

**An Archaeological Interpretive Survey of
Loudwell, Tinkers Lane, Mayfield, East Sussex**

**Commissioned by Stephen Langer Associates
on behalf of Mr and Mrs A. Blades**

Project Ref. 2896



**by
David Martin FSA IHBC MIFA
&
Barbara Martin AIFA**

2007

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INTERPRETATIVE SURVEY
OF**

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**Archaeology South-East
Institute of Archaeology
University College London**

2007

STANDING BUILDINGS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE SURVEYS

AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

ABOUT THESE SURVEYS

The intended purpose of an *Archaeological Interpretative Survey* is to give an overview of the date, sequence of construction, and principal architectural features of a building. As such, they should not be regarded as a detailed archaeological record, nor should they be taken as definitive. Further research, particularly that undertaken during building works, is likely to refine and extend the archaeological record.

These reports are aimed at three groups of user, namely those owners who wish to know more about their property, those persons (architects and planners) who are charged with the responsibility for both conserving the buildings and ensuring that they are carefully adapted to the needs of the future, and finally the academic carrying out wider historical or archaeological research. A secure use for the future is, in our opinion, the only way of ensuring the long-term survival of any historical building.

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE

Unless noted to the contrary, the assessments involve a visual inspection of the fabric, both internally and externally, including any accessible roof voids and basement areas. Except where building works are being carried out, intrusive techniques are inappropriate. Interpretation of the fabric and fittings therefore relies principally upon inspection of the visible evidence. As part of the interpretative procedure, a measured outline survey of every property is undertaken.

THE WRITTEN REPORT

For ease of reference the written reports are divided into sections under a series of headings and sub-headings. The typical sequence of headings is as follows:-

- 1 Location of the building.
- 2 Sequence of development.
- 3 Detailed architectural description, arranged period-by-period.

THE DRAWINGS

A set of drawings produced from an measured outline survey is included within the body of each report. The purpose of these drawings is to identify the features included within the written text and to illustrate, as far as is known, the form of the structure during its various stages of development. For clarity the drawings have been prepared in the form of scale 'sketches', rather than detailed archaeological record drawings. For reasons of economy, the making of detailed archaeological drawings is restricted to stripped-out or exceptionally important buildings.

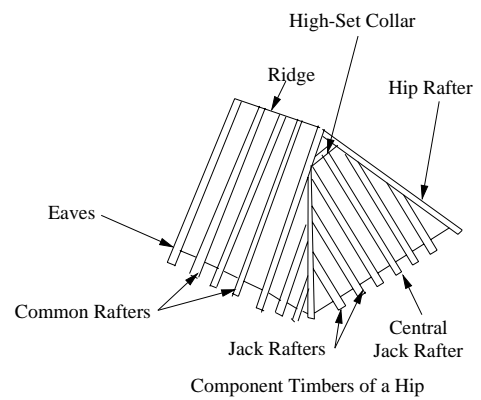
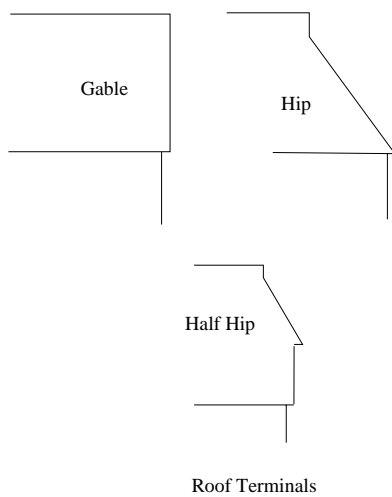
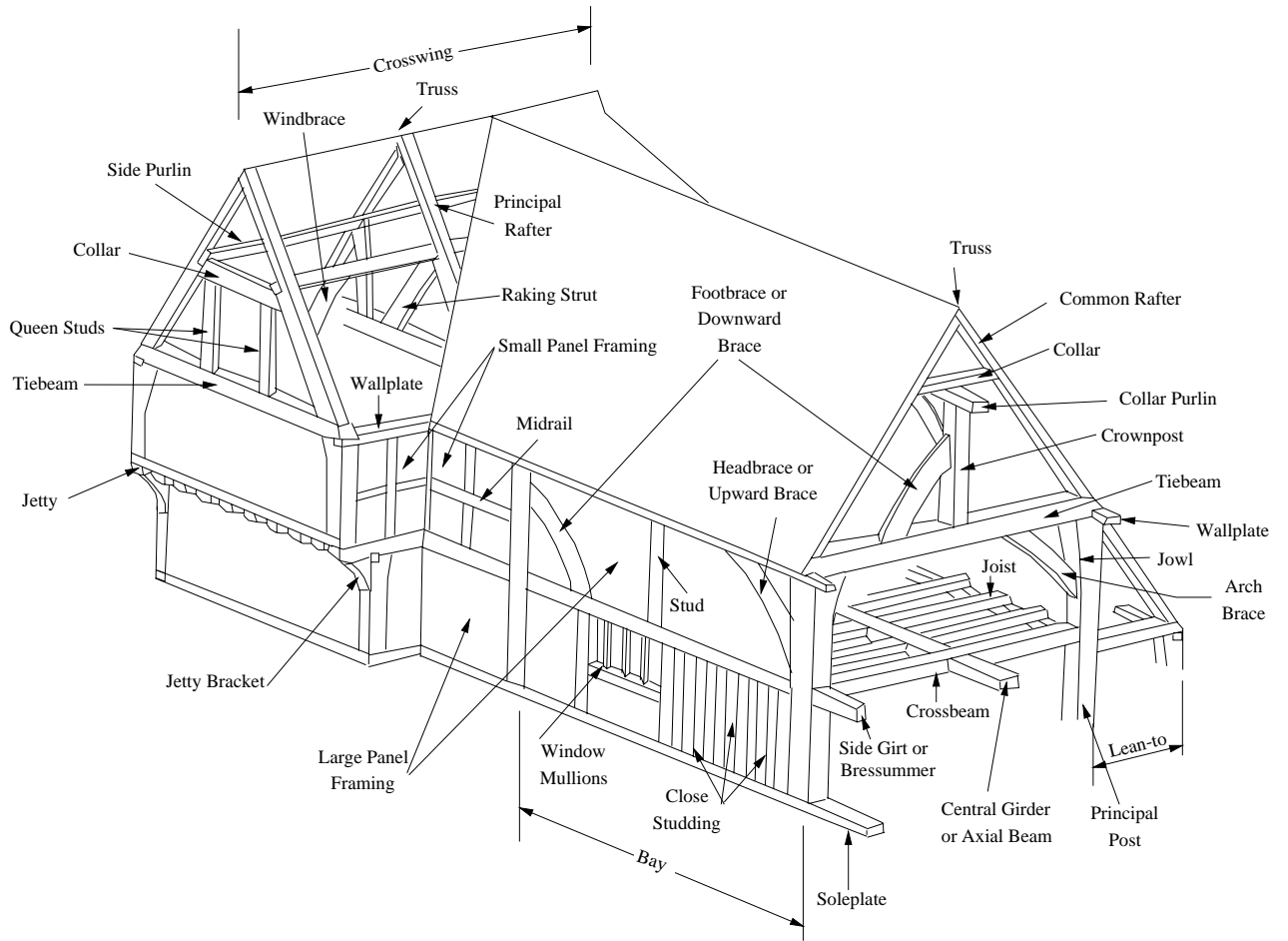
The symbols as used in the drawings attached to this report are as follows:

—————	Surviving Timber-Framed Wall
///////	Surviving Brick or Stone Wall
-----	Features evidenced but destroyed or masked from view
- - - - -	Beam or feature immediately overhead
.....	Conjectural or very approximate
■	Structural timber
?	Details unknown or doubtful

OTHER CONVENTIONS USED -

1 Doors are shown in plan only where known: hence rooms may appear to have no obvious means of access.

2 With the exception of rafters, wallplates, and some chimneys and roof-lines, sections show features cut by or immediately adjacent to the cutting line only.



GLOSSARY OF PRINCIPAL TERMS

REPORT NO. 1658

MAYFIELD - LOUDWELL, HADLOW DOWN

NGR TQ 5406 2355

LOCATION

Loudwell Farm, 3.6 miles to the south-west of Mayfield village, occupies a site on the western side of Tinker's Lane to the south-east of Hadlow Down, within the historical parish of Mayfield. It is built at an angle to the road, being aligned upon a NNW-SSE axis (hereafter assumed N-S) with its principal elevation facing ENE (hereafter east) towards the lane, from which it is separated by a garden. The height of the site above sea level is c.110 metres O.D. To the north is a yard with stable and modern garage, and until the late 20th century a traditional hip-roofed timber-framed barn and modern concrete-framed farm building also stood within the yard (see cover picture). To the north-west of the house and west of the former barn is a further farm building, now converted to domestic use. It is a two-storeyed 19th-century structure, principally brick-built, of which the upper storey either represents the reconstruction in brick of a timber-framed part or a heightening of the original. Externally the outhouse is of traditional appearance, but with all window frames replaced. Internally all features which may once have been of interest have been removed.

OVERVIEW OF THE HOUSE [Drawing No. 1658/1]

Loudwell farm house dates from around 1570 [**Period A**] and, although small, is well constructed using neat, well finished timber. The walls are of large-panel type with inset bracing at the upper level. It comprised a hall (heated) and service room on the ground floor with two un-heated chambers above, both open to the windbraced roof. At the northern end was a small, probably contemporary lean-to outshut (now replaced) which appears to have been accessed from the exterior.

Very soon after the house was built [**Period B**] an exceptionally long bay (which has the appearance from the exterior of being two bays) was added at the southern end. In comparison this uses timber of lesser quality and - despite its later date - here the walls incorporate externally exposed curved bracing. The new ground-floor room and first-floor chamber were un-heated at this period. Thus the extension is assumed to have been intended as service accommodation with an extra chamber above.

In the mid 17th century [**Period C**] the house was upgraded by the insertion of two additional fireplaces, one serving the southern ground-floor room and the other the hall chamber. The former of the two incorporated a bread oven (now removed). The appearance of the house was altered by the insertion of midrails into the frame, thereby giving a more modern appearance. A large-diameter 'hole' and associated notches cut

into the hall fireplace lintel indicate the former location of a spit mechanism: these could have been added later but may belong to this period.

A further period of modernization occurred late in the 18th century [**Period D**] when high-level first-floor ceilings were added into the upper chambers - until this date they had been open to the roof. A new first-floor stair enclosure was inserted and the southern chamber was divided off from the chimney area by an added partition. It was either as part of these alterations or subsequently, in the 19th century, that a second bread oven was inserted, this time into the western jamb of the hall fireplace. It is assumed that this superseded that serving the southern room, though it too has now been removed.

Later alterations included the reconstruction in brick of all ground-floor walls (including the rear wall) and weathercladding the frame at the upper level. Subsequent to the brick underbuilding a lean-to outshut was constructed along the rear (including a cellar under that section behind the hall) and around 1900 the roof of this was removed and an upper storey added, complete with pitched roof aligned parallel to the main roof. A chimney incorporated into the northern end wall of the addition may belong to the lean-to phase or could have been added subsequently.

A late 19th-century wall incorporated into a single-storeyed northern extension is the sole surviving fragment of an addition which replaced the earlier end outshut. The remainder of the addition was rebuilt in the late 20th century (subsequent to the photograph shown on the cover) following in outline the appearance of its predecessor. At the same time as the northern extension was rebuilt a large conservatory was constructed to the rear, at right angles, and the 19th-century rear addition was extended up to the northern end of the period-A house - formerly it had terminated about three metres short. The house was at the same time thoroughly, though sympathetically renovated. As part of these alterations the stairs were moved into the rear addition and a corridor inserted along the rear of the hall chamber. Part of the weathercladding at the southern end has been removed to reveal the timber framing.

All work carried out since period D is excluded from the more detailed architectural description which follows.

LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING

Loudwell Farmhouse was listed grade II on 31st December 1982, its listed building reference being TQ 52 SW 27/609. The description in the list entry is purely for the purpose of recognition and is normally, therefore, primarily based on external appearance. The date is given as C17. [Source: English Heritage, Images of England - website]. The description must not be treated as a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected as, no matter what the grade, the legislative cover not only relates to both the interior and exterior, but also extends to any building within the curtilage which predates the 1st July 1948.

DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

PERIOD A (1570 +/- 25 years) [Drawing Nos. 1658/2-3]

LAYOUT

In its period-A form the house was a small two-cell structure. It comprised a two-bay range measuring 7.55 metres (24'9") x 4.65 metres (15'3") with a chimney which projected beyond the frame to the south. Unusually for this type of building the two bays are of identical length. Each bay houses a single room on the ground floor, that at the southern end being the hall (intended as a general-purpose living room) whilst the area to the north served as a large service room. This latter area also housed the stairs which gave access to the pair of chambers, both of which were open to the roof. Despite this, the side walls are of relatively generous height, measuring 1.65 metres (5'5") from first floor to top of wallplate.

At the northern end of the building was a probably contemporary lean-to outshut which extended only part way across the end wall. This lean-to outshut is evidenced by a lack of weathering at the eastern end of the crossbeam and by mortices in the studs above and below the crossbeam. The western end of the crossbeam, beyond the studs, is heavily weathered. This evidence does not prove that the outshut represented an original feature - it could have been added at an early date. However, of greater significance is the off-centred location of the period-A windows in the end wall, serving the northern room and chamber - they appear to have been purposely located so as to avoid the outshut.

WALL DESIGN

The house is traditionally carpentered using timbers which are, on the whole, well finished and of above average scantling for the size of the structure. The tiebeams within both trusses A-A and B-B are cambered. On the first floor footbraces triangulate from the principal posts to the side girts and crossbeams. These braces are/were inset so as to be masked from view on the exterior and likewise masked within the primary face of internal truss B-B. Most of the braces have been removed and are today evidenced by mortices only: those which remain are surprisingly slender (only 140 mm deep) and are straight. Viewed from the exterior the frame was plain, being divided into large panels by studs, the daub infill being supported by staves set into round-ended mortices at their heads. Some of the surviving daub is exposed to view within the southern gable wall at roof level. Interwoven around the staves are hazel wattles and these support the thick panels of daub, the surfaces of which are finished flush with the studs. The panels retain the remains of comb decoration: crisp and un-weathered internally but showing slight, but very distinct signs of weathering on the once external

(south) face. The combing is now mostly covered beneath a thin skim-coat of lime plaster, probably added during the 17th century.

WINDOWS

All the period-A windows which are evidenced are of unglazed type, fitted with diamond-section mullions. The openings are unusually shallow in their depth, averaging only 530 mm (1'9") from head to cill. Within this section of the house there is no evidence for sliding shutters.

It is usual in the front elevation of a house for the windows to be set central (or near central) of each bay, thereby giving a balanced appearance to the elevation. This is, indeed, the case within the northern bay. It is therefore surprising to note that the window which lit the hall chamber was, apparently, off-set so as to be positioned against the southern post: the other three panels within this wall show stave-hole evidence in the underside of the wallplate, indicating they were daub infilled. All evidence regarding the windows on the ground floor of this elevation is masked by later brick underbuilding and thus it is not known whether the same arrangement was repeated at this lower level. Mortices indicate that the windows in the rear wall of the hall was positioned more centrally (see Drawing No. 1658/3).

Reference has already been made to the fact that, despite the presence of a central panel, the windows in the northern end wall are set west of central, presumably to avoid the northern lean-to outshut.

DOORWAYS

To judge from the chamfer on the lower leading edge of the crossbeam's southern face, access into the house appears to have been via a doorway sited at the eastern end of the southern wall, adjacent to the fireplace jamb. For Sussex this is an uncommon (but not unique) position for a front door: normally they were positioned within the front wall. It is not known whether the house possessed a second external doorway, giving access to the rear of the property.

Internally, the doorway which led from the hall into the service room was set at the western end of truss B-B, against the rear wall. In addition to giving access to the service room, it also led to the staircase. At first-floor level the doorway was set at the opposite (eastern) end of the truss, allowing communication between the two chambers.

To judge from the design of the northern end wall, access into the (assumed period A) northern end lean-to outshut must have been from the exterior only.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

Both ground-floor rooms have ceilings of central-girder type. The girders within both are exceptionally large, measuring 290 mm x 240 mm and 280 mm x 240 mm respectively. Both are chamfered along their lower leading edges, the chamfers terminating with splayed/stepped-and-hollowed stops. The joists within the hall are 125 mm x 100 mm and have blunted lower leading edges, whereas those in the less important service room are somewhat narrower, at 110 mm x 100 mm.

As was usual for a building of this size at this period, both first-floor chambers were open to the roof, and thus lacked ceilings.

STAIRS

The stairs giving access to the first floor were sited within the service room and rose against the northern face of truss B-B. The base of the stairs must have been set against the eastern jamb of the doorway so as not to foul the opening: therefore they rose towards the central of the chamber, supported at the head by the central girder of the first floor: they must have been very steep.

CHIMNEYS

The present fireplace serving the hall is likely to represent a period-A feature, though the point cannot currently be confirmed beyond reasonable doubt: it may represent a period-B reconstruction. What is certain from the peg-hole evidence contained within the crossbeam of truss A-A is that, even if rebuilt, it replicates the width of its predecessor. It is constructed using ashlar sandstone blocks (now heavy masked by paint) whilst its eastern jamb shows deep gouges where knives *etc* have been sharpened over an extended period of time. Supported by the jambs, hard against the underside of the crossbeam, is a heavy timber lintel. Even assuming the fireplace to be of period-A date, the flue above was rebuilt when the fireplace serving the first-floor chamber was added during period C.

ROOF

The original roof survives in good condition and is of clasped-side-purlin construction with the purlins set high up the rafters - usually an early feature within a side-purlin roof. Set over the tiebeams of trusses A-A and B-B are a pair of 125 mm x 95 mm queen studs which rise to joint into the underside of the collars which support the purlins. The principal rafters measure 120 mm x 130 mm and are accurately notched to accommodate the 90 mm x 145 mm side purlins. The common rafters measure a very respectable 100 mm x 85 mm in scantling - again an early feature. Rising from the principal rafters to the purlins are windbraces (some straight, some curved) the majority

of which have become disengaged at their heads and now give the impression of hanging loose (they are, in fact, fixed back to the rafters using modern screws). The southern terminal (at the chimney end) is a gable, whilst that at the northern end is of hipped type, the central jack rafter being carried at its apex by a high-set collar. A collar supports the ends of the purlins beneath the head of the hip.

PERIOD B (1580 +/- 25 years) [Drawing Nos. 1658/4-5]

LAYOUT

To judge both from the minimal weathering and the style of construction, very soon after the house was built an extension was added at the southern end. This comprised an exceptionally long single bay which measures 5.05 metres (16'6"). Not surprising given the length, the bay is crossed by an intermediate truss consisting of an intermediate post in the front wall and a crossbeam, presumably once linked to a (since removed) post in the rear wall. Thus from the exterior the extension appeared to be two bays in length. The new ground-floor room incorporated the formerly external period-A chimney and was un-heated, suggesting that at this date it most likely fulfilled a service function. Subsequently, during the middle years of the 17th century a fireplace with a bread oven was added, converting the room into a bakehouse - hence the name given to this room in Drawing No. 1658/4. The spacious chamber above was likewise un-heated and, like those in the earlier part of the house, was open to the roof. It was reached through the hall chamber via a doorway cut through the eastern end of truss A-A and was therefore the innermost and most private space within the house.

WALL DESIGN

Collectively, the scarf joints in the wallplates, the details of the side purlins, the fact that truss A-A has its daub infill and framing set flush towards the southern side so as to give a flush external surface, and the weathering on the southern face of the daub infill to truss A-A prove beyond all doubt that the southern end of the house represents an addition. Nevertheless, despite being of later date than the two-bays to the north, the extension uses footbracing which is set to be exposed externally and (originally) masked from view internally. This is the opposite way around to that used in the period-A part and is sequentially contrary to the norm. In general the framing within this section is competently constructed, but the quality of the timber is inferior to that of period A and the finish is far less neat - the timbers are very knotty. Perhaps as a means of economy, but more likely to avoid an awkward tiebeam crossing the new first-floor chamber, the extension is framed as a single bay, though strengthened at mid span by an intermediate truss. Thus, the appearance from the exterior is that of a two-bay extension. The intermediate post part way along the front wall is footbraced at the upper level, as too is the southern truss (see 'Front (East) Elevation' in Drawing No. 1658/5 and 'South Elevation (Truss D-D) in Drawing No. 1658/4).

WINDOWS

As within the period-A part, the two windows evidenced within the extension are of traditional unglazed type incorporating diamond-section mullions. That within the eastern (front) wall of the chamber show a groove in the underside of the wallplate for a former sliding shutter, allowing the window to be closed to prevent rain penetrating the room. There is no corresponding groove in the soffit of the tiebeam over the window in the south wall of the same chamber, though nail holes could indicate the former presence of a timber applied so as to form a runner. It seems likely that there was a third window in the rear wall, but here all evidence was destroyed when the wallplate was replaced. Nothing is currently known regarding the location of the windows serving the ground-floor room.

DOORWAYS

It was at this period that the main external doorway was moved to the area of front wall adjacent to the chimney, thereby allowing the formation of a lobby entry. The earlier doorway was retained, but now served as an internal opening.

No alterations appear to have been made at this date to the existing doorways within the period-A part of the house, though on the first floor the footbrace and daub infill was removed from the eastern end of truss A-A in order to form a doorway giving access from the hall chamber into the new chamber.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

Within the southern part of the new addition the first-floor joists span across the building and are supported by a central girder, the girder being rather plank-like in section - 300 mm wide, but only 130 mm up to the underside of the present plaster ceiling. It is chamfered along its lower leading edge and has run-out stops. The 100 mm x 105+ mm joists are entirely plain, have their soffits located only c25 mm up from the underside of the girder, and are jointed to the girder using un-haunched mortice-and-tenon joints with shoulders top and bottom - in contrast, the period-A joists made use of soffit tenons. From the crossbeam northwards the joists run north-south so as to trim around the period-A chimney base. Today they have a considerable distortion within their length caused by the fact that they are built into the latter, period-C fireplace which held firm when the frame subsequently subsided.

As within the period-A part, the first-floor chamber was open to the roof at this date.

STAIRS

Access to the new first-floor chamber was via the period-A part of the house, and thus no modifications were made to the earlier stair layout at this period.

CHIMNEYS

The new room and chamber within the extension were initially un-heated.

ROOF

Like the period-A part, the roof over the extension is of clasped-side-purlin construction, but in this instance absent of windbracing. Indeed, neither of the two collars which originally supported the purlins are located over trusses: one is positioned beneath the head of the southern hip, the other (later removed, but still evidenced within the east slope) supported the side purlins at a point against the southern face of the period-A chimney. The purlins (which are positioned at a lower level than those within the period-A part) always terminated at this collar, leaving the two pairs of 'truncated' rafters which leant against the chimney unsupported by purlins. The hipped terminal is of traditional construction, the head of the central jack rafter being supported by a high-set collar.

PERIOD C (Mid 17th C) [See Drawing Nos. 1658/6-7]

During the mid 17th century the house was improved and updated by the insertion of two extra fireplaces, one serving the southern ground-floor room, the other the hall chamber. As part of these works midrails were inserted into some of the external walls, giving a more up-to-date appearance. The partition between the hall and the service room likewise had midrails added: in this instance part of the reason for their insertion may have been to help carry a fixed work bench (now removed) added within the service room. The studs within this wall are punctuated by large-diameter holes intended to carry pegs upon which shelf boards were laid. Generally the new rails are morticed and tenoned into position at one end, but notched and nailed at the other. It is assumed that the primary reason for these alterations was not cosmetic, but structural - it seems likely that the period-A daub panels required replacement. Most likely the windows were upgraded to accommodate glazing at this time - some were enlarged in size. A further modification of this general period was the application of a skim coat of lime plaster, covering those old comb-decorated surfaces which escaped replacement.

The fireplace serving the bakehouse has stone jambs and projects into the period-B room, many of the north-south aligned joists having been trimmed to accommodate the new flue. Built into the western jamb of the fireplace is the blocked opening of a former

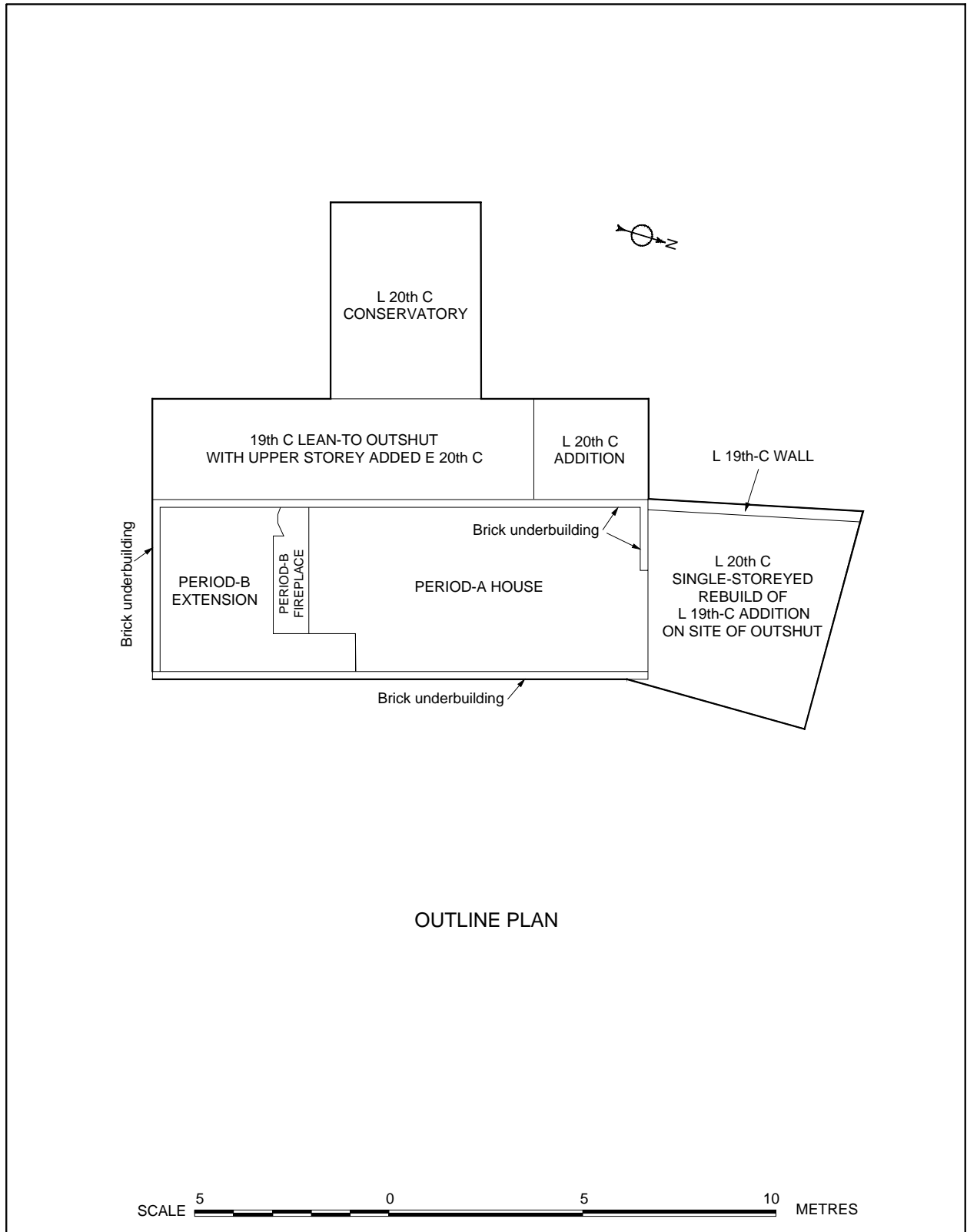
bread oven. The oven has been removed (probably when a new oven was added into the hall fireplace) but part of its curved wall can be seen within the cupboard to the west of the stack. The fireplace itself is capped by a heavy, neatly chamfered timber lintel.

Apart from its lintel, no details are known regarding the fireplace which was inserted into the hall chamber at this period, the opening of the fireplace having been bricked-up flush at a later date. Its insertion required the removal of a stud in the old period-A end wall.

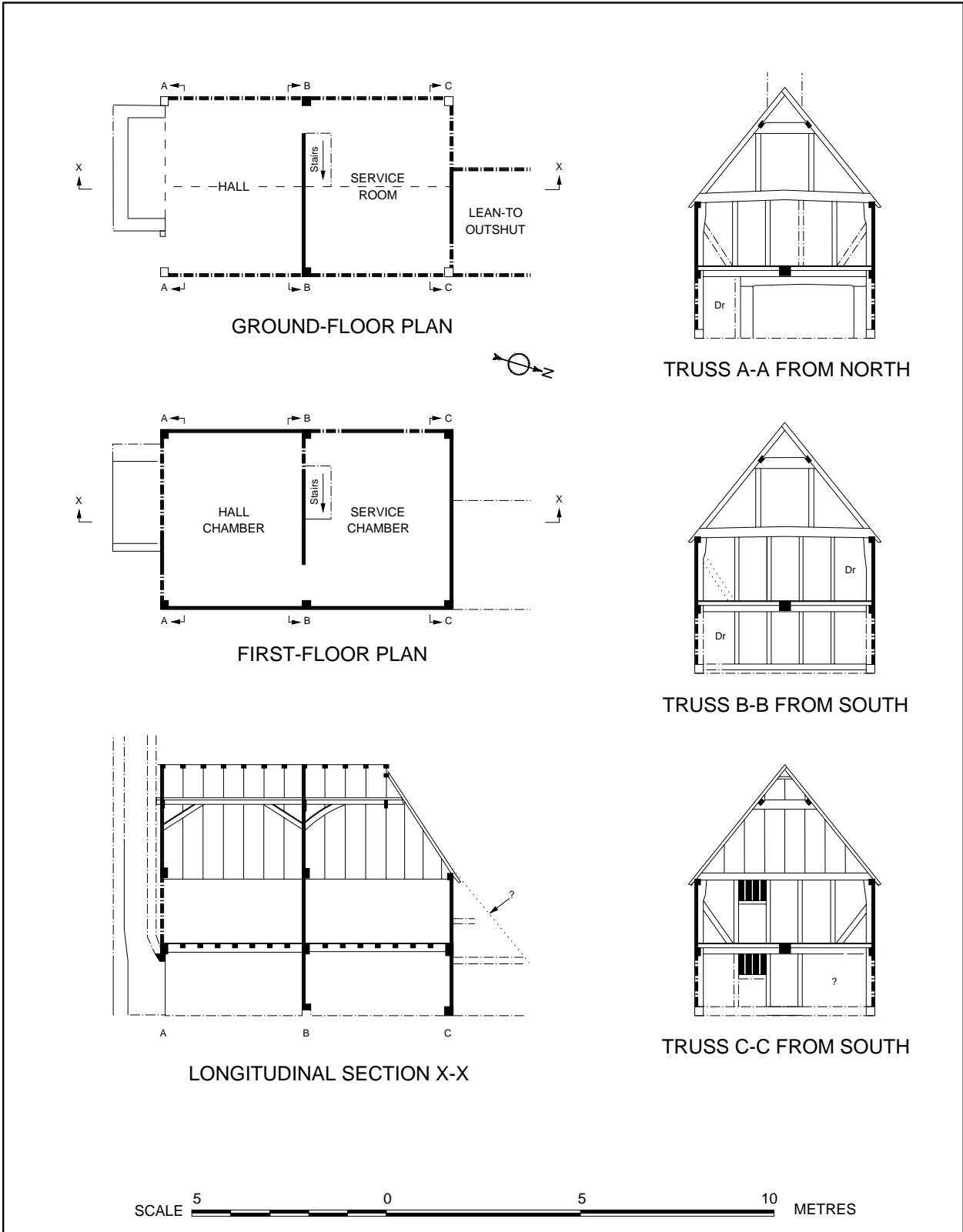
PERIOD D (Late 18th C) [See Drawing Nos. 1658/6-7]

The alterations of this phase appear to have been relatively minor. They included enclosing the head of the stairs (enclosure now partly reused as a wardrobe) and the insertion of under-plastered high-level ceilings within the chambers. Only that within the service chamber now remains, the others having been reformed in modern times at a lower level, though retaining some of the nailed-in ceiling joists within the roof void.

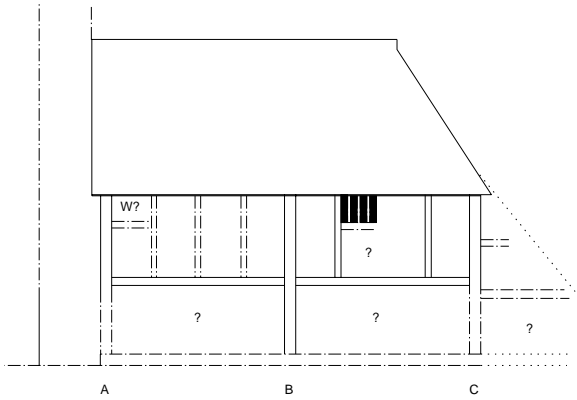
Inserted into the service chamber hard against the southern face of the chimney is a partition, intended to tidy up the appearance of the chamber by masking the stack from view, whilst at the same time forming a small closet. The partition is nailed to an inserted, and very rough tiebeam and is of regularly-spaced studs interrupted by raking struts. Both studs and struts are left exposed towards the chimney, but totally masked from view by lath and plaster within the chamber. The head beam of the partition supported the chamber's ceiling, though of this only one joist now survives *in situ*.



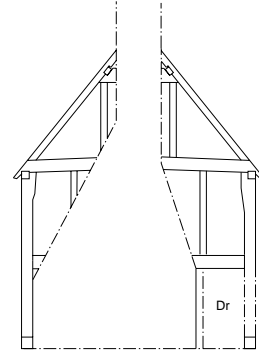
LOUDWELL, HADLOW DOWN, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE PLAN SHOWING SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT				Site Ref	P93/23
				Drawing No.	1658/1
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007



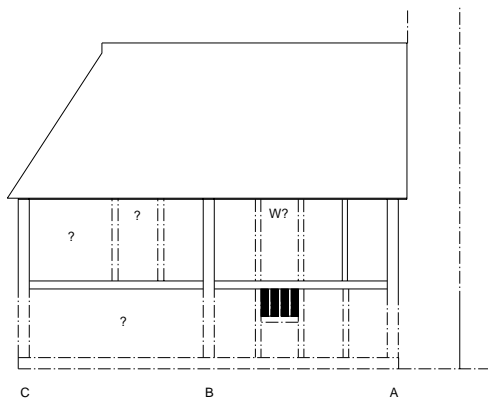
LOUDWELL, HADLOW DOWN, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref	P93/23
				Drawing No.	1658/2
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007



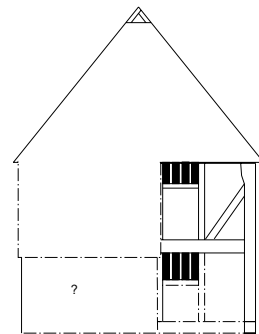
FRONT (EAST) ELEVATION



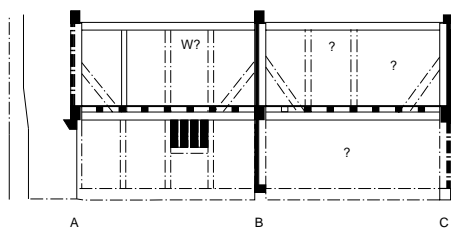
SOUTH ELEVATION (A-A)



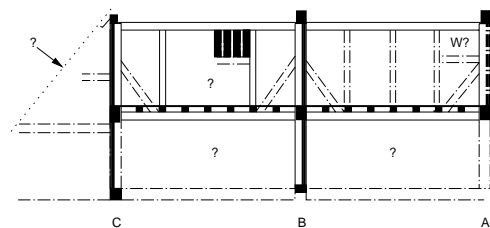
REAR (WEST) ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION (C-C)



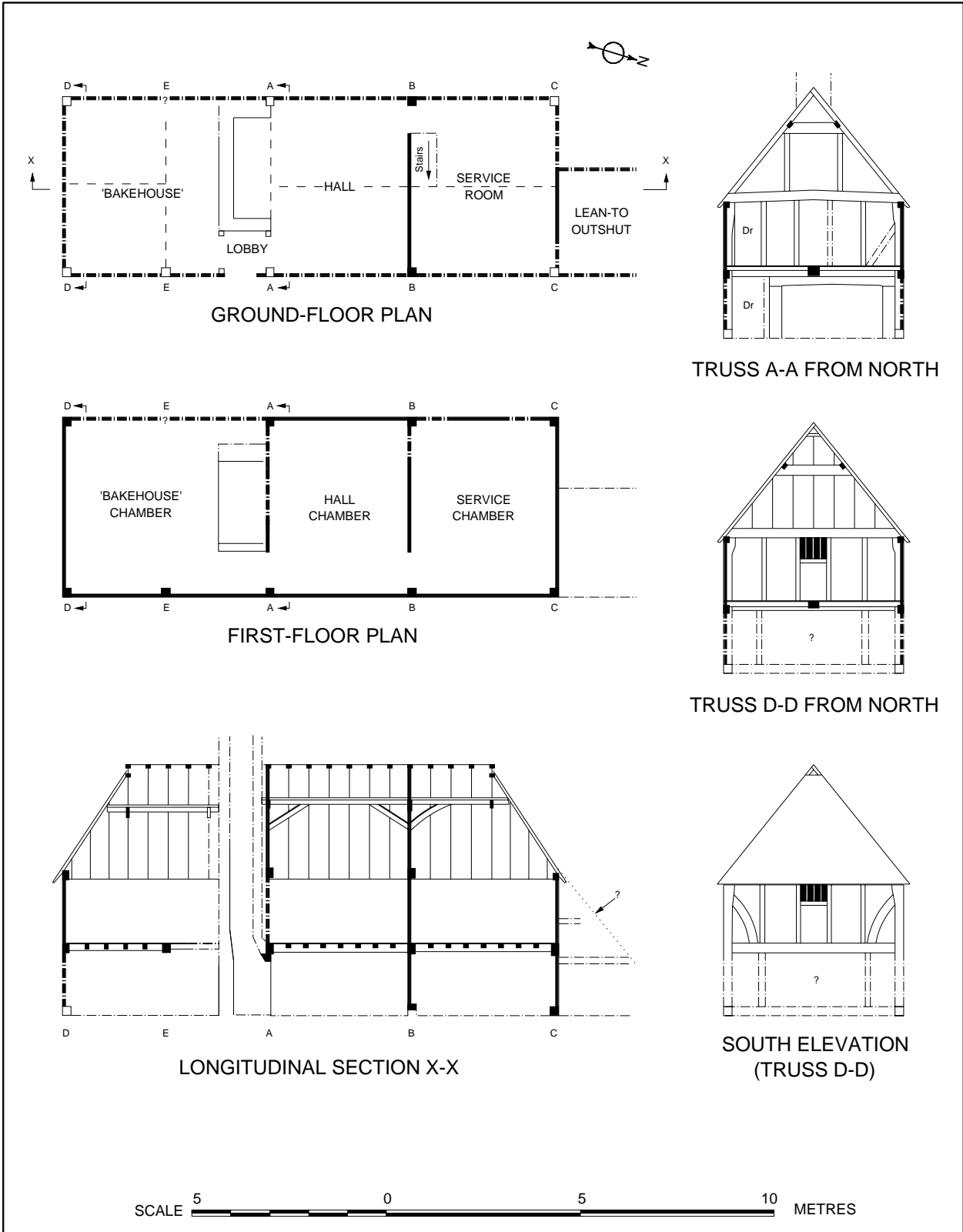
INTERNAL FACE OF REAR (WEST) WALL



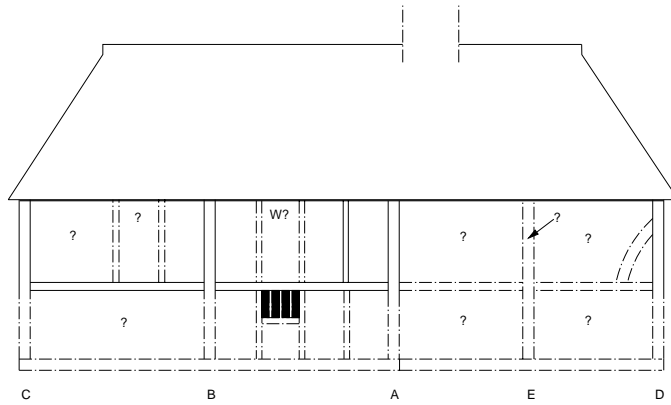
INTERNAL FACE OF FRONT (EAST) WALL



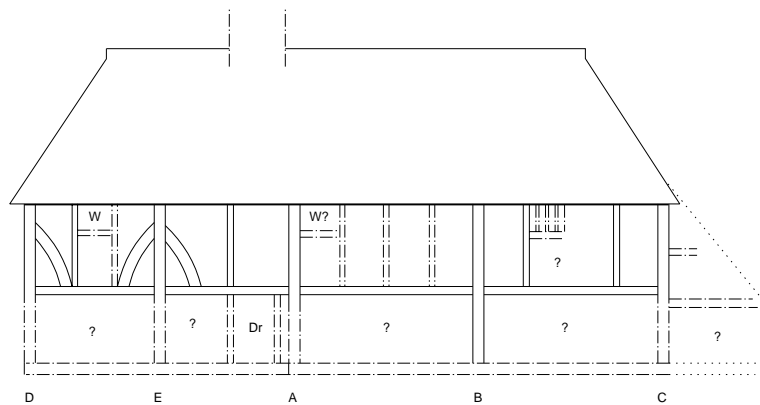
LOUDWELL, HADLOW DOWN, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref	P93/23
				Drawing No.	1658/3
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007



LOUDWELL, HADLOW DOWN, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref	P93/23
				Drawing No.	1658/4
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007



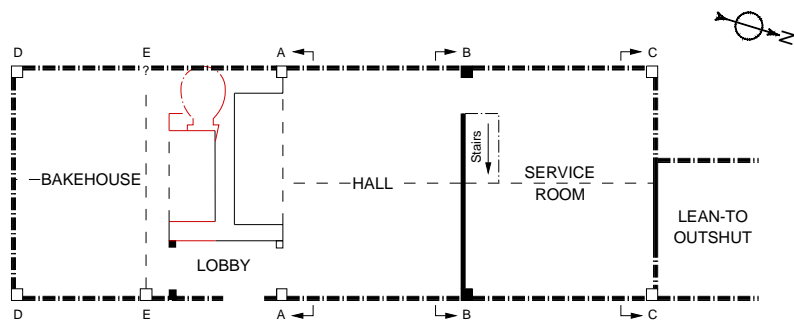
REAR (WEST) ELEVATION



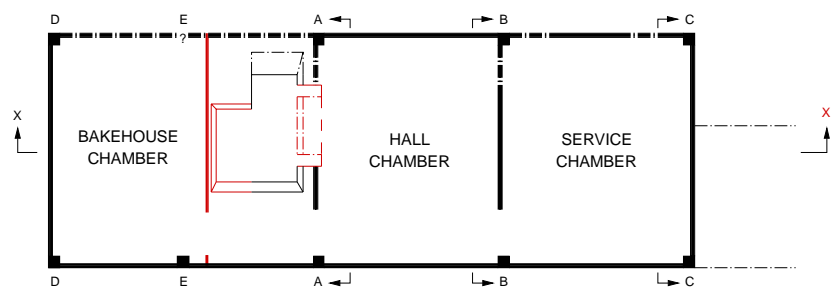
FRONT (EAST) ELEVATION

SCALE METRES

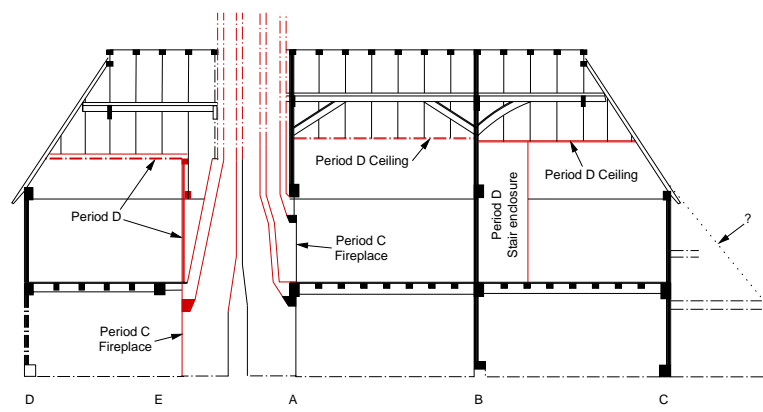
LOUDWELL, HADLOW DOWN, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref	P93/23
				Drawing No.	1658/5
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN



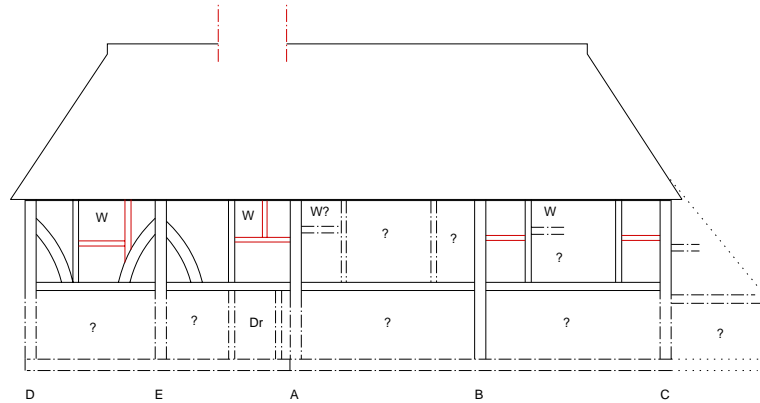
FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



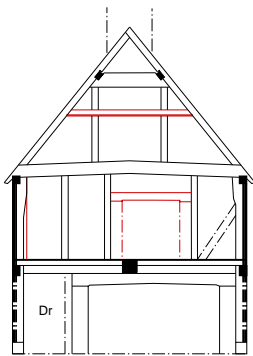
LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X



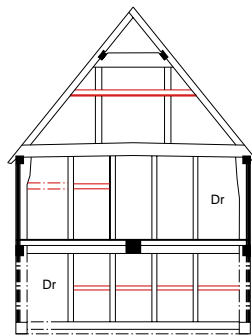
LOUDWELL, HADLOW DOWN, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX				Site Ref	P93/23
PERIOD-C/D RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	1658/6
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007



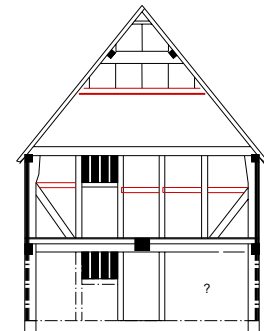
FRONT (EAST) ELEVATION



TRUSS A-A FROM NORTH



TRUSS B-B FROM SOUTH



TRUSS C-C FROM SOUTH

SCALE
5
0
5
10
 METRES

LOUDWELL, HADLOW DOWN, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-C/D RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref P93/23			
				Drawing No. 1658/7			
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007	Date of this revision	2007

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 

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