

# 20 Dawes Road, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

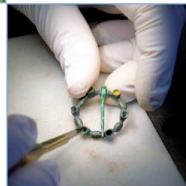
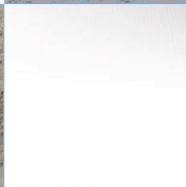
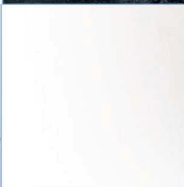
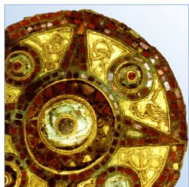
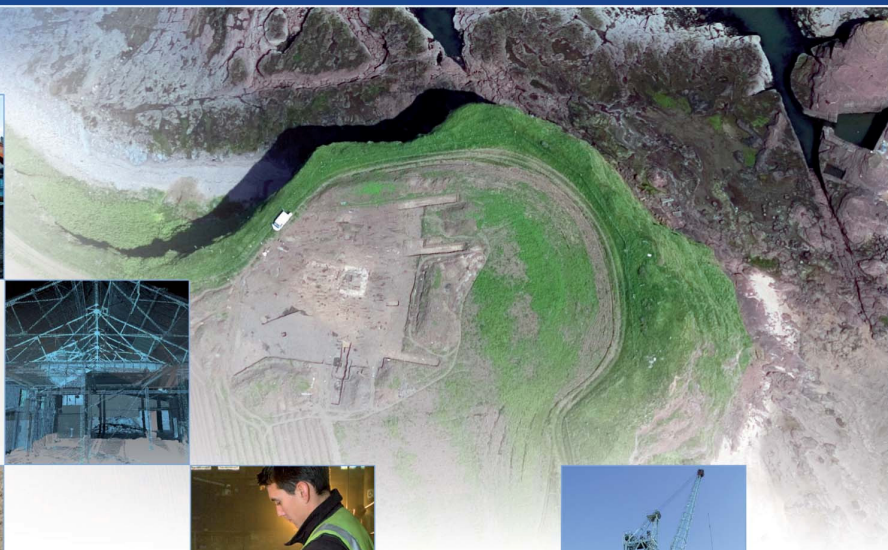
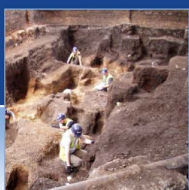
Planning Application: 2010/01866/FUL

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 2510 7731

AOC Project No: 30959

Site Code: DAW 11

Date: June 2011



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**20 Dawes Road, Fulham,  
London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham  
Report on an Archaeological Evaluation**

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<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Sandwood Design and Build Ltd 155 Tottenham Lane Crouch End London N8 9BT</b>
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>TQ 2510 7731</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>30959</b>
<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Chris Clarke</b>
<b>Illustration by:</b>	<b>Jonathan Moller</b>
<b>Date of Evaluation:</b>	<b>24<sup>th</sup> &amp; 25<sup>th</sup> May 2011</b>
<b>Date of Report:</b>	<b>June 2011</b>

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

<b>Author: Chris Clarke</b>	<b>Date: June 2011</b>
<b>Approved by: Alan Ford</b>	<b>Date: June 2011</b>
<b>Draft/Final Report Stage:</b>	<b>Date: June 2011</b>

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## Non-Technical Summary

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> May 2011 at the site of 20 Dawes Road, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. The work was undertaken on behalf of Sandwood Design and Build Ltd. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains.*

*The evaluation comprised one machine excavated trench measuring 13.50m long and 1.80m in width. The depositional sequence related to the 19<sup>th</sup> century accumulation of made ground deposits, overlying the sandy clay natural, prior to the construction of a building in this area of site by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that a phase of horizontal truncation took place before the made ground was deposited. The late 19<sup>th</sup> brick foundations appear to have been demolished during the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in order to make way for the current modern development of the school yard.*

*Overall, due to the limited significance of archaeological features encountered, it is recommended that no further work be undertaken. The final decision regarding further work lies with Diane Abrams of GLASS.*

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Site Location**

- 1.1.1 The site is located at 20 Dawes Road, Fulham, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 2510 7731 (Figure 1). The site is positioned on the north side of Dawes Road, in the area of Waltham Green, approximately 500m to the east of Stamford Bridge football stadium. The site is a sub-rectangular parcel of land bounded by St John's Close to the west, shops fronting Dawes Road to the south, properties fronting North End Road to the east and properties accessed from St John's Close and North End Road to the north (Figure 2).

### **1.2 Planning Background**

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Diane Abrams of Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.2.2 The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Zone which delimits the former medieval settlement focus of Walham. The site also lies within the Walham Green Conservation Area. There are no Listed Buildings within the site boundary and the site neither contains nor lies within the area of any defined World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Areas of Historic Woodland.
- 1.2.3 The proposed development comprises the conversion of the upper floors of the existing buildings into affordable flats for young working families with new office space being developed on the ground floor with a new extension linking the gatehouse with the main school building.
- 1.2.4 An archaeological condition was a requirement of the planning consent (Ref: 2010/01866/FUL). The first stage of archaeological investigation was the production of a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2010). The evaluation formed the second phase of archaeological investigation, the methodology for which was set out in a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (AOC 2011). The WSI was approved by Rob Whytehead on behalf of Diane Abrams of GLAAS prior to the start of work on site.
- 1.2.5 These works were carried out in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
  - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
  - Institute of Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IfA 2008)
  - English Heritage - Archaeological Guidance Papers 2-4 London Region (EH 1998a-c)
  - Department for Communities and Local Government - Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010).
  - Museum of London – A Research Framework for London Archaeology (MoL 2002).

### 1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The site is located within Fulham town centre and approximately 1.5 km from the current northern bank of the River Thames, which has been a focus of human activity from prehistory onwards, attested by numerous artefacts discovered from the River and its flood plains (e.g. MoLAS 2000).
- 1.3.2 The site is located on the Kempton Park Terrace comprising sands, gravels and clays of Pleistocene age (BGS 1988); alluvium of Holocene date associated with the River Thames is mapped nearby in the area of the junction of Fulham Road with Jerdan Place (*ibid*).
- 1.3.3 The immediate topography of site is roughly level, lying at a height of approximately 5m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

## 2. Historical and Archaeological Background

### Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.1 The site lies within 1.5km of the northern bank of the River Thames which has been an important artery for settlement, trade and communication since at least the Mesolithic period. However, the prehistoric background in the Fulham area remains obscure (WA 2010).
- 2.2 No prehistoric evidence has been recorded within 200m of the site but the site lies in what would have been a prime location near to riverine resources and stray finds found within 1km of the site attest to utilisation of the area during the Mesolithic through to Bronze Age periods (WA 2010).

### Roman (c.AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3 The known focus of Romano-British settlement within the London area follows the river Thames and can specifically be identified within the City of London and the suburb of Southwark. It has been suggested that the Fulham area was riverside marsh during the period (Walford 1878) although this has not been substantiated.
- 2.4 Romano-British activity has also been identified within the grounds of Fulham Palace beside the Thames c 1.5 km to the south of the site. The excavations at Fulham Palace recorded a possible Roman road or towpath and finds of Roman military or civil service belt equipment of 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> century date (Perring and Brigham 2000).
- 2.5 No finds of Romano-British date are, however, recorded within 500m of the site.

### Early Medieval (c.AD 410 – 1066)

- 2.6 The place name Fulham may be derived from Anglo-Saxon *Fullenham*, which means the Place of Birds (Walford 1878). On the basis of this, Walford argues that the area remained predominantly riverside marshland during the period (*ibid*).
- 2.7 A Charter of 704AD records an Estate at Fulham passing into the hands of Wealhere, then Bishop of London. It is assumed that this estate forms the basis for the later Bishop's Palace at Fulham (WA 2010). An earthwork recorded adjacent to the site of Fulham Palace, c. 1.5 km to the south of the site, has been suggested to be a Saxon defended settlement adjacent to the Thames (Cowie and Harding 2000).
- 2.8 No early medieval finds are, however, recorded within 500m of the site.

### Medieval (AD 1066 – 1538)

- 2.9 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone, identified as the medieval settlement of Walham Green, which developed to become the town centre of Fulham.
- 2.10 The medieval settlement at Walham Green is believed to be focussed on the triangular area believed to be the original Green and now known colloquially as Fulham Island. This triangle is now delimited by Fulham Road to the south-east, North End Road to the north-west and Vanston Place to the north-east. Up to c 1410. It is uncertain whether the site lay within the area of settlement proper or within its hinterland. By 1410, however it is possible that the site lay within one of the nine tenements held by the Manor of Fulham (WA 2010). It is probable that this is the tenement of Lanes, which lay near the Green on the west side of North Street, and which is recorded in 1410 as having fallen into the ownership of a family named Haseles (Whitting 1970).
- 2.11 Dawes Road itself is one of the earliest known routes within the settlement at Walham Green and is recorded as Parys Lane in 1437. Fulham Road is first recorded in 1442 and North End Road (then known as Gybbesgrene Lane) in 1477 (WA 2010).
- 2.12 Medieval activity is well attested to within the archaeological priority zone of Walham Green and includes possible excavated evidence for the Tudor mansion known as Arundel House c. 380m to the south-west of the site at the junction of Fulham and Kelvedon Roads (WA 2010). Another sizable property has also been identified within 100m of the site near the junction of North End Road with Sharrolds Road; this property is believed to have been held by the Sherewold family (*ibid*).
- 2.13 Excavated evidence of medieval date, in the form of possible ditches and other cut features, have also been identified from within the area of the former green (PCA 2001).

### Post-Medieval (AD 1538 – 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – present)

- 2.14 By 1555 Dawes Lane had gained its current name and by the turn of the 17<sup>th</sup> century it is clear that the nine medieval tenements at Walham Green were being subdivided as the local population increased (Whitting 1970).
- 2.15 A number of buildings of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date are known to have been located around the Green, including the vicarage and Nos 17, 17a and 19 Jerdan Place. The vicarage was demolished in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and its location became a brick field (WA 2010). "A few good houses" are also recorded in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century as having stood on North End Road, which was by that date a country road passing between a series of market gardens (*ibid*).
- 2.16 By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the area around Fulham was becoming well known for its market gardens (Lysons 1795); other activities known to have been represented in the parish include a brewery, pottery production and the quarrying of brickearth (WA 2010). Rocque's map of c. 1743 shows the area of the site at the junction of Dawes Road with North End Road but it is unclear if there was any development on it (*ibid*).
- 2.17 The early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century witnessed substantial growth of the settled area in Fulham with the establishment of terraced housing between 1813 and 1829; this is demonstrated by comparing Faulkner's Map of 1813, which shows the area of the site to be open ground, with Cruchley's map of 1829 which shows terraces extending onto the site (WA 2010). Geotechnical investigations may have identified a cellar associated with one of these houses beneath the present gatehouse (*ibid*).
- 2.18 The terrace houses that extended onto the site (along with many of the other terraces in the neighbourhood) were demolished in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and in 1894 the St John's National School



was opened on the site; the present buildings on the site are all associated with this school (WA 2010). There has been little alteration on the site apart from minor extensions to the school buildings and gatehouse (*ibid*).

- 2.19 Although Fulham was bombed during World War II there is no damage recorded on or in close proximity to the site (Saunders 2005).

### **3. Strategy**

#### **3.1 Aims of the Investigation**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as follows:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as follows:

- Determine the presence and nature of any medieval and early post medieval activity on site.
- Assess the potential of the site to inform on the post-medieval development and chronology of Fulham.
- Assess the degree and extent of truncation of earlier deposits by late post-medieval buildings and development on the site.
- To provide suitable information concerning the preservation in situ of archaeological deposits so as to inform further mitigation through foundation design or archaeological mitigation.

- 3.1.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

#### **3.2 Methodology**

- 3.2.1 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by AOC Archaeology (2011). The WSI defined site procedures and detailed how the evaluation, consisting of one machine-excavated trench would be undertaken (Figure 2). All work was carried out in accordance with national guidelines (IfA 2008). Provision was made for a report as defined in the WSI.

- 3.2.2 Prior to commencing work, a unique site code (DAW11) for the project was obtained from the LAARC, Museum of London and was be used as the site identifier for all records produced.

- 3.2.3 The evaluation was undertaken on the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> May 2011.

- 3.2.4 Levels for each context were established relative to Ordnance Datum, taken from a benchmark located close to the junction between Dawes Road and North End Road, with a value of 5.47m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum).



- 3.2.5 The evaluation was conducted by Helen MacQuarrie under the overall management of Alan Ford, Project Manager. The site was monitored by Diane Abrams and Rob Whytehead of GLAAS, archaeological advisors for the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham.

## 4. Results

### 4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

#### 4.1.1 Surface of Trench = 5.20m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
5.20 - 5.02m	0.00m	(101)	Tarmac and Concrete
5.02 – 4.94m	0.18m	(102)	Made Ground. Compact, orangey brown, gravel.
4.94 – 3.59m	0.26m	(103)	Made Ground. Loose, orangey, rubble.
4.94 – 4.74m	0.26m	(105)	Made Ground. Firm, dark brown, gravelly silt.
4.74 – 4.37m	0.42m	(106)	Made Ground. Firm, yellowish brown, sand.
4.37 – 3.82m	0.83m	(107)	Made Ground. Loose, brown, rubble.
3.82 – 3.59m NFE	1.38m	(108)	Natural. Firm, light orange, sandy clay.

- 4.1.2 Trench 1 was orientated north – south in the western area of the site, and measured 13.5m x 1.8m in plan.
- 4.1.3 The earliest deposit recorded was a firm, light orange, sandy clay (108) interpreted as the natural deposit. At its highest, this natural was recorded at 3.82m AOD. In all areas of the trench, apart from the most northern extent, the natural (108) was overlain by a layer of loose, brown, brick rubble (107), which contained fragments of pottery, clay pipe and ceramic building material (CBM) believed of 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. This layer of made ground was recorded as up to 0.55m thick. Over lying made ground (107) were further deposits of made ground. Immediately above layer (107) was a layer of firm, yellowish brown, sand (106), 0.40m thick, which did not contain any obvious inclusions. In turn, this was overlain by a firm, dark brown, gravelly silt made ground deposit (105), measuring up to 0.20m thick.
- 4.1.4 At the northern end of Trench 1, this sequence of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground deposits had been disturbed by a vertical cut [109], which was aligned approximately east-west and in excess of 1.35m deep. The top of cut [109] was located at a height of 4.94m AOD and extended to a depth where natural deposits (108) were exposed. Located at the base of the southern side of cut [109] was the truncated remains of foundation [104]. Foundation [104] was constructed from red bricks bonded by a cream mortar. It survived to a height of five courses, reaching a maximum width of 0.50m, and was in excess of 1m in length. Sealing foundation [104] within cut [109] was a substantial deposit of loose, orangey, rubble made ground deposit (103) up to 1.35m thick. Fragments of mortar, animal bone and 20<sup>th</sup> century CBM were recovered from this deposit.
- 4.1.5 Overlying both made ground deposits (103) and (105), and extending across the full area of the trench, was a layer of compact, light orangey brown, gravel (102), measuring up to 0.10m thick. Layer (102) was the formation deposit for the 0.20m thick layer of modern concrete and tarmac (101) which was located above it.

## 5. Finds

- 5.1 Finds were recovered from two individual contexts during the course of the evaluation. Two fragments of 20<sup>th</sup> century brick were collected from context (103), while six sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century stoneware and blue and white transfer print pottery, a fragment of roof tile and clay pipe stem were collected from context (107). Full details of the finds assessment are reported in Appendix B.

## 6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site. Natural sandy clay deposit was observed in the trench at a depth of 3.82m AOD.
- 6.2 During the course of the investigation natural (108) was identified as being overlain by a sequence of made ground deposits (107), (106) and (105) thought to have been deposited during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century; these reached a substantial depth of approximately 1.2m. The lack of any undisturbed soil horizons at the base of the sequence strongly suggests that a phase of horizontal truncation took place prior to the sequence of made ground being deposited.
- 6.3 The layers of made ground were truncated at the northern end of the trench by what appears to be a large cut [109] associated with the construction of foundation [104]. The location and orientation of foundation [104] conforms closely with a building present on the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps, indicating that the truncation of the made ground deposits had occurred by this date. The building associated with foundation [104] was subsequently demolished during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This is likely to have occurred in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century as made ground was sealed by a modern yard surface (102) and (101).
- 6.4 With regards to the aims of the project, the evaluation successfully characterised the sequence of archaeological deposits and assessed the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains. The depositional sequence solely relates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century accumulation of made ground deposits prior to the construction of a building in this area of site by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that a phase of horizontal truncation took place before the made ground was deposited, which is expected to have removed any earlier archaeological features that may have once been present on site.
- 6.5 No evidence for medieval or early post-medieval activity was encountered during the course of the evaluation.
- 6.6 Due to the lack of archaeologically significant features encountered and the high levels of late post-medieval truncation identified on site, it is recommended that no further work be undertaken. The final decision regards further work lies with Diane Abrams of GLAAS.

## 7. Publication

- 7.1 Due to the limited nature of the findings, publication is expected to be limited to a short entry in the London Archaeologist Fieldwork Round-Up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix C).

## 8. Archive Deposition

- 8.1 On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, finds and digital photographs, will be prepared in accordance with national guidelines (UKIC 1990), and deposited with the Museum of London's Archaeological Archive Research Centre.

## 9. Bibliography

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20 DAWES ROAD, FULHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Site Location Within London

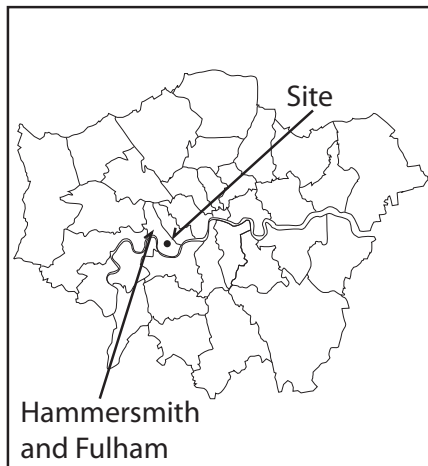
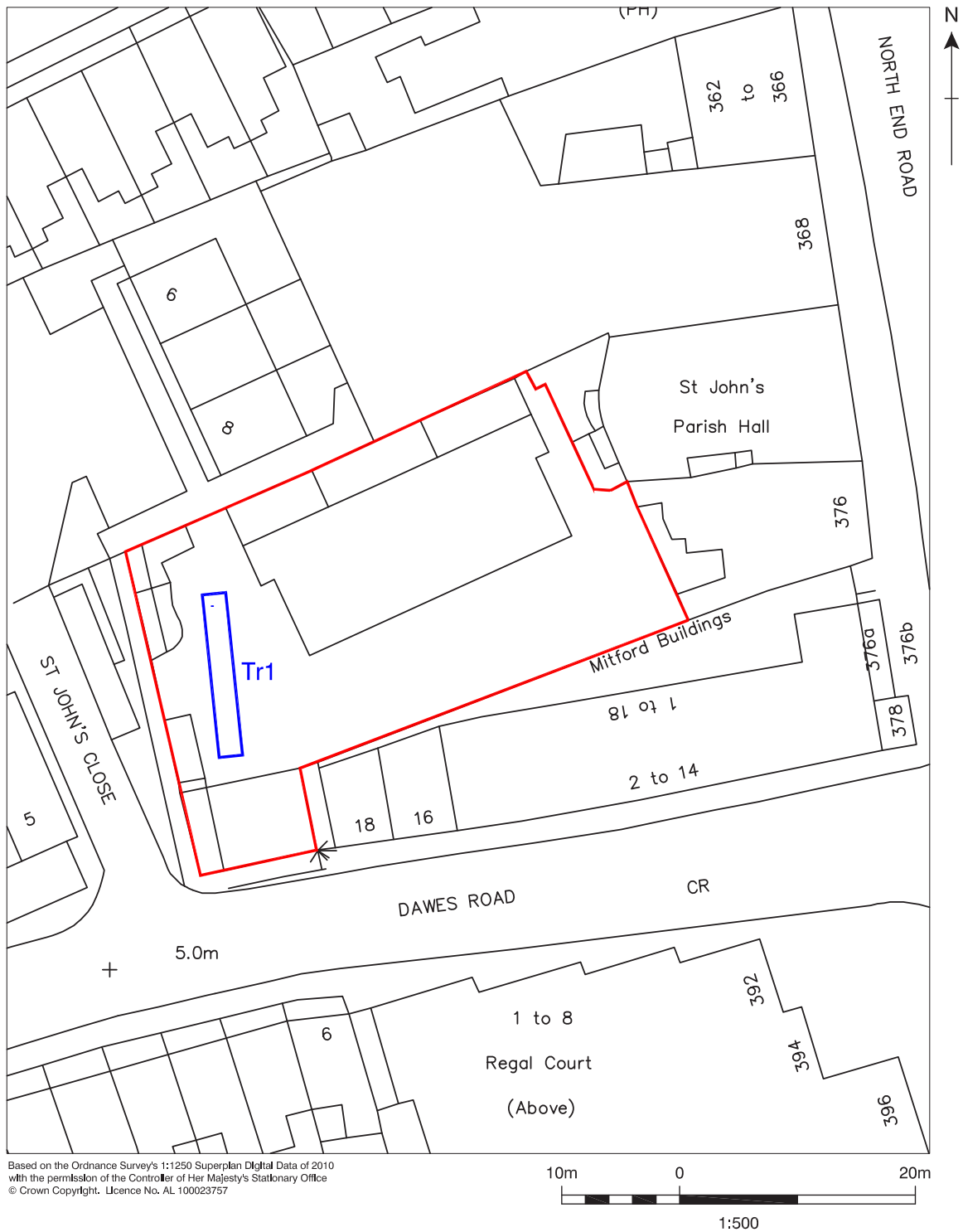
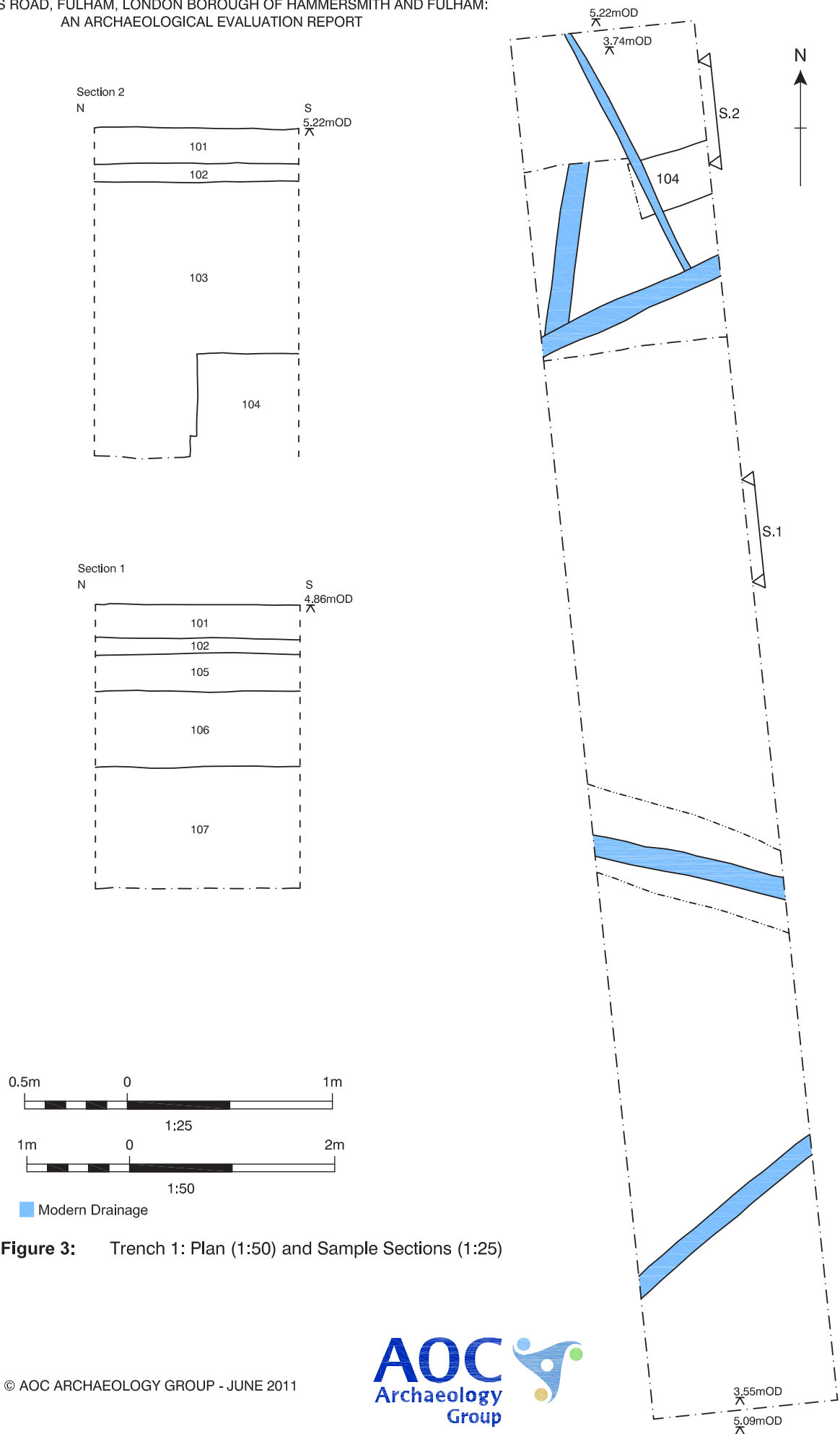


Figure 1: Site Location



Site Outline Evaluation Trench

**Figure 2:** Detailed Site/Trench Location Plan



## Appendices



## Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Yard Surface	13.50m	1.80m	0.18m
102	Formation Deposit	13.50m	1.80m	0.08m
103	Made Ground	3.00m	1.80m	1.00m
104	Brick Foundation	1.00m+	0.46m	0.50m
105	Made Ground	11.50m	1.80m	0.20m
106	Made Ground	11.50m	1.80m	0.37m
107	Made Ground	11.50m	1.80m	0.54m
108	Natural	13.50m	1.80m	0.10m+
109	Construction Cut	2.00m+	1.80m+	1.35m

## Appendix B – Specialist Report

### Finds Assessment

*by*

Paul Fitz

Finds were retrieved from only two contexts from the evaluation and are discussed below. They are indicative of low level domestic refuse deposits from the nineteenth or early twentieth century.

(Made Ground) Context (103) only yielded two brick pieces. One an orange fabric with only a complete thickness of 64mm(2½") and the other, a purpled colour (slight over or higher firing temperature) with a complete width of 76mm (3") and a thickness of 64mm(2½")

(Made Ground) Context (107) has 6 sherds of pottery; a stoneware blacking bottle, stoneware jar or bottle top rim and a complete stoneware inkpot (55mm base diameter and 50mm in height), two sherds of blue & white transfer printed plate(willow pattern), and a blue & white transfer printed bowl (European scene).

Also present are a piece of roof tile and a small length of clay tobacco pipe stem

### Discussion/Recommendations

The finds assemblage is small in size and has little significance on a local or national level. The pot from context (107) gives a date between 1800 and the early to mid nineteen hundreds. The tobacco pipe stem is undiagnostic as is the roof tile fragment. (This can be discarded once noted on the finds inventory)

Of the two brick pieces from context (103) whilst the thickness is basically twentieth century British standard the one with the complete width of 3" is unusual. The slightly abraded nature of both pieces rules out 'modern' brick and they may well be of the date range suggested by the pot from context (107). Once noted on the finds inventory they can be discarded.

No further work is required on the finds assemblage. It is recommended that the finds are packed and submitted with the archive to the museum of London LAARC guidelines.

## Appendix C – OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-100569**

### Project details

Project name 20 Dawes Road, Fulham

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains. The evaluation consisted of one trench. The depositional sequence related to the 19th century accumulation of made ground deposits, overlying the sandy clay natural, prior to the construction of a building in this area of site by the late 19th century. It is likely that a phase of horizontal truncation took place before the made ground was deposited. The late 19th brick foundations appear to have been demolished during the latter half of the 20th century in order to make way for the current modern development.

Project dates Start: 24-05-2011 End: 25-05-2011

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any project codes associated reference 30959 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference DAW11 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type UNCERTAIN Uncertain

Significant Finds UNCERTAIN Uncertain

### Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM FULHAM 20 Dawes Road, Fulham

Postcode SE1 6NZ

Site coordinates TQ 25102 77309 51.4803862282 -0.198241309204 51 28 49 N 000 11 53 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 3.82m Max: 3.82m

### Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology  
Organisation

Project brief EH GLAAS  
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology  
originator

Project director/manager Alan Ford

Type of Architects  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name of Sandwood Design & Build Ltd  
sponsor/funding  
body

### Project archives

Physical Archive Museum of London-LAARC  
recipient

Physical Archive ID    DAW11

Physical Contents    'Ceramics'

Physical notes    Archive    complete stoneware inkpot and 5 other post med fragments<1800-1900>

Digital recipient    Archive    Museum of London-LAARC

Digital Archive ID    DAW11

Digital Contents    'Stratigraphic'

Digital available    Media    'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Text'

Paper recipient    Archive    Museum of London-LAARC

Paper Archive ID    DAW11

Paper Contents    'Stratigraphic'

Paper available    Media    'Context sheet','Microfilm'

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## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	20 DAWES ROAD, FULHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM: A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ford, A.
Date	2011

Issuer or publisher    AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London  
publication

Description            A4 text, 3 illustrations, 21 pages bound between plastic covers

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## Project bibliography 2

Publication type        Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title                    20 DAWES ROAD, FULHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH AND  
FULHAM: RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Author(s)/Editor(s)    Clarke, C.

Date                    2011

Issuer or publisher    AOC Archaeology

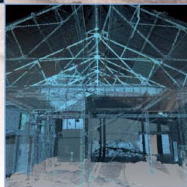
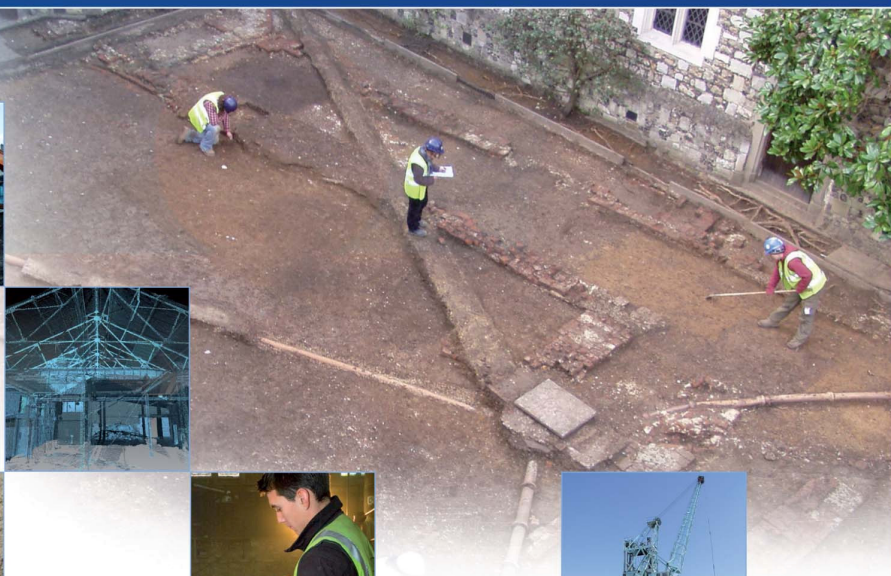
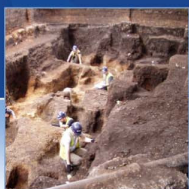
Place of issue or London  
publication

Description            A4 text, 3 illustrations, 19 pages bound between plastic covers

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Entered by            Chris Clarke (chris.clarke@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on            10 June 2011



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