

**An Archaeological Evaluation
on Land at Westwood Cross Shopping Centre
Thanet, Kent**

**NGR 636385 167544
(TR 36385 67544)**

**Project No: 5101
Site Code: WCT 11**

**ASE Report No: 2011219
OASIS ID: archaeol6-109654**

**By Chris Russel
With Contributions by Karine Le Hégarat
Anna Doherty and Sarah Porteus
Illustrations by Justin Russell and Dylan Hopkinson**

September 2011

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Abstract

Archaeology South East was commissioned by Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, Thanet, Kent in advance of development of the site.

A total of five trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying head deposit geology which was encountered at 50.86m AOD in the east of the site falling away to 50.29mAOD in the west. Some modern disturbance was noted in Trenches 1 & 3 but the geological horizon appeared intact across the site. A single shallow linear feature was noted in Trench 5 and this contained a single undiagnostic flint flake from high in the fill. This feature appeared more geological than archaeological, however, suggesting that the artefact may have been intrusive or residual. A single unstratified pot sherd of Roman date was recovered although there is a possibility that this had been imported onto site amongst modern 'crush'.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), was commissioned by Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Ltd (henceforth Waterman) on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at Westwood Cross Retail Park, Isle of Thanet, Kent. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 636385 167544 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the latest data of the British Geological Survey (BGS 2011), the site lies on a superficial geology made up of Head Deposit 2 - clay and silt with an outcrop of solid chalk of the Margate Member immediately to the north.
- 1.2.2 The site is situated at approximately 51m OD and measures approximately 1.5 hectares in size. The site currently comprises a combination of grassed waste ground and car parking, separated by a small road. It is bounded on all sides by retail premises and warehouses with associated car parking.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the development of the site with the construction of a non-food retail premises (planning reference TH/10/1005). Due to the archaeological potential of the site, Adam Single, Archaeological Officer at the Kent County Council (KCC) Heritage Conservation Group, in his capacity as advisor on archaeological matters to Thanet District Council, recommended that a programme of archaeological work be a condition of the permission. Condition 3 of the Decision Notice therefore states that:

'Prior to the commencement of the development hereby approved, the applicant, or their successors in title, shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority'.

- 1.3.1 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) outlining the requirements and scope of this archaeological work was duly prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2011) and approved by KCC. All work was carried out in accordance with this document and with the relevant Standards and Guidance papers issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2009).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of the archaeological investigation as set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* and are herewith reproduced in full below.

- To determine whether archaeological remains are present on the site and if so to assess the date, survival and condition of said remains.
- To determine the character, date and quality of ancient remains and deposits.
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site.
- To inform on what options should be considered for mitigation.
- To make public the results of the archaeological evaluation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological work on the site. The work was undertaken between the 1st and the 5th of September 2011 by Chris Russel and Nick Garland (Archaeologists) and Rob Cole (Surveyor). Project Management was undertaken by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation management). The illustrations were prepared by Justin Russell and Dylan Hopkinson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background of the site was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2010) and is reproduced here in full with due acknowledgement.

2.2 Palaeolithic

- 2.2.2 A Palaeolithic handaxe recovered during groundworks some 600m east of the subject site constitutes the only evidence for Palaeolithic activity in the wider area and suggests at least some activity of this date in the vicinity.

2.3 Mesolithic and Neolithic (10,000 - 2,300 BC)

- 2.3.1 Evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the vicinity of the site includes a group of flint scrapers and arrowheads recovered during roadworks to the north of the site in the 1980s. The quantity of material recovered has been taken to indicate an occupation site, rather than occasional chance loss. More recently, excavations by Canterbury Archaeological Trust have uncovered multiple features dating to the period, including an Early Neolithic pit containing charred grain dated to 3783-3656 cal BC (Single, *pers. comm.*). Other recent work in the vicinity of the site undertaken by Oxford Archaeology identified further Mesolithic and Neolithic pits, one of which contained a significant assemblage of struck flint and pottery, that suggests seasonal occupation of the site (Poole & Webley 2008)

2.4 Bronze Age (2,300 - 600 BC)

- 2.4.1 Evidence for Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of the site includes the cropmarks of two ploughed out barrows to the west of the site. In addition, excavations undertaken by Wessex Archaeology along the route of a pipeline revealed a single Late Bronze Age vessel to the north of the subject site (Andrews *et al* 2009).

2.5 Iron Age (600 BC to AD 42)

- 2.5.1 While archaeology dating to the Iron Age has been uncovered in Thanet, both to the north-east and south-west, there is no evidence for this period in the immediate vicinity of the site.

2.6 Roman (AD 42- 410)

- 2.6.1 Evidence for the Roman activity in proximity to the site is in the form of cropmark evidence, including possible field systems and a number of possible buildings to the north and west of the site (ASE 2011). In addition, a number of find spots of Roman material are documented in the wider area, including several Roman bronze buckles and small coins, as well as finds of pottery (ASE *ibid.*)

2.7 Medieval (410 – 1486)

- 2.7.1 Medieval evidence in the vicinity of the site listed in the Heritage Statement is limited to a windmill recorded at Ramsgate, though the exact location remains difficult to determine (Waterman 2011). However, a number of medieval finds and features are known within the wider area. These include a medieval ditch with possible associated features to the west of the site, found during an evaluation conducted by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology (ASE 2011) and several enclosures with associated structures and features of 12th-13th century date to the northwest of the site (Andrews *et al* 2009).

2.8 Post-medieval

- 2.8.1 A number of features of post-medieval date have been identified on historic maps, including chalk and clay pits to the east of the site, with brickworks at greater distance, as well as the recently demolished Haine Hospital which stood to the north of the site. The route of a disused railway line effectively follows the eastern boundary of the site.

2.9 Undated

- 2.9.1 During a previous phase of evaluation undertaken by another contractor on the northern part of the site (currently covered by car parking), one post-hole of indeterminate date was identified (Adam Single *pers. comm.*).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The methodology comprised the mechanical excavation, under archaeological supervision, of five trial trenches, totalling 150m trenching, as shown in Figure 2.
- 3.2** Trench locations were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.3** Some revision to trench locations was necessary due to existing site conditions and obstructions. Any significant revisions were made with the agreement of KCC.
- 3.4** All deposits were recorded using standard ASE context sheets, with colours recorded using visual inspection. A full digital photographic record of the work was compiled during the course of the fieldwork.
- 3.5** All trenches and spoil heaps were scanned by metal detector.
- 3.6** The trenches were allowed to weather for 72 hours after which time they were re-cleaned and visually inspected in order to detect any features that may have 'weathered out' during this period.
- 3.7** Trenches were backfilled and compacted by machine, but no further reinstatement was undertaken.

Number of Contexts	7
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	-
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	42 digital
Bulk finds	-
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	-

Table 1: Site archive quantification

4.0 RESULTS (Figs. 2 & 3)

4.1 Natural geology and overburden

- 4.1.1 The natural geology [003] observed during the course of the fieldwork comprised a mixed head deposit of brick earth, clay and localised patches of degraded chalk. This was encountered at a maximum height of 50.58m OD in the north of the site, rising to 50.81m OD to the south.
- 4.1.2 All trenches contained compact light orange brown, silty clay subsoil [002] which was capped by friable light brown, clay silt topsoil [001]. Trenches 1 and 3 showed signs of disturbance in the form of re-deposited material in the upper horizons. Trench 1 contained a layer of what appeared to be Type 1 crush [1/004] and Trench 3 contained a re-deposited topsoil [3/001] overlying a buried light grey brown, clay silt topsoil [3/004] with the two soil horizons separated by a thin layer of re-deposited chalk.

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Length: 30.00m total Width: 1.8m Depth: 0.95m

Orientation: north east-south west

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23m	51.09m
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	50.79m
1/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	50.29m
1/004	Layer	Crush	25m	Tr.	0.05m	50.79m

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts, Trench 1

Summary

- 4.2.2 Natural Head Deposit geology [1/003] was recorded at a maximum height of 50.29m OD in the north east of the trench falling away slightly to 50.24m in the south west. This context was identical to that described above as [003]. This was directly overlain by a subsoil [1/002] which was also identical to that described as [002] above. The subsoil was overlain across the majority of the trench by a 'crush' layer [1/004]. This was absent in the north-western 5m of the trench. The sequence was capped by a topsoil identical to that described as [001] above. Trench 1 was found to contain modern services which were given due clearance. Additional sections were added at the south-western and north-eastern extents to offset the lost area caused by these features (see figure 2). One unstratified pot sherd was recovered from the vicinity of Trench 1.
- 4.2.3 No archaeological features were observed.

4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.80m
Orientation: north west-south east

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	51.25m
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	50.95m
2/003	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	50.58m

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts, Trench 2

Summary

4.3.2 Natural chalk [2/004] was encountered at a maximum height of 50.58m OD at the north west end of the trench, falling away to 50.53m OD to the south east. This was sealed by a subsoil horizon [2/002] which, in turn was overlain by topsoil [2/001]. These horizons were identical to those described above.

4.3.3 No archaeological features were observed.

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.95m
Orientation: north east-south west

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	51.45m
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.45m	50.85m
3/003	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	50.50m
3/004	Deposit	Buried Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m	51.20m

Table 4: List of Recorded Contexts, Trench 3

Summary

4.4.2 Natural head deposit [3/004] was observed at between 50.52m OD at the south western end of the trench and 50.67 OD at the north eastern end. The geology seen here is identical for that described as [003] above. This was overlain by subsoil [3/002] (identical to [002]). The subsoil was sealed by a buried soil [3/004] which is described above. This was overlain by a topsoil [3/001] with the interface between the two soil horizons defined by a thin layer of re-deposited chalk.

4.4.3 No archaeological features were observed.

4.5 Trench 4

4.5.1 Length: 30.00m total Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.50m
Orientation: north west-south east

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	51.28m
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	50.98m
4/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	50.86m

Table 5: List of Recorded Contexts, Trench 4

Summary

4.5.2 Natural head deposit geology [4/003] was recorded between 50.86m OD at the south eastern end of the trench, falling away to 50.38m OD to the north west. This was directly overlain by subsoil [4/002] and the sequence was capped by topsoil [4/001]. These deposits were identical to those described above.

4.5.3 No archaeological features were observed.

4.6 Trench 5

4.6.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.30m
Orientation: north west-south east

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	51.37m
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	51.12m
5/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	50.82m
5/004	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature	1.9m	1.3m	0.12m	50.79m
5/005	Fill	Fill of Linear Feature	1.9m	1.3m	0.12m	50.79m

Table 6: List of Recorded Contexts, Trench 5

Summary

4.6.2 Natural head deposit geology [5/003] was encountered at a maximum height of 50.82m OD at the south east end of the trench falling away to 50.71m OD in the northwest. This was sealed by subsoil [5/002] with the sequence capped by topsoil [5/001]. These deposits were identical to those described above.

4.6.3 One shallow linear feature [5/005] was observed in Trench 5. This had a single, mid-orange brown, friable clay silt fill [5/006]. There is a strong possibility that this feature is geological rather than anthropogenic although it did contain a single struck flint flake high up in the fill which may have originated from the subsoil.

5.0 THE FINDS

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)
u/s	1	8			3	12		
002			2	50	7	38	1	36
5/005					1	4		

Table 7: Finds Quantification

5.1 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.1.5 Evaluation work at Westwood Cross yielded a total of 11 struck flints weighing 54g and one burnt unworked flint weighing 36g. The majority of the artefacts are manufactured from light to dark grey flint with a cortex abraded to a thin dark grey gravel surface. Three pieces were recovered unstratified, four pieces were collected from the subsoil [002] and one piece from context [5/005]. Almost all the pieces exhibit moderate edge damage, implying that the material has undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance. With the exception of a single miscellaneous retouched piece from within context [002], the small assemblage consists of pieces of flint debitage, including one flake, four flake fragments and two shattered pieces. None of the pieces are period diagnostic.

5.2 CBM by Sarah Porteus

5.2.1 Two fragments of undiagnostic CBM in an under-fired sandy fabric with a reduced core were recovered from context [002]. The fragments have been recorded on pro-forma recording sheet and discarded.

5.3 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A single unstratified bodysherd of pottery, weighing 8 g, was recovered during the evaluation. This is a medium coarse sandy ware with dark surfaces and oxidised margins. Whilst the sherd is not certainly datable, it is similar to Roman fabrics from the North Kent Thameside industry, and given the presence of Roman archaeology in the vicinity, it considered most likely to be of Roman date.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Deposit survival

- 6.1.1 Trenches 1 and 3 showed evidence of recent disturbance within the upper horizons. There appeared to be a layer of re-deposited material In Trench 3 and a layer of modern 'crush' in Trench 1, presumably associated with the construction of the existing shopping centre. The impact of this truncation was minimal however and there was no visible impact at all upon the geological horizon in any of the trenches.

6.2 The archaeological evidence

- 6.2.1 A mixed assemblage was recovered from the subsoil [002], consisting mainly of undiagnostic flint flakes and a single piece of undiagnostic CBM suggesting activity across a broad date range in the vicinity of the site.
- 6.2.2 A single undiagnostic flint flake was recovered from the top of the fill of a shallow linear feature [5/005]. This feature appeared more geological than archaeological, however, suggesting that the artefact may have been intrusive or residual.
- 6.2.3 Unstratified finds included a single body sherd of Roman pottery which was recovered in the vicinity of Trench 1. Although Roman activity is noted close to the site it is entirely possible that this sherd was imported onto site fairly recently as part of the 'crush' layer noted in Trench1.

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Acknowledgements

ASE would like to thank Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Ltd for commissioning the work. The advice of Ben Stephenson of Waterman and Adam Single of KCC throughout the project is also gratefully acknowledged.

APPENDIX 1: HER AND OASIS SUMMARY FORMS

HER summary form

Site Code	WST11					
Identification Name and Address	Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, Thanet.					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	636385 167544					
Geology	Head Deposit 2. Clay & Silt					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5101					
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. 1 st – 5 th Sept. 2011	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client						
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Chris Russel					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other: undated		
<p><i>Archaeology South East was commissioned by Waterman Energy, Environment & Design Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, Thanet, Kent in advance of development of the site.</i></p> <p><i>A total of five trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying head deposit geology which was encountered at 50.86m AOD in the east of the site falling away to 50.29mAOD in the west. Some modern disturbance was noted in Trenches 1 & 3 but the geological horizon appeared intact across the site. A single shallow linear feature was noted in Trench 5 and this contained a single undiagnostic flint flake from high in the fill. This feature appeared more geological than archaeological, however, suggesting that the artefact may have been intrusive or residual. A single unstratified pot sherd of Roman date was recovered although there is a possibility that this had been imported onto site amongst modern 'crush'.</i></p>						

OASIS Summary Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-109654

Project details

Project name	Evaluation on Land at Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, Thanet
Short description of the project	<i>Archaeology South East was commissioned by Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, Thanet, Kent in advance of development of the site. A total of five trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying head deposit geology which was encountered at 50.86m AOD in the east of the site falling away to 50.29mAOD in the west. Some modern disturbance was noted in Trenches 1 & 3 but the geological horizon appeared intact across the site. A single shallow linear feature was noted in Trench 5 and this contained a single undiagnostic flint flake from high in the fill. This feature appeared more geological than archaeological, however, suggesting that the artefact may have been intrusive or residual. A single unstratified pot sherd of Roman date was recovered although there is a possibility that this had been imported onto site amongst modern 'crush'.</i>
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2011 End: 05-09-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WCT11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	5101 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Retail
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT THANET BROADSTAIRS AND ST PETERS Westwood Cross Shopping Centre

Postcode	CT10 2BF
Study area	1.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 636385 167544 50.8892123248 1.7491696777 50 53 21 N 001 44 57 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50.80m Max: 51.50m

Project creators

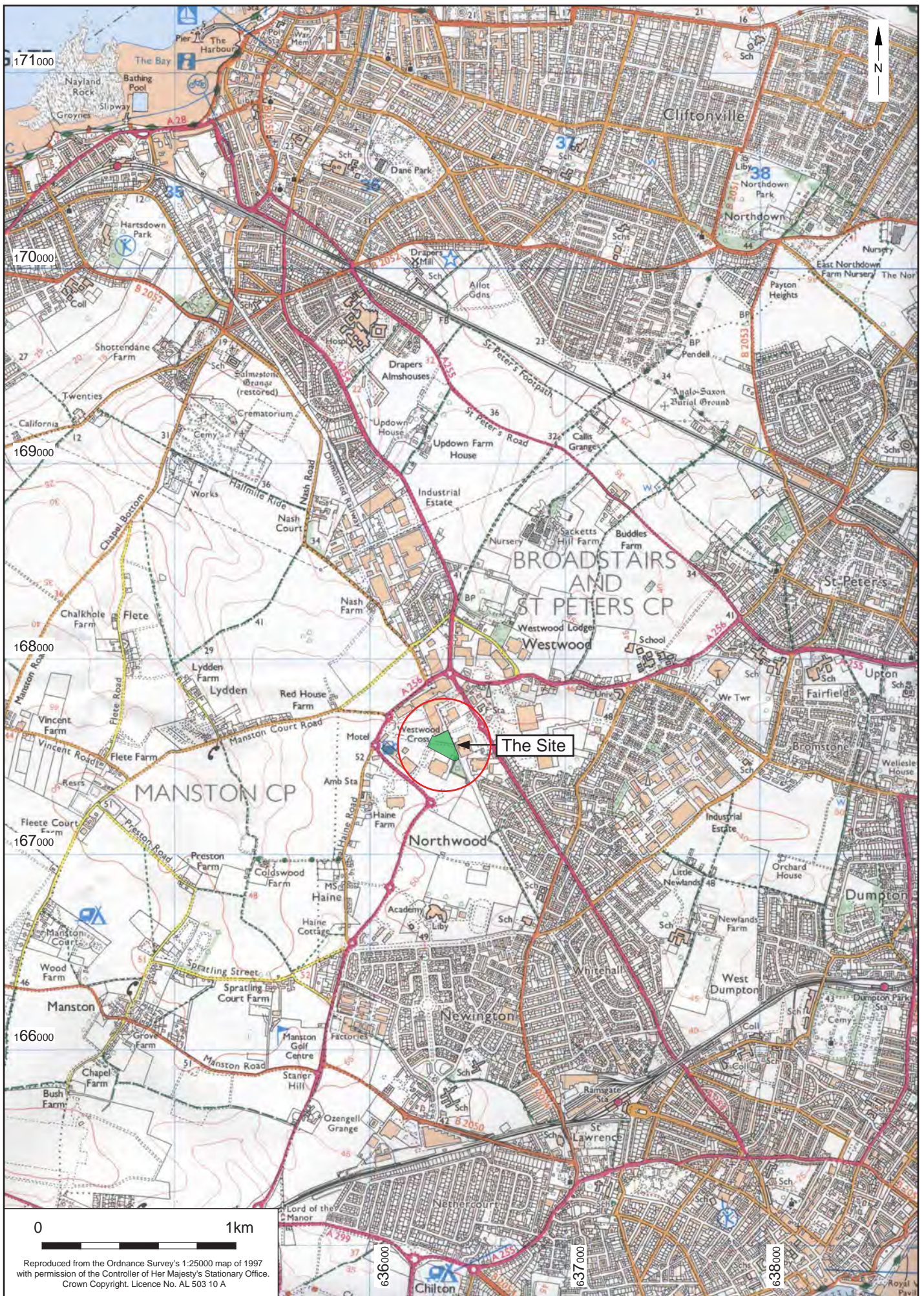
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Waterman CPM
Project design originator	Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Chris Russel
Type of sponsor/funding body	Waterman CPM Ltd

Project archives

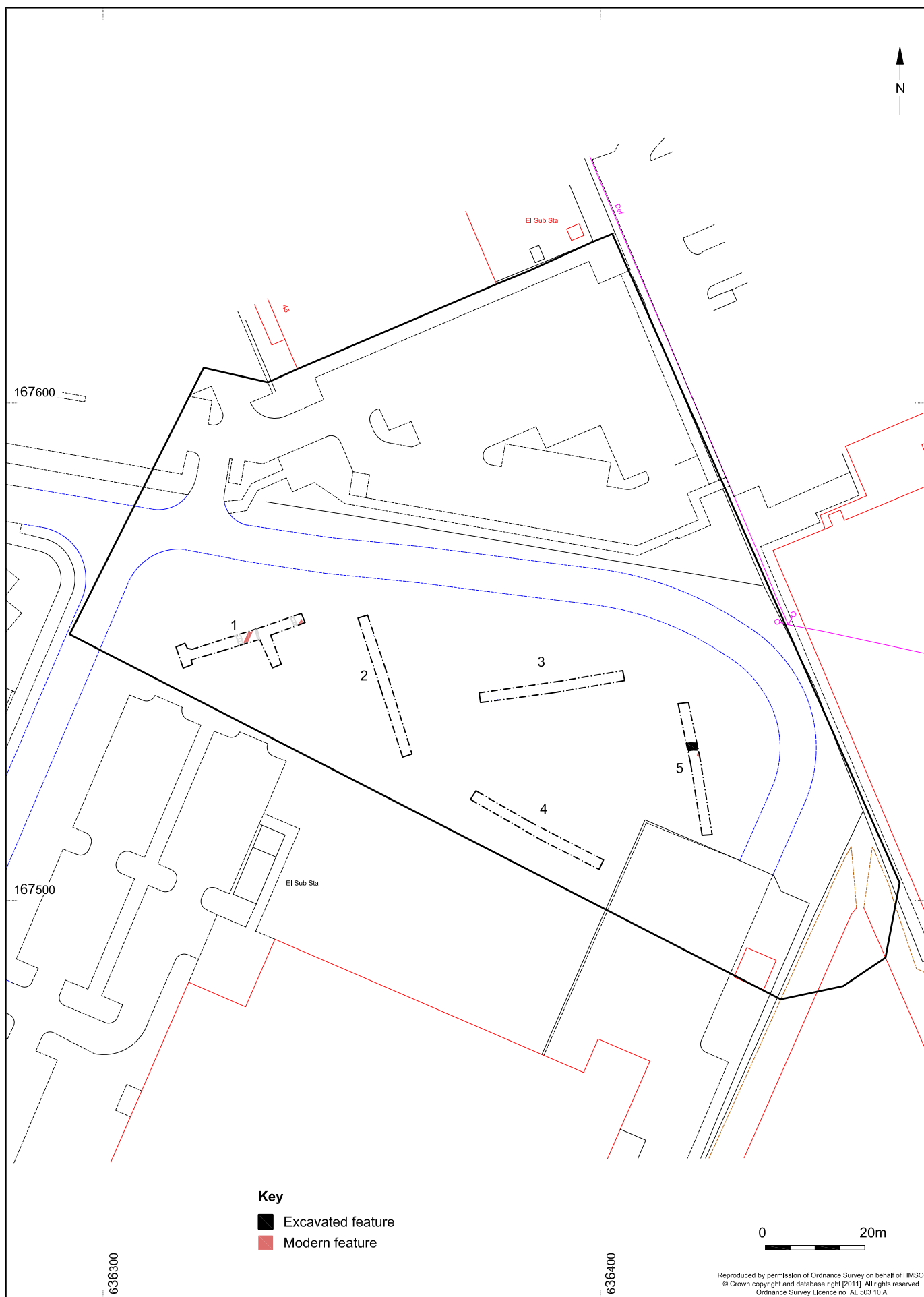
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Miscellaneous Material','Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Westwood Cross Shopping Centre, Thanet.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Russel,C.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No:2011219
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Chris Russel (c.russel@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	9 September 2011

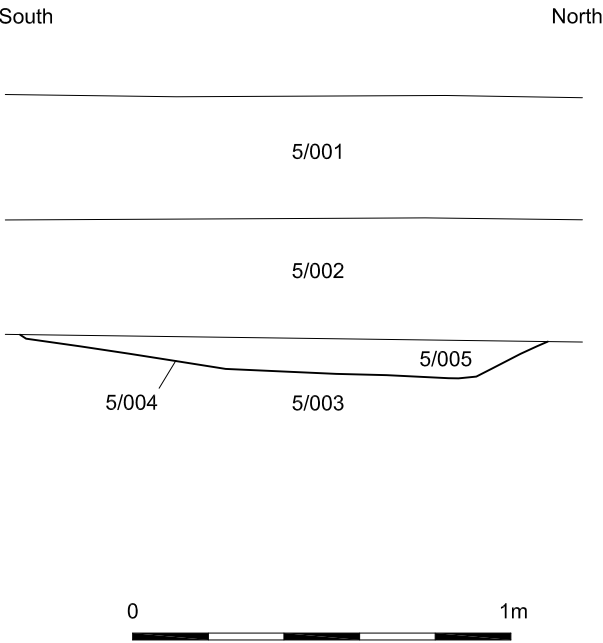


© Archaeology South-East		Westwood Cross, Thanet	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5101	September 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: 2011219	Drawn by: DJH		



© Archaeology South-East		Westwood Cross, Thanet	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5101	September 2011	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2011219	Drawn by: D.JH		

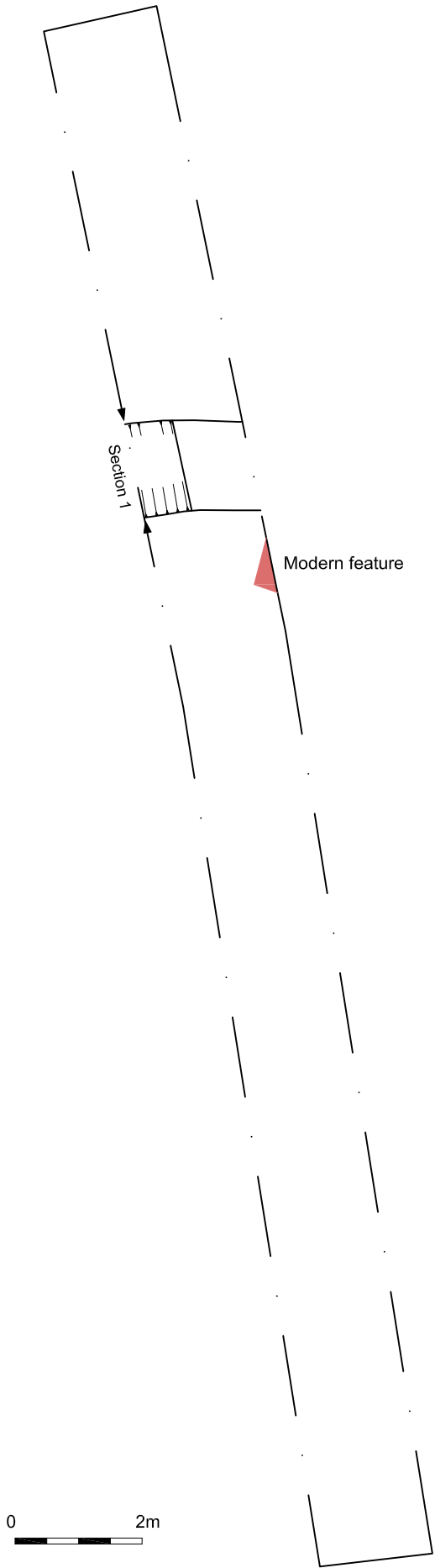
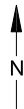
East facing section 1 of ditch 5/004



West facing photo of section of linear feature 5/004



North facing photo of trench 5



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