

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
St Wilfrid's School, Crawley, West Sussex**

Planning Ref: CR/2006/0450/OUT

**NGR TQ 259 360
NGR 525900 136000**

**Project No. 3897
Site Code: CRW 09**

**ASE Report No. 2009183
OASIS ID: archaeol6-67623**



Dylan Hopkinson MA

November 2009

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
St Wilfrid's School, Crawley, West Sussex**

Planning Ref: CR/2006/0450/OUT

**NGR TQ 259 360
NGR 525900 136000**

**Project No. 3897
Site Code: CRW 09**

**ASE Report No. 2009183
OASIS ID: archaeol6-67623**

Dylan Hopkinson MA

November 2009

**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

An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land at St Wilfrid's School, Crawley, West Sussex (NGR: 5259 1360). The work was carried out between the 2nd and 4th November by Archaeology South-East for CgMs on behalf of their client Bellway Homes Ltd. Eight trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 134 metres in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The site lies south of Goffs Park where Iron Age and Roman iron working was identified.

The site was significantly landscaped in the 1950s during the creation of the formal gardens associated with Oakwood House, this involved the creation of various areas of terracing which have truncated the stratigraphic sequence, either exposing the natural Weald Clay or rendering it very close to the ground surface sealed only by a relatively modern topsoil or recently formed demolition material.

The natural geology comprised silty clays indicated on British Geological Survey Sheet 302 to be Weald Clay. This was encountered at a maximum height of 91.26m AOD in the west of the site and a minimum height of 87.80m AOD in the south of the site.

The sequence was cut by occasional land drains and a wastewater drainage service trench; however no archaeological features were identified.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological background**
- 3.0 Archaeological methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 Discussion**

Bibliography

SMR Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

FIGURES

- Figure 1:** Site location
- Figure 2:** Trench location
- Figure 3:** Trench 1 viewed looking west
- Figure 4:** Trench 2 viewed looking north
- Figure 5:** Trench 3 viewed looking south-east
- Figure 6:** Trench 4 viewed looking north-west
- Figure 7:** Trench 5 viewed looking north-east
- Figure 8:** Trench 6 viewed looking north-east
- Figure 9:** Trench 7 viewed looking south-east
- Figure 10:** Trench 8 viewed looking west

TABLES

- Table 1:** Quantification of site archive
- Table 2:** List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 1
- Table 3:** List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 2
- Table 4:** List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 3
- Table 5:** List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 4
- Table 6:** List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 5
- Table 7;** List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 6
- Table 8:** List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 7
- Table 9:** List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 8

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by CgMs, on behalf of their client Bellway Homes Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land formerly occupied by buildings and gardens of the old St Wilfrid's School (NGR 5259 1360) (Fig.1).

1.2 Planning background

1.2.1 The proposed development involves the construction of a new residential development.

1.2.2 Outline planning consent was obtained for the development of the land (Planning Ref: CR/2006/0450/OUT); permission was subject to an archaeological planning condition to ensure that features of archaeological interest were properly examined and recorded. This condition states that:

'An archaeological investigation of the site shall be carried out at the expense of the developer in accordance with a specification to be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority in writing (following the demolition of any buildings and) before the commencement of any building works.

Reason: The site is of archaeological significance and it is important that it is recorded by excavation before it is destroyed by development in accordance with Policy BN17 of the Crawley Borough Local Plan 2100.'

1.2.3 Due to the archaeological potential of the site (section 2.0) a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter referred to as WSI) was prepared by Sally Dicks of CgMs (CgMs 2009) and approved by John Mills, Archaeologist West Sussex County Council. This specified the excavation of eight trenches, totalling 134 metres in combined length. Further, Stage 2, works may have been necessary dependant upon the results of this evaluation.

1.2.4 All work was carried out in accordance with this document.

1.3 Scope of the report

1.3.1 This report details the results of archaeological evaluation works on the site. The work was undertaken between 2nd and 4th November 2009 by Dylan Hopkinson (Archaeologist), Rob Cole (Surveyor), and Ben Sharp (Assistant Archaeologist).

1.3.2 The fieldwork was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and the post-excavation analysis was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and geology

- 2.1.1 The British Geographical Survey Map (Sheet 302) for the area shows the underlying geology to comprise Weald Clay of the Lower Cretaceous.

2.2 Archaeological and historical potential

- 2.2.1 The archaeological background of the area was outlined in the WSI (CgMs 2009) and in a Desk Based Assessment by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA 2007a) for the immediately adjacent site. This background information is summarised here with due acknowledgement.
- 2.2.2 The site is situated on the northern side of Old Horsham Road on land formerly occupied by the buildings and gardens of the old St Wilfrid's School prior to it moving into new buildings on adjacent land (Figure 2). An archaeological desk-based assessment was compiled for the area by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2007 prior to the construction of the new school directly to the northeast of the site covered by this report. This assessment noted high potential for evidence of Iron Age activity on the new school site. Iron workings from this period were identified in Goffs Park immediately to the north of the school site, and it is known that Roman iron working also took place in the area of Goffs Park. Consequently moderate to high potential for Iron Age and Roman remains was identified.
- 2.2.3 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the drilling of five boreholes across the playing fields during the development of the new school, and two abraded unstratified sherds of pottery were recovered identified as of possible late prehistoric date.
- 2.2.4 Pre construct archaeology undertook an evaluation of the new school site comprising seventeen trenches (PCA 2007b). This evaluation identified evidence of ground levelling for the creation of school playing fields and a number of possible archaeological features. Some evidence of metalworking waste was recovered but no datable finds or features earlier than of post medieval date were identified.
- 2.2.5 The site of the residential development was previously occupied by the late 19th century Oakwood House. This was taken over by the school in the 1950s at which time further structures were added and the surrounding land landscaped into formal gardens.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (WSI CgMs 2009) and the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 3.1.2 The methodology comprised the mechanical excavation, under constant archaeological supervision, of eight evaluation trenches of varying length, totalling some 134m, as set out in Figure 2.
- 3.1.3 Trenches were excavated by a JCB JS130 machine using a flat-bladed bucket. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.15m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. The excavated surfaces were then cleaned and recorded and were left open for a day before being backfilled to ensure that further features did not become visible due to weathering. A representative sample of each of the features identified was excavated by hand.
- 3.1.4 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection. Sections were drawn at appropriate scales on plastic drafting film.
- 3.1.5 A full photographic record was made recording all features and contexts.
- 3.1.6 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned using a metal detector and by eye, for unstratified artefacts.
- 3.1.7 All features were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 on multi-context trench drawings and section drawings of the excavated profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:10, sample section drawings of the overlying deposits were also drawn at 1:10 scale.
- 3.1.8 After completion of all excavation and recording, the trenches were mechanically backfilled and compacted.

3.2 Excavation aims and objectives

- 3.2.1 The aims and objectives of the excavation were outlined in the WSI (WSI CgMs 2009).
- 3.2.2 The overall aim of the excavation was to establish the extent to which there are surviving archaeological deposits on the site that may be affected by the proposed development. Ascertaining the extent depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of such remains and estimating the possible impact of the development on them.

3.3 Status of site archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated

below (Table 1).

3.3.2 Table 1. Quantification of site archive

Number of Contexts / Context Sheets	4
Context Register Sheets	1
Photographic Record Sheets	1
Levels Record Sheets	1
Trial Trench Record Sheets	8
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	16

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Natural Geology and Overburden

- 4.1.1 The natural geology across the site comprised firm light orangey brown clay known as Weald Clay. This was encountered at a maximum height of 91.26m AOD in the west of the site (Trench 4) and a minimum height of 87.80m AOD in the south of the site (Trench 7).
- 4.1.2 Only one trench revealed a subsoil deposit. This was Trench 6 where a layer of mid yellowy brown silty clay that was 0.30m thick.
- 4.1.3 The overburden observed in most trenches consisted of a layer of friable mid brownish grey silty clay topsoil directly overlying the natural clay. This generally measured between 0.06m and 0.35m in depth. Small amounts of late post medieval / modern ceramic building materials were identified from the topsoil but were not retained due to their evident late date.
- 4.1.4 In some instances, where the landscape had been significantly modified by terracing or truncated during the demolition of the old school buildings, the natural clay was either directly exposed at ground level or had been recently covered by a thin layer of building rubble from the demolition of the old school buildings.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.20m
Orientation: East - West

4.2.2 Table 2. List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 1

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth
1/001	Deposit	Demolition	Tr.	Tr.	0.05m
1/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m

4.2.3 Summary

The natural Weald Clay [1/002] was encountered between 90.60m and 90.35m AOD. This was overlain by a thin layer of recently formed demolition material [1/001].

No archaeological features were recorded and a single land drain was observed cutting the sequence aligned north to south.

4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

4.3.1 Length: 10.70m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.90m
Orientation: North - South

4.3.2 Table 3. List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 2

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth
2/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-
2/003	Deposit	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.80m

4.3.3 Summary

The natural Weald Clay [2/002] was encountered between 89.51m and 89.36m AOD. This was overlain by a layer of made ground [2/003].

The made ground was not formed during the demolition of the school buildings but was associated with levelling an area where the natural clay had been previously truncated to a lower level.

No archaeological features were identified.

4.4 Trench 3 (Figure 5)

4.4.1 Length: 14.50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.25m
Orientation: Northwest - Southeast

4.4.2 Table 4. List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 3

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
3/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m

4.4.3 Summary

The natural Weald Clay [3/002] was encountered between 90.33m and 90.11m AOD. This was overlain by the topsoil of the site in a layer up to 0.20m thick.

A single modern service trench was observed cutting the sequence at the northwest end of the trench which was aligned north to south, this trench which had vertical machine excavated sides and a width of 0.70m was also identified continuing into Trench 6.

No archaeological features were identified.

4.5 Trench 4 (Figure 6)

4.5.1 Length: 19.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.20m
Orientation: Northwest - Southeast

4.5.2 Table 5. List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 4

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth
4/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m
4/003	Deposit	Demolition	Tr.	Tr.	0.05m

4.5.3 Summary

The natural Weald Clay [4/002] was encountered between 91.26m and 91.18m AOD. The natural was overlain by a thin layer of recently formed demolition material [4/003].

There were no archaeological features present.

4.6 Trench 5 (Figure 7)

4.6.1 Length: 15.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.40m
Orientation: East - West

4.6.2 Table 6. List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 5

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m
5/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m

4.6.3 Summary

The natural Weald Clay [5/002] was encountered between 90.21m and 90.01m AOD. The natural was overlain by a 0.24m thick layer of topsoil [5/001].

Two land drains were identified cutting the sequence at the southwest end of the trench.

No archaeological features were identified.

4.7 Trench 6 (Figure 8)

4.7.1 Length: 24.80m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.38m
Orientation: Northeast - Southwest

4.7.2 Table 7. List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 6

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.06m
6/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-
6/004	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m

4.7.3 Summary

The natural Weald Clay [6/002] was encountered between 89.35m and 88.71m AOD. The natural was overlain by a 0.30m thick layer of subsoil [6/004], and was in turn covered by a thin partial topsoil layer comprising turf and shallow rooting only 0.06m thick.

A single modern service trench was observed cutting the sequence towards the northeast end of the trench which was aligned north to south. An investigative slot was made into this to confirm its modern origin and it was found to have vertical machine excavated sides and a width of 0.70m, a similar investigative slot was made in a feature on the same alignment in Trench 3.

4.8 Trench 7 (Figure 9)

4.8.1 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.30m
Orientation: Northwest - Southeast

4.8.2 Table 8. List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 7

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m
7/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.18m

4.8.3 Summary

The natural Weald Clay [7/002] was encountered between 88.82m and 87.80m AOD.

The natural was overlain by the topsoil of the site and no archaeology was observed.

4.9 Trench 8 (Figure 10)

4.9.1 Length: 10.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.30m
Orientation: East - West

4.9.2 Table 9. List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 8

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m
8/002	Void	Void	Tr.	Tr.	-

4.9.3 Summary

The natural Weald Clay [8/002] was encountered between 88.90m and 88.82m AOD.

The natural was overlain by the topsoil of the site and no archaeology was observed.

Two land drains were observed cutting the stratigraphic sequence, the first was aligned northeast to southwest, the second northwest to southeast and ended in a soakaway.

5.0 DISCUSSION

- 5.1** No archaeological features were identified during the evaluation and no ancient artefacts recovered. The grounds had been significantly landscaped during the creation of the formal gardens in the 1950s and this resulted in truncation of the stratigraphic sequence. In most trenches the natural clay lay very close to the ground surface, and in some cases was directly exposed or covered only by a thin layer of recently formed demolition rubble.
- 5.2** The evaluation strategy was successful in characterising the nature of the archaeological preservation across the site.
- 5.3** Any archaeological remains that may have been within the site have not survived the landscaping of the grounds in the 1950's.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Pre-Construct Archaeology 2007a Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: St Wilfrid's School, Crawley, West Sussex. Unpublished report

Pre-Construct Archaeology 2007b An Archaeological Evaluation at : St Wilfrid's Roman Catholic School, Crawley, West Sussex. Unpublished report

WSI CgMs 2009. : *Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation: St Wilfrid's School, Crawley, West Sussex.* Sally Dicks, CgMs June 2009

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	CRW 09					
Identification Name and Address	St Wilfrid's School, Old Horsham Road, Crawley, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Crawley					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 5259 1360					
Geology	Weald Clay of the Lower Cretaceous					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3897					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excav. <input type="checkbox"/>	Watching Brief <input type="checkbox"/>	Standing Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Survey <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Type of Site	Green Field <input type="checkbox"/>	Shallow Urban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deep Urban <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 02-11-09 to 04-11-09	Excav. <input type="checkbox"/>	WB. <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA <input type="checkbox"/>	IA <input type="checkbox"/>	RB <input type="checkbox"/>
	AS <input type="checkbox"/>	MED <input type="checkbox"/>	PM <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Modern <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land at St Wilfrid's School, Crawley, West Sussex (NGR: 5259 1360). The work was carried out between the 2nd and 4th November by Archaeology South-East for CgMs on behalf of their client Bellway Homes Ltd. Eight trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 134 metres in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The site lies south of Goffs Park where Iron Age and Roman iron working was identified.</i></p> <p><i>The site was significantly landscaped in the 1950s during the creation of the formal gardens associated with Oakwood House, this involved the creation of various areas of terracing which have truncated the stratigraphic sequence, either exposing the natural Weald Clay or rendering it very close to the ground surface sealed only by a relatively modern topsoil or recently formed demolition material.</i></p> <p><i>The natural geology comprised silty clays indicated on British Geological Survey Sheet 302 to be Weald Clay. This was encountered at a maximum height of 91.26m AOD in the west of the site and a minimum height of 87.80m AOD in the south of the site.</i></p> <p><i>The sequence was cut by occasional land drains and a wastewater drainage service trench; however no archaeological features were identified.</i></p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-67623

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at St Wilfrid's School, Crawley, West Sussex
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land at St Wilfrid's School, Crawley, West Sussex (NGR: 5259 1360). The work was carried out between the 2nd and 4th November by Archaeology South-East for CgMs on behalf of their client Bellway Homes Ltd. Eight trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 134 metres in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The site lies south of Goffs Park where Iron Age and Roman iron working was identified.</p> <p>The site was significantly landscaped in the 1950s during the creation of the formal gardens associated with Oakwood House, this involved the creation of various areas of terracing which have truncated the stratigraphic sequence, either exposing the natural Weald Clay or rendering it very close to the ground surface sealed only by a relatively modern topsoil or recently formed demolition material.</p> <p>The natural geology comprised silty clays indicated on British Geological Survey Sheet 302 to be Weald Clay. This was encountered at a maximum height of 91.26m AOD in the west of the site and a minimum height of 87.80m AOD in the south of the site.</p> <p>The sequence was cut by occasional land drains and a wastewater drainage service trench; however no archaeological features were identified.</p>
Project dates	Start: 02-11-2009 End: 04-11-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DRAIN Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY St Wilfrid's School, Old Horsham Road, Crawley, West Sussex

Postcode RH11 8PG

Study area 2.00 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 259 360 51.1089094958 -0.201326401351 51 06 32 N 000 12 04
W Point

Lat/Long Datum Position derived from charts

Lat/Long Datum (other) Ordnance Datum mAOD

Height OD / Depth Min: 87.80m Max: 91.26m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator CgMs Consulting

Project director/manager Neil Griffin

Project supervisor Dylan Hopkinson

Type of sponsor/funding Developer

body

Name of sponsor/funding body
Bellway Homes Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Physical Archive recipient n/a

Digital Archive recipient local museum

Digital Contents 'Survey'

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

Paper Archive recipient local museum

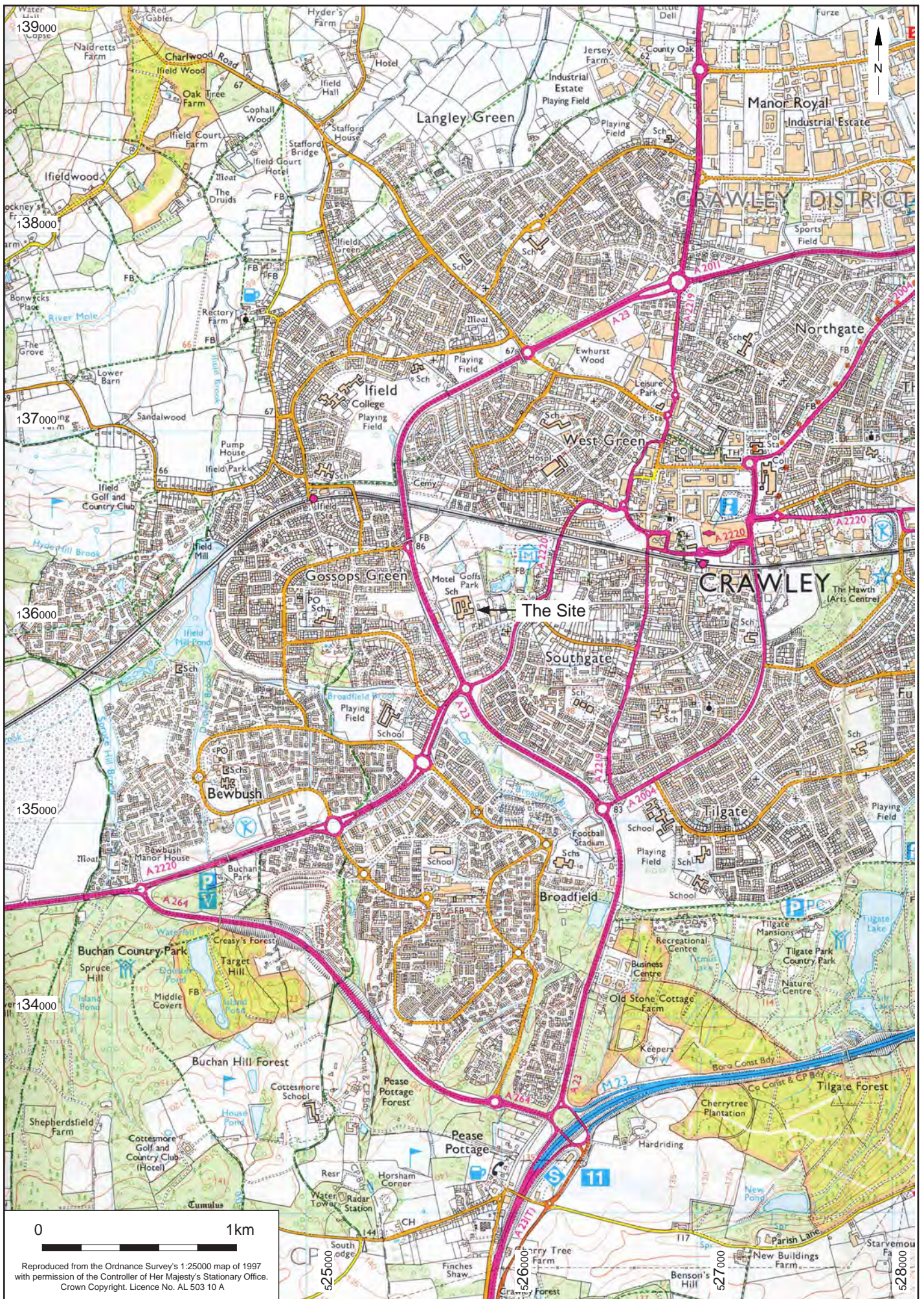
Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Unspecified Archive'

Paper Archive notes General Recording Pro formas

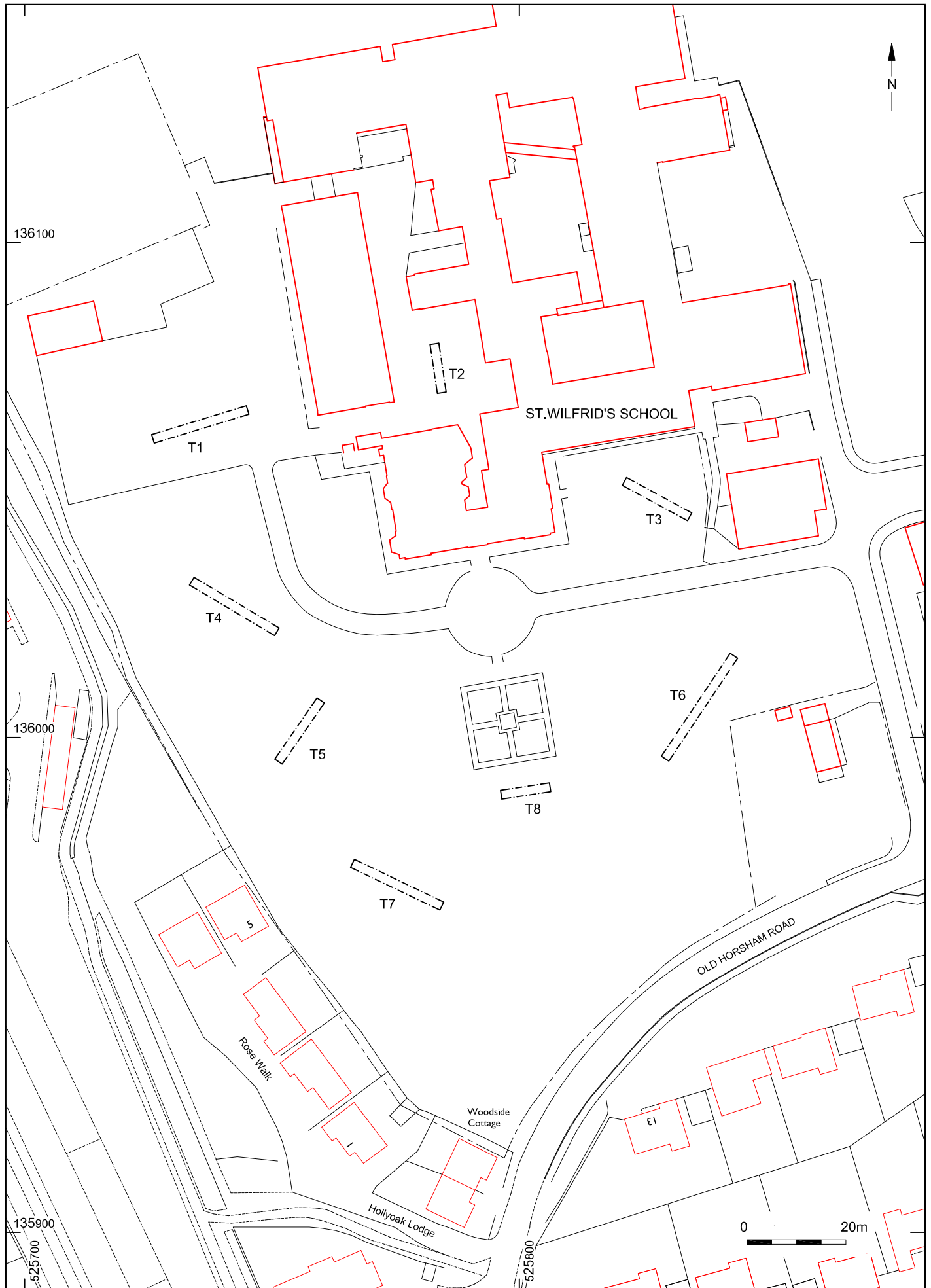
Entered by Dylan Hopkinson (dylan.hopkinson@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 18 November 2009



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25000 map of 1997 with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 503 10 A

© Archaeology South-East		St. Wilfrid's School, Crawley		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3897	Nov 2009	Site location		
Report Ref: 2009183	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		St. Wilfrid's School, Crawley		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3897	Nov 2009	Trench location plan		
Report Ref: 2009183	Drawn by: JLR			



Fig. 3: Trench 1 viewed looking west



Fig. 4: Trench 2 viewed looking north

© Archaeology South-East		St. Wilfrid's School, Crawley	Figs. 3 & 4
Project Ref: 3897	Nov 2009		
Report Ref: 2009183	Drawn by: JLR		



Fig. 5: Trench 3 viewed looking south-east



Fig. 6: Trench 4 viewed looking north-west

© Archaeology South-East		St. Wilfrid's School, Crawley	Figs. 5 & 6
Project Ref: 3897	Nov 2009		
Report Ref: 2009183	Drawn by: JLR		



Fig. 7: Trench 5 viewed looking north-east



Fig. 8: Trench 6 viewed looking north-east

© Archaeology South-East		St. Wilfrid's School, Crawley	Figs. 7 & 8
Project Ref: 3897	Nov 2009		
Report Ref: 2009183	Drawn by: JLR		



Fig. 9: Trench 7 viewed looking south-east



Fig. 10: Trench 8 viewed looking west

© Archaeology South-East		St. Wilfrid's School, Crawley	Figs. 9 & 10
Project Ref: 3897	Nov 2009		
Report Ref: 2009183	Drawn by: JLR		

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax: +44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax: +44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East