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11 Kirkton Street and 9 Union Street, Carluke, South Lanarkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report No. 3662

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11 Kirkton Street and 9 Union Street, Carluke, South Lanarkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. 3662

CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Working Methods	4
3.	Archaeological Results	5
4.	Conclusions	8
5.	References	8
Apper	ndices	
1.	Photographic Register	9
2.	Context Register	10
3	Drawing Register	11
4	Discovery & Excavation Entry	12
Illustr	rations (bound at rear)	
Fig. 1	Trench Plan and location plan	

- Fig. 2 The western part of the site at 9 Union Street from the South-East
- Fig. 3 The southern part of the site at 11 Kirkton Street from the East
- Fig. 4 Trench 1 excavated from the North-West with wall 101 in the foreground
- Fig. 5 Trench 2, ditch 201 from the South
- Fig. 6 Trench 3, from the South
- Fig. 7 Trench 4, ditch 401 from the South
- Fig. 8 Trench 4, brick wall 404
- Fig. 9 Trench 5, ditch 506 section from the South
- Fig. 10 Trench 6 general view from the East
- Fig. 11 Trench, ditch 604 from the South
- Fig. 12 Trench 7 and the northern part of the site at 11 Kirkton Street from the NNE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in May 2018 in advance of the construction of new residential housing on two adjacent sites at 11 Kirkton Street and 9 Union Street, Carluke, South Lanarkshire (CL/17/0457) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by South Lanarkshire Council.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation was produced by CFA, (28 February 2018), and agreed in advance with the West of Scotland Archaeological Service, (WoSAS), on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the project were:

- To establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area through trial trenching evaluation
- To establish the vulnerability of any archaeological features to the proposed development
- To propose mitigation measures where appropriate to avoid, reduce or offset any predicted negative impacts on the archaeological resource.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

Work was conducted with regard to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance as appropriate.

2.2 Evaluation Strategy

An 8% $(242m^2)$ trial trenching evaluation was required by the planning authority as advised by WoSAS, comprising of $118m^2$ on the Kirkton Street site and $124m^2$ on the Union Street site. Deep made ground and a high retaining wall along the southern side of the Union Street site meant trenches could not be excavated here as there was the potential for destabilising the wall. An access had to be maintained to the electricity substation through the Kirkton Street site and fenced off areas containing oil tanks within the Union Street site were also avoided. In the event, $117m^2$ of trenches were excavated on the Kirkton Street site and $117m^2$ on the Union Street site, a total of $234m^2$ (Fig. 1).

The trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision to remove topsoil and other soil deposits down to natural subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first.

Samples of all features of archaeological interest were hand excavated in order to establish their likely date, nature, extent and condition.

All hand excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

Trench locations were recorded using industry standard surveying equipment.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

On the Union Street site (Fig. 2, Trenches 1-4), deep deposits were encountered, ranging from 0.8m at the northern corner of the site, to around 3m at the eastern end of Trench 1. In general, modern demolition rubble overlay made ground which overlay former garden soils. Natural boulder clay was below the soils.

On the Kirkton Street site (Fig. 3, Trenches 5-7), shallow deposits were encountered, ranging from 0.1m to 0.9m. There, modern demolition rubble overlay the remnants of former garden soils with natural clay below.

Apart from modern building foundations, three N-S or NNE-SSW aligned linear ditches were recorded.

Numbers in bold below refer to contexts, a full list of which are in Appendix 2 and the trenches are summarised in Appendix 1.

Union Street

Trench 1

Trench 1 (Figs. 1 & 4) was aligned roughly ESE-WNW and measured 30m by 1.8m. It ran through the southern part of the site, 12m from the high southern retaining wall. The trench was 1m deep at the western end and 2.9m deep at the eastern end.

Modern demolition rubble (108) was shallow and was confined to the area of the demolished buildings at the eastern end of the trench. This overlay deep deposits of made ground (106) throughout the trench consisting of soil, gravel, ash and occasional stones. Modern piped drains and brick-lined manholes (102) cut this layer. Under the made ground, garden soils (107) with a depth of around 0.4m were recorded and these sealed clay pipe field drains (104) cut in to the natural subsoil (001).

At the western end of the trench, a curving brick wall (101) (Fig. 4) with a width of 0.65m was formed from poor quality unfrogged bricks. This was recorded and removed to expose natural subsoil. It was founded on a bed of lime mortar and had a foundation of crushed sandstone, all within a cut (109).

Trench 2

Trench 2 (Figs. 1 & 5) was aligned roughly SE-NW and measured 15m by 1.8m. It ran from the northern corner of the site, terminating before an area of hydrocarbon contamination around an existing oil tank was reached. The trench was 0.8m deep at the NW end and 1m deep at the SE end.

Demolition rubble (207) was extensive in this trench, with little made ground (206) below. Under the made ground, garden soils (205) with a depth of around 0.4m were recorded. Two linear ditches were sealed by the soils. Ditch 201 (Fig. 5) was 0.8m wide and less than 0.1m deep. It was filled with a grey-brown slay-silt and occasional

black silty lumps (202). No finds were recovered. Ditch 203 was over 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep. The fill (204) was similar to 202. No finds were recovered.

Trench 3

Trench 3 (Figs. 1 & 6) was aligned roughly NNE-SSW and measured 10m by 1.8m. It was located in the NE corner of the site and was 1.1m deep at the NNE end and 1.45m deep at the SSW end.

Modern demolition rubble (**304**) was shallow. Below this were the foundations of a brick wall (**301**), with a width of 0.45m and a height of 0.8m, bonded with lime mortar. To the N of this wall, demolition rubble (**304**) overlay made ground (**307**) consisting of layers of ashy soil and broken sandstone rubble. This sealed garden soils (**305**) with a depth of 0.3m. Excavation in this area was curtailed by the discovery of a cast iron water main (**303**) but natural clay (**001**) was revealed. To the S of wall **301**, demolition rubble (**304**) overlay made ground (**302**) consisting in the main of ashy soil containing a concentration of broken ceramic marmalade jars (Fig. 6) with further garden soils below. These sealed no negative features.

Trench 4

Trench 4 (Figs. 1 & 7-8) was aligned roughly NW-SE and measured 10m by 1.8m. It was located between Trenches 1 and 2 in the W of the site. The NW end of the trench was 0.8m deep and the SE end was 1.1m deep.

There was little modern demolition rubble (406) in this trench (Fig. 7), with made ground (407) overlying buried garden soils (405) with a depth of 0.3m.

A brick wall (404), continuing 101 in Trench 1 ran through this trench, cutting (403) the made ground (Fig. 8). It was 0.65m wide, lime mortar bonded and was founded on a thin layer of lime mortar, with crushed yellow sandstone below. A total depth of 0.75m was recorded. This also cut the garden soils (405).

A linear ditch (401) was sealed by the garden soils and this appeared to potentially continue the alignment of ditch 201 in Trench 2. This feature was 1.1m wide and was filled (402) with a grey-brown clay-silt containing a few black lumps.

Kirkton Street

Trench 5

Trench 5 (Figs. 1 & 3, 9) was aligned roughly E-W and measured 30m by 1.8m. It ran through the southern part of the site. The trench was 0.6m deep at the western end and 0.8m deep at the eastern end but, in the centre of the trench, the natural clay (**001**) was only 0.1m below the surface.

Modern demolition rubble (514) was confined to the centre and East end of the trench, the western end contained crushed gravel (516) which overlay a modern brick and cement walls 501 and 502.

At the Eastern end of the trench, a modern brick and cement wall (513) appears to be the same structure as (603) in Trench 6. This had demolition rubble on both sides, with a very disturbed horizon of dark grey-brown soil and orange natural clay below before clean clay was reached. In the centre of the trench, a second brick and cement wall (505) was recorded.

A single linear ditch feature (508) was recorded, cut by a clay-piped drain (510). Ditch 508 had a width of 0.85m and a depth of 0.2m. It was aligned N-S and continued, greatly truncated into Trench 6 (604). No finds were recovered.

Trench 6

Trench 6 (Figs. 1 & 10-11) was aligned roughly E-W and measured 28m by 1.8m. It ran through the northern edge of the site, closest to Kirkton Street. The trench was 0.3m deep at the western end and 0.4m deep at the eastern end but in the centre of the trench, the natural clay (**001**) was only 0.1m below the surface.

Modern demolition debris was concentrated around a brick and cement wall (603) at the eastern end of the trench. This appeared to align with 513 in Trench 5. At the western end of the trench, modern gravel filled services (610) were recorded and just West of these was a modern brick, stone and cement wall (608) that aligned with the front of the Bank of Scotland building to the North.

A single linear ditch feature (604) was recorded, cut by a clay-piped drain (601). Ditch 604 had a width of 0.8m appeared to be badly truncated (Fig. 11). It was aligned N-S and continued into Trench 5 (508).

Trench 7

Trench 7 (Figs. 1 & 12) was aligned roughly NNE-SSW and measured 7m by 1.8m. It was located in the northern portion of the site, close to the electricity substation. The trench was 0.4m deep.

Under 0.2m of tarmac (701) was a further 0.2m of crushed gravel (702) with natural clay subsoil (001) below. Modern services consisted of a cast iron water main (703), a copper water pipe (707), a glazed foul drain pipe (705) and a trench probably containing an electric cable (709).

No archaeological remains were present in this trench.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Seven evaluation trenches were excavated which covered c. 8% of the site.

Three roughly parallel ditches (201/403, 203, and 508/604) were identified. These were sealed by the overlying soils. No finds were recovered from the ditches, or from the soils above.

Ditch **201/401** cannot be associated with a land boundary shown on the historic maps of the site. Ditch **203** may be associated with a NNE-SSW aligned land boundary shown on the 1864 First Edition map but not on subsequent maps. Ditch **508/604** may be associated with N-S aligned dashed lines shown on the 1899 Second Edition map and with a solid line land boundary shown on the 1913 map. This land boundary does not appear on the 1864 First Edition map.

All of the structural remains were of modern machine made bricks bonded with either lime mortar or cement. All of the structures cut the soils where they were present.

The deposit of stoneware vessels contained within the made ground in Trench 3 may well be associated with R&W Scott Ltd, Fruit Growers & Preserve Makers of Carluke, as a couple of vessels had fragmentary jam labels adhering to them. The company was founded in 1873 and still operates. One of the vessels was made by W A Gray & Sons of the Midlothian Pottery at Portobello, Edinburgh (1856-1930s), a company well known for the production of patented white marmalade jars.

Based on the results of the evaluation CFA recommend no further work; however, it is recognised that the final decision lies with South Lanarkshire Council as advised by WoSAS.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports will be deposited with the NHRE and copies of reports will be lodged with the SMR.

A summary statement of the results of this evaluation will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and an online OASIS entry submitted on completion of the project.

5. **REFERENCES**

Ordnance Survey 1859 Lanarkshire Sheet XIX, 6 inches to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1899 Lanarkshire Sheet XIX.SW, 6 inches to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1913 Lanarkshire Sheet XIX.SW, 6 inches to 1 mile.

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Facing
1-3	General views of the site at 9 Union Street	Various
4	Trench 1, Foul drains 103-4	WNW
5-6	Trench 1, wall 101 & general views	ESE
7-8	Trench 1 general views	WNW
9	Trench 1, wall 101 detail	SSE
10	Trench 1, section at ESE end	S
11	Trench 1, section in mid trench	NNE
12-13	Trench 1, section at WNW end after the removal of wall 101	SSW
14-15	Trench 1, section at WNW end	NNE
16	Trench 2, ditch 201	NW
17	Trench 2, ditch 201	NNW
18-19	Trench 3, water main 303 revealed in NNE end of trench	ESE & S
20-21	Trench 2, ditch 203	NNW & NW
22	Trench 3, general view	NNE
23	Trench 3, general view	NNW
24	Trench 3, wall 301	S
25	Trench 3, ESE facing section to the N of wall 301	WNW
26	Trench 3, water main 303 and 9atural subsoil in the base of the	NNE
	trench	1 (1 (2
27	Trench 3, ESE facing section to the S of wall 301	WNW
28	Trench 3, general view	S
29-31	Trench 3, ceramic finds from layer 302	WNW
32	Trench 4, general view	NW
33	Trench 4, general view	SE
34	Trench 4, SW facing section at NW end	NE
35	Trench 4, NE facing section at NW end including wall 403-4	SW
36-37	Trench 4, ditch 401 showing the alignment with ditch 201	NNW
38	Trench 2, ditch 203 section	NNW
39	Trench 2, ditch 201 section	NNW
40-41	Trench 5, ditch 508 pre-ex (=604)	Ν
42-45	General views of the site at 11 Kirkton Street	Various
46	Trench 5, ditch 508 section	Ν
47	Trench 6, general view	Е
48	Trench 6, wall 609	N
49	Trench 6, wall 609	W
50	Trench 6, general view	W
51	Trench 6, brick & cement wall 603 elevation (=512)	Е
52	Trench 6, drains 601	NW
53	Trench 6, ditch 604 (=508)	NNW
54	Trench 6, concrete slab base of wall 609	W
55	Trench 5, modern brick & cement features 501, 502	E
56	Trench 5, brick & cement wall 505	E
57	Trench 5, brick & cement wall 512 (=603)	E
58-59	Trench 5, general views	W & WNW
60-61	Trench 5, general view	E
62-63	Trench 7, general views	SSW
64-65	Trench 7, general views	NNE

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

66	Trench 7, section at NNE end, tarmac over gravel over natural subsoil	WNW
67-70	Trench 7, general views of modern services 703, 705, 707, 709 in the trench base	Various
71	Trench 7, backfilled	NNE

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context	Fill of	Туре	Description	
no.		Lanar	Natural subsetil Case of alay or basilder alay	
001 101	109	Layer Structure	Natural subsoil.Smooth clay or boulder clayBrick wall resting on lime mortar and crushed sandstone.	
	109		Unfrogged bricks	
102		Cut	Cut for foul drains	
103	102	Fill	Glazed clay pipes & fills	
104		Cut	Cut for field drains under 102	
105	104	Fill	Orange clay pipes & fills	
106		Layer	Made ground over 107	
107		Layer	Dark grey-brown clay silt with black silty lumps	
108		Layer	Modern demolition debris	
109		Cut	Cut for wall and underlying deposits 101	
201		Cut	Cut for linear ditch (=401)	
202	201	Fill	Grey-brown clay silt	
203		Cut	Cut for linear ditch	
204	203	Fill	Grey-brown clay silt	
205		Layer	Dark grey-brown clay silt with black silty lumps	
206		Layer	Made ground over 205	
207		Layer	Modern demolition debris	
301		Structure	Brick and lime mortar wall. Milton Carluke frogged bricks	
302		Layer	Broken ceramic deposits & made ground to the South of 301	
303		Cut	Cut for cast iron water main	
304		Layer	Modern demolition debris	
305		Layer	Dark grey-brown clay silt with black silty lumps	
306	303	Fill	Grey-brown clay silt	
307		Layer	Crushed sandstone & ashy made ground to the North of 301	
401		Cut	Cut for linear ditch (=201)	
402	401	Fill	Grey-brown clay silt with a few black silty lumps	
403		Cut	Cut for brick wall	
404	403	Structure	Brick wall resting on lime mortar and crushed sandstone. Unfrogged bricks	
405		Layer	Dark grey-brown clay silt with black silty lumps	
406		Layer	Modern demolition debris	
407		Layer	Made ground	
501		Structure	Concrete, brick & cement structure	
502	503	Structure	Brick & cement wall	
503		Cut	Cut for brick & cement wall	
504		Cut	Cut for brick & cement wall	
505	504	Structure	Brick & cement wall	
506		Cut	Cut for modern drain	
507	506	Fill	Cast iron pipe & fill	

508		Cut	Cut for linear ditch (=604)	
509	508	Fill	Grey-brown clay silt	
510		Cut	Cut for field drain	
511	510	Fill	Crushed sandstone & clay pipe	
512		Cut	Cut for brick & cement wall	
513	512	Structure	Brick & cement wall (=603)	
514		Layer	Modern demolition debris	
515		Layer	Grey-brown clay silt with black silty lumps	
516		Layer	Crushed gravel under slabs and over 501-2	
601		Cut	Cut for field drains	
602	601	Fill	Crushed sandstone & clay pipe	
603		Structure	Brick & cement wall (=513)	
604		Cut	Cut for very badly truncated linear ditch	
605	604	Fill	Mixed deposit consisting of clean clay & dark grey- brown clay-silt with black silty lumps	
606			Revealed not to be a feature	
607			Revealed not to be a fill	
608	609	Structure	Brick, cement & sandstone wall	
609		Cut	Linear cut for wall	
610		Cut	Cut for modern service duct	
611	610	Fill	Crushed gravel	
612		Layer	Modern demolition rubble	
613		Layer	Orange-brown clay silt	
614		Layer	Greenish grey-brown clay-silt & black lumps	
701		Layer	Tarmac	
702		Layer	Crushed gravel	
703		Cut	Cut for (broken) cast iron water main	
704	703	Fill	Pipe & fill	
705		Cut	Cut for foul drain	
706	705	Fill	Glazed clay pipe & fill	
707		Cut	Cut for (disconnected) water pipe	
708	707	Fill	Copper pipe & fill	
709		Cut	Cut for electric cable	
710	709	Fill	Purple warning tape & crushed gravel	

APPENDIX 3: Drawing Register

Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
1	1	01:20	S	Trench 2, ditch 201 S facing section
2	1	01:20	S	Trench 2, ditch 203 S facing section
3	1	01:20	S	Trench 5, ditch 508 S facing section

APPENDIX 4: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	South Lanarkshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	11 Kirkton Street and 9 Union Street Carluke, South Lanarkshire. Archaeological Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	LUKE
PARISH:	Carluke
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ian Suddaby
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 846 505
START DATE (this season)	May 2018
END DATE (this season)	May 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of development at 11 Kirkton Street and 9 Union Street, Carluke, South Lanarkshire. Seven trenches were excavated with a coverage of 234m ² . The remains of brick-built structures were recorded as were three shallow linear ditches. No finds were recovered but two of these appeared to align with apparent boundaries shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	South Lanarkshire Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bglendinning@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NHRE, Reports lodged with SMR.

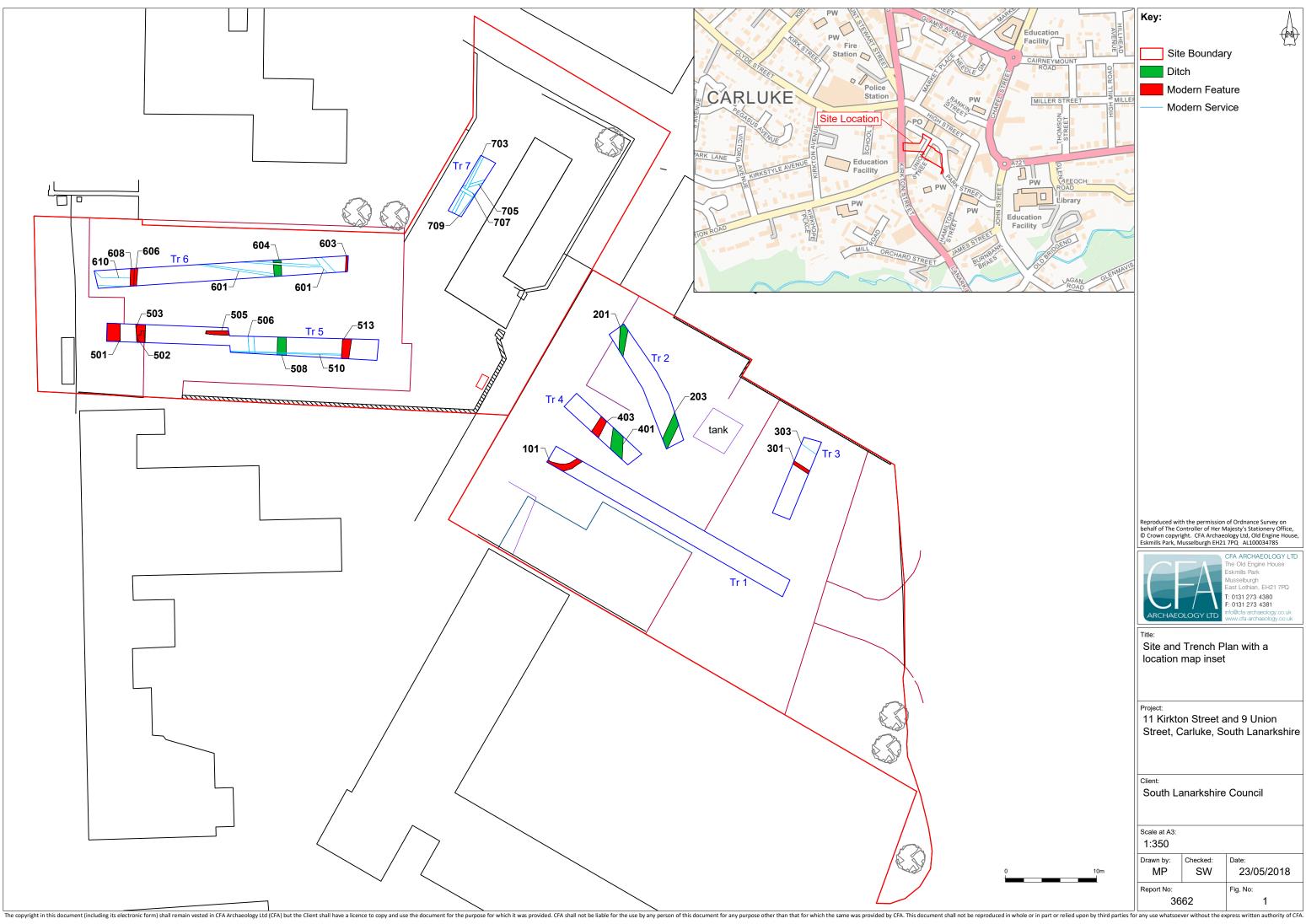




Fig. 2 - The western part of the site at 9 Union Street from the South-East



Fig. 3 - The southern part of the site at 11 Kirkton Street from the East

11 Kirkton Street and 9 Union Street, Carluke, South Lanarkshire

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Fig. 4 - Trench 1 excavated from the North-West with wall 101 in the foreground



Fig. 5 - Trench 2, ditch 201 from the South

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Fig. 6 - Trench 3, from the South



Fig. 7 - Trench 4, ditch 401 from the South

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ARCHAEOLOGY LITD	30 31 Jogy.co.uk	Report No: 3662	Fig. No: 6-7			



Fig. 8 - Trench 4, brick wall 404



Fig. 9 - Trench 5, ditch 506 section from the South

11 Kirkton Street and 9 Union Street, Carluke, South Lanarkshire





Fig. 10 - Trench 6 general view from the East



Fig. 11 - Trench 6, ditch 604 from the South

11 Kirkton Street and 9 Union Street, Carluke, South Lanarkshire

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Fig. 12 - Trench 7 and the northern part of the site at 11 Kirkton Street from the NNE

11 Kirkton Street and 9 Union Street, Carluke, South Lanarkshire

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