

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
Comet Corner, Middleton-On-Sea, West Sussex.**

**NGR: 497489 101179
(SU 97489 01179)**

**ASE Project No: 7102
Site Code: MOS 14**

**ASE Report No: 2014414
OASIS id: archaeol6-198631**

By Dylan Hopkinson



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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CH2M Hill to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the geotechnical trial pitting in preparation for the proposed realignment of the road junction at Comet Corner, Middleton-On-Sea, West Sussex. The work was undertaken on 24th November 2014.

A single trial pit was monitored to a depth of 0.56m and encountered only made ground, subsoil and topsoil deposits. No archaeological finds or features were encountered and the natural geology was not observed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CH2M Hill on behalf of their client West Sussex County Council. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 497489 101179 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2014) the underlying solid geology at the site comprises Upper Chalk overlain by superficial deposits of undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits of sand, silt and clay.

1.2.2 The Site lies on the flat Coastal Plain of West Sussex (Fig 1), in a largely treeless landscape of arable fields bounded by watercourses known as *rifes*. Field boundaries comprise ditches, wire fences and thin hedgerows of little demonstrable antiquity. The Site lies at the junction of the A259 (Worms Lane/Grevatt's Lane) and the B2132 (Yapton Road), some 400 metres to the north of Middleton-on-Sea, and 1 kilometre to the south of Yapton. The parish boundary runs along the Ryebank Rife 300 metres to the north of the Site. The site lies at approximately 4m above Rdnance Datum (AOD).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The works monitored for this project involve the proposed realignment of the road junction at Comet Corner, and the archaeological monitoring was conducted in advance of the main engineering as best practice on permitted works involving road and transportation networks.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological work was to record, interpret and report on any archaeological remains exposed during the groundwork to appropriate archaeological standards, and to inform as to the need for further monitoring during the main phase of engineering.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report provides an account of the archaeological watching brief undertaken during the excavation of hand dug trial pits to establish the presence of services and for geotechnical ground investigation. The work was undertaken on 24th November 2014 by Dylan Hopkinson (Archaeologist).

1.5.2 The fieldwork was managed by Paul Mason (Project Manager) and the post-excavation analysis was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The site has been the subject of an archaeological impact assessment by CH2M Hill (2014) and an earlier archaeological desk based assessment by Archaeology South-East (2004). The following summary is based on this initial desk based assessment.

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 Boxgrove is the only site which contains large numbers of *in situ* finds of Palaeolithic date so far discovered in Sussex. A number of isolated findspots are known, but most of the relatively small numbers of artefacts found have been recovered from geologically disturbed contexts. The majority of the finds in the region have been associated with the lines of raised beaches in the Upper Coastal Plain. Other finds have been retrieved from the chalk downland and the river gravel terraces.

2.2.2 The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) records no finds of Palaeolithic date within the Study Area.

2.3 Mesolithic

2.3.1 Many Mesolithic sites in Sussex are represented by concentrations of flintwork rather than by settlement sites. These flint scatters are found in all parts of the county, forming clusters which may represent activity zones. The clusters predominate in the river valleys, with other sizeable concentrations on the High Weald and along the Coastal Plain.

2.3.2 The West Sussex HER records one Mesolithic site as being within the 1 kilometre radius of the site (site 1 on Figure 1). This relates to an assemblage of flint artefacts found during a fieldwalking project to the west of Bilsham.

2.4 Neolithic

2.4.1 Flintwork concentrations, causewayed enclosures and barrows indicate that during the Neolithic period settlement and farming was concentrated along the raised beaches and on the Chalk Downland. Neolithic activity on the Coastal Plain has tended to be less visible due to the impact of intensive arable farming on vulnerable archaeological deposits.

2.4.2 No Neolithic entries are recorded in the HER within the Study Area.

2.5 Bronze Age

2.5.1 Early Bronze Age settlement sites are still thought to be poorly represented in Sussex as a whole. By the Middle Bronze Age, however, increased population and perhaps drier soils had encouraged settlement to spread from the Downs onto the Coastal Plain, and it continued to increase in the Late Bronze Age. Recent years have seen a marked increase in the amount of Bronze Age archaeology recorded from the Coastal Plain.

2.5.2 Five Bronze Age entries are recorded on the HER within the 1 kilometre radius of the site. These relate to isolated findspots of pottery (sites 2 and 4-6 on Figure 1) and scrap metal (site 3 on Figure 1) found in the vicinity of the site. In addition, the presence of Bronze Age gullies located during previous archaeological excavations at Nalgo Lodge, some 700 metres to the south, provides a more tangible indication of Bronze Age settlement in the area.

2.6 Iron Age

2.6.1 A number of sites of this period are recorded from the Coastal Plain. Chronologically, the settlement evidence from the area fluctuates, with fairly extensive settlement in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transitional period decreasing until c.400BC, after which there is evidence of increasing settlement. The Late Iron Age settlements on the Coastal Plain include a series of enclosed farmsteads, such as Oving and North Bersted and an extensive cremation cemetery has been excavated at Westhampnett.

2.6.2 The West Sussex HER lists two Iron Age entries within the 1 kilometre radius of the site. One (site 7 on Figure 1) relates to two pottery sherds found during excavations at Moraunt Drive in 1992. Furthermore, an evaluation adjacent to the junction in 1999 located a possible Late Iron Age ditch (site 16 on Figure 1).

2.7 Prehistoric

2.7.1 In addition to the above entries, the West Sussex HER also lists five Prehistoric entries, which cannot be ascribed to any particular period (sites 8-12 on Figure 1). These relate mainly to findspots of worked flint and undiagnostic pottery sherds, although site 11 refers to two undated palaeochannels found during a watching brief on a pipeline. Sites 9-11 fall within the area affected by the proposed scheme. Furthermore, an evaluation adjacent to the junction in 1999 located a mound of burnt flint of possible Prehistoric date (site 16 on Figure 1).

2.8 Roman

2.8.1 Roman settlement on the Coastal Plain is well attested, particularly in the Chichester area, with evidence for very early Roman activity. The region was initially administered as the client kingdom of Togidubnus, and the prosperity, which followed from this status, led to the construction of a large number of villas. Below this upper tier were the bulk of farming settlements, largely unchanged from their Iron Age predecessors. Little archaeological work has been done on these sites in the area.

2.8.2 Five Roman entries are noted on the HER within the Study Area (sites 13-17 on Figure 1). Two of the entries fall within the area of the proposed scheme. Site 13 refers to excavations carried out during the construction of the junction in 1963. A ditch, flint walling, rubbish pits and quantities of pottery were found which were provisionally interpreted as a possible villa. Site 16 relates to further investigations at this Site in 1999 during an evaluation in advance of a pipeline. Three linear features were located, interpreted as

Roman ditches, together with one of possible Late Iron Age date. The work produced no significant amounts of building material, suggesting that the site does not represent a settlement of any great status. The other entries refer to a Romano-British farmstead excavated at Moraunt Drive, 600 metres to the south-west (site 14 on Figure 1), a quantity of Roman pottery found during the erection of a road sign 800 metres to the south (site 15 on Figure 1), and a number of Roman ditches and artefacts located 400 metres further east along the pipeline route (site 17 on Figure 1). Further afield, recent work at Nalgo Lodge and an adjacent site at 'Greenfields', 800 metres to the south (in the same area as sites 15 and 20 on Figure 1, but not yet added to the HER) have produced further evidence of Roman settlement and land use.

2.9 Anglo-Saxon

2.9.1 The area of densest Early Saxon settlement in Sussex – as identified by cemeteries – is thought to have lain primarily east of the Arun, with a greater concentration between the Ouse and Cuckmere rivers. The evidence west of the Arun has been scarcer, and has tended to favour the Downs, such as the cemeteries on Apple Down, although five graves were found at Westhampnett. The Later Saxon period saw the establishment of a settlement pattern which has survived to the present day, comprising both (semi-) nucleated settlements situated around churches (minsters and dependent chapelries) and isolated farms and townships. Both these elements are present in the vicinity of the site, as Flansham (to the west) and Ancton (to the east) were townships set within the parish of Felpham (parishes evolved during this period out of the districts or territories served by minster churches). These districts, or parochia, were large and were often divided into a number of autonomous parishes, producing a highly fragmented administrative system.

2.9.2 One Saxon entry was listed on the HER within the Study Area (site 18 on Figure 1). This relates to an isolated find of a coin of Aethelraed II ('the Unready') (AD978-1016). The place-names of the various settlements in the vicinity are of Saxon origin, and Middleton had a Saxon church, mentioned in Domesday, but was subsequently lost to the sea. The B2132 (Yapton Road) follows the line of an ancient track, which was until the 19th century, the main access to Felpham. This is very likely to have existed in the Saxon period, and may well be of even older origin.

2.10 Medieval

2.10.1 The site lay within the parish of Felpham, and probably originally fell within the manor of Felpham, which derived from an Anglo-Saxon estate attested in the 10th century. The parish is fairly typical of Coastal Plain parishes, comprising a central settlement with outlying townships, some of which originally had their own common field systems, lasting until the 16th century. Many of the isolated farms and hamlets are themselves of ancient origin, often reflecting early Saxon tenurial arrangements. The parish lay within an important cereal-growing district, although there is also evidence of animal. The fringes of the parish around the Ryebank Rife were marginal, bordering on marshland, and may have supported a partial grazing economy since the early Saxon period. Similar areas of marginal land in the locality were

reclaimed from the marsh, usually involving enclosure, in the medieval period. This may explain the lack of open fields at Ancton, and the map evidence of a belt of small fields following the edge of the Rife.

- 2.10.2 Two Medieval entries appear on the HER within the Study Area (sites 19 and 20 on Figure 1). These comprise Bilsham Chapel, a Grade II Listed building of 14th century origin located 800 metres to the north (site 19 on Figure 1), and a quantity of Medieval pottery found during the erection of a road sign (site 20 on Figure 1).

2.11 Post-medieval

- 2.11.1 The post-medieval period saw the enclosure of most of the arable fields in the Middleton and Felpham area, probably by the end of the 16th century. This pattern of early piecemeal enclosure prior to 1700 is characteristic of the Coastal Plain and is likely to have been through a process of agreement, producing a patchwork of small hedged and elongated fields; very different to the larger regular fields produced by later general enclosure. Some areas of common land remained unenclosed, as 400 acres were identified in the Felpham Enclosure Act of 1826 (Tate 1949). The agricultural regime was largely one of mixed farming throughout the 16th-18th centuries, with agricultural depressions and increasing mechanisation leading to unrest and social problems (the 'Captain Swing' Riots in the 1830s). The site lay within the bounds of Ancton Farm, in an area that has retained its rural nature despite the extensive development of the adjacent coastal strip.

- 2.11.2 The HER has two post-medieval entries within the Study Area. One relates to a ditch containing glazed pottery found during the excavation of a Roman site at Mordaunt Drive (site 21 on Figure 1), while the second concerns a brickworks exploiting the Brickearth subsoil of the area, and in operation from 1899 to the 1940s (site 22 on Figure 1). A number of other brickworks are known across the Coastal Plain. Two further items which are not listed on the HER concern wartime aircraft crash sites. An RAF bomber crashed near Comet Corner in August 1942, and a Mosquito bomber crashed at Bilsham Corner in January 1944. No details are known regarding the exact locations of the crash sites, but it is thought that the Boston came down to the south-west of the junction, while the Mosquito crashed to the north. Both sites are probably, therefore, outside the area of the proposed scheme.

2.12 Recent Impacts

- 2.12.1 The construction of the modern A 259 in 1963 is likely to have removed or severely truncated the archaeology within the footprint of the engineering works at that time. It is possible that archaeological remains exist outside the development impact of the A 259 and consequently the verge of the north side of Worms Lane is considered to be of high potential.

Site No.	SMR No.	NGR (SU)	Notes
1	6915	9683 0192	Mesolithic flints recovered during fieldwalking.
2	1466	968 005	Middle Bronze Age pottery sherds found before 1981. <i>Archaeologically Sensitive Area.</i>
3	1468	9780 0164	Bronze Age bronze fragment found near Bilsham Corner, before 1982. <i>Archaeologically Sensitive Area.</i>
4	5022	9701 0061	LBA/EIA pottery found during excavation of Roman settlement, Moraunt Drive, 1992. <i>Archaeologically Sensitive Area.</i>
5	6753	9817 0189	Bronze Age flints and possible burnt mound found during watching brief, 1999.
6	6754	9832 0216	Bronze Age burnt feature and ditch found during watching brief, 1999.
7	5023	9701 0061	Middle-Late Iron Age pottery found during excavation of Roman settlement at Moraunt Drive, 1992.
8	6748	9666 0128	Prehistoric flint flakes found during watching brief, 1999.
9	6749	9741 0123	Prehistoric flint flakes and one medieval potsherd found during watching brief, 1999.
10	6750	9761 0132	Prehistoric pottery and burnt flint found during watching brief, 1999.
11	6751	9766 0136	Two undated palaeochannels found during watching brief, 1999.
12	6918	9696 0109	Prehistoric flints found during fieldwalking.
13	1459	9748 0126	Roman settlement site found during road construction, 1963. Ditch, flint walls, rubbish pits and pottery. <i>Archaeologically Sensitive Area.</i> (NMR No. SU90SE18)
14	5024	9701 0061	Romano-British farmstead excavated at Moraunt Drive, 1992. (NMR No. SU90SE79)
15	5530	9740 0037	Roman pottery during excavations for new road sign.
16	6740	9750 0126	Evaluation, 1999 – 3 Roman ditches, and 1 possible LIA ditch.
17	6752	9803 0156	3 late Roman ditches found during watching brief, 1999.
18	1472	9702 0200	Late Saxon coin of Aethelraed II (978-1016) found at Old Bilsham Farm.
19	1447	9722 0207	Bilsham Chapel – 14C chapel now converted into cottage. <i>Archaeologically Sensitive Area.</i> <i>Grade II Listed Building.</i> (NMR No. SU90SE8)
20	5531	9740 0037	Medieval pottery found during excavations for new road sign.
21	5025	9700 0071	Post-medieval ditch found during excavation of Roman settlement, Moraunt Drive, 1992.
22	6035	9720 0050	Brickworks, 1899-1940s.

Table 1: Summary of HER data

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The watching brief was conducted during the course of geotechnical ground investigations, although only one trial pit was considered to have archaeological potential and not to have been previously truncated by road construction (Trial pit 22). This lies on the western site of the B 2132 (Yapton Road) which lies to the north of Worms Lane.

3.1.2 The trial pit was excavated by hand to the depth of impact of the current works.

3.1.3 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2009).

3.1.4 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard recording sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection.

3.2 The Site Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at an appropriate local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	5
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	6

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trial Pit 22 monitored on 24/11/2014 (Figs 1 and 2)

- 4.1.1 The trial pit measured 1.4m (E-W) by 0.70m (N-S) and was excavated to a depth of 0.56m. The excavation of the trial pit revealed a sequence of recent made ground deposits, overlain by subsoil and topsoil.
- 4.1.2 The lowest deposit observed was mid brown fine sandy silt with no inclusions [22/005]. This was observed in patches on the base of the trial pit and interpreted as patches of topsoil or subsoil that had been re-deposited within disturbed ground.
- 4.1.3 Overlying this deposit was pale orangey brown fine sandy silt with no inclusions that had the appearance of brickearth [22/004], but which was clearly re-deposited as indicated by the presence of [22/005] below.
- 4.1.4 The next deposit encountered was pale orangey brown clay with very frequent pebbles less than 8cm in diameter [22/003]. A single sherd of coarseware ceramic was recovered from this deposit but was clearly of modern origin and thus not retained.
- 4.1.5 Overlying this was a deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silt [22/002] interpreted as subsoil and then a layer of mid brown sandy silt with turf [22/001], which was the topsoil.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.13
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15
22/003	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.23
22/004	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.05
22/005	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	-

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.2** The trial pit did not encounter any deposits of archaeological significance. Rather, the deposits revealed consisted of a sequence of recent made ground deposits, most likely related to landscaping during the construction of the A259/B2132 road junction in the 1960s. However, it should be noted that, the natural geology was not observed due to the shallow depth of the trial pit and consequently it is possible that deposits of archaeological origin exist below this level.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CH2M Hill for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Mark Taylor, Principal Archaeologist at West Sussex County Council for his guidance and monitoring. The watching brief was directed by Dylan Hopkinson. The author would like to thank Paul Mason who project managed the excavations and Jim Stephenson who project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	MOS 14					
Identification Name and Address	Comet Corner (Intersection of the A 259 Worms Lane / Gravatt's Lane and the B2132 Yapton Lane, Middleton-On-Sea, West Sussex.					
County, District &/or Borough	Arun					
OS Grid Refs.	497489 101179					
Geology	Upper Chalk deposits overlain by superficial deposits of undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits - Sand, Silt And Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7102					
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. 24-11-14	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CH2M Hill					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern ✓		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CH2M Hill to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the geotechnical trial pitting in preparation for the proposed realignment of the road junction at Comet Corner, Middleton-On-Sea, West Sussex. The work was undertaken on 24th November 2014.</i></p> <p><i>A single trial pit was monitored to a depth of 0.56m and encountered only made ground, subsoil and topsoil deposits. No archaeological finds or features were encountered and the natural geology was not observed.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-198631

Project details

Project name	Comet Corner, Middleton-On-Sea, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CH2M Hill to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the geotechnical trial pitting in preparation for the proposed realignment of the road junction at Comet Corner, Middleton-On-Sea, West Sussex. The work was undertaken on 24th November 2014. A single trial pit was monitored to a depth of 0.56m and encountered only made ground, subsoil and topsoil deposits. No archaeological finds or features were encountered and the natural geology was not observed.
Project dates	Start: 24-11-2014 End: 24-11-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MOS 14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Field observation","Test-Pit Survey","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN MIDDLETON ON SEA Comet Corner
Postcode	PO22
Study area	0.50 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 97489 01179 50.8013908393 -0.616404068759 50 48 05 N 000 36 59 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0.01m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	WSCC
Project design originator	CH2M HILL
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CH2M Hill

Project archives

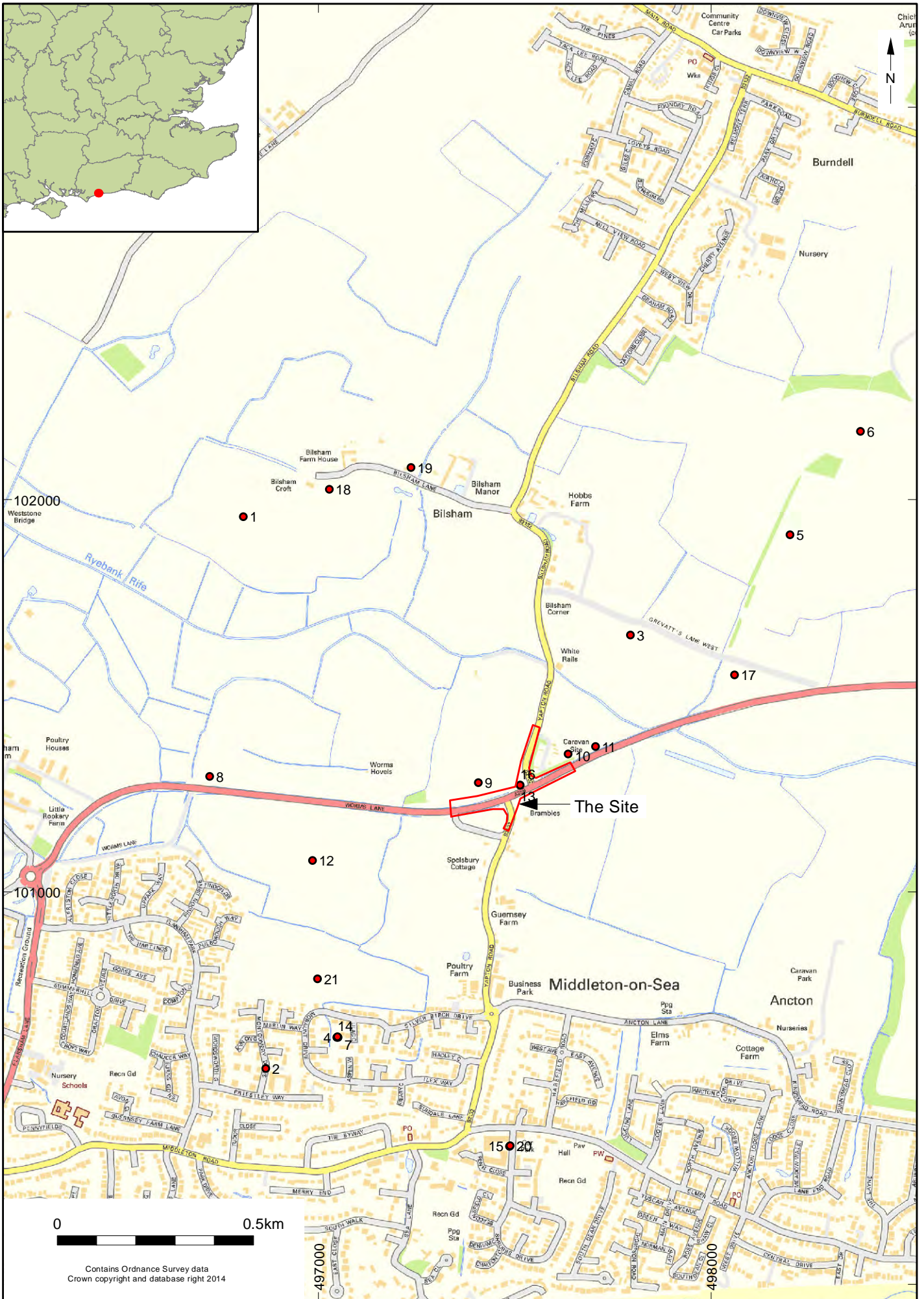
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Text", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation', ' Research', ' General Notes"

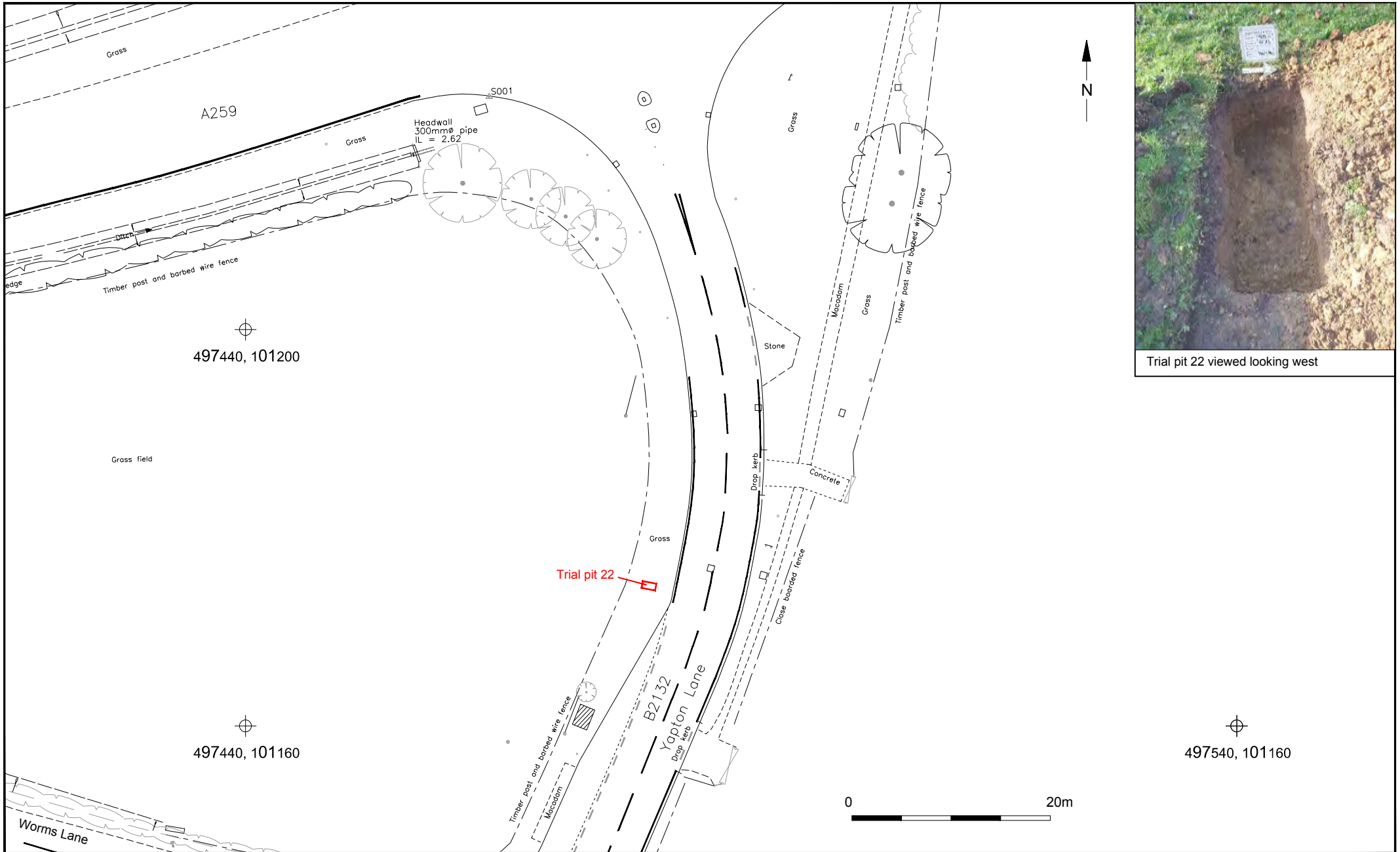
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief - Comet Corner, Middleton-On-Sea, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hopkinson, D.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report 2014414
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, Brighton

Entered by Dylan Hopkinson (dylan.hopkinson@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 22 December 2014





Trial pit 22 viewed looking west

© Archaeology South-East		Comet Corner, Middleton-On-Sea	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7102	December 2014	Location of Trial pit 22	
Report Ref: 2014414	Drawn by: DJH		

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