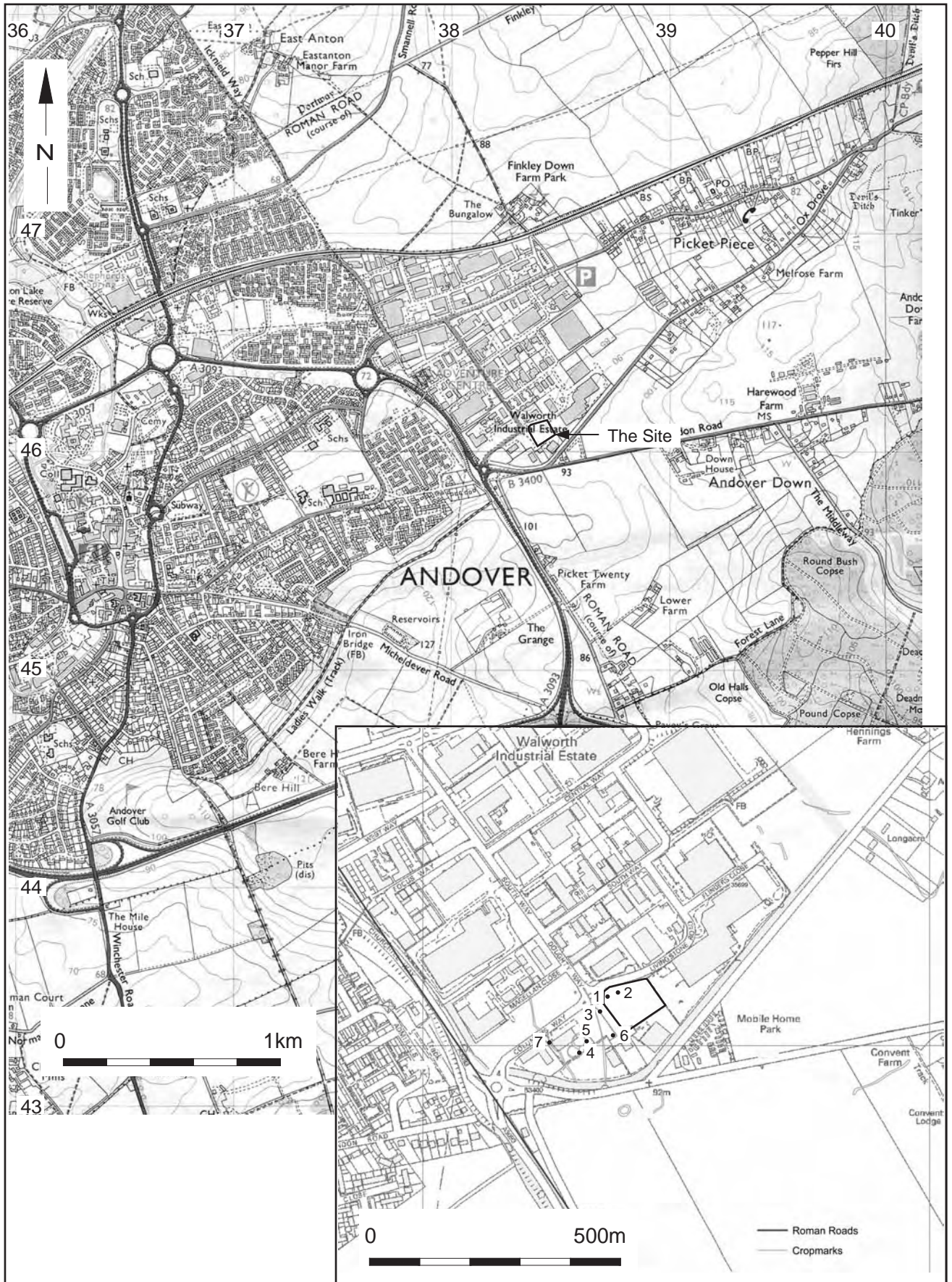
ASE (2007) Written Scheme of Investigation Plot 81 Walworth Industrial Estate Andover, Hampshire

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The co-operation and assistance of Stephen Appleby and David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council and David Ward of The Environment Department (Waste and Resource Management Section) at Hampshire County Council is gratefully acknowledged.

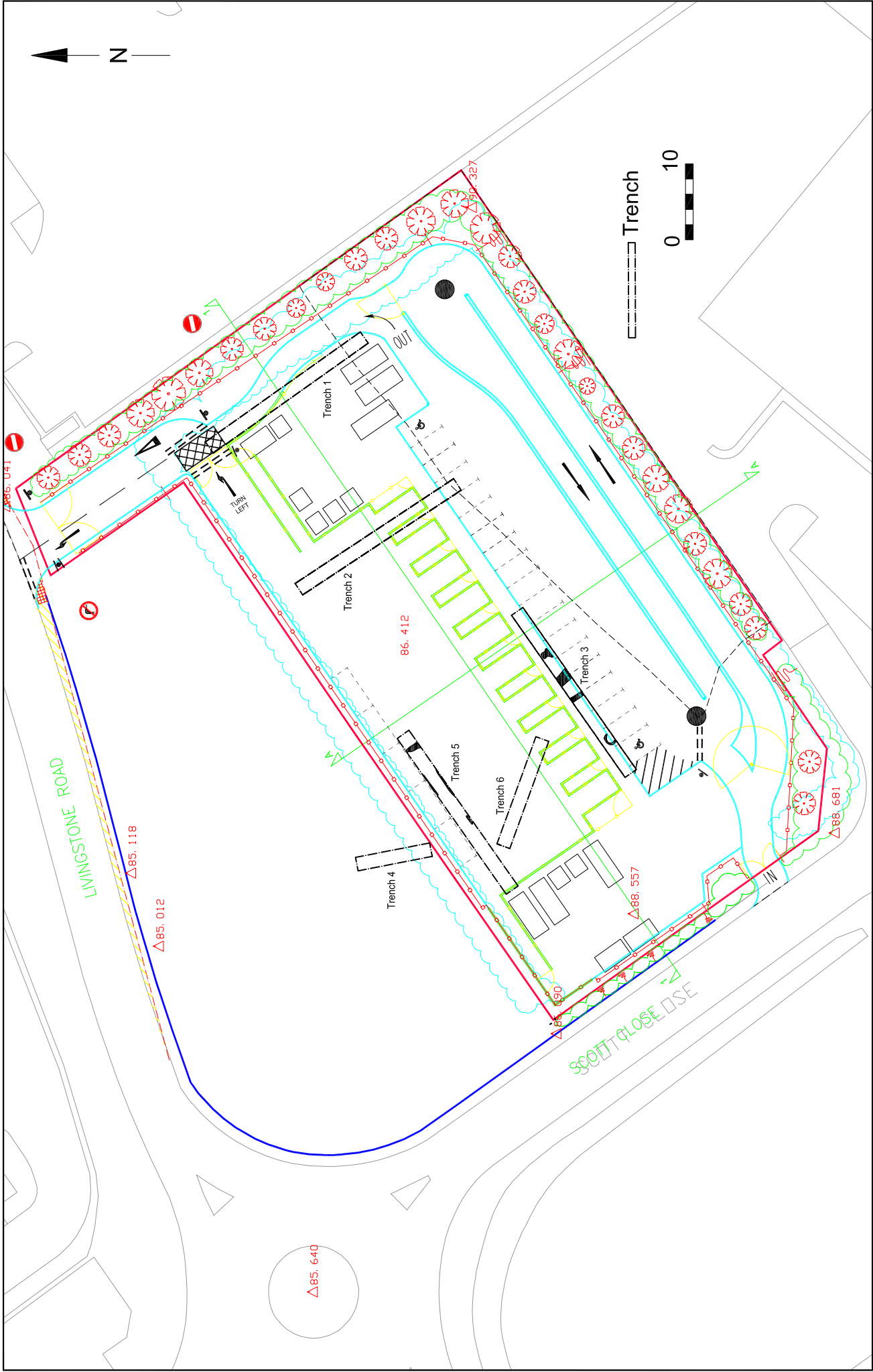
SMR Summary Form

Site Code	WIA07					
Identification Name and Address	Plot 81, Walworth Industrial Estate, Andover, Hampshire					
County, District &/or Borough	Hampshire,					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR SU384460 (Centered)					
Geology	Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2872					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 11th April- 13th April 2007	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Waste and Resource Management Section, Hampshire County Council					
Project Manager(s)	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisors	Michelle Collings					
Period Summary	Palaeo	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other MODERN		
100 word summary						
<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Plot 81 Walworth Industrial Estate, Andover, Hampshire. The work was undertaken between the 11th April and 13th April 2007 on behalf of The Environment Department (Waste and Resource Management Section) of Hampshire County Council. Six trenches were excavated, totalling 125 metres of trenching.</p> <p>The underlying natural chalk was encountered at varied heights across the site between a maximum height of 88.24m OD (Trench 1) and 85.08 m OD (Trench 5).</p> <p>The proposed development is located within an undeveloped plot on the Walworth Industrial Estate. Whilst the site has not been developed it may have been affect by general development in advance of the construction of the industrial complex in particular that of the surrounding industrial units. It has certainly been affected by the construction of an anti traveller bund and outer ditch around the northern and western perimeter of the site. Further, there was a visible bank of soil along the southern edge of the site which appeared to have been dumped, separately of the construction of the bund thus indicating additional ground disturbance on the site. The evaluation proved that modern landscaping of the site, evident from visual inspection, had probably had a detrimental effect on the survival of archaeological remains.</p> <p>Several features were investigated in trenches 3 and 5 however none of these produced any artefacts and there were considerable depths of made ground in the area of both of these two trenches indicating modern disturbance. It is considered likely that all of the features investigated relate to modern disturbance on the site.</p> <p>A very small artefact assemblage was recovered from the subsoil in trench 1; this was too small to be considered diagnostic. Further, evidence of ground disturbance was observed, as detailed above and there was occasional modern waste such as a modern plastic bottle in the area the finds were recovered from.</p> <p>No remains of archaeological significance were observed and it is likely that modern activity and usage of the site, in particular the creation of the bund and ditch have had a detrimental effect on the survival of archaeological remains within the boundary of the site.</p>						



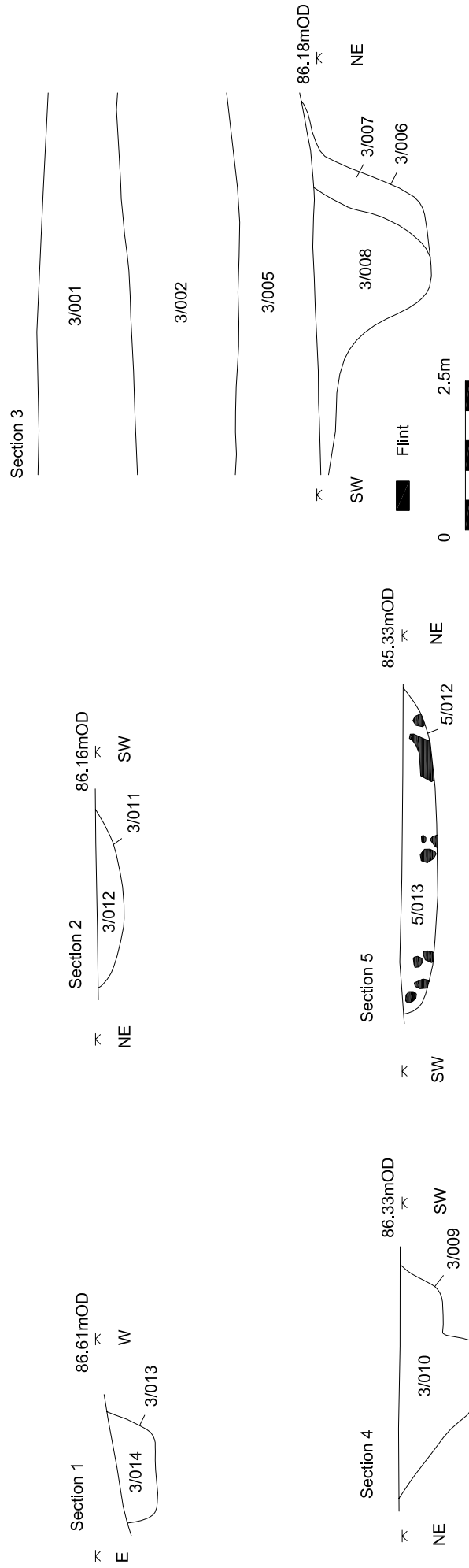
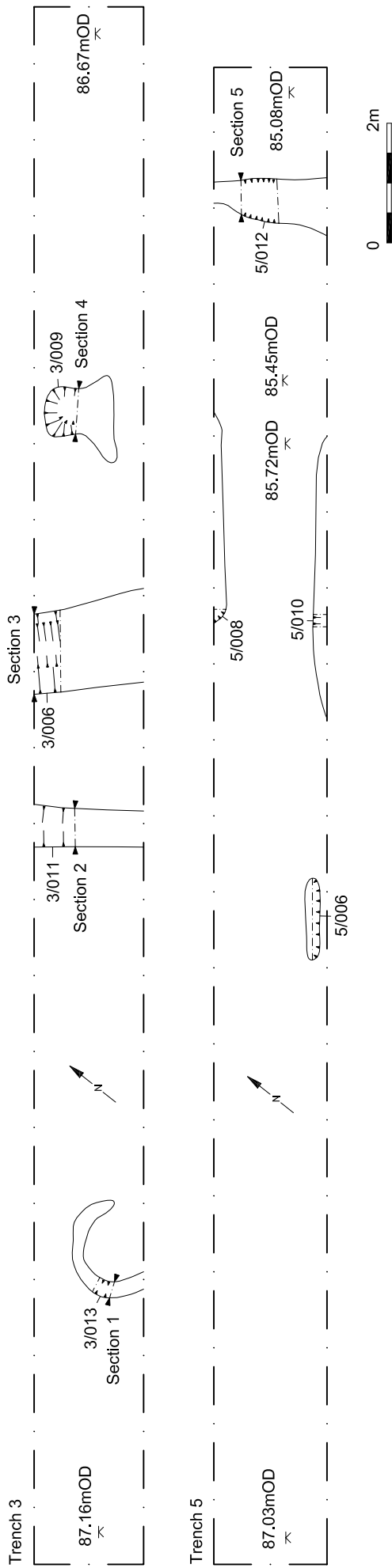
© Archaeology South-East			Andover Waste Transfer Site	Fig. 1
Ref: 2872	April 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Site Location Plan	

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25000 map of 1997 with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 503 10 A

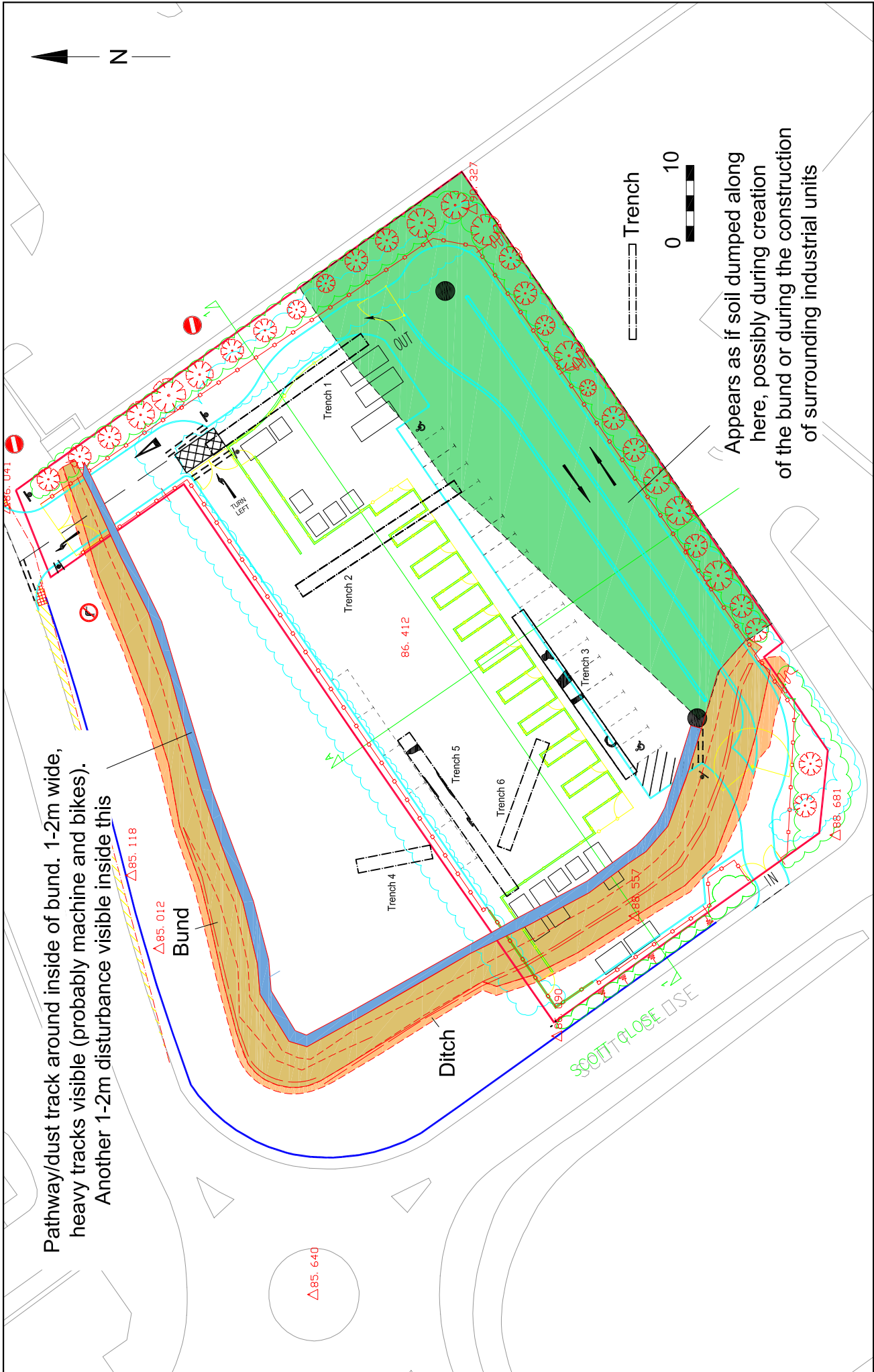


© Archaeology South-East		Andover Waste Transfer Site	
Ref: 2872	April 2007	Drawn by:	mh
		Revised Trench Location Plan	

Fig. 2



© **Archaeology South-East** Plot 81, Walworth Industrial Estate, Andover
 Ref: 2872 April 2007 Drawn by: JLR
 Trenches 3 and 5: Plans and sections
 Fig. 3



© Archaeology South-East

Andover Waste Transfer Site

Ref: 2872

April 2007

Drawn by: mh

Areas of disturbance

Fig. 4

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East