Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Watching Brief Report Land to the rear of 2-8a Brookfield Place Dover, Kent

NGR 630657 142731
(TR 30657 42731)

Project No: 5142
Site Code: BPD 11

ASE Report No: 2011222
OASIS id: archaeol6-113797

By Nick Garland and Dr Matt Pope

With a contribution from Karine Le Hégarat

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by 4-Delivery Ltd to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological watching brief during excavations associated with a flood alleviation scheme at land rear of 2-8a Buckland Avenue, Dover, Kent. The work was undertaken between the 12th September and 6th October 2011.

No archaeological deposits or features were uncovered during these works.

A sedimentary sequence was recorded of basal high-energy fluvial gravels overlain by minerogenic alluvium. No organic or tufaceous deposits with palaeoenvironmental or occupation potential were encountered. The upper facies of the alluvium appear to have been heavily disturbed.

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

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 University College London (UCL) Institute for Archaeology (IoA), was commissioned by 4-Delivery Ltd on behalf of Southern Water to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological watching brief during excavations associated with a flood alleviation scheme on land rear of 2-8a Buckland Avenue, Dover, Kent (NGR 630657 142731; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located in the Dour Valley, a deeply incised valley with a south east orientation draining a watershed of Middle and Upper Chalk Downland. The valley itself still holds a small river but this is currently a misfit, the original valley having been formed by high-energy drainage of melt water during periglacial phases of the Pleistocene. In this sense the valley was most recently active as a major, high-energy system at the end of the last glacial around 11,500 B.P. (Ballantyne and Harris 1994). The footprint of the site is currently mapped as alluvial drift (BGS Sheet 306) relating to the later Holocene accumulation of fine grained material including silts, clays, peats and with the possibility of associated tufa deposits.

1.2.2 The topographical positional of the sites lies deep in the base of the Dour Valley, in close proximity to the existing river. The site lies on the flood plain of the River Dour and as such is relatively flat. It is currently flanked by residential housing on all sides.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The archaeological and geoarchaeological work related to a post-determination condition attached to a planning application for works at the rear of Brookfield Place, Dover, that form part of a wider external flood alleviation scheme. The condition stated:

No development shall take place at the rear car park of 1-10 Brookland Place until the applicant, or their agents of successors in title has secure the implementation of a watching brief to be undertaken by an archaeologist approved by the County Planning Authority so that the excavation of observed deposits and items of interest and finds area recorded. The watching brief shall be in accordance with a written programme and specification, which has been submitted to and approved by the county planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded

1.3.2 In consultation between 4Delivery Ltd and Ben Found, County Archaeologist, Kent County Council, it was decided that, based on the results of previous work in the area and on the general archaeological potential known of the area, that an archaeological investigation should take place. A specification (HCGKCC 2011) for an archaeological and geoarchaeological watching brief was prepared by the Kent Country Council Heritage Conservation Group.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the findings of the watching brief which was undertaken by Nick Garland (Archaeologist) and Dr Matt Pope (Geoarchaeologist) between the 12th September and 6th October 2011. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The lower reaches of the Dour Valley have produced a number of complex and important sedimentary exposures during the last century and have been subject to a small number of modern geoarchaeological investigations. Most recently this work has been summarised by Bates *et. al.* (2008) as part of the work of the Crabble Paper Mill site, which is approximately 1km to the NW of Bridge Street. Additional detailed work has been undertaken on the sedimentary context of the Bronze Age Dover Boat (Keeley *et. al.* 2004), which is probably the world's oldest known sea-going vessel.

2.2 The sedimentation of the lower reaches of the valley has been shown to be broadly uniform with a basal sequence of up to 6m of coarse fluvial gravel overlain by oncoidal tufa beds and peats with an early-mid Holocene date range. These in turn are sealed by colluvial deposits, sometimes reworked as valley alluvium (Barham and Bates 1990, Bates et. al. 2008).

2.3 Cross-comparison of investigated localities within the Lower Dour Valley has allowed a remarkably coherent picture of landscape development, summarised by Bates *et. al.* (2008), to be established for the locale. Late Devensian melt water channels evidence a peri-glacial braided river with the potential to preserve both isolated faunal remains of mammoth (McDawkin 1900) and Pleistocene mollusc assemblages dating to the Late Glacial interstadial.

2.4 Early Holocene environments are indicated by tufa development with oncoidal gravels demonstrating shallow, clear water braided river development through to 9.400B.P. Peat development then begins across the valley bottom with palaeoenvironmental evidence demonstrating a succession from open grassland environments to birch hazel woodland to closed broad-leaved woodland by 8500-8,000 B.P.

2.5 Development after this period of calcareous muds shows a resurgence in spring activity and is associated with possible human accumulation of *Mytilus* shells, possibly as part of Mesolithic subsistence practises.

2.6 In other parts of the valley oncoidal tufa gravel continues to be deposited until the Bronze Age where there was evidence for burnt mound formation at Crabble Mill (Bates et. al., 2008).

2.7 These deposits are sealed by colluvium containing late Prehistoric, Roman and limited amounts of Saxon pottery. This suggests sudden and sustained changes in landuse on the valley sides (forest clearance related to agricultural activities from the Late Bronze Age). The colluvial material is reworked, along with overbanked deposits, as part of the continued action of the River Dour.

2.8 Taken as a whole the Lower Dour reaches should be considered one of the most important sedimentary contexts for understanding landscape development and human activity in the South-East. The complexity, completeness and palaeoenvironmental potential of the depositional sequence is remarkable.

2.9 Some questions and research avenues remain as yet untested. Glimpses of Mesolithic activity have been determined, but as yet no clear sites of this period have been identified. However, components of the early Holocene record certainly exist in the locale and the potential that some of these might have the potential to deliver fine grained archaeology with associated faunal and palaeoenvironmental evidence should be considered high.

2.10 Evidence for Bronze Age activity, relating to burnt mound formation and a possible harbour towards the river mouth, have yet to be properly related to the onset of extensive colluviation of the valley. While there is little evidence of early prehistoric activity in Dover, probably due to rising sea levels, discovery of the Bronze Age boat during excavations in 1992 showed that by this period Kent was connected with other parts of Britain and possibly the continent (Williams 2007).

2.11 Iron Age evidence has been found in various places across the town and Dover Castle is rumoured to be built over a hillfort.

2.12 The Roman period was of particular importance to Dover with a great surge of activity initially in the form of military construction, including two forts, and later civilian settlement, such as the famous Painted House. The site itself may be located on the line of the Roman road between Canterbury and Dover, however, its route along this section of the Dour Valley is uncertain at best. The site may lie in close proximity to a river crossing and further cemetery remains have been found in close proximity along London Road.

2.13 From this time, Dover has almost continuously been occupied as a town and in use as a port, with an Anglo-Saxon settlement constructed in the confines of the abandoned Saxon shore fort and the construction of Dover Castle after the invasion of the Normans. Anglo-Saxon evidence in close proximity to the site is represented in the majority by burial evidence including the cemetery at Buckland to the east, possibly representing a settlement dating from the 5th to 8th century in this area, as well as other cemetery sites on the opposite side of the valley.

2.14 Activity grew throughout the medieval period in the form of markets and is represented by the close proximity to the site of parish churches, including St Andrews's, thought to date to the 12th century.

2.15 Post-medieval evidence of expansion continues with the introduction of industries such as ship building and paper production.

2.16 Defensive aspects dominated development during the early 20th century with the construction of WWI and WWII air and coastal defences.

2.17 Previous Work

2.18 While no archaeological work has taken place within the confines of the site itself, some major investigation were undertaken at Bridge Street, Dover to the south of the site, by Archaeology South-East in 2009 (Garland 2009). This archaeological and geoarchaeological investigation revealed data that provided a useful overview of environmental and landscape change within the Dour Valley.

2.19 Late post-medieval structures, associated with residential tenements in this area were also uncovered (Garland 2009).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

3.1.1 The objectives of the investigation were detailed in the specification (HCGKCC 2011) and are reproduced below:

> *The objectives of the archaeological watching brief are to contribute to heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of the archaeological and geoarchaeological remains exposed as a result of excavations in connection with the groundworks.*

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The monitored groundworks comprised excavations for the installation of a pumping chamber, manholes and pipework (Figure 2).

3.2.2 All monitored excavations were undertaken by 360^{o} tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision until it became clear that certain areas had been disturbed by existing modern services. Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and kept separately. Excavations were reduced in spits of no more than 0.1m for the topsoil and subsoil, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or to the maximum depth of construction levels.

3.2.3 All spoil from the excavations was scanned visually and also with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.

3.2.4 All deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards and in accordance with the specification (HCGKCC 2011) using pro-forma ASE recording sheets. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection.

3.2.5 Having visited the site and observed the first stages of construction Dr Matt Pope proposed to implement the following geoarchaeological response which was approved by Ben Found of HCGKCC:

- The area of the car park delimited by the archaeological condition lies close to the modern course of the River Dour. The impact will consist of 5m shafts with a 2.5x2.5m footprint connected by pipelines sunk to a depth of approximately 1.25m

- The shaft construction will not allow a visible section to be recorded after 0.6m, unfortunately this isn't deep enough at the site to get below made ground and into the alluvial sequence we know to lie below.

- Therefore, all observations and sampling will have to be done on the basis of recording arisings as they are excavated from within the shuttered footprint of each shaft.

- While geotechnical records suggest that only Pleistocene gravels underlying the made ground, it was possible to determine on site that fine grained alluvial

sediments, potentially including tufaceous and organic clays might survive across the site overlying the gravels. As these have the potential to preserve early-mid Holocene archaeology at depth, a watching brief should be maintained throughout the excavation process.

- Each unique deposit/stratigraphic interval will be bulk sampled following standard geoarchaeological procedures and material suitable for radiometric dating will be isolated.

- Nick Garland, who shall be leading this watching brief will undertake the sampling and recording, Nick undertook a similar exercise at Bridge Street Dover, where a comparable sequence was encountered and is familiar with the Crabble Mill sequence approx 100m to the north of the current site. The option will be left open for my re-attendance at site, should complex or unexpected stratigraphy be encountered at short notice.

3.2.6 A photographic record of the excavations was kept, including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital.

3.2.7 The archive is presently held at the ASE offices at Portslade, East Sussex. Dover Museum has been contacted with regards to accepting the archive at the end of the project, we await their reply.

Number of Contexts	7 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Photographs	90 Digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2 and 3)

4.1 The works monitored included the excavation of pipeline trench, the pumping station and two manholes. The remaining excavated areas were in areas of previous truncation from existing services and were therefore not monitored.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Overburden	As Ex.	As Ex.	0.25 m	14.26
002	Deposit	Disturbed Alluvium	As Ex.	As Ex.	0.6 – 0.7 m	14.01
003	Deposit	Dark Grey Alluvium	As Ex.	As Ex.	0.1 – 0.15 m	13.31
004	Deposit	Light Grey Alluvium	As Ex.	As Ex.	0.1 m	13.06
005	Deposit	Gravel	As Ex.	As Ex.	N/A	13.06
006	Masonry	Wall	4.35 m	0.4 m	0.55 m	14.01
007	Deposit	Construction backfill	As Ex.	As Ex.	0.55 m	14.01

Table 2: Site stratigraphy

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The same basic sequence was observed in all of the excavations monitored on the site.

4.2.2 The lowest deposit viewed in all of the monitored areas was natural gravel [005]. This was overlain by a thin band of light grey alluvium [004], which in turn was overlain by a thicker deposit of dark grey alluvium [003].

4.2.3 The dark grey alluvium [003] was overlain by a further layer of alluvium [002], which appeared to derive from [003] but had obviously been disturbed by modern activity through the inclusion of modern materials. The disturbed alluvium [002] was overlain by overburden [001] which includes demolition material and tarmac.

4.2.4 The only exception was a stone and brick wall foundation [006] which was immediately beneath overburden [001]. This was built along a NNE to SSW orientation parallel to the present building line, suggesting that it is probably a contemporary retaining wall. A construction backfill [006], a mixed mid grey / a dark brown stony silt with frequent modern brick inclusions, was recorded to the north-west of the wall.

5.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES By Karine Le Hégarat

5.1 Three 20L bulk soil samples were taken.

- Sample <2> was from the gravel deposit [005]
- Sample <1> from the lower light grey alluvium [004]
- Sample <3> from the overlying dark grey alluvium [003].

5.2 The samples were processed in a flotation tank (residues and flots retained on 500 and 250µm meshes respectively) and an overview of their contents are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

5.3 The small flots (<8ml in size) were viewed under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnification. They produced varying degrees of land snail shells. These were more prominent in alluvium layer [004], less numerous in alluvium layer [003] and almost absent from the river gravels [005]. With the exception of scarce charcoal flakes, the later deposit produced no artefactual or environmental remains.

5.4 Charred wood fragments were also infrequent in the alluvial deposits consisting principally of small fragments <4mm in size although uncommon larger pieces were also recorded. Both alluvium layers produced a small amount of charred macroplant remains. The small assemblage comprised scarce grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), possible barley (cf. *Hordeum* sp.) and indeterminate cereal caryopses (Cerealia) and a single seed of knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.).

5.5 A small amount of burnt and unburnt mammal as well as fish bones were recorded in both these samples and alluvium layer [003] produced two small amorphous pieces of burnt clay, a small piece of glass and a small post-medieval piece of pottery <10mm.

Table 3: Residue quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and weights (in grams)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3	[003]	Drak grey alluvium	20	20	*	<2	* Cerealia	<2	*	<2			*	<2	**	2	Burnt clay */2g - Pottery */<2g - Glass */<2g
1	[004]	Light grey alluvium	20	20	*	<2					*	<2	*	<2	***	4	
2	[005]	Fluvial gravels	20	20													Stone */<2g

Table 4: Flots quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
3	[003]	<2	2	2	8	38	*Rubus* sp. (1)	*	**	*	cf. *Hordeum* sp., Cerealia frag (1)	+ to ++	*	*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.	+	*** 48%
1	[004]	2	8	8	10	3			*	*	*Triticum* sp., Cerealia frags.	+ to ++				*** 85%
2	[005]	<2	<2	2	80	16			*							* 2%

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The sequence consists of weakly bedded alluvium [003] and [004] overlying fluvial gravel [005] of late glacial/early Holocene origin. Geoarchaeological observation suggests that channel-edge deposits were not present, having either been removed or never having formed at the locale. It is therefore interpreted that the site occupied a mid-channel position during the period of alluvial deposition.

6.2 Furthermore, sample <3>, which included glass and post-medieval pottery, shows that the upper alluvium [003] has been subject, at least in part, to recent disturbance and that although the samples did produce a small amount of charred cereal grains, charred wood fragments and bones, the origin of this small assemblage of environmental remains is uncertain.

6.3 The sequence contrasted with that at the Bridge street Dover site in that fine-grained deposits of possible terrestrial origin were not found overlying fluvial gravel nor was there any preserving peats or tufas. Instead, the surviving alluvial sequence is thin (0.25m) and overlain by heavily disturbed sediments of alluvial origin which may effectively comprise made ground.

6.4 To conclude, no significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

6.5 The results suggest that post-medieval or modern activity has disturbed the upper alluvial sequence and that the lower intact deposits do not hold any palaeoenvironmental or Palaeolithic potential.

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HER Summary Form

Site Name: Brookfield Place, Dover	
Site Address: Brookfield Place, Dover, Kent	
Summary: Archaeology South-East was commissioned by 4-Delivery Ltd to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological watching brief during excavations associated with a flood alleviation scheme at land rear of 2-8a Buckland Avenue, Dover, Kent. The work was undertaken between the 12th September and 6th October 2011. No archaeological deposits or features were uncovered during these works. A sedimentary sequence was recorded of basal high-energy fluvial gravels overlain by minerogenic alluvium. No organic or tufaceous deposits with palaeoenvironmental or occupation potential were encountered. The upper facies of the alluvium appear to have been heavily disturbed.	
District/Unitary: Kent	**Parish:** Dover
Period(s): None	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): 630657 142731	
Type of archaeological work (delete) **Watching Brief** **Geoarchaeological investigation**	
Date of Recording: 12th September to 6th October 2011	
Unit undertaking recording: Archaeology South East	
Geology: Alluvial Drift	
Title and author of accompanying report: An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Watching Brief at Brookfield Place, Dover, Kent by N. Garland and Dr M. Pope	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) None	
Location of archive/finds: Portslade, East Sussex	
Contact at Unit: Neil Griffin	**Date:** October 2011

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-113797

Project details	
Project name	Brookfield Place, Dover
Short description of the project	*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by 4-Delivery Ltd to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological watching brief during excavations associated with a flood alleviation scheme at land rear of 2-8a Buckland Avenue, Dover, Kent. The work was undertaken between the 12th September and 6th October 2011.No archaeological deposits or features were uncovered during these works. A sedimentary sequence was recorded of basal high-energy fluvial gravels overlain by minerogenic alluvium. No organic or tufaceous deposits with palaeoenvironmental or occupation potential were encountered. The upper facies of the alluvium appear to have been heavily disturbed.*
Project dates	Start: 12-09-2011 End: 06-10-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BPD 11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT DOVER DOVER Brookfield Place, Dover
Postcode	CT16 2AE
Study area	368.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 30657 42731 51.1366469453 1.297544296430 51 08 11 N 001 17 51 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.06m Max: 14.26m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council

Project design originator	Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Nick Garland
Type of sponsor/funding body	4D Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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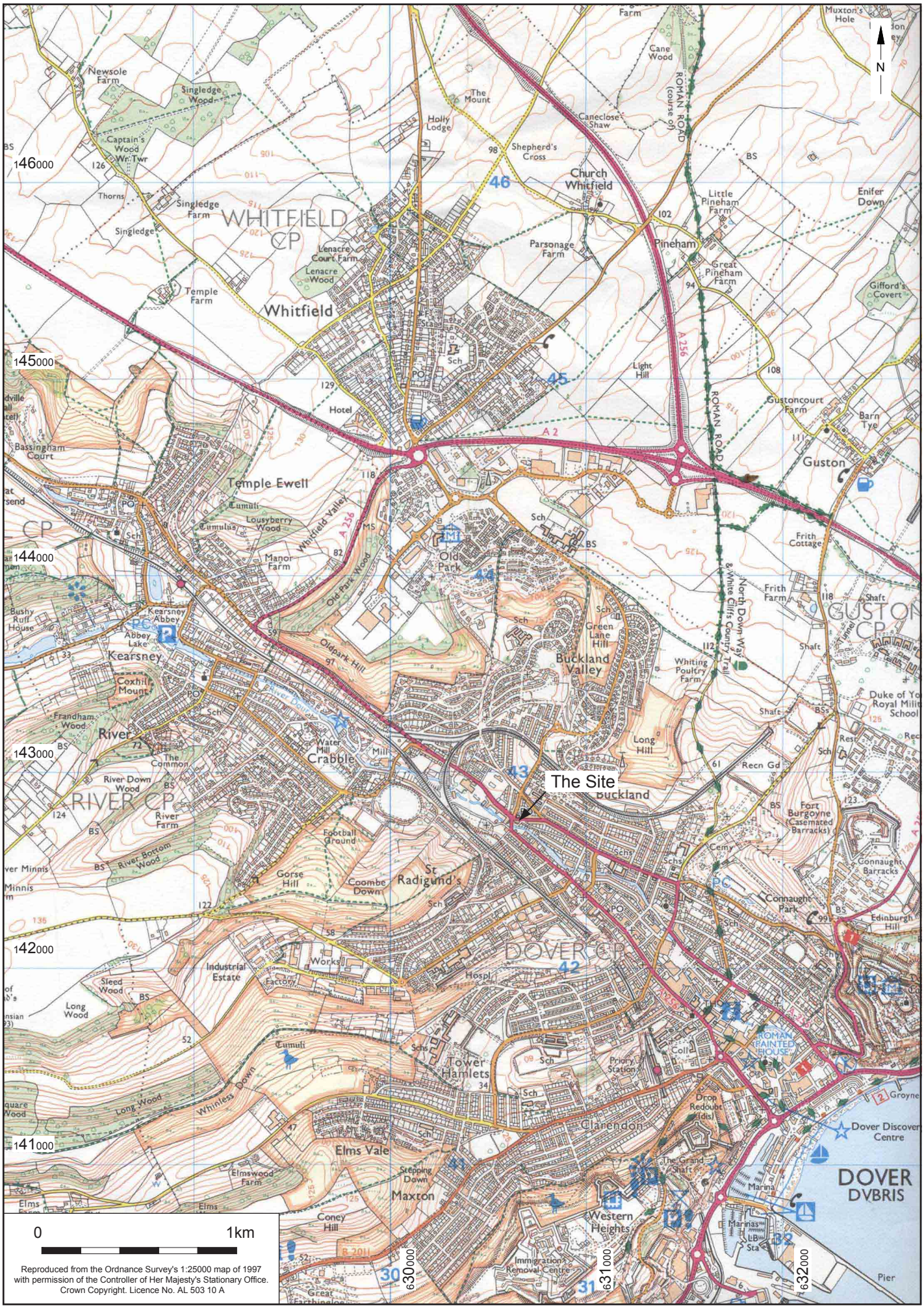

© Archaeology South-East		Brookfield Place, Dover	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5142	Nov 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: 2011222	Drawn by: JLR		

© **Archaeology South-East**		Brookfield Place, Dover	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5142	Nov 2011	Plan of monitored works	
Report Ref: 2011222	Drawn by: JLR		

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