

The Oak Tree Inn, Threemilestone, Truro, Cornwall (SW 776 450)

Results of archaeological investigations

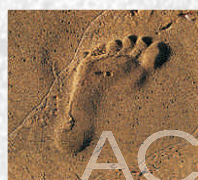
Cornwall Council refs. PA14/1378/08/M and PA14/1096/09/B

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On behalf of
CgMs Consulting Ltd.

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archaeology

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(NGR SW 776 450)

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Planning references PA14/1378/08/M and PA14/1096/09/B

CONTENTS

	Summary	
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Archaeological and historical background	1
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methodology	2
5.	Results	2
6.	The finds	3
7.	Discussion	4
8.	Impact of development	5
9.	Archive and OASIS entry	6
10.	Acknowledgements	6
11.	Sources consulted	6

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Trench location plan

Fig. 3: Site plan

Fig. 4: Plan, trench 4, and sections

Plate 1: Trench 1. View from north. 1m scale.

Plate 2: The east end of the strip, map and record excavation showing the Second World War features. View from southwest. 1m scales.

Plate 3: The west end of the strip, map and record excavation showing the Second World War features. View from west. 1m scales.

Plate 4: Section through F410. View from south. 1m scale.

Plate 5: The obverse of button SF31. 5cm scale.

Plate 6: The reverse of button SF31. 5cm scale.

Appendix 1: Context descriptions from the evaluation

Appendix 2: Catalogue of metal objects

Summary

An archaeological trench evaluation, metal detector survey and subsequent strip, map and record excavation was carried out by AC archaeology during November 2011 in advance of development on land at the former Oak Tree Inn, Threemilestone, Truro, Cornwall (SW 776 450). A desk-based assessment of the development had identified a number of prehistoric sites in the vicinity, along with medieval field systems. The assessment also highlighted a number of former structures within the north part of the site that represented temporary accommodation for troops prior to the D-Day landings in 1944. A subsequent geophysical survey identified two small isolated curving or rectilinear anomalies in the north-east part of the site.

The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of 4 trenches with a combined length of 120m. No archaeological features were exposed in three trenches. In trench 4 two 'zig-zag'-type linear features, identified as Second World War practice trenches, were exposed. The area around this area was subsequently stripped, revealing three groups of practice trenches and a further 15 smaller practice foxholes. No metal finds of this period were recovered, although an early 19th-century livery button was found.

1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

An archaeological trench evaluation, metal detector survey and subsequent strip, map and record excavation was undertaken by AC archaeology during November 2011 prior to the construction of a non-food retail unit, car parking, service yard, multi-bay car wash and associated landscaping at the former Oak Tree Inn and adjacent land, Threemilestone, Truro, Cornwall (NGR SW 776 450; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of RJ Walker South West Ltd, and was required under condition 9 of planning reference PA14/1378/08/M and condition 7 of planning reference PA14/1096/09/B.

- 1.2 The site is broadly level situated at around 103m aOD, within an irregularly shaped parcel of land bounded by Chyvelah Road to the south and the A390 to the north. The site comprises three parcels of land – the site of the demolished public house adjacent to Chyvelah Road, and two fields adjacent to the A390. The underlying geology of the area comprises mudstone and sandstone of the Porthowan Formation (BGS website).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A desk-based assessment for the site had been previously prepared by CgMs, the results of which were summarised in the *written scheme of investigation* (Smith 2011). This identified a number of prehistoric sites in the vicinity, as well as medieval field systems. The assessment also included information from the National Mapping Programme that identified a number of structures within the northern area of the site. The structures are portrayed as small round circles – presumably the outline of former bell tents – representing temporary accommodation for troops prior to the D-Day landings in 1944. Similar structures were also noted throughout the surrounding area. This probably represents part of Treliske Camp, occupied by elements of the US 29th Infantry Division. It is likely that units occupying the camp moved around, and were only there for short periods of time. The only identified residing unit is the 81st Tank Battalion of the 5th Armored Division (<http://www.skylighters.org/sausage/index.html>).

2.2 Geophysical survey results

The archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken in the two fields; the former public house site was not suitable for survey. The results were fairly inconclusive revealing only two very small isolated curving or rectilinear anomalies in the north-eastern field.

3. AIMS

3.1 The *written scheme of investigation* set out the following aims for the investigations.

General aims:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey;
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered;
- To establish via metal detector survey if any evidence of the WWII camps identified by the HER is present at the site.

Site specific aims:

- To clarify the extent of past impacts from 19th and 20th century activity and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- To target the location of the trial trenches on specific anomalies of interest to gain the most information regarding the character and nature of any remains.
- To provide enough information on any remains present to enable them to be understood within the wider context of the Threemilestone area.

4. METHODOLOGY (Fig. 2)

4.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the *written scheme of investigation* prepared by CgMs Consulting Ltd (Smith 2011), that was approved by Cornwall County Historic Environment Service prior to commencement on site. All deposits and features revealed were recorded using the standard AC Archaeology *pro forma* recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC Archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 1*.

4.2 The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of four trenches totalling 120m in length. Three trenches were sited across geophysical anomalies within the fields, whilst a fourth was located with the area of the former public house (Fig. 2).

4.3 During the evaluation the trenches and spoil were continuously monitored for metal finds using a metal detector.

4.4 Following the exposure of features dating to the Second World War in trench 4 a strip, map and record excavation was undertaken centred over this trench. The excavation was irregularly shaped with maximum dimensions of 36m by 25m. All features were planned and a sample excavated. Further metal objects were recovered during this phase of investigations.

5. RESULTS (Figures 2-4; Plates 1-4; Appendix 1)

5.1 Evaluation

No archaeological features or deposits were recorded within Trenches 1-3 (Plate 1). Context descriptions for these trenches are presented in appendix 1.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located within the north-east field. It was oriented roughly northwest-southeast, measured 35m long by 2m wide, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.42m exposing a natural red to yellow clayey gravel. At the west end of the trench cutting into the ploughsoil/subsoil was a 'zig-zag'-shaped linear feature aligned north-south/east-west/north-south (F404/F406). It measured between 0.50-0.65m wide and 0.30-0.35m deep, and had

vertical sides and a flat base. It had been infilled with a single uniform deposit (403/405) of clayey silt containing occasional amounts of clinker, 20th-century pottery and glass. Towards the eastern end of the trench were two further features. A corner of F408 was exposed; its profile and fill were identical to F404/F406. It was oriented east-west/north-south. A section of F410 was exposed, also containing an angled bend. It was orientated southeast-northwest/north-south, measured 0.65m wide by 0.60m deep and contained a single fill (409) of clayey silt with clinker.

5.2 Strip, map and record excavation (Plates 2-4)

Natural subsoil was exposed across the excavation area at a maximum depth of 0.40m from the surface. A number of linear features were exposed. F404/F406 and F408 formed part of the same zig-zag linear feature and this was exposed for a distance of 21m. It was generally aligned southeast-northwest and consisted of 5m long segments.

At a distance of between 3m and 5m to the south of F404/F406 a further zig-zag linear feature (F411) was exposed. It extended for a distance of 12.5m across the site and comprised four segments, each with a maximum length of 6m. The angles at the corners were generally less than in the adjacent feature.

Feature F410 extended across the western part of the excavation where it was recorded as a continuous 'zig zag' circuit (F413). Its minimum dimensions were 19.5m long by 10m wide. Each segment was generally 4m long, with varying angles. These were generally gentle, but the feature incorporated two narrow projecting sections with correspondingly greater angles.

Within the north-east corner of the site, to the north of F404/F406, were a group of fifteen short linear features (F504, F516, F518, F520, F510, F522, F524, F506, F526, F528, F530, F532, F512, F508, and F514). These were arranged in three distinct parallel east-west aligned rows, and were orientated northeast-southwest. The features were generally 0.60m apart. All were fairly uniform, measuring 0.40m-0.50m wide with average lengths of 1.60m. The sample excavation of features F504, F506 and F508 revealed they were between 0.05m-0.15m deep. All were filled with similar deposits of mid brown clay silt containing occasional clinker.

6. THE FINDS, by Kerry Kerr-Peterson (Plates 5-6; Appendix 2)

6.1 Introduction

All finds recovered on site have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate, then quantified according to material type within each context. The assemblage has been scanned by context to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented, with this information briefly discussed below. Finds totals by material type are given in Table 1; details of small finds collected during the metal detector survey are presented in Appendix 2.

6.2 Pottery

A total of 16 sherds of post-medieval pottery (119 grams) was recovered from several contexts. These include six sherds of locally-produced lead-glazed earthenware with a poorly sorted, sub rounded, mica and quartz temper. These date to the 18th-19th century and appear to have a fairly local source. There are also three sherds of industrial whiteware, four pieces of blue transfer-printed ware, one sherd of Staffordshire white stoneware jug handle, and one sherd of a Bristol treacle brown earthenware tankard. These date to the 18th-20th century.

6.3 Clay Pipe

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the topsoil of trenches 3 and 4. These are both plain clay pipe stems; one has a flange decoration along the bottom of the stem. These pieces are undiagnostic but probably date to the 18th-19th century.

Context	Post-Med Pottery		Clay Pipe		Glass		Iron		Cu alloy		Lead	
	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	N.o	Wt	N.o	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt
100							2	4	1	64		
103							1	515				
200	7	36					1	19				
300	1	1	1	3	1	10	2	126				
301							2	23.3				
400	2	34	1	3			13	1136			1	10
401							1	37				
403	2	15			1	0.3	1	44				
407							1	108	2	7		
408					1	6	2	32				
503							1	244				
507	1	1										
513	2	32										
1001							2	130			1	8
1002							1	84				
Totals	16	119	2	6	3	16.3	29	2394.3	3	71	2	18

Table 1: Finds quantification. Weight in grams.

6.4 Glass

Three pieces of glass were recovered from contexts 300, 403 and 408. These are both fragments of green bottle glass; the piece from context 300 is from the base of a bottle. One scrap of plain, clear, very thin glass was recovered from context 403, probably from a drinking vessel. These pieces are likely to date to the 18th – 20th century.

6.5 Metal objects

A total of 42 metal objects (2365 grams) were recovered using a metal detector. Full details are presented in Appendix 2. The majority of the objects, twenty-nine in total, are made from iron. A total of three of the metal objects are made from copper alloy, one from the context 100 in the form of a brace-type fitting and two from context 407 including a flattened ferrule with incised line decoration towards the base of the crown, which is probably 18th-19th century in date. The other copper alloy objects include a nail, a livery button with the makers mark "I McGowan London" on the reverse and the motif of a lion within a crown and a twisted cord beneath it on the obverse, dating to c. 1800-1810, an unidentifiable coin and another undiagnostic object. A few flattened pieces of lead were also recovered from the topsoil (contexts 400 and context 100). The rest of the iron objects were almost all undiagnostic fragments but some are clearly large pins of a modern date. It seems likely that the majority of the objects were industrially manufactured.

6.5 Discussion

It is likely that most of the finds from the site, including the metalwork, are of a post-medieval or modern date, i.e. from the 18th-20th centuries, although some of the metalwork may be earlier. None of the finds could be positively associated with the Second World War camp, although it is possible that some of the nails and the brace-type fitting come from buildings or other structures of this period.

7. DISCUSSION, by Andrew Passmore

- 7.1 No archaeological features were exposed or finds recovered from the three evaluation trenches located within the west field and the former public house site. The finds from the metal detecting survey may include some pre-20th-century material, although all are unstratified. None of the geophysical anomalies were identified as features during the evaluation, and the archaeological features exposed in the north-east field had not been identified during the geophysical survey.

- 7.2** The features in the north-east field, exposed in trench 4 and the larger strip, map and record excavation, relate to the use of the area as a military camp during the Second World War. This area almost certainly formed part of the Treliske Camp. The features are practice trenches and foxholes. The former were common components in the training areas of the First World War, and survive in great numbers on Salisbury Plain (McOmish *et. al.* 2002, 139-142, which also lists a number of other survivals from the First World War).

Although more well known from the First World War, the presence of practice trenches and foxholes of Second World War date should not be unexpected. Trenches and foxholes were dug in combat by all sides, and examples excavated by the allies can be seen in photographs on the Normandy beaches and in the Boçage inland, as well as during the Battle of the Bulge. The use of defensive infantry trenches has occurred in more recent combat zones such as the Falklands and Iraq.

Examples of Second World War date are less well known, perhaps due to their small scale, rare survival, and the limited archaeological study of training area (particularly when compared to other themes of this period such as anti-invasion defences). At least one datable example survives on Salisbury Plain (*ibid.*, 142; fig. 6.6). To the rear of Higher Barracks in Exeter an area of curvilinear depressions have been identified as practice trenches. These are of First World War date but continued in use until the end of the Second World War; they were filled in during the later 20th century (Exeter Historic Environment Record; Parker 2007, 61). Also in Exeter, RAF aerial photographs of 1945 show practice trenches at the rear of Wyvern Barracks, in an area that also contained an assault course and a firing range (Passmore 2001). These were filled in after the war. On the East Devon heathlands, in the Dalditch area, numerous foxholes are present. These may have their origins during the Second World War, when the area was first used for training by the Royal Marine Commandos, although some may be associated with later training.

The features themselves are relatively shallow, in particular the foxholes, and there must have been significant truncation of the subsoil through which they were excavated. This may have taken place during the demolition – ?bulldozing – of the camp and/or during intensive post-war agriculture. The uniform layout of the foxholes indicates they were excavated as part of a specific exercise. The trenches, although only partially exposed, appear to be in two forms – linear trenches (similar to those dug during the First World War – and an enclosed trench system. The latter incorporates sharply-angled projecting corners reminiscent of bastions found in much earlier military fortifications. It is possible that this trench system was designed to replicate a short-term defensive earthwork, with the corners designed to accommodate machine guns (such as .30 calibre Browning). No finds that could be positively identified with the camp were identified, although some of the buildings materials (such as nails) may be associated with camp buildings.

8. IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT

- 8.1** The evaluation demonstrated that there will be no impact on the archaeological resource by the development in the west field and the area of the former public house. The evaluation did however uncover features associated with the Second World War camp in the north-east field. The impact of the development has been mitigated through the strip, map and record excavation of this field, and the recording of all features within this area..

9. ARCHIVE AND OASIS ENTRY

- 9.1** The paper and digital archive and finds are currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ. They will be deposited at the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro, under the accession number TRURI: 2011.76

- 9.2** The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) entry has been completed using the unique identifier 117728.

10. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The evaluation was commissioned by commissioned by CgMs on behalf of RJ Walker South West Ltd. The fieldwork was carried out by Paul Jones, Chris Caine and Kerry Kerr-Peterson. The report was prepared by Paul Jones, Kerry Kerr-Peterson and Andrew Passmore, with the illustrations drawn by E. Patkai. The advice and collaboration of Dan Ratcliffe, Central Team Leader, Historic Environment Advice, Cornwall Council, and Andrew Pye, Exeter City Council Archaeology Officer, is duly acknowledged.

11 REFERENCES

Unpublished Sources

Exeter Historic Environment Record

UAD number 3944.00

Recognition Event number 15167

Published and unpublished sources

McOrnish, D., Field, D., and Brown, G., 2002, *The Field Archaeology of the Salisbury Plain Training Area*

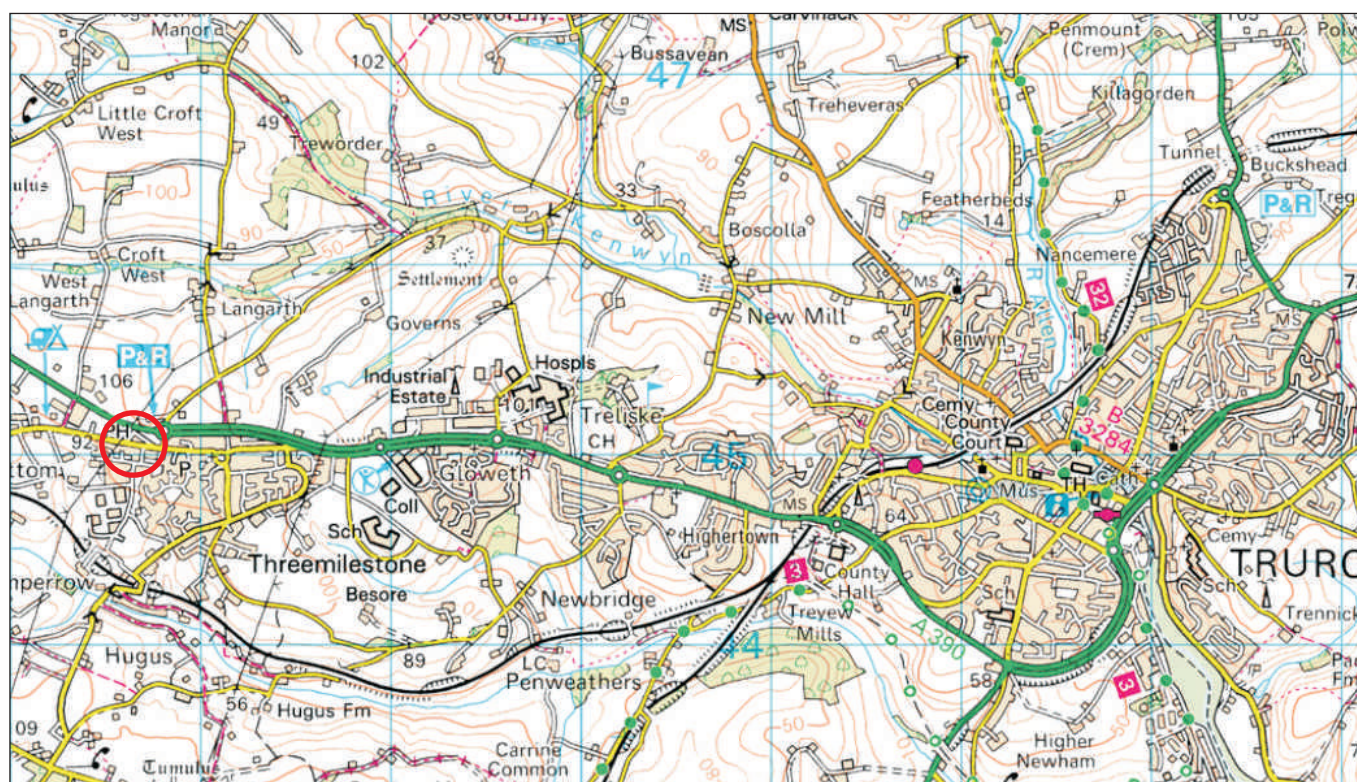
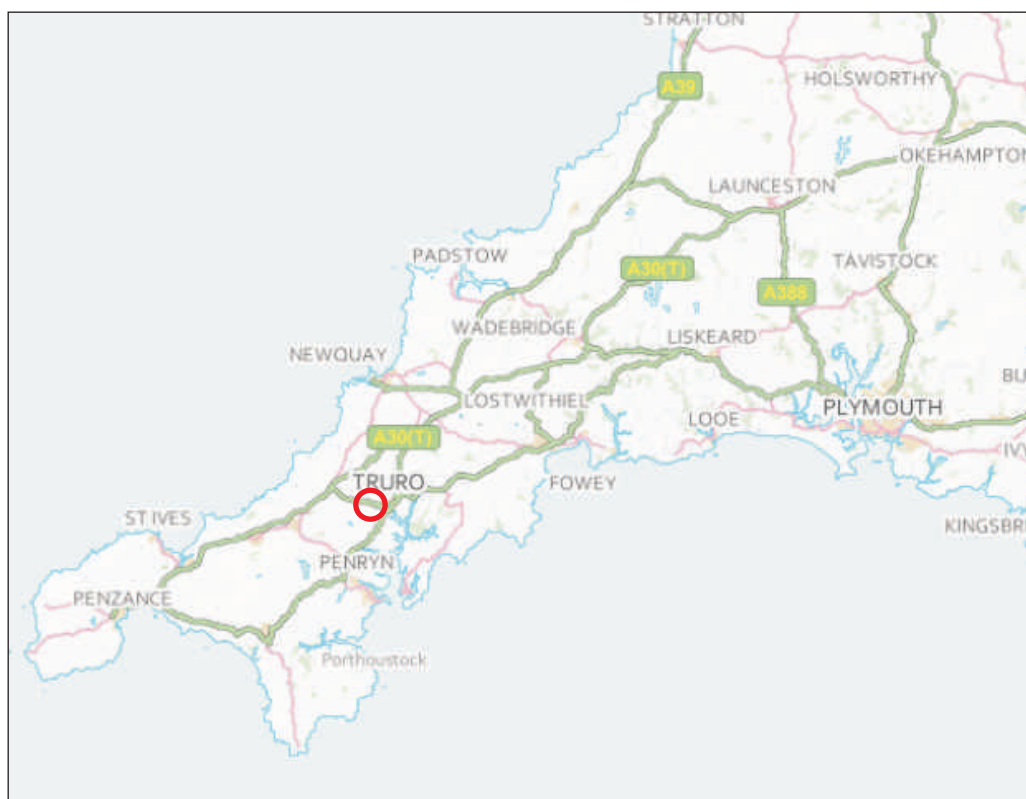
Parker, R., 2007, *The Higher Barracks, Howell Road, Exeter, Devon, England*, accessed from the ADS website: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-752-1/dissemination/pdf/text.pdf>

Passmore, A.J., 2001, *Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Development Site, Wyvern Barracks, Exeter*, Exeter Archaeology Report Number **01.15**

Smith, M., 2011, *Written Scheme of Investigation The Oak Tree Inn, Threemilestone, Truro Cornwall*, CgMs reference MS/KB/12260

Website

225th Searchlight AAA Battalion website,
<http://www.skylighters.org/sausage/index.html>



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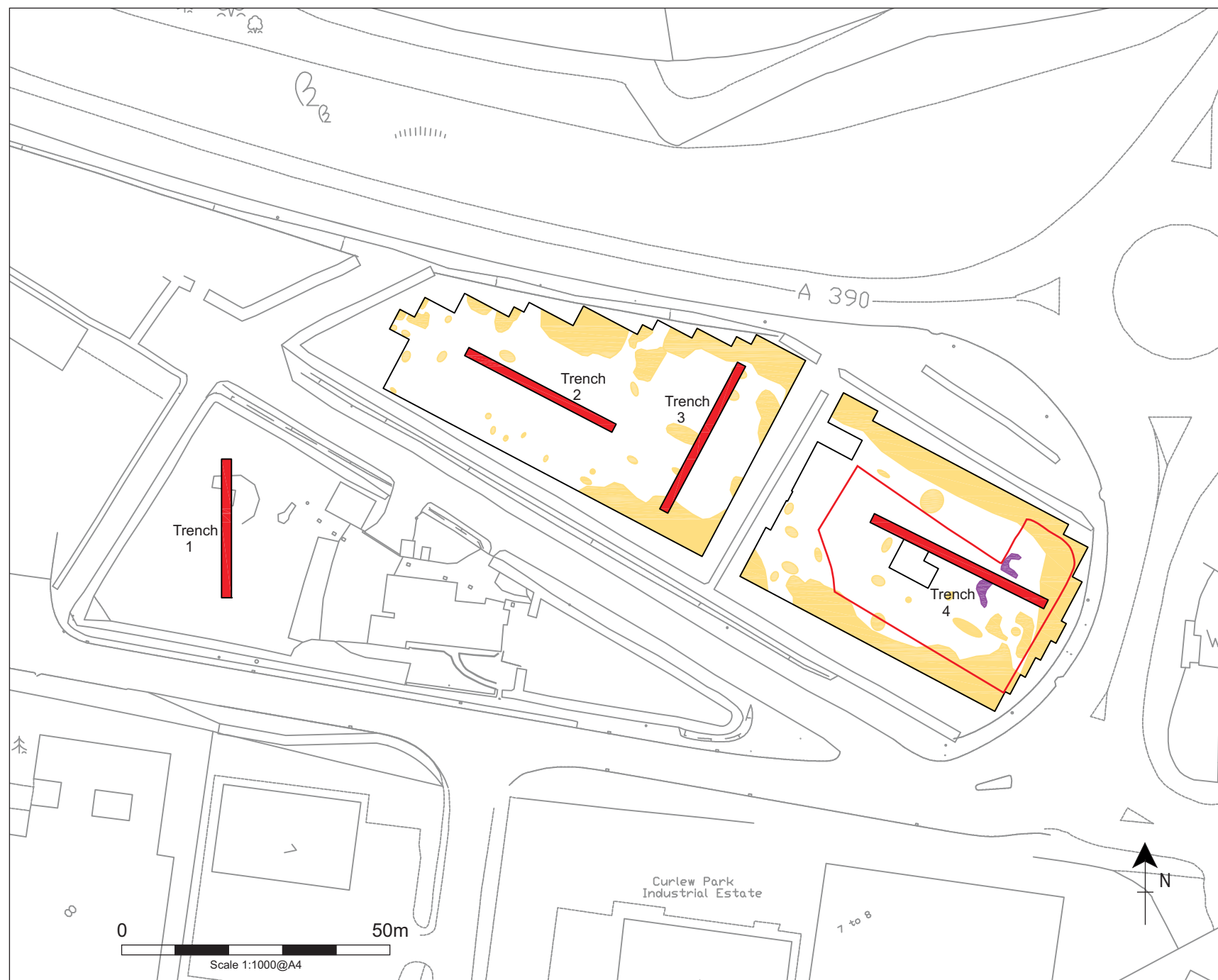
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PROJECT

Oak Tree Inn, Threemilestone, Truro

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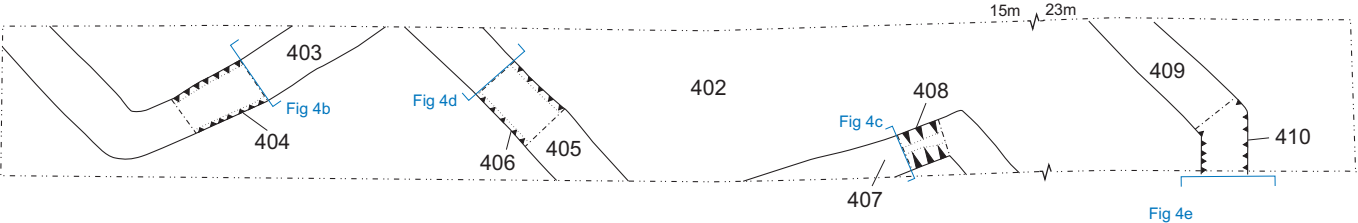
Fig.1: Site Location



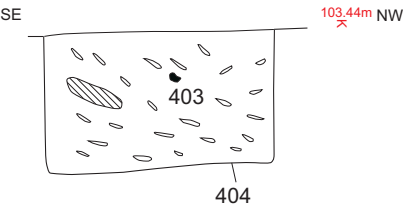
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TITLE
Fig. 2: Trench location
plan

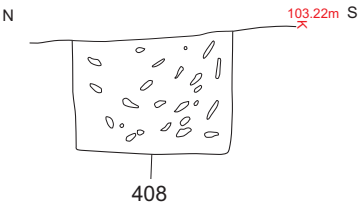
a) Plan of trench 4



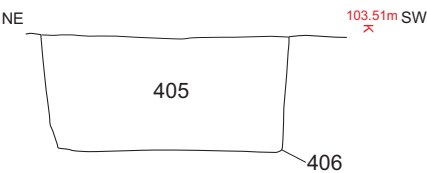
b) Section of F404



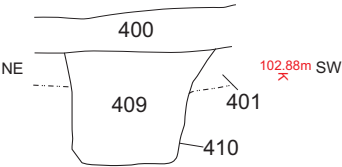
c) Section of F408



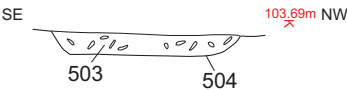
d) Section of 406



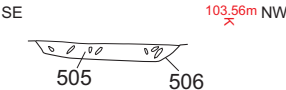
e) Section of F410



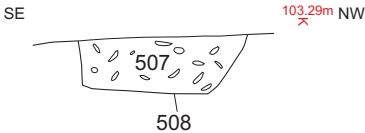
f) Section of F504



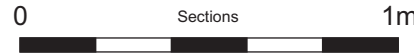
g) Section of F506



h) Section of F508



scale 1:100



scale 1:20

Key to all sections



Quartz



Shale



Redeposited clay

PROJECT

Oak Tree Inn,
Threemilestone, Truro

TITLE

Fig. 4: Plan, trench 4,
and Sections





Plate 1: Trench 1. View from north. 1m scale.



Plate 2: The east end of the strip, map and record excavation showing the Second World War features. View from southwest. 1m scales.

Plate 3: The west end of the strip, map and record excavation showing the Second World War features. View from west. 1m scales.



Plate 4: Section through F410. View from south. 1m scale.



Plate 5: The obverse of button SF31. 5cm scale.



Plate 6: The reverse of button SF31. 5cm scale.

Appendix 1

Context descriptions from the evaluation trenches

Appendix 1: Context descriptions from the evaluation trenches

Trench 1			
Context No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation
100	0m – 0.17m	Mid to dark brown friable sandy silt with occasional fine root disturbance.	Topsoil
101	0.17m – 0.37m	Light yellow silt clay containing frequent gravel.	Ploughsoil/subsoil
102	0.37m-0.45m+	Light red clayey gravels.	Natural subsoil
Trench 2			
Context No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation
200	0m-0.23m	Mid to dark brown friable sandy silt with occasional fine root disturbance.	Topsoil
201	0.23m-0.33m	Light yellow silt clay containing frequent gravel.	Plough/subsoil
202	0.33m- 0.41m+	Light red clayey gravels.	Natural subsoil
Trench 3			
Context No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation
300	0m-0.20m	Mid to dark brown friable sandy silt with occasional fine root disturbance.	Topsoil
301	0.20m – 0.30m	Light yellow silt clay containing frequent gravel.	Plough/subsoil
302	0.30m+	Light red to yellow clayey gravels.	Natural subsoil
Trench 4			
Context No.	Depth	Description	Interpretation
400	0m – 0.15m	Mid to dark brown friable sandy silt with occasional fine root disturbance.	Topsoil
401	0.15m – 0.42m	Light yellow silt clay containing frequent gravel.	Plough/subsoil
402	0.42m+	Light red to yellow clayey gravels.	Natural weathered bedrock
403	0.15m-0.50m	Mid yellow brown clayey silt including occasional clinker waste, 20th pottery and glass.	Single fill of slit trench 404
404	0.15m-0.50m	E-W/NW-SE aligned linear measuring 0.60m wide with vertical sides and flat base.	Cut of slit trench [415]
405	0.15m-0.45m	Mid yellow brown clayey silt including occasional clinker waste, 20th pottery and glass.	Single fill of 406 Same as 403
406	0.15m-0.45m	NW-SE aligned linear measuring 0.65m wide with vertical sides and flat base	Cut of slit trench [415]
407	0.15m-0.45m	Mid yellow brown clayey silt including occasional clinker waste, 20th pottery and glass.	Single fill of 408 Same as 403
408	0.15m-0.45m	E-W/NW-SE aligned linear measuring 0.50m wide with vertical sides and flat base.	Cut of slit trench [415]
409	0.15m-0.75m	Mid yellow brown clayey silt including occasional clinker waste.	Single fill of 410
410	0.15m-0.75m	N-S/NW-SE aligned linear measuring 0.65m wide with vertical sides and flat base.	Cut of slit trench [413]

Appendix 2

Catalogue of metal objects

Appendix 2: Catalogue of metal objects

Object No.	Context	Weight (g)	Material	Description	Date
1	1002	84	Fe	A roughly square object	Modern
2	1001	8	Pb	A globular object	Roman?
3	1001	14	Fe	An undiagnostic, sub- circular object	Modern
4	1001	116	Fe	An undiagnostic, roughly oblique triangular object	Modern
5	100	1	Fe?	A small, concave circular object	Modern
6	100	64	Cu alloy?	A linear object with a circular end with a central hole and a smaller hoop on the end. A possible structural brace with holes for screws	Modern
7	103	515	Fe	A large pin with a square profile and round head	Modern
8	100	3	Fe?	A flattened ferrule with thin incised line decoration towards the base, possibly from a walking stick	Post-med
9	200	19	Pb	A flattened, oval object	Roman?
10	301	0.6	Cu alloy	A small triangular shaped razor type object	Prehistoric?
11	301	23	Fe	An undiagnostic sub -oval object	Modern
12	400	61	Fe	A right angle object, possibly a catch or hook	Modern
13	300	38	Fe	A right angle object, possibly a catch or hook	Modern
14	300	88	Fe	A long nail with a circular profile and a square head	Modern
15	400	109	Fe	A large ring with a circular fitting	Modern
16	401	37	Fe	An undiagnostic, sub -circular object	Modern
17	400	10	Pb	A flat, undiagnostic object	Roman?
18	400	165	Fe	A roughly linear object	Modern
19	400	28	Fe	A possible nail or iron pin fragment	Modern
20	400	25	Fe	An undiagnostic sub- circular piece of iron	Modern
21	400	158	Fe	An undiagnostic linear object	Modern
22	400	43	Fe	An undiagnostic, roughly triangular-shaped object with one flat side	Modern
23	400	65	Fe	An undiagnostic, roughly triangular-shaped object	Modern
24	400	26	Fe	An undiagnostic object with a clear break	Modern
25	400	33	Fe	An undiagnostic, sub -circular object	Modern
26	400	107	Fe	A sub- circular hoop	Modern
No. 27 not allocated					
28	400	26	Fe	A possible nail or iron pin fragment	Modern
29	400	230	Fe	A "J"-shaped object,	Modern

				curvilinear object	
30	500	1	Cu alloy	An industrially manufactured object with a hoop, probably a cloth or jewellery fitting	Modern
31	407	4	Cu alloy, Ag plated?	A circular livery button with a lion within a crown and a twisted cord beneath. A makers mark "I. McGowan London" is located on the reverse. Date 1800-1810.	Modern
33	511	71	Fe	An undiagnostic linear object	Modern
34	513	32	Pottery	1 South Somerset sgraffito bowl c. 18th century. 1 locally produced lead glazed earthenware, c. 18th century.	
35	405	235	Fe	A roughly rectangular-shaped object	Modern
36	500	3	Cu alloy	A small coin, possibly Roman due to its size	Roman?
37	503	244	Fe	An undiagnostic object in 17 pieces	Modern
38	408	11	Fe	An undiagnostic sub- circular piece of iron	Modern
39	408	21	Fe	An undiagnostic sub- circular piece of iron	Modern
40	403	44	Fe	An undiagnostic roughly linear piece of iron	Modern
41	407	3	Cu alloy	A nail with a rectangular profile and head	Roman/Med?
42	407	108	Fe	A roughly linear shaped object, possibly an iron pin fragment	Modern

Wiltshire Office

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