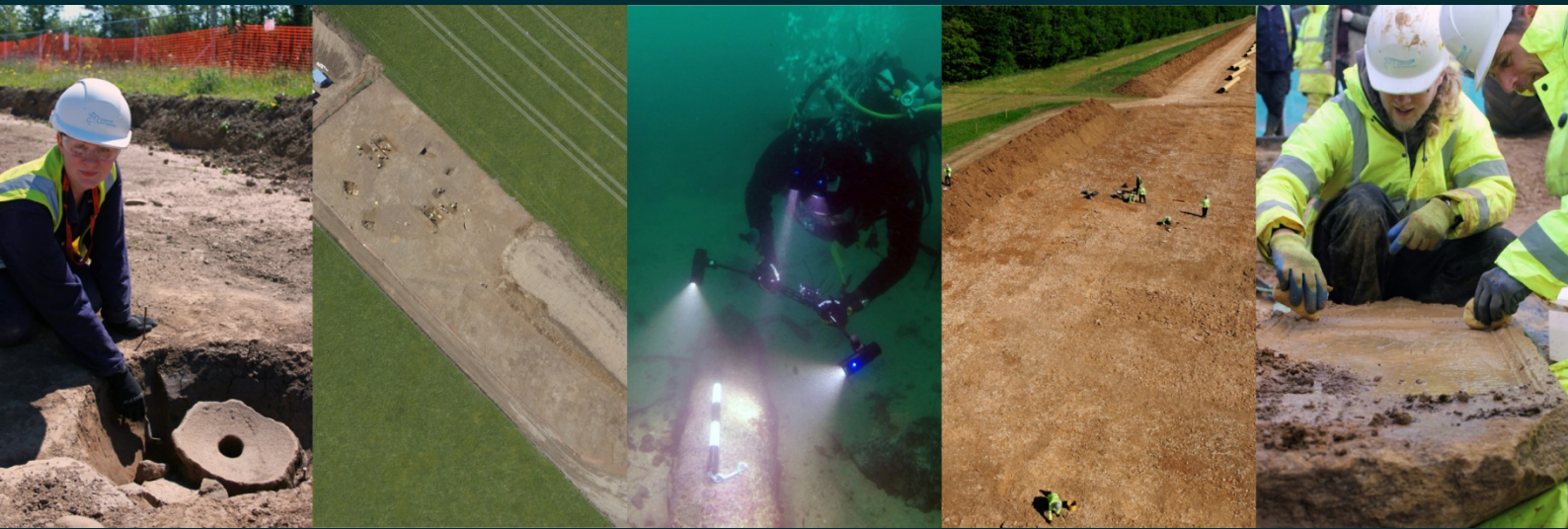


Warren Farm North Baddesley Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



for
Anesco

CA Project: 770255
CA Report: 16482

October 2016



Warren Farm North Baddesley Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	23.08.2016	Tony Brown	Adam Howard	Internal review	General Edit	Richard Greatorex

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Warren Farm
Location:	North Baddesley
NGR:	SU 38103 20832
Type:	Watching Brief
Date:	8 July – 26 August 2016
Planning ref:	15/01001/FULLS
Location of Archive:	Hampshire Museum Services
Site Code:	WFR 16

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the development of land for a solar farm at Warren Farm, North Baddesley. A total of twenty one trenches were excavated: for electrical cabling, transformer bases, a drainage ditch and a pond, ranging in length from 4 to 230m. The maximum depth reached below the present ground surface was 1.2m.

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks. A number of geological features and tree throws as well as a burnt-out tree throw were observed. Agricultural activity in the post medieval and modern periods has likely had an adverse impact on the preservation of any archaeological features.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July and August 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Anesco at Warren Farm (centred on NGR: SU 3810 2083; Figure 1). The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent for a solar farm (Planning ref: 15/01001/FULLS).
- 1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the results of the *Heritage Statement: Warren Farm Solar Farm* (ToR 2014) and Geophysical Survey (Wessex Archaeology 2015) following consultation with Hampshire County Council (HCC), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA): Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC). Following this, a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of David Hopkins, the County Archaeologist at HCC, was adhered to during the watching brief. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014).

The site

- 1.3 The site (Figure 1) is located between the settlements of Romsey and North Baddesley and comprises approximately 8.2 ha of agricultural land within Warren Farm. The site is relatively flat, with the general landscape sloping westwards towards the valley of the River Test. The site lies adjacent to the A27 and a footpath/cycleway to the south, but is separated from these by an existing band of mature vegetation. To the west lies Highwood Lane, again separated from the site by mature vegetation. To the north and east of the site lie further agricultural land. The site lies at approximately 39m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Earnley Sand Formation – Sand, Silt and Clay. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 40 to 49 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (BGS 2016). Sand and dense, coarse gravels were encountered across the site.



2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological background is a succinct summary of a Heritage Statement produced for the development by Terrence O'Rourke (ToR 2014).

Prehistoric

2.2 Four sites dating to the Palaeolithic period have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, all with either hand axe or other flint tools. Of note is a large assemblage of 77 hand axes and numerous flint flakes that were recovered at Luzborough Pit, to the south of the site. Three hand axes of unknown date (likely to be Palaeolithic) were discovered in a garden to the south-east of the site, within the study area.

2.3 To the east of the site, a flint tranchet axe of Mesolithic date is recorded from Baddesley Common.

2.4 A findspot of a later Neolithic flint axe is recorded to the east of the site

2.5 There are six recorded sites of possible Bronze Age burial barrows in the site environs. Several pottery urns were found during works at Abbey Enterprise Centre and Luzborough Pit, to the south of the site, with cremated human remains within the recovered pots. These are likely to be Bronze Age in date, though no definitive date is ascribed.

2.6 There are no Iron Age sites or findspots within the vicinity of the site, but a fortified hilltop enclosure at Toot Hill is located c.2km to the south.

Roman

2.7 The site lies within a landscape traversed by main Roman roads in the region, the closest being the Nursling-Otterbourne route c. 4km south-east, although no other Roman remains are identified in the vicinity of the site.

Medieval



- 2.8 No findspots or sites dating to the medieval period are known in the site environs with the exception of the nearby medieval settlement of *Loseberewe* (Luzborough) which is first documented in AD 1280 (AHBR 2006).
- 2.9 “The manor of *North Baddesley*, assessed at two hides at the time of the Domesday Survey, belonged to Ralph de Mortimer, holding of the king in chief, and the overlordship rights passed down through the Mortimer family until they lapsed at the close of the fourteenth century. The manor was probably alienated to the Knights Hospitallers before 1167, for, at this date, they were settled at Baddesley, where was a cell belonging to the preceptory of the knights at Godsfield. Before the year 1365, however, the latter migrated to North Baddesley and made that preceptory their head quarters. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, in 1536, Baddesley, still held by the Knights of St. John, and valued at £131 14s. 1d., fell to the crown, but was immediately afterwards granted to Sir Thomas Seymour, the king's brother-in-law, who, nine years later, was tried and beheaded for high treason” (Page 1908).

Post-medieval

- 2.9 To the west of the site, is Luzborough House, a Grade II Listed building, dated mid sixteenth century with late seventeenth and mid eighteenth century additions, and nineteenth century alterations. The house, and its mid seventeenth garden features, are currently in use as a public house and restaurant.
- 2.10 Grade II Listed Luzborough Cottage, located to the west of the site, is dated to the seventeenth century, with alterations continuing up to the twentieth century.
- 2.11 A Grade II Listed seventeenth century thatched cottage is located further to the south west of the site.



Archaeological investigations at the site

- 2.12 A geophysical survey was undertaken at the site by Wessex Archaeology Geoservices in February 2015 (WA 2015). The survey failed to identify any sites or features of archaeological origin. A number of small anomalies that could be interpreted as pits or postholes were revealed but as they have no clear pattern to their spatial distribution they were regarded as possible tree throws. The survey revealed that modern agricultural features caused by deep ploughing practice and areas of possible geological origin dominate the site.

Archaeological Impact

- 2.13 There are no known or recorded archaeological sites/findspots within the site and with regards to the potential impact of constructing the rows of PV panels across the site upon any areas of unknown archaeology, the pile driven or terra-screwed anchors, spaced at approximately 4.9m intervals offer a limited impact across the site area. Each row of solar panels required a cable trench measuring approximately 0.25m wide x 1.2m deep to be excavated in order to connect to the inverter cabins before finally being connected to the sub-stations. These cable trenches were excavated by a small digger/machine but only offered a glimpse archaeologically to any below ground horizons. The proposals also allow for provision of one transformer cabin measuring approximately 6m long x 2.45m wide x 3.4m high. It required minimum ground disturbance as the cabins sit upon concrete block supports. The substation consists of two pre-fabricated cabins, located near to each other. One is approximately 12.2m long, 2.45m wide and 3.4m high, including 500mm concrete block supports, whilst the second has a smaller footprint.
- 2.14 The proposed works required to construct the solar farm offered very limited potential in terms of uncovering archaeological sites or features due to limited ground disturbance. With no known archaeology previously recorded within the site, the level of impact is uncertain/unquantified but was likely to be low to negligible overall.



3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2015). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising trenches for cables and transformer bases, and a later drainage ditch and pond (Figure 2).

4.2 All trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2014).

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Site* (2013). No deposits were identified that were appropriate for environmental sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2013).

4.4 Trenches were surveyed using Leica GPS in Accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual* (2014).

4.5 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts be deposited with Hampshire Museum Services, along with the site archive.

A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-6)

- 5.1 The natural geology, consisting of sandy clay as well as sand and coarse gravel, was revealed in **Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 (11.1-11.7) and 12** at an average depth of 0.25m below present ground level. In **Trenches 1, 6, 6.1 and 7** the natural was encountered at an average depth of 0.55m, beneath a sandy clay subsoil of irregular depth. The natural geology in **Trench 13** was encountered at 0.35m. All layers were overlain by a sandy silt topsoil, averaging 0.25m in thickness. **Trench 14** did not pass beyond the topsoil layer.
- 5.2 **Trenches 1, 3, 6 and 6.1** were excavated to between 1 and 1.2m beneath the present ground surface, for the laying of high voltage cables. **Trenches 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12** were excavated to between 0.5 and 0.6m for the laying of low voltage cables. **Trenches 11.1 to 11.7** were shallow in depth to just below the topsoil **1100**, to a depth of 0.35m for the laying of cables for CCTV equipment on the perimeter fence of the site. **Trench 2** (1.2m deep) was excavated for the concrete supports for the substation and **Trenches 4 and 5** (0.5m and 0.65m respectfully) were excavated for the concrete supports of the inverter cabins. **Trench 13** was excavated to be a new pond, in a rounded, inverted “L” shape, with gently sloping sides, to a maximum depth of 0.9m. **Trench 14** was cut to facilitate drainage, also in an “L” shape, and did not penetrate more than 0.2m into the topsoil.
- 5.3 **Trench 10** (Figure 3) produced a small, sub-rounded possible geological anomaly or feature **1003** (Figure 4) protruding from beneath the baulk, towards the southern end of the trench. No finds or other cultural material were recovered from the investigation slot. Further anomalies of similar form and composition appeared slightly further to the south, in the same trench, and slightly to the west in **Trench 12** (Figure 5).
- 5.4 A very irregularly formed anomaly **1302** was discovered in **Trench 13**, showing up as ash-coloured sand and abundant charcoal (Figure 6).



6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The watching brief identified no archaeological remains within the area of observed groundworks. The absence of archaeological deposits, and the natural geology being relatively close to the present ground surface in most trenches, may indicate that previous activity, such as deep ploughing, has destroyed any archaeological features. This was represented by the remaining plough soil beyond the solar farm perimeter fence, showing distinct ridge and furrow formations.
- 6.2 A number of geological features and tree throws were observed throughout the site. The charcoal-rich anomaly **1302** in **Trench 13** has been interpreted as a burnt out tree stump/throw, given its highly irregular form. Ploughing may have further contributed to the irregular form of this tree throw.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tony Brown and Adam Howard. The report was written by Tony Brown and Adam Howard. The illustrations were prepared by Daniel Bashford. The archive has been compiled by Andrew Donald, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex.



8. REFERENCES

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Terrence O'Rourke 2015. *Heritage Statement: Warren Farm Solar Farm.*

Wessex Archaeology Geoservices 2015. *Warren Farm Geophysical Survey.*





APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

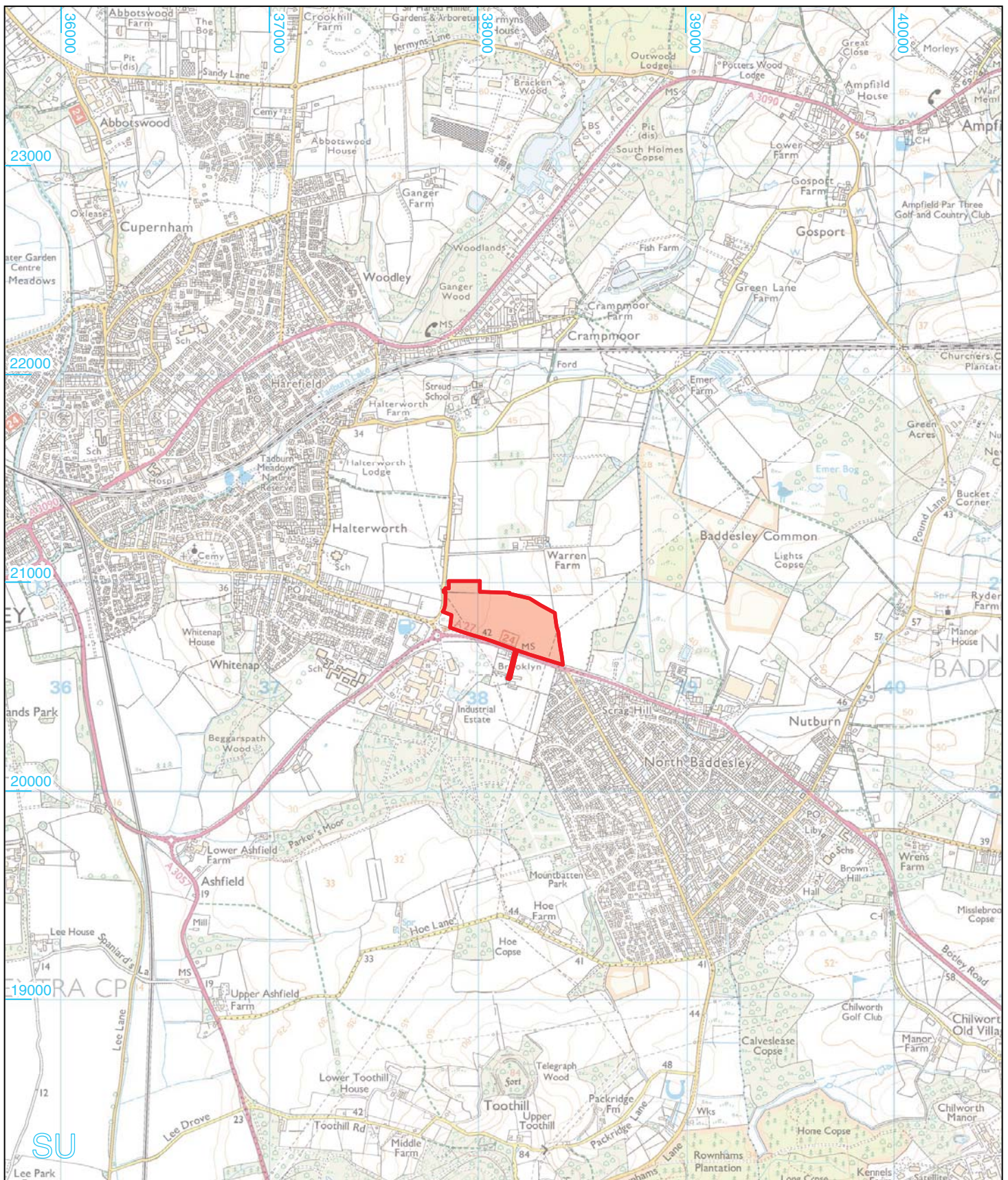
Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt, with modern rubble and irregular flint. Compact.	>39	>0.45	0-0.22
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish-brown clayey silt, with abundant, irregular flint. Compact.	>39	>0.45	0.22-0.5
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mixed patches of mid reddish-brown clayey sand, mid brown clayey sand, and mid reddish-brown sand, all with abundant, irregular, coarse gravel. Compact.	>39	>0.45	0.5-1.2+
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey sandy silt. Compact.	>8	>3	0-0.25
2	201	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with coarse gravel and patches of sand. Compact.	>8	>3	0.25-1.2+
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey sandy silt, with occasional, sub-angular gravel. Compact.	>230	>0.6	0-0.3
3	301	Layer		Natural	Light grey and yellow sandy clay, with abundant gravel and patches of fine sand. Compact.	>230	>0.6	0.3-1+
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, with occasional gravel. Compact.	>6	>3	0-0.25
4	401	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish-brown clayey sand, with abundant gravel. Compact.	>6	>3	0.25-0.5+
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy clay, with abundant gravel. Compact.	>7	>4	0-0.3
5	501	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow, grey and white sandy gravel, with patches of firm yellow sand. Compact.	>7	>4	0.3-0.65+
6 & 6.1	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy/clayey silt. Friable.	>50	>0.5	0-0.2
6 & 6.1	601	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy clay, with occasional, irregular stones. Compact.	>50	>0.5	0.2-0.6
6 & 6.1	602	Layer		Natural	Light reddish/greyish-brown sandy clay, with abundant gravel. Compact.	>50	>0.5	0.6-1.2+
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, with abundant, coarse gravel. Friable.	>200	>0.6	0-0.3

7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Light brownish-grey sandy clay, with abundant, coarse gravel. Compact.	>180	>0.6	0.3-0.52
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay and patches of light grey, with abundant, coarse gravel. Compact.	>180	>0.6	0.52-0.6+
7	703	Layer		Natural	Dark reddish-brown clayey sand, with abundant, coarse gravel. Compact. Present only in southern 20m of trench.	>20	>0.6	0.3-0.6+
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, with abundant, coarse gravel. Friable.	>90	>0.6	0-0.3
8	801	Layer		Made ground	Light grey sandy silt, with abundant, coarse gravel. Loose.	56	>1.8	0.3-0.55+
8	802	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish-brown clayey sand, with abundant, coarse gravel. Compact.	>34	>1.8	0.3-0.55+
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, with occasional gravel. Friable.	>70	>0.6	0-0.2
9	901	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish-brown sandy clay, with greyish-brown mottling. Compact.	>70	>0.6	0.2-0.55+
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, with occasional gravel. Friable.	>224	>1.8	0-0.3
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay, with light grey mottling. Compact.	>224	>1.8	0.3-0.58+
10	1002	Deposit		Geology	Light grey silty/sandy clay, mottled with light yellowish-brown. Compact, within 1001 .	/	/	0.3-0.58+
10	1003	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular in plan, base and sides.	>0.9	1.8	0.51
10	1004	Fill	1003	Fill	Light brownish-grey sandy clay, with rare, sub-angular flint. Compact.	>0.31	>0.53	0.25
10	1005	Fill	1003	Fill	Light grey clayey sand, with yellowish-brown mottling and occasional charcoal flecks. Compact.	>0.9	1.8	0.36
10	1006	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy/clayey silt. Compact. Not present throughout trench.	/	>1.8	0.3-0.45
11.1-11.7	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, with abundant, coarse gravel. Friable.	>10	>1.1	0-0.3
11.1-11.7	1101	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with common, coarse	>10	>1.1	0.3-0.35+

					gravel. Compact.			
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt. Friable.	>16	>1.8	0-0.3
12	1201	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish-brown silty clay, with rare, irregular flint. Compact.	>16	>1.8	0.3-0.55+
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, with common, irregular stones. Friable.	19	17	0-0.35
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish-brown and light greenish-grey sandy gravel. Loose.	19	17	0.35-0.9+
13	1302	Cut		Tree throw	Very irregular sides, base and form. Likely damaged by ploughing.	1	0.6	0.1
13	1303	Fill	1302	Fill	Light grey sand, with abundant charcoal. Goes under 1301 in many places. Likely evidence of burning in situ.	1	0.6	0.1
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, with common, irregular stones. Friable.	70	0.88	0-0.2+

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Warren Farm, North Baddesley	
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the development of land for a solar farm at Warren Farm, North Baddesley. A total of twenty one trenches were excavated: for electrical cabling, transformer bases, drainage and a pond, ranging in length from 4 to 230m. The maximum depth reached below the present ground surface was 1.2m.</p> <p>No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks. Six anomalies in the natural geology were discovered in the southern extent of Trench 10 and in Trench 12, slightly to the west of this area of Trench 10. The anomalies comprise a mixture of tree throws and differing geology. A tree throw was also discovered in Trench 13.</p> <p>Agricultural activity in the post medieval and modern periods likely had an adverse impact on the preservation of any archaeological features.</p>	
Project dates	8 July – 26 August 2016	
Project type	Archaeological Watching Brief	
Previous work	Wessex Archaeology Geoservices 2015 <i>Warren Farm Geophysical Survey</i> .	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Warren Farm, North Baddesley, Hampshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	8.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	SU 38103 20832	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian de Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Tony Brown	
MONUMENT TYPE		
None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive: Hampshire Museum Services	Content
Physical		none
Paper		Context sheets, trench sheets
Digital		Survey data photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Warren Farm, North Baddesley, Hampshire: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> . CA typescript report 16482		



 Site location

0  1km

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Warren Farm, North Baddesley,
Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Geology
- Treethrow



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Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Warren Farm, North Baddesley
 Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
 The site showing location of
 groundworks

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3

3 Trench 10, looking north



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 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

**Warren Farm, North Baddesley
 Hampshire**

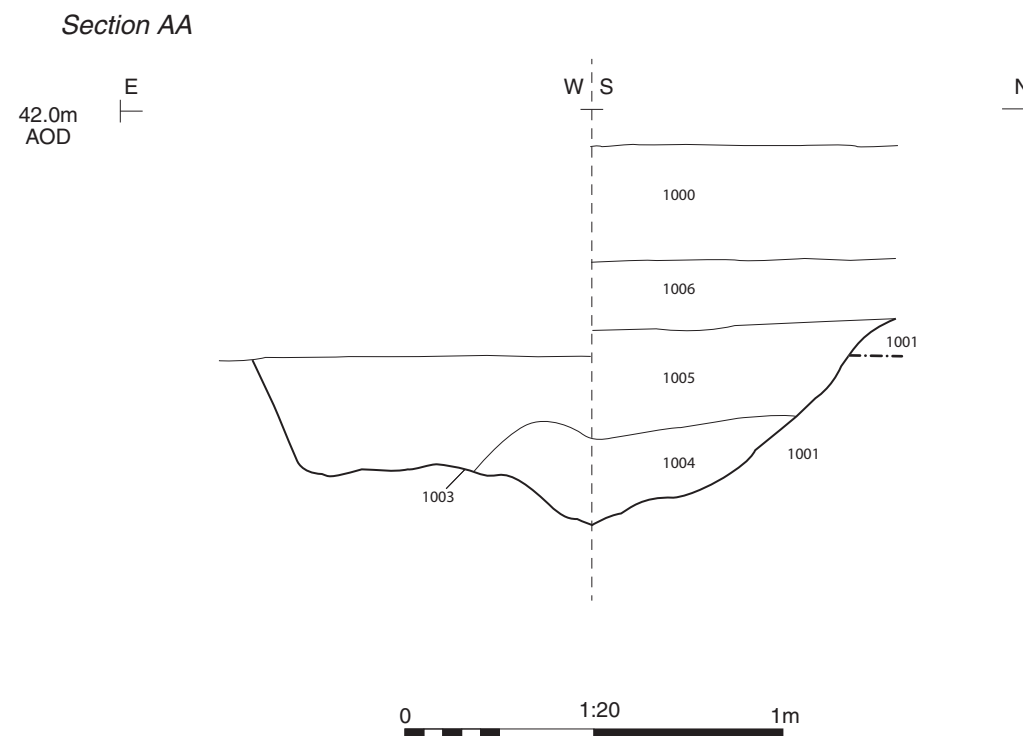
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 10 photograph

<i>DRAWN BY</i>	TC	<i>PROJECT NO.</i>	770255	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
<i>CHECKED BY</i>	DB	<i>DATE</i>	27/10/06	3
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	TB	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	N/A	



Treethrow 1003 looking west (1m scale)





5

5 Trench 12, looking west (1m scale)



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 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

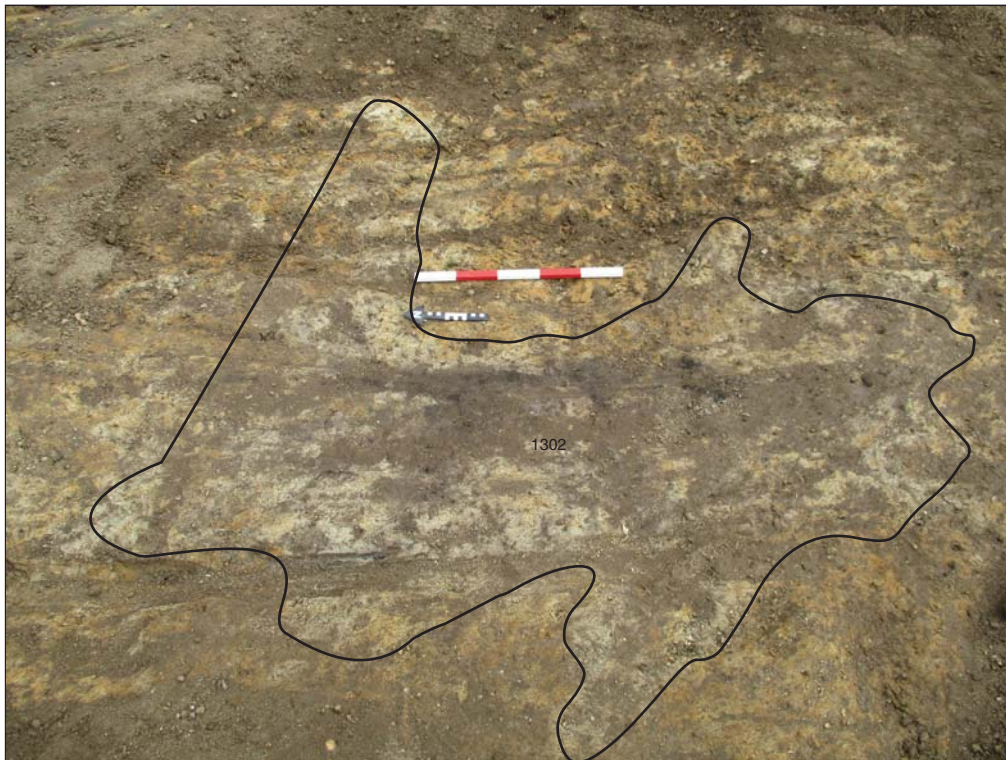
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 12: Photograph

<i>DRAWN BY</i>	TC	<i>PROJECT NO.</i>	770255	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
<i>CHECKED BY</i>	DB	<i>DATE</i>	27/10/16	5
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	TB	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	N/A	



6 Treethrow 1302, looking east (0.5m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

Treethrow 1302: Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

6

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660