

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
Kingsmead Coach Park, Kingsmead Road, Canterbury, Kent**

Planning ref: Permitted Development

**Centred NGR 615419,158649
(TR 1541958649)
Project No: 3916
Site Code: CAK 09**

**ASE Report No: 2009110
OASIS id: archaeol6-63028**



By Andrew Margetts BA

October 2009

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of trial trenches dug in preparation for the construction of a new storm water detention tank and attendant works at Kingsmead Coach Park, Canterbury.

Works included six trenches 1m in width up-to 34m in length and dug to a maximum depth of c.3m. The excavations revealed a considerable depth of overburden overlying river terrace gravels and alluvial clays possibly derived from a medieval flooding event.

Few finds were recovered from the watching brief, however, ceramic building material (CBM) such as bricks and tiles of medieval and possibly Roman date were recovered from samples from the riverine deposits and a large post-medieval milestone was encountered within overburden contexts.

CONTENTS

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Historical and Archaeological Background
- 3 Archaeological Methodology
- 4 Archaeological Results
- 5 The Finds
- 6 Discussion
- 7 Conclusions
- 8 Appendices

Acknowledgements
Bibliography

SMR Summary Sheet
Oasis Record Sheet

Figures

- Figure 1: Site Location
Figure 2: Location of monitored areas
Figure 3: Complete milestone upon excavation
Figure 4: RF <1> milestone fragment
Figure 5: RF <2> milestone fragment
Figure 6: 1890 Ordnance Survey map 25", 2nd edition
Figure 7: The milestone showing chamfered corners and top
Figure 8: Detail of the section viewed in Trench 1
Figure 9: Trench 1 south-east facing section

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA), were commissioned by 4 Delivery Ltd on behalf of their client Southern Water to undertake a program of archaeological work at Kingsmead Coach Park, Kingsmead Road, Canterbury, Kent, henceforth referred to as 'the site', during works that involved ground disturbance (Figure 1; NGR TR 15419 58649).
- 1.1.2 The site lies close to the centre of the historic City of Canterbury adjacent to the course of the Great Stour. The site is situated within a coach park and is bounded to the north by the river to the west by Kingsmead Road and to the south and east by light industrial developments.
- 1.1.3 The permitted development relates to the construction of a new storm water detention tank and associated pumping station and outflows in Kingsmead Coach Park. The works form part of the Canterbury Growth Scheme, a waste water scheme linking Northgate, Canterbury to the treatment works at Perryfield Farm, Sturry Road.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

- 1.2.1 The general aim of the archaeological work was to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest that were affected by the groundworks were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards as outlined within a Specification for a Programme of Archaeological Monitoring document (CCC 2009).
- 1.2.2 The opportunity, should it arise, would also be taken to place and assess any archaeology revealed within the context of any other recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The site lies adjacent to the course of the Great Stour. The underlying geology according to the Ordnance Survey geological survey of Great Britain, scale 1:50,000 (Sheet 289 - Canterbury), comprises deposits of alluvium and head brickearth with nearby deposits of river terrace gravels.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report aims to outline the findings of the first stage of archaeological investigations at the site comprising a watching brief during excavation of test trenches prior to any construction. As discussed above in 1.2.1, a specification for these works was produced (CCC 2009).
- 1.4.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Margetts (archaeologist) and Simon Stevens (senior archaeologist) at intermittent periods from the 4th of June to the 10th of July 2009 the project was managed by Neil Griffin (project manager) and Dan Swift (post-excavation manager).

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has potential for archaeological finds/deposits from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. It is situated on alluvial clays that were deposited during successive seasonal flooding of the River Stour probably during the medieval period. There was potential for medieval features cutting or being sealed by these deposits and in addition Roman burial deposits have been encountered beneath these riverine sediments in the past.
- 2.2 The historic city of Canterbury is well known for its wealth of archaeological activity and a search of The Historic Environment Register (HER) within a 500m radius of the site produced 200 pages of results the ten most relevant of which are summarised in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 1.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeological mitigation works comprised the following:

3.2 ***Trial Trenches***

A watching brief was maintained on the mechanical excavation of six trial trenches across the main construction area to a maximum width of 1m and depth of c.2 to 3m.

3.3 All ground work excavations were undertaken by a JCB equipped with a toothless bucket and monitored by an archaeologist.

3.4 Where new excavations revealed archaeological remains, contractors were instructed to cease work whilst the archaeologist investigated. In the event that archaeological deposits revealed would not be affected by the ground works, excavation was limited to minimal sampling of features. Where ground works threatened archaeological deposits, these were hand-excavated and recorded to archaeological standards by the archaeologist in attendance. Exposures were hand cleaned by the archaeologist as necessary to clarify the presence/absence and nature of features. Adequate time was made available for appropriate archaeological excavation by hand to identify and record the remains as far as possible within the limits of the works in order to extract archaeological and environmental information, as this proved necessary.

3.5 This enabled any archaeological deposits and features, disturbed during the proposed works, to be adequately recorded in line with the advice given in PPG16 (the Government's advice on *Archaeology and Planning*).

3.6 The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. A metal detector was used at regular intervals to scan spoil derived from the excavations.

3.7 The Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer was kept informed of progress so that he could monitor the archaeological work from the outset of ground works.

3.8 All archaeological features were recorded according to standard University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) practice. Where practicable, all features were planned at a scale of 1:20 and section drawings at 1:10, unless this was impractical in which case an alternative agreed with the Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer was used. Drawings were made on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE. All remains were levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum wherever practicable. A photographic record was made in digital format, monochrome and colour transparency.

3.9 The site archive will be deposited with Canterbury City Council –including the two milestone plates.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of Contexts	12
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	0
Bulk Samples	2
Photograph	c.35 digital
Bulk finds	2
Registered finds	2
Environmental flots/residue	2

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

4.1 As discussed in section 3.0 above, the watching brief was carried out during the excavation of 6 trial trenches. These were dug to give the contractor an adequate understanding of ground conditions across the construction area.

4.2 *Trenches 1 and 2*

Trenches 1 and 2 formed a cross shape in plan (Figure 2). Trench 1 (Figures 8 and 9) was orientated roughly northeast to southwest and measured c.1m in width, c.34m in length and approximately 2.1m deep. Trench 2 in comparison was orientated northwest to southeast and was 1m wide, 31m long and c.2.1m in depth.

The deposits revealed during the contractors excavations consisted firstly of c.0.35m of tarmac and bedding (context [1]) over up-to 0.45m of variably coloured sandy silt (context [2]). This modern made ground ([1] and [2]) which probably comprised a construction or levelling deposit in-turn overlay (in Trench 1 and in the south of Trench 2) a c.0.45m thick mid brown yellow sandy silt (context [3]) that contained frequent inclusions of concrete and frogged bricks as well as roadside paraphernalia such as granite curbs telegraph poles and a milestone (see section 5.1 below). Another milestone was noted in section and it is thought that more exist within this context inside the bounds of the site. Directly beneath context [3] was encountered a c.1.05m thick deposit of dark grey brown sandy silt that contained moderate inclusions of frogged stock bricks [4]. This probable post-medieval to modern made ground or remnant topsoil in-turn overlay the natural River Terrace Gravels (context [5]), a mid red brown clay silt that contained frequent inclusions of angular flint nodules as well as small fragments of medieval to 17th century CBM recovered bulk samples. This was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m.

Beneath contexts [1] and [2] in the remainder of Trench 2 the encountered stratigraphy comprised c.1.2m of dark black grey sandy silt (context [6]) this post-medieval to modern made ground had some topsoil content and contained moderate inclusions of CBM and sub angular pebbles. Directly beneath context [6] was encountered the surface of the disturbed dark blue grey alluvial clay (context [7]) a bulk sample from this deposit contained finds of highly abraded possibly Roman and medieval CBM fragments.

4.3 *Trenches 3 and 4*

4.3.1 Trenches 3 and 4 both measured 3m in length, 1m in width and approximately 2.1m in depth (Figure 2). The same stratigraphy was encountered in these trenches as for the northwestern end of Trench 2.

4.4 *Trenches 5 and 6*

4.4.1 Trenches 5 and 6 formed an approximate 'T' shape in plan (Figure 2). Trench 5 was orientated roughly northeast to southwest and measured c.1m in width, c.22m in length and up-to 3m in depth. Trench 2 in comparison was orientated northwest to southeast and was 1m wide, 3.5m long and c.2m in depth. The deposits revealed during the contractors excavations consisted firstly of c.0.3m of brick rubble surface (context [8]) over up-to 1.7m of mid brown silt clay (context [9]) which contained moderate inclusions of modern debris as well as occasional inclusions of sub angular pebbles. This modern made ground deposit directly overlay an orange brown deposit of alluvial clay (context [10]) that was only reached in the north-eastern end of Trench 5. Of unknown date this deposit contained no noticeable inclusions and due to the instability and depth of excavations, hand cleaning and detailed recording of this deposit could not be undertaken.

5.0 **THE FINDS** by Elke Raemen

5.0.1 A small assemblage of finds, consisting of two glass bottles and a stone milestone, was recovered during the archaeological work. Two clear glass Pepsi-Cola bottles (wt 830g), dating to the second half of the 20th century, were recovered from [9].

5.0.2 Of interest are two cast iron mileage plates (context [3]; Figures 3, 4, 5 and Appendix 2), from the milestone which is likely to have been situated on the Canterbury – Barham Downs turnpike road, established 1791 (Panton 1986, 147) now the New Dover Road, and is probably of late 18th or 19th century date. The milestone is at least 1.4 m long with chamfered corners and top and bevelled edges and is made of a buff, medium grained sandstone, probably Lower Greensand with very faint, mainly illegible graffiti visible on the top (“...TW...”).

5.0.3 The first milestone marker fragment, RF <1> consists of a cast iron rectangular plate (46.5 by 25.3 cm) with the embossing “14 MILES TO DOVER” (see Figure 3).

5.0.4 The second milestone marker fragment (RF <2>) consists of a rectangular cast iron plate (46 by 23 cm) with the embossing “57 MILES TO LONDON 1 MILE TO CANTERBURY”. The back and base of the marker plate are missing (surviving height 91+ mm).

5.1 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.1.1 A small quantity of abraded ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the soil samples. Sample 1 from context [5] contained three fragments of CBM weighing 60g in total. Two fragments were of under fired, fine sandy orange brick of possible 15th to 17th century date. A fragment of CBM weighing less than 1g peg tile is of a coarse fabric with moderate angular quartz and may be medieval in date. Context [7], sample 2, contained 70g of CBM, one fragment is of possible Roman tile in a pale brownish orange, fine underfired fabric with sparse fine quartz and sparse to moderate fine red iron rich silt and black iron rich inclusions streaks, the form of the fragment cannot be identified. Also from context [7] was an abraded fragment of reduced peg tile in probable Tyler Hill fabric of mid 13th to 14th century date. A flake of 2g weight in fine orange fabric could not be dated. The abraded nature of the CBM suggests it has moved considerably from the original point of deposition and may be either residual or intrusive to the contexts.

5.2 The Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

5.2.1 Two samples were taken during archaeological work at Kingsmead Road, Canterbury. Sampling aimed to retrieve environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, bone and shell and to establish their potential to provide further information about land use, the economy of the site and the past vegetation.

5.2.2 Samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 3). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and their contents recorded (Appendix 4). Preliminary identifications have been made through consultation with modern comparative material and reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, NIAB 2004).

5.2.3 Flots and residues from these samples produced small quantities of wood charcoal fragments. These were predominantly <4mm in size and too few to merit further identification. Many of the fragments were vitrified and small fragments of coke/coal were also present in both samples. Charred macrobotanical remains were scarce. A single monocotyledon stem fragment was noted in sample <2>, context [7]. A moderate quantity of uncharred botanical remains and land snail shells that are most likely modern intrusive elements were recorded. These samples also produced a small amount of CBM and ceramics (see finds report) as well as flint flakes. The flint flakes are small, with no secondary working and could be naturally/accidentally produced rather than being deliberately struck.

5.2.4 These samples have produced only a small quantity of environmental remains and therefore provide no potential to characterise the past vegetation or site economy. No further work is recommended for these samples.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The underlying geology encountered during the course of the ground works comprised river terrace gravels and alluvial clays. Due to the nature of excavations, it remains difficult to confirm whether the alluvial deposits were the result of a flooding event, however, the highly abraded nature of fragments of CBM recovered from these deposits could suggest that either the alluvium has moved considerably (i.e. a flooding event) or that the CBM is merely damaged from its time in a river context.
- 6.2 Considerable recent or modern disturbance has occurred at the site (to depths of approximately 2m in most areas). This said the potential must remain that medieval or earlier remains may be sealed within the alluvial deposits (if indeed they are derived from a flooding event).
- 6.3 The area of Trenches 1 and 2 seems to be the focus of 20th century activity relating to the deposition of roadside paraphernalia post local road improvements. Interestingly, some large sandstone milestones were also present. One excavated example probably dates to the 19th or possibly late 18th century. The probable original location for the retrieved stone is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1890 (see Figure 6).

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The Watching Brief succeeded in its general aim of recording and interpreting the archaeological remains affected by ground works, however, the limited nature of the archaeological remains encountered and the constraints of the excavation areas mean that significant conclusions remain elusive. It is possible that more tangible archaeological remains survive at the site outside of the monitored ground works and as suggested above archaeological features may exist at a greater depth than has been explored during this stage of works.

8.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: HER data

No	HER No.	NGR (TR)	Description
1	TR 15 NE 285 - MKE477	TR 1511 5832	Romano-British Cremation
2	TR 15 NE 239 - MKE4729	TR 1554 5824	Medieval sandpit
3	TR 15 NE 380	TR 1552 5862	Northgate Brewery
4	TR 15 NE 652 - MKE24769	TR 1543 5847	Jesus hospital
5	TR 15 NE 235 - MKE4725	TR 1543 5849	Town Gate
6	Mke42391	TR 1533 5851	Second World War Civil Defence building
7	- Mke42921	TR 1527 5850	Second World War fortified house
8	- Mke42512	TR 1537 5841	Second World War communal air raid shelter
9	TR 15 NE 236 - MKE4726	TR 1552 5842	Medieval Vineyards
10	TR 15 NE 467 - MKE24032	TR 1558 5883	Watermill

Appendix 2: The Registered Finds

SITE CODE	CONTEXT	RF No	OBJECT	MATERIAL	PERIOD	WT (g)	COMMENTS
CAK09	3	1	MILEAGE PLATE	CAST IRON	PMED	>6000	C19th
CAK09	3	2	MILEAGE PLATE	CAST IRON	PMED	>6000	C19th

Appendix 3: Residue Quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	5	20	20	*	<1	*	2	CBM */58g, Flint */<2g, Pot */6g
2	7	20	20	**	2	***	6	CBM */70g

Appendix 4: Flot Quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Sample Number	Context	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Uncharred seeds	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred macroplant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
1	5	<5	20	20	** Various sp.		*	*				*
2	7	<5	30	20	** Various sp., incl. <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Polygonum</i> / <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., cf. <i>Geranium</i> sp.		*	*	*	1 indeterminate stem frag, node and internode	++	*

Acknowledgements

ASE would like to thank 4 Delivery for commissioning the work and their client Southern Water as well as Richard Cross for his guidance throughout the project.

Bibliography

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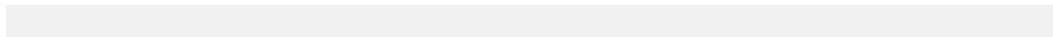
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SMR Summary Form

Site Code	CAK09					
Identification Name and Address	Kingsmead Coach Park, Canterbury					
County, District &/or Borough	Canterbury, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR TR 1541958649					
Geology	River Terrace Gravels and Alluvial Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3916					
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.	Excav.	WB. 4 th June- 10 th July 2009	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Southern Water/4Delivery					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin and Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Andrew Margetts and Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB ✓
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of trial trenches dug in preparation for the construction of a new storm water detention tank and attendant works at Kingsmead Coach Park, Canterbury.</p> <p>Works included six trenches 1m in width up-to 34m in length and dug to a maximum depth of c.3m. The excavations revealed a considerable depth of overburden overlying River Terrace Gravels and alluvial clays possibly derived from a medieval flooding event.</p> <p>Few finds were recovered from the watching brief however CBM of medieval and possibly Roman date was recovered from samples of the riverine deposits and a large post-medieval stone milestone with 2 attached mileage plates was encountered within overburden contexts.</p>						



OASIS DATA FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-63028

Project details

Project name Kingsmead Coach Park, Canterbury

Short description of the project

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of trial trenches dug in preparation for the construction of a new storm water detention tank and attendant works at Kingsmead Coach Park, Canterbury. Works included six trenches 1m in width up-to 34m in length and dug to a maximum depth of c.3m. The excavations revealed a considerable depth of overburden overlying River Terrace Gravels and alluvial clays possibly derived from a medieval flooding event. Few finds were recovered from the watching brief however CBM of medieval and possibly Roman date was recovered from samples of the riverine deposits and a large post-medieval stone milestone with 2 attached mileage plates was encountered within overburden contexts.

Project dates Start: 04-05-2009 End: 10-06-2009

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes CAK09 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport

Monument type - None

Significant Finds MILESTONE post-medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT CANTERBURY CANTERBURY Kingsmead Coiach Park, Canterbury
Postcode	CT2 7XX
Study area	95.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 615419 158649 50.8821899513 1.718785023840 50 52 55 N 001 43 07 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	The Heritage Conservation Group Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Andrew Margetts
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Southern Water
Name of sponsor/funding body	Southern Water/4D

Project archives

Physical Archive	Yes
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Exists?

Digital Archive
Exists? Yes

Paper Archive
Exists? Yes

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Kingsmead Coachpark, Canterbury

Author(s)/Editor(s) Margetts, A.

Other bibliographic
details Report No.2009110

Date 2009

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South East

Place of issue or
publication Portslade

Description WB Report

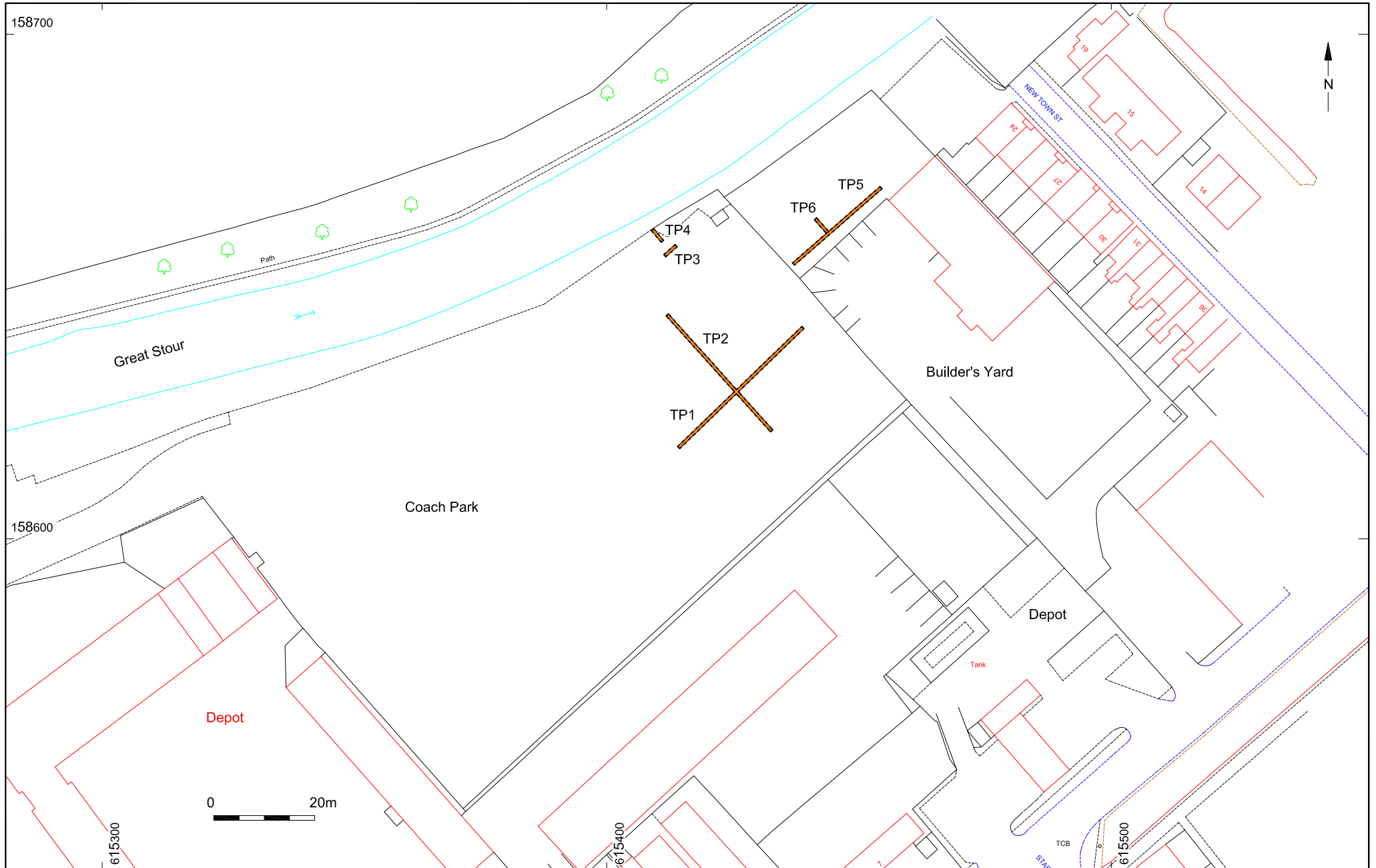
Entered by andrew margetts (andrew_margetts@tiscali.co.uk)

Entered on 10 August 2009



© Archaeology South-East		Kingsmead Road, Canterbury		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3916	August 2009	Site Location		
Report Ref: 2009110	Drawn by: DJH			

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© Archaeology South-East		Kingsmead Road, Canterbury	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3916	Sept 2009	Location of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2009110	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Kingsmead Road, Canterbury	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 3916	August 2009	Complete milestone upon excavation	
Report Ref: 2009110	Drawn by: DJH		

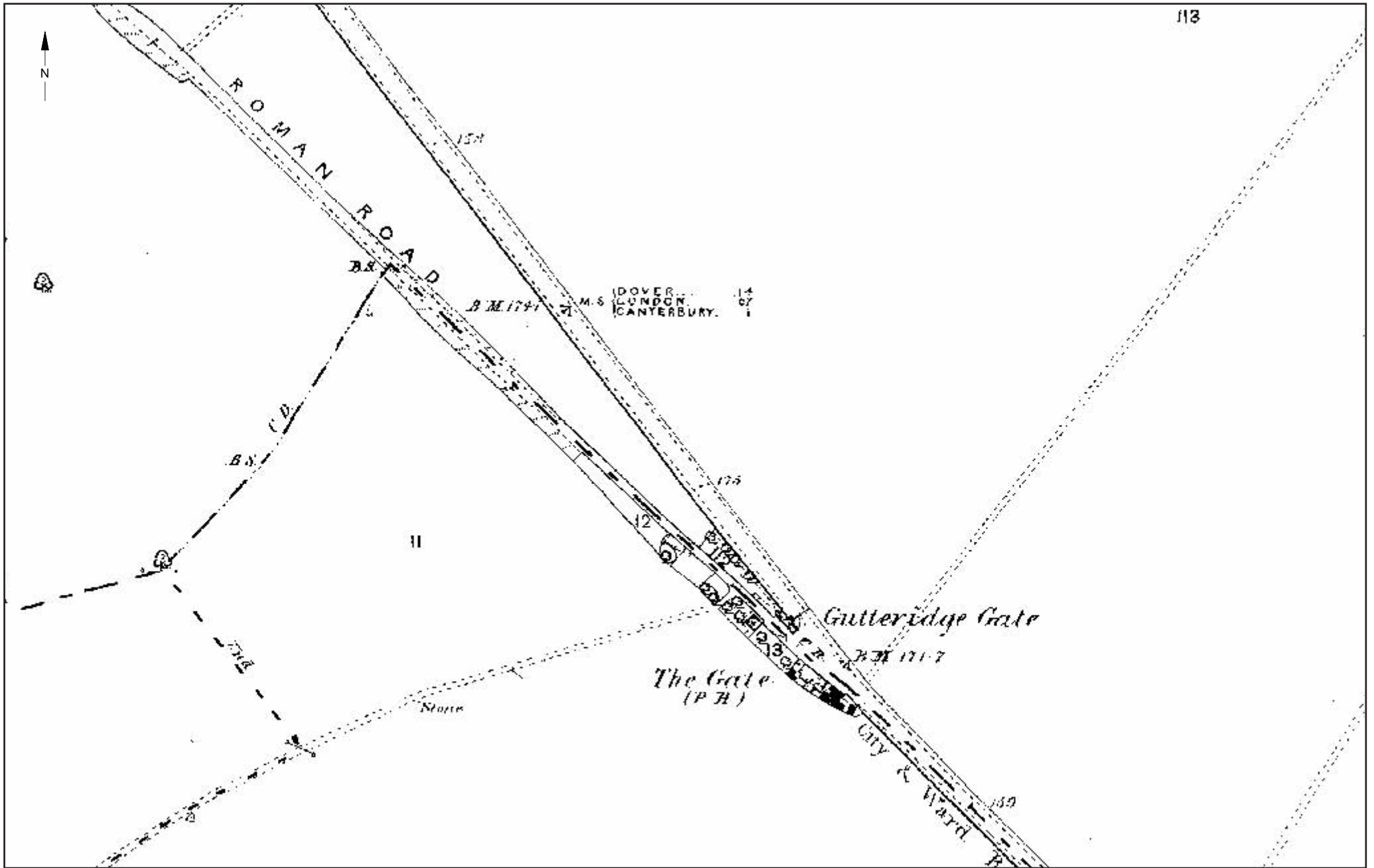


Fig. 4: RF<1> milestone fragment



Fig. 5: RF<2> milestone fragment

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Project Ref: 3916	August 2009		
Report Ref: 2009110	Drawn by: DJH		



© Archaeology South-East		Kingsmead Road, Canterbury	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 3916	Sept 2009	New Dover Road OS 25" 2nd edition, 1890	
Report Ref: 2009110	Drawn by: JLR		

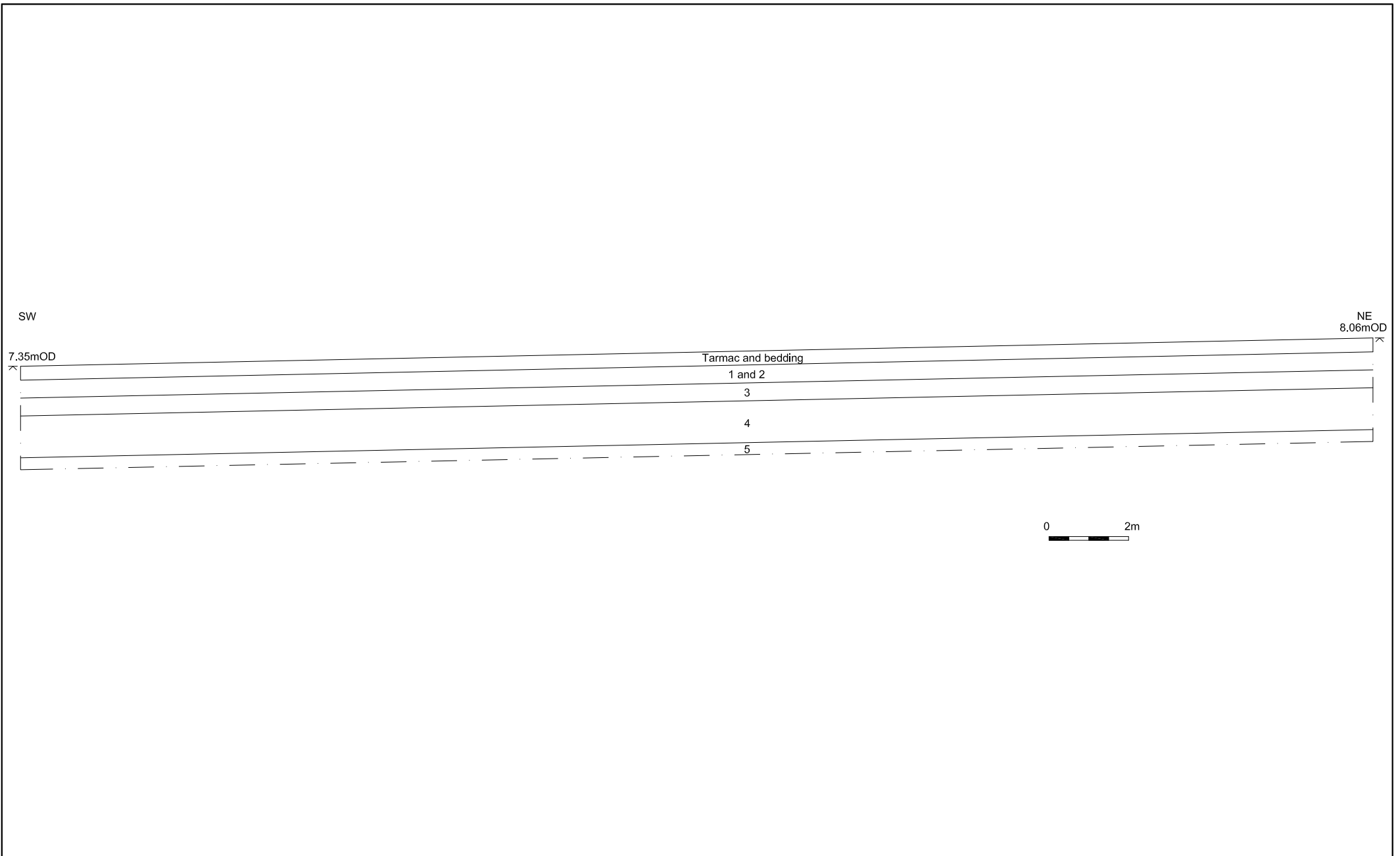


Fig. 7: The milestone showing chamfered corners and top



Fig. 8: Detail of the section viewed in trench 1

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Project Ref: 3916	August 2009		
Report Ref: 2009110	Drawn by: DJH		



© Archaeology South-East		Kingsmead Road, Canterbury	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 3916	Oct 2009	Trench 1, south-east facing section	
Report Ref: 2009110	Drawn by: JLR		

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