

An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Hook Pumping Station, Chilling, Near Fareham, Hampshire

NGR 450229 104013 to 450311 104231

Project No: 2732
Site Code: HKP 07

ASE Report No. 2008098
OASIS id: archaeol16-46508



Paul Riccoboni BA (Hons)

With contributions by
Trista Clifford and Chris Butler

September 2008

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**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South East, a division of the University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology, were commissioned by 4Delivery Ltd to undertake a Watching Brief at Hook Pumping Station, Chilling, near Fareham, Hampshire (NGR 450229 104013 to 450311 104231) intermittently between May and October 2007. The site works involved the creation of a new site access, a topsoil strip of an easement corridor in advance of laying of a new pipe and ground excavations in advance of a new underground screening chamber. The eroded cliff section was also re-examined and five potential archaeological features were subsequently seen. The only other finds from the site were flint flakes associated with prehistoric flint knapping found within the topsoil. No other archaeological features were observed during the ground works.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South East, a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA), were commissioned by 4Delivery Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during site investigation works and the laying of a new pipeline at Hook Pumping Station, Chilling, near Fareham, Hampshire (NGR: 450229 104013 to 450311 104231).

1.1.2 4 Delivery consulted Stephen Appleby, formally Senior Archaeologist, at Hampshire County Council (HCC), who recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be maintained during construction groundworks as the site lies within an archaeologically sensitive area.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located immediately west of the Solent Breezes caravan park and to the east of Hook Park. The Solent Way lies to the south of the site, a boundary formed by the eroded cliff edge.

1.2.2 The underlying geology at the site according to the British Geological Survey is Selsey Sand (at the very southern end of the site) and 2nd Terrace River deposits covering much of the northern end of the site (near the pumping station).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Site investigation works and the laying of a new pipeline are to be carried out at the site. In view of 4 Delivery's commitment to maintain a high regard to local heritage and environmental issues, it was agreed that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during specific groundworks associated with the improvement scheme in accordance with the advice of Hampshire County Council's archaeologist.

1.3.2 The following groundworks required archaeological monitoring:

- Initial site investigation (test pits and boreholes)
- Any ground reduction (to include the removal of topsoil, subsoil, made ground and superficial geological deposits such as alluvium or colluvium)
- Excavations of foundation trenches for the new extension to the pumping station
- Excavations for new service trenches and access roads
- Excavation of a new pipe trench
- Any other significant intrusive groundworks associated with the scheme.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief, as outlined in the Specification, (ASE 2007), were to monitor the groundwork in order to ensure that features of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the

excavations are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 The current report represents the findings of the watching brief undertaken by Deon Whittaker (Archaeologist) on 30th & 31st May 07 & 4th June 07. Dave Yates (Archaeologist) on 14th, 18th, 19th, 27th June 07, 10th & 16th July 07. Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist) on 3rd September 07, Tom Collie (Archaeologist) on 4th September 07 and Teresa Hawtin (Archaeologist) on 2nd October 07.
- 1.5.2 A summary report on the archaeological/geoarchaeological findings was undertaken by Chris Pine & J. Collins in March 2007 which involved the monitoring of geotechnical investigations across the development site between the 19th and 24th January 07 (Collins & Pine 2007). This report also detailed an analysis of c. 100m of eroded cliff section that defined the sites southern boundary. The findings of this report are not repeated here, but should be referred to for a detailed analysis of the sedimentological observations.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Evidence of early Iron Age activity was discovered on the Sea Breezes Caravan Park immediately adjacent to the site. In addition, field walking in the arable fields to the east of the site have produced large amounts of prehistoric flint, including a significant amount of lower Palaeolithic material and other Mesolithic and Neolithic material. The area around the pumping station has not been systematically field walked due to the current land use, but the site is regarded to have the potential for the same level of prehistoric activity. Below is Table 1 summarising the HER data obtained from a 500m search of the study area.

Table 1: HER Data: Detailing a 500m radius of the study site (see Fig: 1 for site locations)

No	Event	Site UID	NGR	Description
1	Find Spot	19571-SU50SW 16A	SU50300 04000	Iron Age pottery in burnt area of clay exposed on beach at Solent Breezes Caravan Park-Non verified.
2	Find Spot	19572-SU50SW 16B	SU50300 04000	Area of burnt clay with Iron Age pottery exposed on beach at Solent Breezes Caravan park.
3	Anti Aircraft Battery	37744-SU50SW 68	SU50100 04300	AA battery containing four 3.7" (S) guns ('S' = static) each mounted on a variety of holdfasts (a steel box embedded in concrete). Remains of a command post etc may survive.
4	Anti Aircraft Battery	37842-SU50SW 66	SU50400 03900	AA Battery containing 40 40mm Bofors guns.
5	Coastal Battery	41612-SU50SW 75	SU50400 03900	2 x 12 pounder QF (Quick Firing) guns.
6	Inhumation	54160	SU49819 014172	Articulated human remains found in a shallow grave on the beach near Fareham by a member of the public and reported to the Police. The remains were of a 16- 18 year old girl who had died out of living memory approximately 100-200 years ago.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The excavation for the easement strip was completed with a 21 tonne 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket. Part of the easement strip was also completed with a 7 tonne machine using a 1.5m wide ditching bucket.
- 3.2** Wall footing trench excavations for a new screening chamber were completed with a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 600mm wide ditching bucket. The excavations for the wall foundation trenches were taken down to the required formation depths usually c. 1.2m from the present ground surface. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts.
- 3.3** During the watching brief a series of features were noted along the eroding cliff section by the attending archaeologist. These features fell outside the area of the watching brief. However, their location was recorded and is shown on Fig.2.
- 3.4** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards, using context record sheets based upon the Central Excavation Unit recording system as modified for use by Archaeology South-East.
- 3.5** A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East office in Portslade and will be offered to a suitable local museum in due course.
- 3.6** Levels were taken where possible and related to a known spot height supplied by the on site surveyor, at 9.20m AOD.

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

Number of Contexts	23
No. of files/paper record	26
Plan and sections sheets	7
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	15
Bulk finds	20
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

4.0 RESULTS

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Related Context/ Same as	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
01	Deposit	Topsoil		85m	11m	0.30m	/
02	Deposit	Subsoil		85m	11m	0.12m	/
03	Deposit	Natural- orange brown sand		/	/	/	/
04	Deposit	Natural- Mid brown silty sand				/	/
05	Deposit	Beach defences		/	/	/	/
06	Deposit	Made ground-bricks and clays		20m	c. 10m	/	/
011	Cut	Pit		/	1.3m	0.35m	/
012	Fill	Fill of 011		/	1.3m	0.35m	/
013	Cut	Pit		/	0.70m	0.22m	/
014	Fill	Fill of 013		/	0.70m	0.22m	/
015	Cut	Pit		/	1.8m	0.50m	/
016	Fill	Fill of 015		/	1.8m	0.50m	/
017	Cut	Pit		/	1.3m	0.50m	/
018	Fill	Fill of 017		/	1.3m	0.50m	/
019	Cut	Pit		/	1.3m	0.50m	/
020	Fill	Fill of 019		/	1.3m	0.50m	/
021	Deposit	Subsoil	02	/	/	0.30m	8.90m
022	Deposit	Natural	03	/	/	/	8.60m
023	Deposit	Hardcore/crush		/	/	0.30m	9.20m

4.1 Easement corridor (Fig's 2 & 3)

4.1.1 The easement corridor strip was c. 85m in length and 11m in width. It reached a depth of c. 400mm from the present ground surface (Fig 3; Sections 1-6). This was deep enough to entirely remove the overburden in most places along the easement corridor and reveal the natural sands and gravels. The stratigraphy was composed of the following contexts. The natural ground [03] was an orange brown sand deposit with c. 60% moderately sorted small granule medium pebbles and flint gravels (angular, sub-angular and rounded). The subsoil [02], was a c. 0.10m thick dark reddish brown silty gravel of a loose/friable consistency and contained common gravel and flint inclusions. The latest deposit was a c. 0.30m thick dark brown friable silty clay with common gravel and flint inclusions alongside rare crushed building materials (CBM). This deposit was the topsoil, [01], which contained some unstratified Neolithic and Mesolithic flints.

4.1.2 During the removal of the overburden along the easement corridor, the tooth marks of a machine bucket could be seen to have impacted the natural sands. Within the tooth marks, and upon the surface of the natural, were glass bottles (early 20th Century in date) and strands of grass indicating that this area had been disturbed in the past.

4.1.3 Near the southern end of the easement strip the overburden above the natural [04] became thicker as shown in Section 7. Modern deposits laid

down for beach defences were encountered (Contexts [05] & [06]) (Shown in Fig 5). Within [05] were granite blocks which were over 0.50m in thickness.

- 4.1.4 There were no features of archaeological interest seen along the corridor strip.

4.2 New Screening Chamber excavations (Fig 2)

- 4.2.1 Four wall footing trenches were excavated as part of the construction of the new screening chamber (Fig 2). These were c. 1m in depth from the present ground surface. The earliest recorded deposit was the natural sands and gravels [022]. Directly above the natural was the subsoil [021] which had a depth of c. 300mm in this area. The topsoil had already been removed and replaced with a modern imported crush deposit [023].

- 4.2.2 No archaeological features or finds were observed during these excavations.

4.3 Excavations for a New Access Road (Fig 2)

- 4.3.1 The ground reduction for the access road removed overburden deposits [01], [02] & [03] described above in 4.1.1. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

4.4 Sewage Outlet Works (Fig 2)

- 4.4.1 The excavation for the new sewage outlet pipe measuring c. 3m in depth, c. 1.5m in width and c. 10m in length did not yield any archaeological features or finds. The stratigraphy consisted entirely of sand deposits which make up the present beach.

4.5 The Eroded Cliff Sections-Re-examined (Fig 2)

- 4.5.1 The cliff line was initially examined by as part of the geoarchaeological watching brief (Pine 2007). After a cliff edge collapse, the section was re-examined during the watching brief phase of the works. Five archaeological features were seen eroding out the cliff line. It was not possible to draw accurate sections of these features due to the condition of the cliff. Approximate dimensions and cut / fill descriptions were taken and their approximate location was recorded. Some artefacts were also recovered.

- 4.5.2 Cut [011] was a concave shaped feature c. 1.3m in width and c. 0.35m in depth which cut through the natural sands [03]. It was filled by [012], a mid orange brown silty sand which contained a tip line of shells (razor, oyster and winkles) on the western side of the feature. This feature was interpreted as a rubbish pit. It was sealed by the topsoil [01].

- 4.5.3 Cut [013] was c. 0.70m in diameter and 0.22m in depth it had concave sides and rounded base cut into natural silts [03]. This feature cut through the natural sands and silt [03] and was filled by [014] a mid orange brown silty clay which had a lining of sub rounded pebbles (<5-15mm). This feature was interpreted as a probable pit. It was sealed by the topsoil [01].

- 4.5.4 Cut [015] was 1.8m in diameter and c. 0.50m in depth and had concave sides forming an irregular base which cut into the natural silts [03]. It was filled by [016], a light yellowish brown silty sand which contained fine pebbles and flint chips (<5mm) of angular shape with occasional daub specks and charcoal flecks. One piece of medieval pottery was recovered from this fill which was dated between the 13th -14th Century. Cut [015], was sealed by the topsoil [01].
- 4.5.5 Cut [017] was 1.3m in width and c. 0.50m in depth with concave sides and a rounded base cut into natural silts [03]. It was filled by [018], a light yellowish brown fine silty clay which contained one struck flint of a prehistoric date. This feature was interpreted as a pit of a possible prehistoric date. This feature was sealed by the topsoil [01].
- 4.5.6 Cut [019] was sealed beneath the topsoil [01] and was 1.3m in width and up to 0.50m in depth. It had concave sides and a flat base cut into natural silts [03] and was filled by a light orange brown fine silt of a firm consistency which contained occasional flint nodules (<100-150mm) and one piece of fire cracked flint. This feature was interpreted as a pit of a likely prehistoric date.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small collection of finds was recovered from the archaeological watching brief at Hook Pumping Station. The finds are characterised below in Table 4:

Table 4: Quantification of Finds

Context	Pot	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FC F	wt (g)	Fired clay	wt (g)
1			3	56	4	100		
11							1	8
16	1	48						
18			1	8				
u/s			9	329			1	4
Total	1	48	13	393	4	100	2	12

5.2 The Pottery

5.2.1 Context [16] contained a rim fragment from a well fired mid12- mid13th century cooking pot. The fragment is not particularly abraded. The fabric is micaceous, medium sand tempered with frequent angular flint and quartz sand inclusions.

The pottery holds little potential for further analysis therefore no further work is required.

5.3 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.3.1 Two fragments of fired clay were recovered, weighing 12g. Both are of a micaceous, well fired, fine sandy fabric with no visible inclusions. Both fragments exhibit one flattened surface but are otherwise too small to be diagnostic. The fired clay holds no potential for further analysis.

5.4 The Worked Flint by Chris Butler

5.4.1 A small assemblage of 13 pieces of worked flint weighing 393g was recovered during the work, and is summarised in Table 5. The flint raw material comprised a number of different types, predominantly lightly patinated black and mottled dark grey coloured, with a light buff coloured cortex. One core had a light blue-grey patination, and a flake had an orange-brown staining.

Table 5: Quantification of the prehistoric flintwork

Hard hammer-struck flakes	3
Soft hammer-struck flakes	3
Core rejuvenation flake	1
Cores	2
Core fragment	1
Scrapers	3
Total	13

- 5.4.2 This small assemblage was mostly debitage. The flakes were divided equally between hard and soft hammer-struck flakes, although few of these had any evidence for platform preparation.
- 5.4.3 The two cores comprised a two-platform flake core and a multiple-platform flake core. There was also a core fragment and a core rejuvenation flake. The cores were of a small size, and all of these pieces suggest a systematic knapping strategy was being employed.
- 5.4.4 There were also three small scrapers; comprising two end scrapers and an end-and-side scraper.
- 5.4.5 This small assemblage is probably Neolithic in date, perhaps with one or two residual Mesolithic pieces.
- 5.4.6 This assemblage has little potential for further study. It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this assemblage, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future. A short summary paragraph should be included in the report and the handwritten assessment summary retained in the archive.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1** The new excavations at the Hook Pumping Station revealed some limited archaeological remains. Only worked flints (mainly debitage) were recovered from the topsoil of the easement corridor strip. The Hampshire HER records one Iron Age site in the nearby vicinity at the Sea Breezes Caravan Park (HER SU50SW 16A & B). No further evidence from this period was recorded at this site.
- 6.2** The natural gravels along this easement corridor had been disturbed in the recent past (probably when the pumping station was first built). Tooth marks from a machine bucket could be clearly seen scarring the natural ground surface. This would have truncated any archaeology (had it been present) and may have destroyed ephemeral archaeological features completely.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1** In conclusion, the Hook Pumping Station ground works did not impact on any archaeological features. It would seem that although archaeological sites and features are located within the immediate landscape, the areas examined along the line of the new access road, the easement strip, the new underground screening chamber and sewage outlet works did not contain any archaeological features. This may be due to possible disturbance within these areas by modern machinery.
- 7.2** The knapped flints found within the topsoil of the pipeline easement corridor does suggest low level prehistoric activity in this area.
- 7.3** The only archaeological features were those along the line of the eroded cliff edge. A possible prehistoric and/or medieval site may have existed where the cliff edge is now eroding into the sea. More field work would be necessary to ascertain the character of such activity.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Collins J & Pine C 2007 *Summary Report on the results of archaeological/geoarchaeological watching brief undertaken at Hook Pumping Station, Chilling, Near Fareham, Hampshire*. Unpub Report produced by DAS.

Griffin N 2007 *Archaeological Watching Brief Written Scheme of Investigation: Hook Pumping Station, Chilling, Near Fareham, Hampshire*. Unpub ASE Doc. 2732.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SMR Summary Form

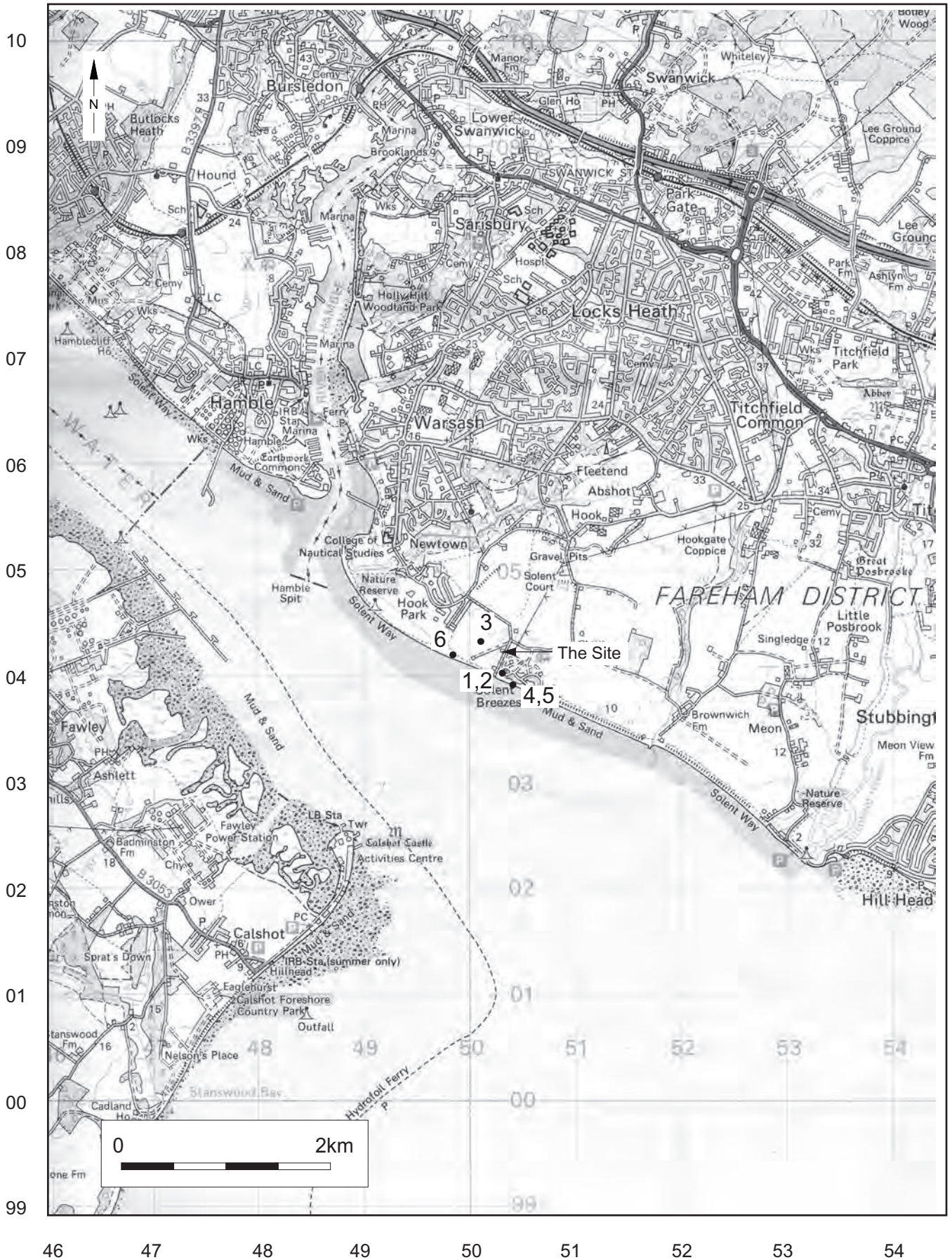
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Identification Name and Address	Hook Pumping Station, Chilling, Near Fareham, Hampshire					
County, District &/or Borough	Hampshire					
OS Grid Refs.	450229 104013 to 450311 104231					
Geology	Selsey Sand with 2 nd Terrace River Deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2732					
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. 30 th May to 2 nd October 07	Other		
Sponsor/Client	4Delivery Ltd					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo. ✓	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Archaeology South East, a division of the University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology, were commissioned by 4Delivery Ltd to undertake a Watching Brief at the Hook Pumping Station, Chilling, near Fareham, Hampshire (NGR 450229 104013 to 450311 104231) intermittently between May and October 2007. The site works involved the creation of a new site access, a topsoil strip easement corridor in advance of the laying of a new pipe and ground excavations in advance of a new underground screening chamber. The eroded cliff section was also re-examined and five potential archaeological features were subsequently seen. The only other finds from the site were flint flakes associated with prehistoric flint knapping found within the topsoil. No other archaeological features were observed during the ground works.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-46508	
Project details	
Project name	Hook Pumping Station
Short description of the project	Archaeology South East, a division of the University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology, were commissioned by 4Delivery Ltd to undertake a Watching Brief at the Hook Pumping Station, Chilling, near Fareham, Hampshire (NGR 450229 104013 to 450311 104231) intermittently between May and October 2007. The site works involved the creation of a new site access, a topsoil strip easement corridor in advance of the laying of a new pipe and ground excavations in advance of a new underground screening chamber. The eroded cliff section was also re-examined and five potential archaeological features were subsequently seen. The only other finds from the site were flint flakes associated with prehistoric flint knapping found within the topsoil. No other archaeological features were observed during the ground works.
Project dates	Start: 30-05-2007 End: 02-10-2007
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HKP 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Coastland 5 - Cliff and related features
Current Land use	Coastland 6 - Other
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE FAREHAM FAREHAM Hook Pumping Station, Chilling,, Near Fareham, Hampshire

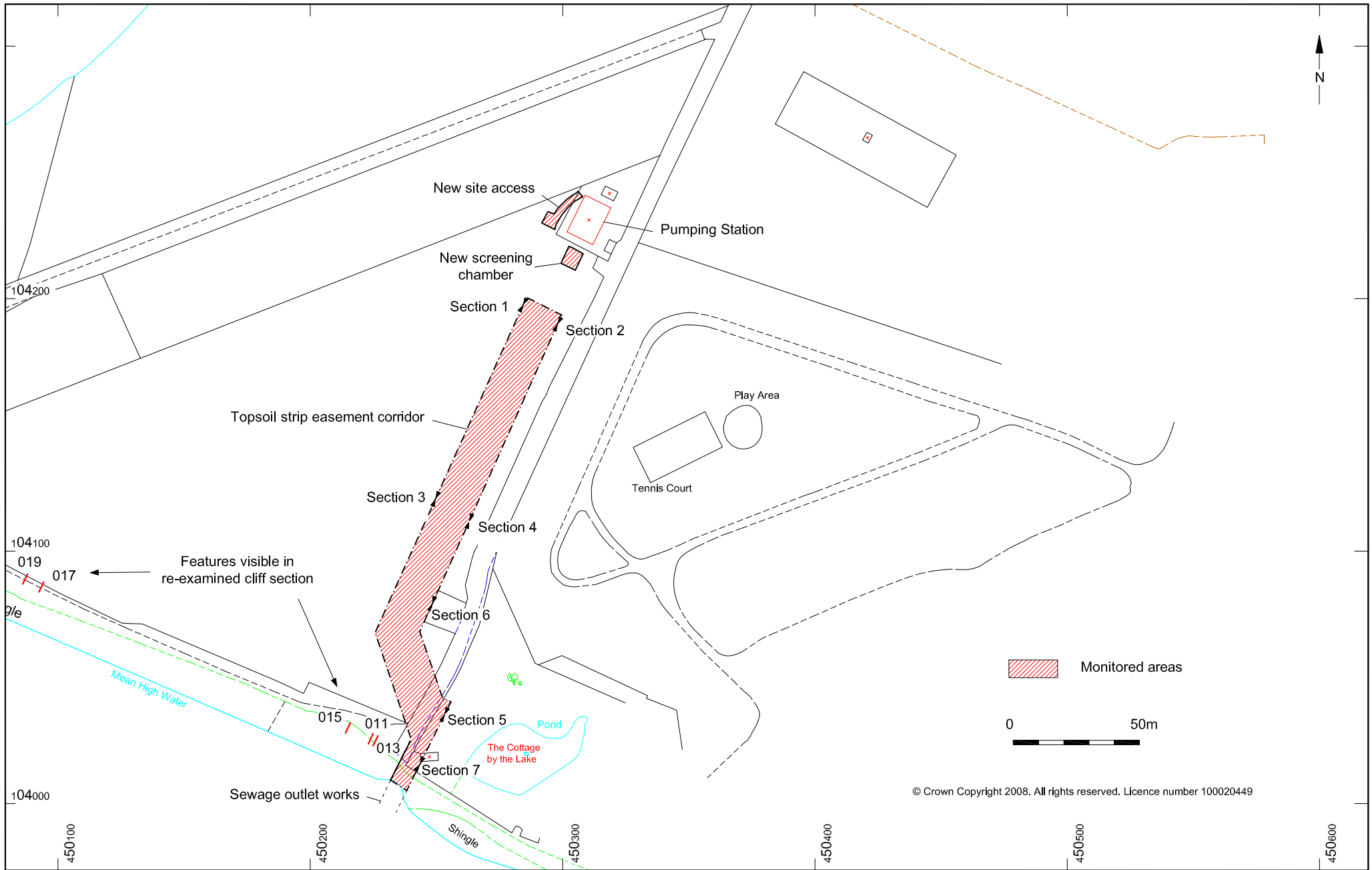
Study area	250.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 450229 104013 50.8743138881 0.06147406216640 50 52 27 N 000 03 41 E Line
Site coordinates	TQ 450311 104231 50.8745077554 0.06159919076050 50 52 28 N 000 03 41 E Line
Height OD	Min: 8.90m Max: 9.20m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Dave Yates
Project supervisor	Dave Yates
Project supervisor	Dave Yates
Project supervisor	Dave Yates
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	4Delivery
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Text'

Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Hook Pumping Station, Chilling, Near Fareham, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Riccoboni, P
Other bibliographic details	2732
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
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Description	Bound copy
Entered by	Paul Riccoboni (tcornpmr@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	4 August 2008



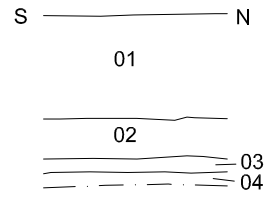
© Archaeology South-East		Hook Pumping Station	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2732	August 2008	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2008098	Drawn by: SM		

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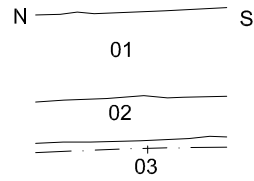


© Archaeology South-East		Hook Pumping station	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 2732	August 2008	Monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2008098	Drawn by: SM		

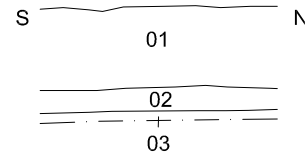
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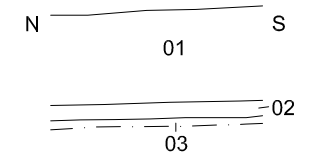
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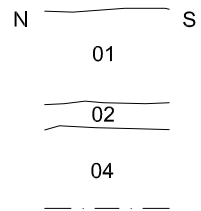
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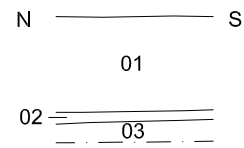
Section 4



Section 5



Section 6



Section 7

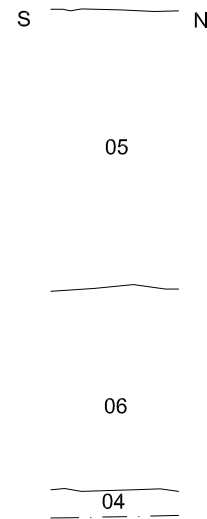




Fig. 4: General shot of easement corridor looking south-west



Fig. 5: General shot of easement corridor looking south

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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

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