

**Manor Farm
Old Wolverton
Milton Keynes**

Archaeological Watching Brief



for:
The Parks Trust

CA Project: MK0243
Site code: MFOW20
CA Report: MK0243_1

December 2021



Manor Farm Old Wolverton Milton Keynes

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Manor Farm, Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes
Location:	Manor Farm, Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes
NGR:	480665 241827
Type:	Watching brief
Date:	07 July 2021
SMC:	S00240646
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Milton Keynes Museum and the Archaeology Data Service
Site Code:	MFOW 20

In July 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent during groundworks for the installation of a new water pipe at Manor Farm, Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes. The route of the pipe lies within Scheduled Monument 1013660 - Motte and Bailey Castle, deserted village and monastic grange at Old Wolverton.

In order to minimise the risk of encountering archaeological remains that would be damaged or destroyed by the excavation of the pipe trench then condition D of the Scheduled Monument Consent stipulated that: the depth of the pipe trench should not exceed 350mm and the width should not exceed 300mm.

Consequently, the natural geological substrate was not encountered within the maximum depth of excavation, which was 0.3m below present ground level. The stratigraphic sequence seen in the pipe trench comprised a probable subsoil that was in turn sealed by topsoil.

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no artefactual material was recovered. The absence of archaeological deposits is most likely due to a combination of the pipe route avoiding extant earthworks and other known features of significance within the Scheduled Area and the shallow depth of the groundworks (0.3m bpg), which were designed to be minimally intrusive to any archaeological remains present.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In July 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Manor Farm, Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes (centred at NGR: 480665 241827; Fig. 1), on behalf of The Parks Trust.
- 1.2. The site comprises land falling within The Parks Trust Manor Farm site at Old Wolverton. The proposed works comprised the installation of a new water pipe up to approximately 160m in length through Little Hill Field to Clover Field (Fig. 2), to facilitate the installation of a new water trough in a neighbouring field (Clover Field). The site lies within Scheduled Monument 1013660 - *Motte and Bailey Castle, deserted village and monastic grange at Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes, Bucks* and consequently Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was required for the works and was obtained by The Parks Trust prior to development commencing (S00240646).
- 1.3. Part B of the SMC requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI. The scope of this programme of works was defined during discussions between The Parks Trust and the Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England (AIAMHE - Alex Bellisario) as comprising an archaeological watching brief. Subsequently, the requirements were also discussed with the Senior Archaeological Officer, Milton Keynes Council (SAOMKC - Nick Crank), who requested notification of the start of works and a copy of the report on the investigation for the Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record (MKHER).
- 1.4. The watching brief was subsequently carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2020) and approved by the AIAMHE. The work was also undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The site comprises an area of open farmland situated to the north of a commercial development known as Manor Farm Court. It falls within a larger area of open land continuing to the north, with further farmland to the south of Manor Farm Court,

extending to the Grand Union Canal and Old Wolverton Road approximately 395m and 370m to the south respectively. The site lies within Scheduled Monument 1013660: Motte and Bailey Castle, deserted village and monastic grange at Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes, Bucks.

- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Blisworth Limestone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 166 to 168 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. No superficial deposits are recorded. (BGS 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site lies within Old Wolverton Motte and Bailey Castle, deserted village and monastic grange (Scheduled Monument 1013660; Figure 3). Old Wolverton has long been recognised as the site of a deserted medieval village, and Manor Farm was identified as the site of a monastic grange in the mid-nineteenth century (CA 1992). Several archaeological investigations have been carried out within Old Wolverton (CA 1992). Notably, investigations at Manor Farm quarry to the north revealed evidence for a prehistoric landscape although this area is largely within the floodplain (Hogan 2013). The following is a brief overview of the MKHER data for the immediate surrounding area within c.250m of the site.

Prehistoric (Pre-AD43)

- 2.2. Between 2007 and 2010, the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a series of strip, map and sample investigations at Manor Farm revealing evidence for a prehistoric monument complex. During the prehistoric period it appears that the floodplain was transformed into a ceremonial space through the construction of a Neolithic mortuary enclosure, four cursus monuments and a hengiform pit circle (Hogan 2013). Evidence for earlier Neolithic activity is limited to twelve probable Neolithic pits.
- 2.3. Later Bronze Age occupation, consisting of coaxial field system ditches, a partial ring gully, burnt stone pits and isolated cremation deposits were also identified (Beadsmore *et al* 2008 and Hogan 2011).
- 2.4. Evidence for Iron Age activity was limited, comprising two pit alignments, establishing a second phase of monumentality in the landscape (Hogan 2013). Additionally, one Iron Age findspot is recorded within the vicinity of the site comprising a single cooper alloy brooch. The catch plate of the brooch remains

intact, as are the four turns of the spring, however the pin of the brooch had lost its point (HER MMK7331).

Roman (AD43 – AD410)

- 2.5. Evidence for Roman activity in the area has been revealed on both sides of the River Ouse. Approximately 2.4km south-east of Manor Farm, at Bancroft, a stone villa with associated outbuildings revealing evidence of occupation into the fifth century A.D. has been extensively excavated and its remains preserved *in-situ*. A further villa was located approximately 1.6k from Manor Farm at Cosgrove and excavated in the 1950s. Five inhumation burials of Roman date were recorded 800m south of Manor Farm (CA 1992).
- 2.6. Investigations at Manor Farm between 2007 and 2010 identified two Roman trackways and several probable Roman quarry pits and ditches. The features were cut from within an alluvial overburden (Beadsmore *et al* 2008 and Hogan 2011).
- 2.7. During the excavation of a small service trench along an existing trackway from the front of Old Wolverton Manor House eastwards to Old Wolverton Road a stone wall was revealed, extending for approximately 10m, and Roman pottery and a fragment of flue tile were recovered interpreted as evidence for the possible existence of a former stone building (HER MMK1897; MMK1898; MMK1899).
- 2.8. Several Roman finds, including a Roman brooch, identified as a disc brooch (HER MMK1943) and several Roman coins made of bronze, potentially from the periods of Constantine (HER MMK1942) and Hadrian (HER MMK1938) were recovered to the south-west of the site. Pottery identified as Shelly Ware has also been recovered within proximity to some of the metal finds (HER MMK1939).
- 2.9. Approximately 200m to the east of Manor Farm, metal detecting further uncovered a Roman Bow brooch with cells for enamel. Only a trace amount of colour remained in the central cell of the brooch (HER MK5393).

Early medieval – medieval (AD410 – AD 1539)

- 2.10. A Metal detecting survey undertaken to the immediate west of the Manor Farm earthworks recovered assemblages of Middle-Late Saxon metalwork (HER MMK2065).

2.11. The earliest mention of Wolverton is in the Domesday Book of 1086 where it is referred to as Wlverintone. The entry suggests that there was a substantial community under the Baron of Wolverton, Mainou le Breton (CA 1992).

2.12. The area of Old Wolverton is well known for its Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) and associated finds of Saxon to medieval date. Old Wolverton Motte and Bailey Castle, deserted village and monastic grange designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1013660) consists of two areas of earthworks and buried remains at Old Wolverton, divided by a canal (HER MMK5395). The listing description details two areas as follows:

“The northern area lies around the Manor Farm and the southern area around Holy Trinity church. In the southern area the Norman motte and bailey castle lies just to the north of the deserted village and to the east of Holy Trinity church. Adjacent to the mound of the castle motte is the bailey area in which stood a variety of buildings serving the castle. The deserted village next to the castle survives as extensive and well preserved earthworks within which roadways, house platforms, boundaries and field systems can be clearly identified. The second area to the north east and separated by the canal consists of earthworks surrounding the Manor Farm. Hollow trackways, a pond, building platforms and field systems can be identified and documentary records indicate that this area contains the remains of an agrarian monastic grange of the Gilbertine order. The site of the grange buildings is considered to be overlain by modern farm buildings. Buried remains of a Roman building have been found east of Manor Cottages. Roman and Saxon coins and metalwork have also been found in the area. All the farm buildings within the two areas are excluded from the scheduling but below ground remains are included. Holy Trinity Church, its surrounding churchyard, and the vicarage which lies to the south of the castle, are totally excluded from the scheduling (Historic England 2020).”

2.13. A plan of the earthworks shows the village to be a linear settlement extending from a mill on the River Ouse, westwards to Manor Farm. Prominent earthworks bordering a sunken road orientated south to west from the Church of Holy Trinity, adjacent to the Motte and Bailey suggests that many of the buildings of the village were stone founded (CA 1992).

-
- 2.14. Many finds have been recovered in the wider area, including a sceat dated to AD575-775 (HER MMK2067), further hammered long cross and short cross halfpenny's, sixpence and pennies (HER MMK2981), decorated strapends (HER MMK2068; MMK2071), pins surviving to various degrees (HER MMK2069) and an iron knife (HER MMK2070). Further, a medieval buckle was recovered from the site of the DMV (HER MMK2389).
- 2.15. Several other buildings dated to the medieval period are recorded on the HER. A possible mill, situated at the east end of Wolverton was mentioned on a deed dated to the 20th April 1465 (HER MMK2735),

Post-Medieval to modern periods (1540 – present day)

- 2.16. Several finds of post-medieval date have been recovered from the area. These include metal objects including a copper alloy thimble of Dutch type (HER MMK4218), a plain gold finger ring (HER MMK4219) a corroded coin (HER MMK4220), a well preserved bronze crotal with decorative leather mount (HER MMK4421) and a silver quill holder (HER MMK4223).
- 2.17. There are several 18th century houses, known as Manor Cottages, located just outside the scheduled area to the south-west. These are Grade II listed and are characterised by 2 storey rubble or stone-built houses (HER MMK4734; MMK4735; MMK4736).
- 2.18. A buildings survey undertaken in 2001 at Manor Farm identified that the farmhouse developed as a 'T' shaped, four bay farmhouse from the late 17th or early 18th century. It was subsequently enlarged in time to its final form consisting of four yards with shelter sheds, threshing barns and granaries (HER MMK2392).
- 2.19. There are a number of historic buildings within a 250m radius of the site. Including a variety of outbuildings characterised by stone barns, stables and shelter sheds (Grade II listed) (HER MMK2394) and a garden wall of early to mid 19th century date, characterised by a stone, brick face with a tiled finish (Grade II listed) (HER MMK2393). Several buildings and structures have been recorded from the 19th century, including Bridge 69, locally known as 'Suicide Bridge' (HER MMK6083), a timber seasoning shed (HER MMK6096), a hair carding shop shown on a c. 1906 plan of Wolverton (HER MMK6120), and a flammable store (HER MMK6143).

2.20. During the 19th century, a toll road was introduced in the form of the Stony Stratford to Newport Pagnell Turnpike; a section of the Finmere to Astwood Turnpike set up in 1815. The gates of the toll road were believed to have been in Wolverton, Milton Keynes (HER MMK5879).

Undated

2.21. In 2000 a geophysical survey carried out by Oxford Archaeotechnics, comprising magnetometer survey across a 360m long by 30m area to the east of the DMV earthworks detected magnetic anomalies interpreted as evidence for a single ditch and several pits and weaker linear striations indicative of the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation.

2.22. During April and May of 2003, a watching brief of a service trench through the scheduled area (Scheduled Monument 1013660) revealed two north to south aligned ditches at the entrance of the farm complex. No associated dating evidence was recovered.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief were:

- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

3.2. In the event that significant archaeological remains had been identified this report would have sought to place those remains in their local and regional context, in relation to previous work within the Scheduled area and the *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas* (Hey and Hind 2014). However, the absence of any archaeological remains within the monitored area means that the results of the investigation will not contribute to any research themes or objectives.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief was maintained during all intrusive groundworks within the area shown on Figure 2. These works comprised the machine excavation of c.160m long by 300mm deep service trench (Fig. 2).
- 4.2. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. No deposits were identified that required sampling and no artefactual material was recovered.
- 4.3. CA will make arrangements with the Milton Keynes Museum for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020) and the ADS Guidelines for Depositors (2021).
- 4.4. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. In order to minimise the risk of encountering archaeological remains that would be damaged or destroyed by the excavation of the pipe trench then condition D of the SMC stipulated that: *the depth of the pipe trench shall not exceed 350mm and its width shall not exceed 300mm*.
- 5.2. Consequently, the natural geological substrate was not encountered within the maximum depth of excavation, which was 0.3m below present ground level (bpgl). The stratigraphic sequence seen in the pipe trench comprised a probable subsoil (101), consisting of a mid, brown-grey sandy silt with occasional stone rubble, which was in turn sealed by 0.27-0.3m of topsoil (100), comprising a dark, grey-brown fine sandy silt with stone inclusions (Figs 3 – 8).
- 5.3. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no artefactual material was recovered.

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1. Despite the archaeological potential of the application area (see *Archaeological background*, above), the watching brief identified no archaeological remains within the area of observed groundworks. The absence of archaeological deposits is most likely due to a combination of the pipe route avoiding extant earthworks and other known features of significance within the Scheduled Area and the shallow depth of groundworks (0.3m bpg), which were designed to be minimally intrusive to any archaeological remains associated with Old Wolverton Motte and Bailey Castle, deserted village and monastic grange (Scheduled Monument 1013660).

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken and the report was written by Andrew Whelan. The report illustrations were prepared by Marta Perlinska. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Molly Agnew Henshaw. The project was managed for CA by Adrian Scruby.

8. REFERENCES

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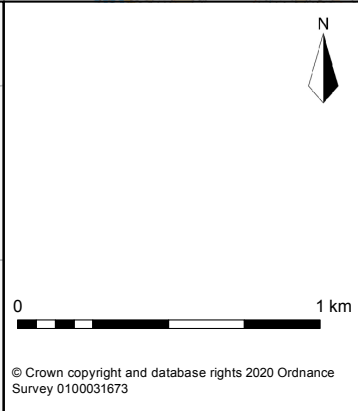
Oxford Archaeotechnics 2000 *Manor Farm, Wolverton, Milton Keynes*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Area	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark, grey-brown fine sandy silt with small to large stone inclusions and occasional large, and some modern intrusions of brick.		>0.25	0.27 – 0.3	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid, brown-grey sandy silty with large amounts of rock and stone wastage.		>0.25		

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Manor Farm, Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes	
Short description	<p>In July 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent during groundworks for the installation of a new water pipe at Manor Farm, Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes. The route of the pipe lies within Scheduled Monument 1013660 - Motte and Bailey Castle, deserted village and monastic grange at Old Wolverton. In order to minimise the risk of encountering archaeological remains that would be damaged or destroyed by the excavation of the pipe trench then condition D of the Scheduled Monument Consent stipulated that: the depth of the pipe trench should not exceed 350mm and the width should not exceed 300mm. Consequently, the natural geological substrate was not encountered within the maximum depth of excavation, which was 0.3m below present ground level. The stratigraphic sequence seen in the pipe trench comprised a probable subsoil that was in turn sealed by topsoil.</p> <p>No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no artefactual material was recovered. The absence of archaeological deposits is most likely due to a combination of the pipe route avoiding extant earthworks and other known features of significance within the Scheduled Area and the shallow depth of the groundworks (0.3m bpg), which were designed to be minimally intrusive to any archaeological remains present.</p>	
Project dates	07/07/2021	
Project type	Watching Brief	
Previous work	No	
Future work	No	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Manor Farm, Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes	
Study area (m ² /ha)	160m (linear)	
Site co-ordinates	480665 241827	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England (AIAMHE - Alex Bellisario)	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby	
Project Supervisor	Andrew Whelan	
MONUMENT TYPE	Old Wolverton Motte and Bailey Castle, deserted village and monastic grange (Scheduled Monument 1013660)	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g., pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		None
Paper	Milton Keynes Museum	Context sheets, registers, matrices, report.
Digital	Archaeological Data Service	Database, digital photos, report, survey data, illustration files.
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Manor Farm, Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes: Archaeological Watching Brief CA</i> typescript report MK0243_1		





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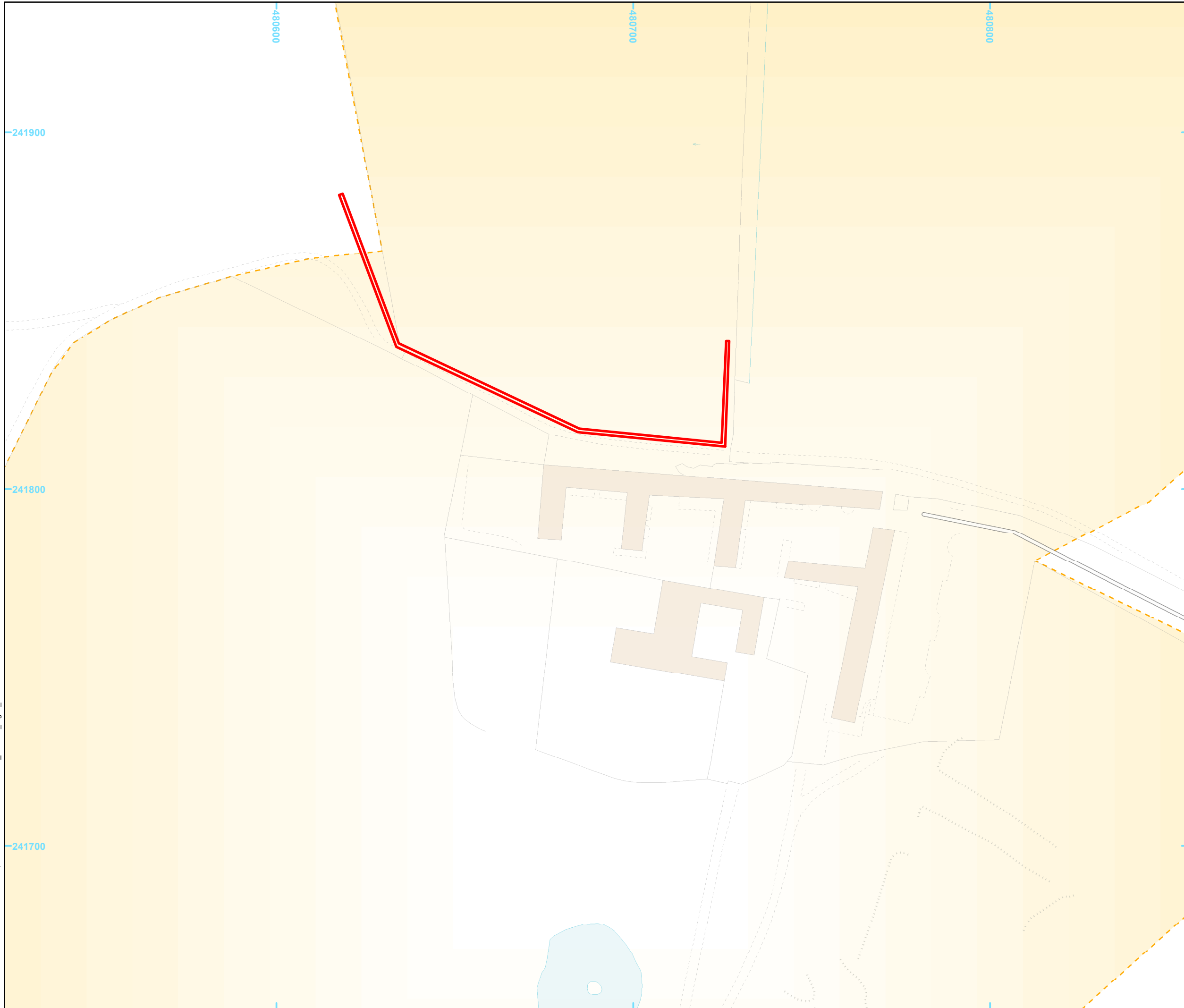
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PROJECT TITLE
 Manor Farm, Old Wolverton, Milton Keynes

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	MK0243	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JSJ	DATE	04/06/2020	1
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	



Legend

- Water pipe location
- Old Wolverton Scheduled Ancient Monument (Historic England 2020)



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PROJECT TITLE
**Manor Farm, Old Wolverton,
 Milton Keynes**

FIGURE TITLE
The site, showing water pipe location

<small>DRAWN BY</small> MP	<small>PROJECT NO</small> MK0243	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> JSJ	<small>DATE</small> 04/06/2020	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> MC	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:1,000	



Fig. 3 Photograph, pipe trench looking south towards farm buildings.



Fig. 4 Photograph, working shot of trench excavation looking west.



Fig. 5 Photograph, looking east along pathway.



Fig. 6 Photograph, looking southeast towards farm buildings.



Fig. 7 Photograph, looking southeast.



Fig. 8 Photograph, pipe installation around reinstated wall looking northeast.

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