

CFA Archaeology Ltd

archaeological consultants

Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

Field Evaluation & Excavation

Finds / Environmental Analysis

Geophysical Survey

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey

Interpretation, Design & Display

**Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre,
Stanford Hall,
Nottinghamshire
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Report No. MK029/15

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Town Hall
Creed Street
Wolverton
Milton Keynes
MK12 5LY

Tel: 01908 226124
Mob: 07741 313975
email: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Author | Tamlin Barton MA, ACIfA |
| Illustrator | Tamlin Barton MA, ACIfA |
| Editors | Mark Roberts BA(Hons) MLitt MCIfA |
| Commissioned by | Interserve |
| Oasis | cfaarcha1-232341 |
| Date issued | 2015 |
| Version | 1 |
| Planning Application No | 12/02070/HYBRID |
| Grid Ref | SK559238 |

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

**Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall,
Nottinghamshire
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Report No. MK029/15

CONTENTS

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 1. SUMMARY..... | 3 |
| 2. INTRODUCTION..... | 4 |
| 3. WORKING METHODS..... | 6 |
| 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS..... | 7 |
| 5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT..... | 10 |
| 6. ASSESSMENT OF POTTERY..... | 1 |
| 7. DISCUSSION..... | 1 |
| 8. CONCLUSION..... | 3 |
| 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY..... | 4 |

Appendix

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 1. Summary of Contexts and Finds | 17 |
|----------------------------------|----|

Illustrations (bound at rear)

- Fig. 1 Site location plan showing areas stripped of topsoil and monitored
- Fig. 2 Location of features in Area 2.2, Area 4 and Area 7.
- Fig. 3 Excavated features in Area 4
- Fig. 4 Detailed plan of prehistoric post holes in Area 4
- Fig. 5 Sections of features in Area 4
- Fig. 6 Plan of brick structures in Area 2.2
- Fig. 7 Plan of features in Area 7
- Fig. 8 Shot of stone soakaway / drain **1002** in Area 1, looking NE
- Fig. 9 General shot of Area 1 being stripped of topsoil, looking NE
- Fig. 10 Area 2.1 being stripped, looking NE
- Fig. 11 Area 2.3 during topsoil stripping
- Fig. 12 Area 2.4 being stripped, looking NE
- Fig. 13 Shot of Structure B after cleaning, Area 2.2, looking NE
- Fig. 14 Photo of Structure A after cleaning, Area 2.2, looking NW
- Fig. 15 Area 2.5, the Walled Garden, being stripped of topsoil, looking SE
- Fig. 16 Wall 2002 exposed in Area 2.2, the Walled Garden, looking W
- Fig. 17 Area 3 during stripping, looking NW
- Fig. 18 General shot of Area 4 being stripped, looking SE
- Fig. 19 Overall view of linear feature A, Area 4, looking SE
- Fig. 20 Photo of slot **4004** / **4005** across linear feature A, Area 4, looking SE
- Fig. 21 Overall view of linear feature B, Area 4, looking SE
- Fig. 22 Photo of slot **4008** / **4009** across linear feature B, Area 4, looking W
- Fig. 23 Photo of post holes **4023** and **4025** half-sectioned, Area 4, looking NE
- Fig. 24 Photo of post holes **4023** / **4025** after excavation, Area 4, looking NE
- Fig. 25 Area 6 after stripping, looking NE
- Fig. 26 Photo of garden feature **7007** / **7008**, Area 7, looking N
- Fig. 27 Photo of brick feature **7003** and stone **7004**, Area 7, looking NE

1. SUMMARY

This document presents the results of a watching brief at Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire carried out in advance of the Hall and grounds being converted to a new Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre. The Hall itself is a late 18th Century building, and has gone through several phases of redevelopment, including a period as the Co-operative College, and redevelopment as a hotel in the early 21st Century. A pair of shallow post holes were discovered in front of the hall containing late Neolithic/early Bronze Age Pottery. Nearby were two linear ditches of probable Roman date. Other features revealed were related to the landscaping activities undertaken during 18th-19th centuries.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between the 14th of August and 13th of November 2015 at Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire, centred on SK 559 238, which is being prepared as the new Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre. The work was commissioned by Interserve.
- 2.1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 27th July 2015, produced by CFA.

2.2 Project Background

- 2.2.1 Desk-based studies have been undertaken by Arup (2012) and these are not reproduced but only briefly summarised here. Stanford Hall is an 18th-century great house within landscaped parkland. It lies within the parish of Stanford-on-Soar, 5 miles north east of Loughborough at SK 559 238.

'The area in the south of Stanford near the river Soar is alluvium with sand and gravel. Most of the rest of the parish lies on sandstone and mudstone. There is some limestone in the north-east (Geol. survey map, 1:50,000, sheet 142). The village stands about 130 feet above sea level with the ground rising to just over 200 ft at Fox Hill west of the village. Further north the ground rises to 280 ft. On the eastern edge of Stanford, the King's brook flows south-west to join the Soar, which in turn flows east to west, south of the village. A stream on the west side flows from north to south to join the Soar. In the north-east of the parish is a large area of parkland around Stanford Hall' (<http://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk>).

The Site is entirely within the Grade II Registered Park & Garden of Stanford Hall. Seven Listed Buildings are also within the development area but are dealt with outside this watching brief on groundworks. The Listed Buildings are;

Stanford Hall (Grade II*, LB No. 441566), Walled Garden at Stanford Hall (Grade II, LB No.441571), Pavilion in the gardens of Stanford Hall (Grade II, LB No. 441568), Sea Lion Pool, Penguin Pool & Urns in the gardens of Stanford Hall (Grade II, LB No. 441567), Swimming Pool at Stanford Hall (Grade II, LB No. 441569), Tennis Pavilion in grounds of Stanford Hall (Grade II, LB No. 441565), The Game House (Grade II, LB No. 441570).

Previous work in the vicinity at East Leake Quarry has revealed Iron Age enclosures, pits and features indicating settlement. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery 436m to the north east may indicate a nearby Saxon settlement; there are Saxon finds from slightly nearer to the Site. The Arup desk based assessment also identifies medieval and post-medieval fishponds within the development which indicates the presence of a nearby high status dwelling (fishponds are usually associated with manor houses or monastic establishments).

2.3 Project Objectives

2.3.1 In accordance with the WSI the objectives of the project are to record any surviving archaeological remains liable to be damaged by the proposed development'

The Research Objectives were to:

- Investigate the evidence for and origins of the different phases of land use and enclosure within the area, including any evidence for pre-Roman, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity;
- Place the results of the investigation within the wider landscape context and contribute to an understanding of the pattern of land use;
- Use a spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation.

3. WORKING METHODS

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance.

3.2 Archaeological monitoring during the Watching Brief

- 3.2.1 Ground disturbance around Stanford Hall including ground reduction, landscaping, topsoil stripping for spoil storage and new roadways was machine excavated using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision and control. Due to the scale of the groundworks, archaeologists identified and observed areas of archaeological potential but wrote-off previously disturbed or otherwise archaeologically sterile areas.

3.3 Excavation and Recording Strategy

- 3.3.1 All archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to CIfA standards (2014) and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned and drawn in section at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 and 1:50). All plans and sections were related in height to ordnance datum and surveyed using a Trimble RTK GPS device with an accuracy of up to 8mm horizontally and 12mm vertically. The photographic record consisted of digital photographs.
- 3.3.2 All finds of pre-modern date were retained for analysis. All finds were treated in accordance with relevant guidance (UKIC 2001 and CIfA 2014).
- 3.3.3 Environmental samples were to be taken from significant archaeological deposits in accordance with relevant guidelines (AES 1995, Dobney et al. 1992, Murphy and Wiltshire 1994 and EH 2011).

3.3 Archiving

- 3.3.1 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be deposited at the County Archaeology Store and will conform to current Nottinghamshire Museum requirements and guidelines in MoRPHE guidelines (Brown 2011, MGC 1994, SMA 1995, Ferguson and Murray 1997, UKIC 1990 and EH 2006) ensuring the proper transfer of ownership. The project report shall include an index to the site archive.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 General

4.1.1 The areas around Stanford Hall that were archaeologically monitored have been divided into eight areas reflecting the different phases of topsoil stripping/landscaping and observation by different archaeologists (Fig. 1). Area 2 was subjected to piecemeal development and thus was further subdivided into 5 areas. The areas are described below in numerical order. A summary of all contexts can be found at the back of this report in Appendix 1.

4.2 Area 1

4.2.1 This was located in parkland to the north of Stanford Hall near to the northern entrance of the site. Topsoil was stripped off this area in preparation to a temporary site compound. Two flint and brick rubble drains were exposed during this work (**1002** and **1004**) (Fig. 8). These represent drainage for the parkland and date to the late 18th or early 19th centuries. The topsoil in this area was approximately 0.25m deep and the natural geology exposed was mixed sands and gravels (Fig. 9).

4.3 Area 2

4.3.1 This was located around the walled garden (Areas 2.1-2.4) and inside it (Area 2.5). The area included a former cricket field and areas around the listed swimming pool. Topsoil was stripped down to natural gravels prior to the construction of new buildings and redevelopment of the walled garden. Overall the topsoil was approximately 0.1-0.4m thick and natural geology revealed was natural sands and gravels with occasional larger stones (see Figs. 10-12). The foundations of two mortared brick structures were exposed to the north of the walled garden (Figs. 13 and 14). Structure A (**2003**) comprised a rectangular brick wall foundation measuring approximately 6m x 10m with wall thicknesses of between 0.25-0.38m. The structure was sub-divided by a number small rectangular brick walls. Next to this was Structure B (**2004**), a rectangular brick wall (0.25m wide) measuring 3.25m by 10m in extent enclosing a linear brick surface (8m x 0.87m). Both structures were built from late 19th or early 20th century bricks. Stripping inside the walled garden revealed a cast iron pipe (**2007**, Fig. 15) which may have been used for heating a greenhouse and a short length of brick wall (**2002**) that turned at a right angle wall located close to existing greenhouses (Fig. 16). The wall may have been part of a brick-lined bed or part of a demolished building.

4.4 Area 3

4.4.1 This was located to the north of Area 2 and was stripped to a depth of 0.4m (Fig.17). The topsoil was a mid brown sandy silt and the natural geology was orange-grey sands and gravels. No archaeology was found.

4.5 Area 4

- 4.5.1 This was located in front of Stanford Hall and was stripped of topsoil for a temporary car park and site compounds. The area had formerly been used as a putting green. Overall stripping was carried out to a depth of 0.32m down to the natural geology (Fig. 18). The topsoil was a mid brown loamy silt and the natural, orange-grey sands and gravels. A series of archaeological features were revealed cut into the natural (see Figs. 3-5). Feature A was a linear ditch exposed for 37m aligned NW-SE (Figs. 19-20). The NW end of the ditch ran under the existing road and could not be exposed further in this direction. The ditch became shallower to the SE and had been truncated by modern activity 10m to the south of Feature B. Four sections were excavated across the feature from NW to SE, **4002/2003**, **2004/2005**, **2006/2007** and **2015/2016**. The ditch had a width of 1.09-1.39m, a depth of 0.48-0.78m and a V-shaped profile. The ditch had a single fill, a light grey sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded pebbles and no finds. A section excavated at the S end of this feature revealed that it cut linear Feature B. In plan it was clear that it was cut by drainage feature C. Feature B was a shallow linear ditch running on an E-W alignment exposed for 32m (Figs. 21-22). The ditch had been truncated at either end by modern activity probably relating to the creation of the putting green. Four sections were excavated running E to W, **4008/2009**, **2010/2011**, **2012/2013** and **2017/2018**. The ditch measured 0.6-0.8m wide and 0.18-0.27m deep and had a shallow dish to flat profile. The fill was a light sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded stones and a single sherd of grey ware – probably Roman in date. The ditch was cut by Feature A, drainage feature C and a brick culvert (**4014**). Feature C was a 0.4m wide drainage channel (**4021**) exposed for approximately 14m filled with rubble (**4020**) including post medieval brick and brown silt (**4019**). This feature cut Feature A and B. A relatively modern brick culvert **4014** (0.4m wide) ran NW-SE across the area and was connected to a further culvert running NE-SE. Located in the NE of Area 4 were two shallow pits (**4023** and **2025**) measuring 0.32-0.39m in diameter and 0.1m deep revealed below the topsoil (Figs 23-24). The pits were both filled with fine black-grey sandy silt which included decorated late Neolithic / early Bronze Age pottery fragments (see below). The shallow nature of the features show that they had been heavily truncated.

4.6 Area 5

- 4.6.1 This was located to the NW of Stanford Hall on either side of an existing road. The area was stripped for temporary storage of equipment to a depth of 0.4m. Made ground (**5002**), modern rubble hard-core, was exposed in the SE of the area. The topsoil was a mid-brown sandy silt with infrequent rounded stones and the natural geology was yellow-orange silty sand.

4.7 Area 6

- 4.7.1 This was located to the SE of Stanford hall and was stripped prior to being used as a spoil storage bund. The area was stripped to a depth of 0.28-0.38m and exposed natural red-brown clay (Fig. 25) below a mid grey-brown loam topsoil. No archaeological remains were revealed.

4.8 Area 7

- 4.8.1 This was located to the rear (S) of Stanford Hall in the terraced gardens. The long narrow area was stripped of topsoil for a temporary hall road. The topsoil was a mid brown loamy sandy silt, 0.1-0.3m thick, a garden soil. Where exposed the natural drift geology was orange-grey sands and gravels. Several features relating to the house and gardens were exposed (Fig. 7). Feature **7002** was a short length of mortared brickwork, two bricks wide, measuring 1.3m long and 0.25m wide exposed just below the topsoil, probably the top of a brick culvert. Parallel to this feature was another brick feature 1.6m long and 0.4m wide feature with an inspection hole (**7003**), a damaged culvert running north-south. This is connected to feature **7003**, a flat worked stone (Fig. 27) set at a right angle to feature 7003. The stone was 1.2m long and 0.4m across. The feature **7005** was a brick and mortar feature running east-west measuring 1.3m long, and 0.4m across. To the west was another brick culvert (**7006**) 1.6m Long, with an inspection hole at one end and 0.5m across. Nearby was a circular feature (**7007**) measuring 4.4m in diameter filled with a rich topsoil (**2008**) (Fig. 26). Much further to the west was a ceramic pipe and square brick inspection hole (**7009**)

4.9 Area 8

This area was located to the W of Stanford Hall and included the foundations of the former wing (1960s) that had been demolished, as well as a stripped area for a car park beside the existing road. The car park area was stripped to a depth of 0.1-0.36m exposing disturbed natural and made ground. The topsoil in this area was 0.06-0.10m deep, a mid-brown loamy sandy silt. The disturbed natural and made ground (**8000**) which was exposed to a depth of 0.2m was a red-orange sand and orange-red clay mixed with sand with occasional fragments of crushed brick. The foundations of the demolished west wing of Stanford Hall were exposed during the watching brief through these were deep and could not be fully inspected due to health and safety concerns. The remains comprised the red brick walls (**8002**) of the wing filled with compact demolition rubble c.2m deep (**8003**). Excavation of the rubble revealed a concrete floor surface for the wing, a basement floor (**8004**). No important archaeological remains were identified. The wing is first shown on 1970s OS mapping and was demolished by 2010 (Google).

5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

by Mhairi Hastie

November 2015

METHODOLOGY

Four bulk soil samples (see Table 1 for details) were retained during archaeological investigations at Stanford Hall. Each sample was processed through a Siraf style flotation tank. The floating material (flot) was collected in a 250 μm sieve and the material remaining in the tank (retent) washed through a 1mm mesh. Both the flots and retents were air-dried; the retents were then sorted by eye and any archaeological significant remains removed. The flots were scanned using a binocular microscope (x10 – x100 magnification) and the presence of any charred plant remains and other archaeological material recorded.

Identifications of archaeobotanical material were carried out with reference to seed atlases and CFA's in-house reference collection. Any plant remains or other material removed from the samples was stored in plastic finds bags or plastic specimen tubes.

Pottery and other small finds/artefacts recovered from the retents were sent to appropriate specialists for assessment.

| Sample no | Context no | Fill of | Feature type | Sample vol (litres) |
|-----------|------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 4024 | 4025 | | |
| 2 | 4022 | 4023 | | |
| 4 | 4006 | 4007 | | |
| 5 | 4012 | 4013 | | |

Table 1. Retained samples

RESULTS

The results are summarised below in Table 2.

Table 2. Sample Composition

| Sample number | Context number | Fill of | Flot Vol (ml) | Pottery | Daub (possible) | Lithic / Flint | Slag/Metal working debris | Burn bone | Cereal grain | Rhizomes | Heather charcoal | Wood charcoal | Comments |
|---------------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | 4024 | 4025 | 100 | ++ | | | + | ++ (VSF) | | | | ++++ | Charcoal is heavily vitrified and with some iron replacement |
| 2 | 4022 | 4023 | 40 | | | | + | | | | | ++++ | |
| 4 | 4006 | 4007 | 20 | | + (SF) | | + | | | | | + (VSF) | |
| 5 | 4012 | 4013 | 50 | | | + | + | | + (x1) | + | ++ | + | |

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant
SF = small fragments (<5mm in dia.), VSF = very small fragments (<2mm in dia.)

6. ASSESSMENT OF POTTERY

Dr Melanie Johnson
November 2015

A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered from context 4024. The pottery comprises 18 sherds weighing 169g, and are all from the same vessel. There are 6 rim sherds, 2 base sherds and 10 body sherds. The body sherds are principally from the upper body, consisting of neck and shoulder sherds. Some of the sherds fit together.

The fabric is thin, hard and has a corky texture, with the base being more heavily gritted. The surfaces are smoothed and are brown to dark orange in colour. The body and rim sherds are 4-5mm thick while the base sherds are 9mm thick. Many of the sherds are highly abraded and several have lost parts of their outer or inner surface, or both.

The vessel has a short everted rim and a rounded shoulder. The base is flat. The rim diameter is 10cm and the base diameter is 8cm. Approximately two thirds of the rim circumference survives.

The vessel has all over decoration, consisting of bands of incised herringbone bounded by rows of stabs. There are short diagonal incised lines along the rim bevel.

The vessel belongs to the Beaker tradition and dates to the period 2500-1950 BC (Needham 2005, Kinnes et al 1991).

The sherds have been dried and dry-brushed clean, and are stable for long-term storage.

A single wheel thrown body sherd in grey sandy fabric came from 4012 and is probably Roman in date.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 Prehistoric Post Holes

7.1.1 The fragments of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age beaker recovered from Pit **4025** can be used to date this feature as well as Pit **4023** which had a similar fill and appears to be contemporary. It is likely that they may have been part of a small group of pits that were truncated by the landscaping around Stanford Hall. The small fragments of burnt bone from **2025** and large quantities of charcoal recovered from both features shows that they were filled with burnt material. The high level of charcoal vitrification suggests a high temperature was achieved during the burning event, though it is unclear if this activity was ritual (such as a pyre burning associated with cremation) or domestic in nature.

The location of the pits on top of a hill with good views to the south and south-east, however, points to the former interpretation as being more likely.

7.2 Roman linear features

- 7.1.2 Excavation of linear features A and B recovered a single sherd of probably Roman pottery. The ditches may be field divisions or boundary ditches. Remains from this period has been found in nearby in East Leake quarry which lies just over 1km to the north. Feature C and the brick culvert are clearly later features and relate to the landscaping of Stanford hall grounds, the former possibly in the 18th century or earlier; the latter from the 19th century.

7.3 Structures North of the Walled Garden

- 7.3.1 Structures A and B are the foundations of buildings north of the walled garden. Both relate to a building that is first shown on the 6 inch 1901 OS map (revised in 1899) which survived until the 1990s. It is not possible to distinguish the two structures on the historic 6 inch mapping. By 1999, Aerial mapping from Google shows Structure A as roofless with partially collapsed walls. By 2007 the structure has been completely demolished. The brick divisions are evidence that Structure A was divided into several rooms but there was no clear indication of its function. However, given the close proximity of the walled garden this may have been for storage of garden equipment or a greenhouse similar to Structure B. The brick remains of Structure B are the plinth and central linear brick pathway for a greenhouse. This is shown clearly on Google mapping from 2004 onwards. The greenhouse appears to have been demolished shortly before the current development.

7.4 Features relating to the grounds of Stanford Hall

- 7.4.1 The stone drains / soakaways found in Area 1 were clearly intended to drain the grass of the parkland in this area. These will are likely to have been installed as part of the redevelopment and enlargement of the estate by the Dashwoods dating to the late 18th century or early 19th. The drains are unlikely to be associated with the earlier deer park and are possibly too rugged to be from the post-1887 Ratcliffe phase of garden development for which one would expect ceramic drains.
- 7.4.2 The remains uncovered to the rear of Stanford Hall in Area 7 mostly relate to the terraced garden created by Ratcliffs after 1887. Culverts **7002**, **7003** and **7006** probably supplied water to the different beds or water features in the terraced garden. Stone **2004** may have been a step on path leading down to the from the central stairs behind Stanford Hall. The function of wall feature **2005** is unclear but it may have been the edge of a path or garden bed. The large circular cut feature filled with topsoil is likely to be a garden bed or tree pit. Pipe **7009** uncovered to the west may be utilitarian and may simply have been a waste water / drainage pipe running from the hall.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The watching brief has identified two late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pits and two probable Roman linear ditches directly in front of the hall within Area 4. This site may have been the focus of prehistoric activity because it commands good views over the Soar valley to the south and south-east. The site may also possibly mark the southern extent of prehistoric activity at East Leake quarry 1km to the North.

- 8.1 More recent archaeological remains were also found all relating to the 18th century or later phases of Stanford Hall. The landscaping from these phases seems to have truncated or hidden any evidence of 16th to 17th century activity relating to early phases of the estate.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AES, 1995, *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations: Recommendations concerning the Environmental component of archaeological Evaluations in England*, Association for Environmental Archaeology
- Brown, DH, 2007, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Institute for Archaeologists
- Dobney, K., Hall, Kenward, A., and Miles, A., 1992, 'A working classification of Sample Types for Environmental Archaeology', *Circaea* 9.1
- EH 2005, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, (MoRPHE), English Heritage
- EH 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers' Guide*, English Heritage
- EH, 2007, *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, English Heritage
- EH, 2008a, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*, English Heritage
- EH, 2008b, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, Development of Procedural Standards and Guidelines for the Historic Environment*, English Heritage PPN 6
- EH, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*, English Heritage, (2nd edition)
- Ferguson, L. M. and Murray, D. M., 1997, *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage*, Paper 1, Institute for Archaeologists
- Google Earth Mapping
- Historic OS Mapping
- CIfA, 2014, *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, Institute for Archaeologists, Revised October 2008
- CIfA, 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Institute for Archaeologists, Revised October 2008
- CIfA, 2014, *Code of Conduct*, Institute for Archaeologists
- Clarke, D L, 1970 *Beaker Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland*. Cambridge:

Cambridge University Press.

Kinnes, I, Gibson, A, Ambers, J, Bowman, S, Leese, M & Boast, R 1991
'Radiocarbon dating and British beakers: the British Museum Programme',
Scott Archaeol Rev, 8, 35-68.

MGC 1994, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*, Museums
and Galleries Commission

Murphy, P. L., and Wiltshire, P. E. J., 1994, *A Guide to Sampling Archaeological
Deposits for Environmental Analysis*

Needham, S P 2005 'Transforming Beaker Culture in North-West Europe: processes
of fusion and fission', *Proc Prehist Soc* 71, 171-217.

SMA, 1995, *Towards an accessible archaeological archive - the transfer of
Archaeological Archives to Museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern
Ireland, Scotland and Wales*, Society for Museum Archaeologists

Roberts, M 2015 *Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall,
Nottinghamshire: Archaeological Watching Brief – WSI*. 27th July 2015. CFA

UKIC, 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long term
Storage*, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

UKIC, 2001, *Excavated Artefacts and Conservation*, United Kingdom Institute for
Conservation, Guideline No. 1

APPENDIX 1: Summary of Contexts and Finds

| Area 1 | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------|--------------|
| <i>Context</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Finds</i> |
| 1000 | Natural drift geology, sand with gravel inclusions | - | - |
| 1001 | Topsoil, dark to mid brown-grey loamy sandy silt, 0.14-0.25m thick | - | - |
| 1002 | Flint and brick drain / soakaway, SW/NE orientation, 0.2m thick, 0.46m across, 16m long | Post Medieval | - |
| 1003 | Cut for above drainage feature | Post Medieval | - |
| 1004 | Flint and brick drain / soakaway, NE/SW orientation, 0.15m thick, 0.38m wide | Post Medieval | - |
| 1005 | Cut for above drainage feature | Post Medieval | - |
| Areas 2.1-2.5 | | | |
| 2000 | Natural drift geology, sands and gravels with occasional stone and pebble inclusions. | - | - |
| 2001 | Topsoil deposits, dark to mid brown loamy sandy silts with coarse gritty inclusions, 0.25-0.33m thick | - | - |
| 2002 | Brick and mortar wall in walled garden Area 2.5 | Post Medieval | None |
| 2003 | Brick and mortar wall in Area 2.2, Structure A | Post Medieval | None |
| 2004 | Brick and mortar wall in Area 2.2, Structure B | Post Medieval | None |
| 2005 | Cut for trench containing cast iron pipe | Post Medieval | - |
| 2006 | Fill of trench containing cast iron pipe, topsoil | Post Medieval | None |
| 2007 | Cast iron pipe in walled garden | Post Medieval | - |
| Area 3 | | | |
| 3000 | Natural drift geology, silty sands and gravels | - | - |
| 3001 | Topsoil, dark to mid brown brown-grey, loamy sandy silt | - | - |
| Area 4 | | | |
| 4000 | Natural drift geology, sands and gravels | - | - |
| 4001 | Topsoil deposit, mid grey-brown loamy sandy silt | - | - |
| 4002 | Fill of cut [4003], a light grey sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded pebbles. Slot across linear feature A | Unknown | None |
| 4003 | Cut filled by (4002), 0.5m deep, 1.1m wide, V-shaped. Slot across linear feature A | Unknown | - |
| 4004 | Fill of cut [4005], a light grey sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded pebbles. Slot across linear feature A | Unknown | None |
| 4005 | Cut filled by (4004), 0.6m deep, 1.2m wide, V- | Unknown | - |

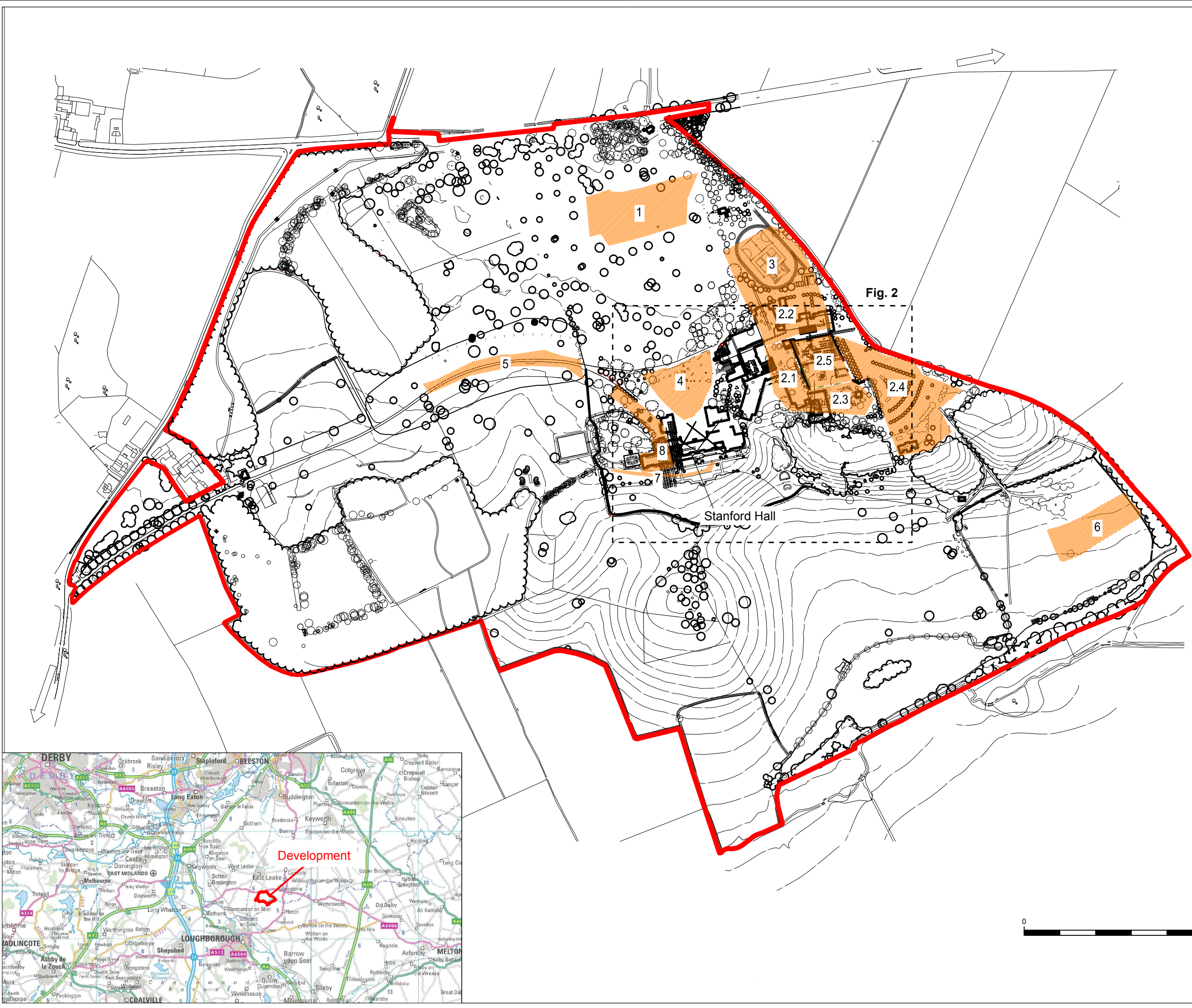
| | | | |
|------|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | shaped. Slot across linear feature A | | |
| 4006 | Fill of cut [4007], a light grey sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded pebbles. Slot across linear feature A. Sample 4 | Unknown | None |
| 4007 | Cut filled by (4006), 0.7m deep, 1.4m wide, V-shaped. Slot across linear feature A | Unknown | - |
| 4008 | Fill of cut [4009], a light grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones. Slot across linear feature B | Unknown | None |
| 4009 | Cut filled by (4008), 0.3m deep, 0.6m wide, shallow, rounded base. Slot across linear feature B | Unknown | - |
| 4010 | Fill of cut [4011], a light grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones. Slot across linear feature B | Unknown | None |
| 4011 | Cut filled by (4010), 0.2m deep, 0.8m wide, shallow, rounded base. Slot across linear feature B | Unknown | - |
| 4012 | Fill of cut [4012], a light grey sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded stones. Slot across linear feature B. Sample 5 | Unknown | ?Roman sherd |
| 4013 | Cut filled by (4012), 0.3m deep, 0.8m wide, very shallow, flat base. Slot across linear feature B | Unknown | - |
| 4014 | Red brick culvert drainage feature, orientation NW/SE | Post Medieval | None |
| 4015 | Fill of [4016], a mottled light grey sandy silt with rare small rounded pebbles. Feature A. Slot where feature A intersects feature B | Unknown | None |
| 4016 | Cut filled by (4015), 0.4m+ deep, 0.3m wide. Feature A. Slot where feature A intersects feature B. | Unknown | - |
| 4017 | Fill of [4018], A light yellow-grey sandy silt with small rounded stones. Feature B. Slot where feature A intersects feature B | Unknown | None |
| 4018 | Cut filled by (4017), 0.3m deep, 0.7m wide. Feature B. Slot where feature A intersects feature B. | Unknown | - |
| 4019 | Upper fill of rubble filled drainage channel [4021]. A mid grey-brown sandy silt with very occasional small pebbles. | Early Post Medieval? | None |
| 4020 | Main rubble fill of rubble filled drainage channel [4021]. Sub-angular brick, stone and slate fragments up to 0.12m in diameter. | Early Post Medieval? | Hand made brick |
| 4021 | Cut for linear rubble filled drainage channel filled with (4019) and (4020). Feature has steep sides and a dished base. Linear is 12m long, 0.5m and 0.25m deep. Channel cuts feature B but is cut by feature A. | Early Post Medieval? | - |
| 4022 | Fill of small pit [4023], Dark black-grey fine sandy silt with occ small rounded pebbles. Rooting was apparent from nearby trees. Sample 2 | Late Neolithic-Bronze | Decorated Pottery |

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Age | |
| 4023 | Cut of small pit (4022). Measures 0.32m diameter, and 0.12m Deep, base flat. | Late Neolithic-Bronze Age | - |
| 4024 | Fill of Small pit / post hole [4025]. A dark black-grey fine sandy silt with occ small rounded stones. Peterborough Ware. Sample 1 | Late Neolithic-Bronze Age | Decorated Pottery |
| 4025 | Cut for small pit / post hole (4024). Measures 0.32m diameter and 0.12m deep. | Late Neolithic-Bronze Age | - |
| Area 5 | | | |
| 5000 | Natural drift geology, orange-yellow silty sand | - | - |
| 5001 | Topsoil deposit, mid grey-brown loamy sandy silt | - | - |
| 5002 | Made ground, hard-core rubble, limestone fragments and redeposited clay | Modern | - |
| Area 6 | | | |
| 6000 | Natural drift geology, firm red-brown clay | - | - |
| 6001 | Topsoil deposit, mid grey-brown loamy sandy silt | - | - |
| Area 7 | | | |
| 7000 | Topsoil deposit, mid grey-brown loamy sandy silt | - | - |
| 7001 | Natural drift geology, sand with gravel inclusions | - | - |
| 7002 | N/S lenth of brickwork, 1.3m Long, and 0.25m wide. Bricks are 24cm Long and 12cm Wide. This is part of a system to supply water to the garden. | Post Medieval | - |
| 7003 | N/S running brick culvert, 1.6m Long, and 0.4m Wide, which was parallel to (0702). This ran into a square stone-lined inspection hole. This is part of a system to supply water to the garden. | Post Medieval | - |
| 7004 | Worked Stone, which lay at a right angle to (0703). | Post Medieval | - |
| 7005 | E/W Running Brickwork, with mortar on the outside. This may have been connected to the system to supply water to the garden. | Post Medieval | - |
| 7006 | N/S brick culvert. This was 0.5m wide, and 1.6m long, and had a square inspection hole on the end. This is probably part of a system to supply water to the garden. | Post Medieval | - |
| 7007 | Circular Cut filled with (7008) measuring 4.4m in diameter. Not excavated as no development below this level. This cut is filled with topsoil and is probably a circular decorative bed for the garden. | Post Medieval | - |
| 7008 | Fill of cut [7007], A dark black-brown loamy silt. Topsoil. | Post Medieval | - |
| 7009 | A wide salt-glazed ceramic pipe with a brick inspection hole. Measures 0.7m wide (inspection hole), 4m length exposed. Appears to be waste | Post Medieval | - |

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|------|
| | water drainage pipe from the rear of the house. | | |
| 7010 | Made ground at the W end of Area 7. A mid-grey-brown silty sand with rubble, bricks and mortar. | Post Medieval | - |
| Area 8 | | | |
| 8000 | Red-orange sand and orangey red sandy clay containing modern crushed building material - disturbed natural / made ground | Modern | None |
| 8001 | Topsoil – light brown loamy sandy silt | - | - |
| 8002 | Walls for demolished west wing of Stanford Hall. Red mortared brick. | Modern | None |
| 8003 | Rubble filling the demolished west wing of Stanford Hall. A light brown soil and building materials including red brick. Very compact. 2m thick | Modern | None |
| 8004 | Concrete floor for demolished west wing of Stanford Hall. | Modern | None |

Key:

- Planning Application Boundary
- Areas stripped of topsoil and monitored



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 1 Report No: MK029/15

Title:
 Site location plan showing
 areas stripped of topsoil and
 monitored

Project:
 Defence and National
 Rehabilitation Centre,
 Stanford Hall,
 Nottinghamshire

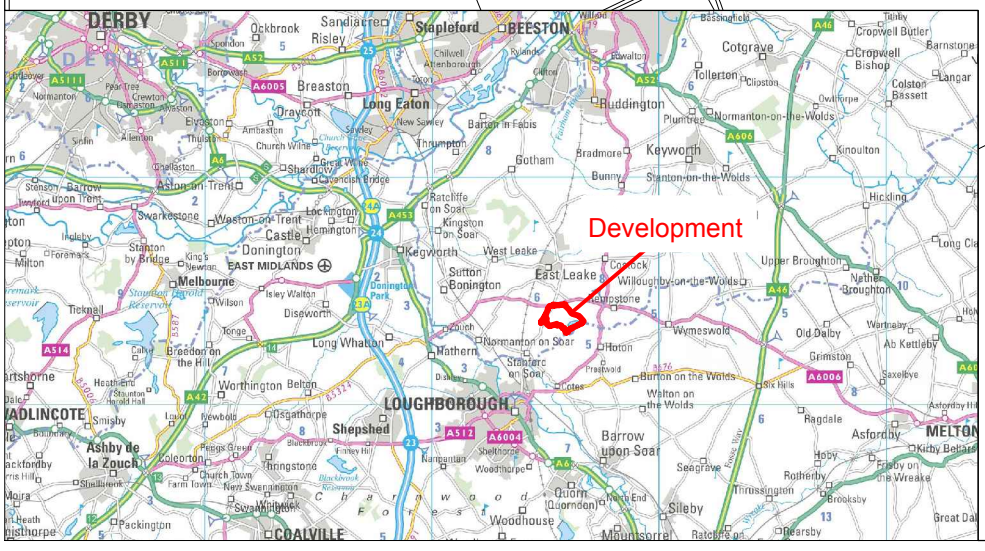
Client:
 Interserve

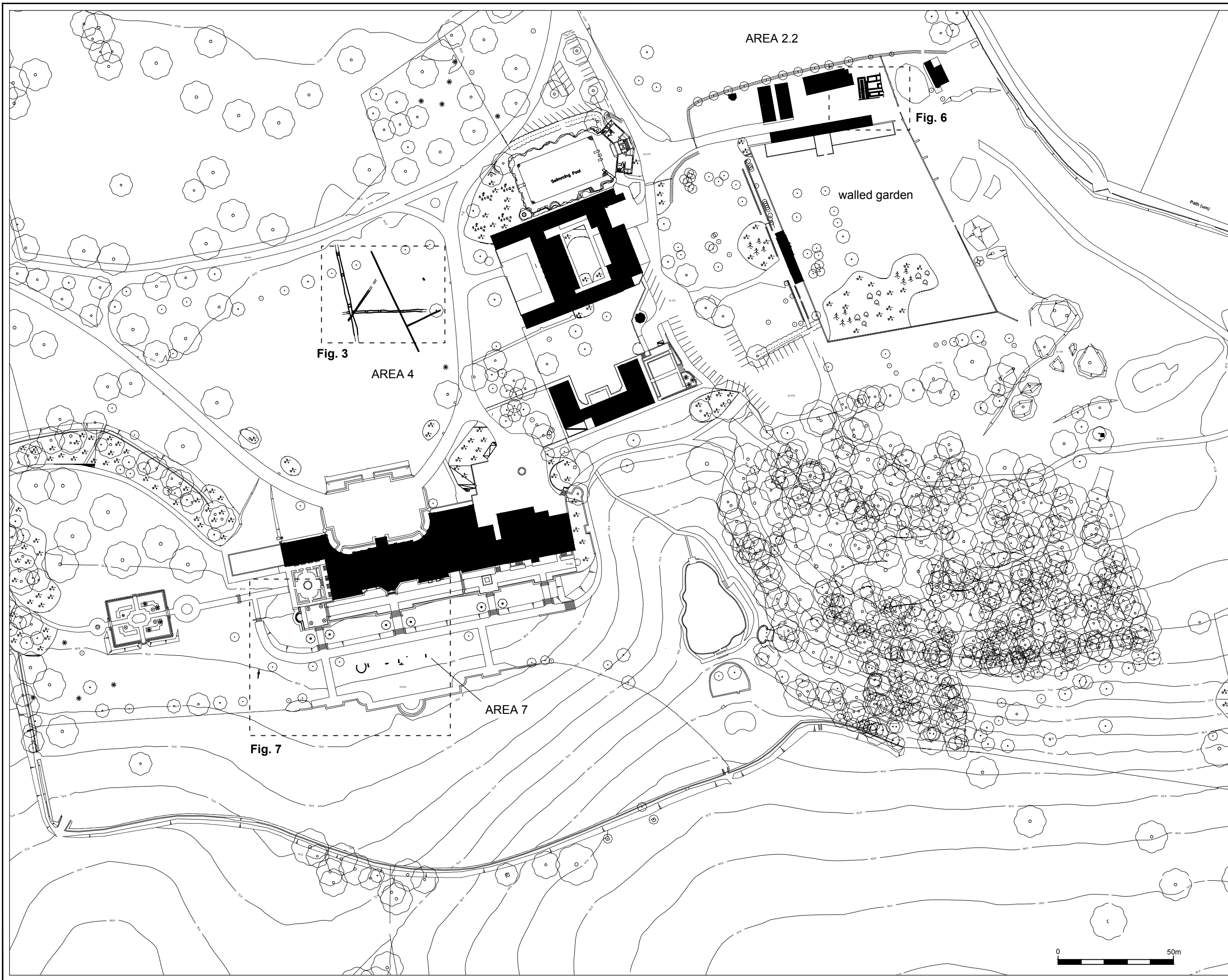
Scale at A3:
 1:6000

Drawn by: TB Checked: MR Date: 30/11/2015

Reproduced with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh EH21 7PQ AL100034785

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.





Key:



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 2 Report No: MK029/15

Title:
 Location of features in
 Area 2.2, Area 4 and Area 7.

Project:
 Defence and National
 Rehabilitation Centre,
 Stanford Hall,
 Nottinghamshire

Client:
 Interserve

Scale at A3:
 1:1500

Drawn by: TB Checked: MR Date: 01/12/2015

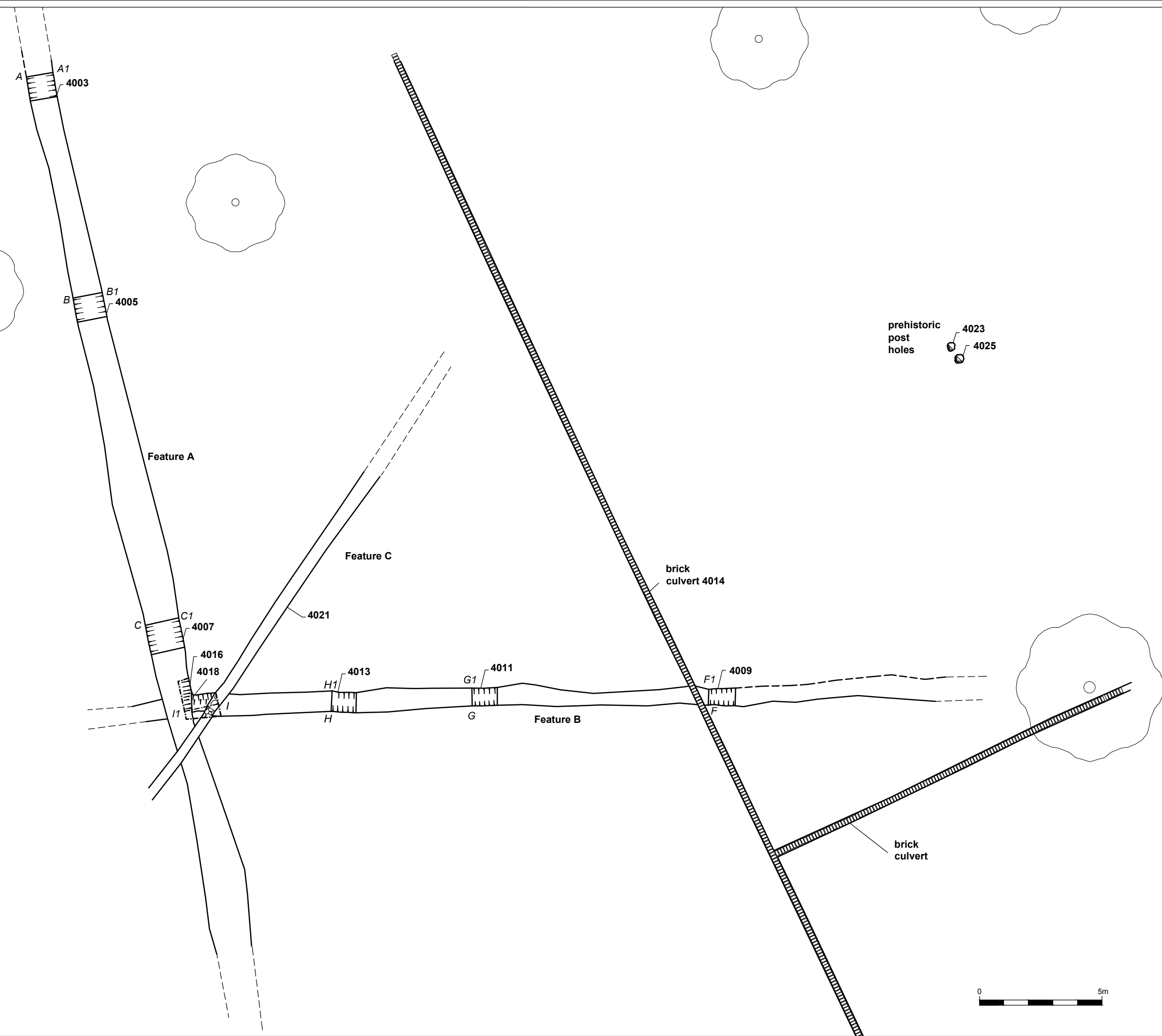
Reproduced with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright. CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh EH21 7PQ AL100034785

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.





Key:



prehistoric
post
holes

4023
4025

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 mtk@keynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: **3** Report No: **MK029/15**

Title:
Excavated features in Area 4

Project:
**Defence and National
Rehabilitation Centre,
Stanford Hall,
Nottinghamshire**

Client:
Interserve

Scale at A3:
1:150

Drawn by: **TB** Checked: **MR** Date: **01/12/2015**

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.



Fig. 4 - Detailed plan of prehistoric post holes in Area 4

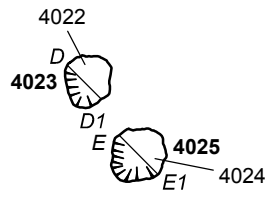
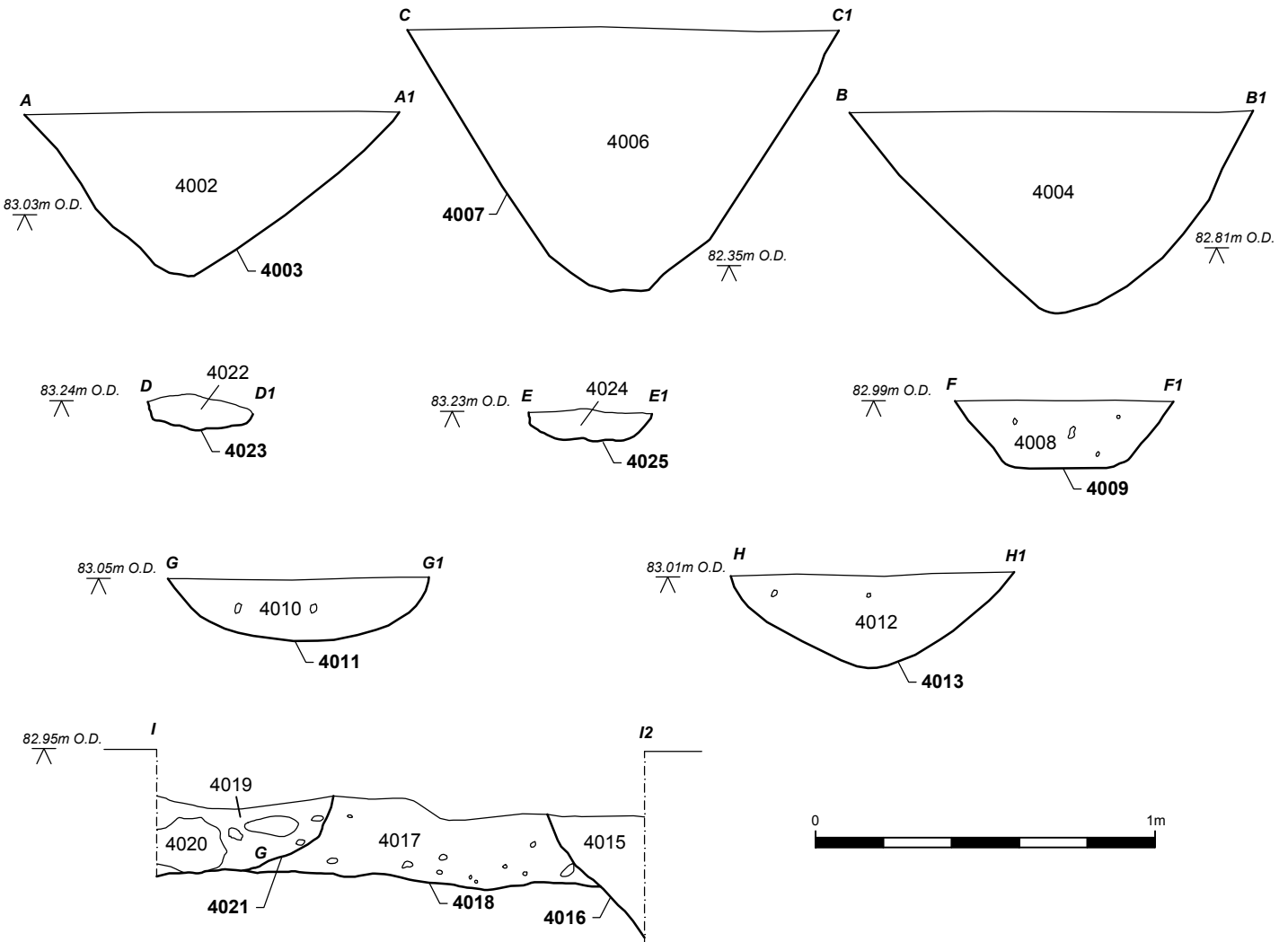


Fig. 5 - Sections of features in Area 4



CFA
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
Town Hall
Creed Street
Wolverton
Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY

T: 01908 226 124
M: 07741 313975
miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk



Title:
Detailed plan of prehistoric post holes and sections of features in Area 4

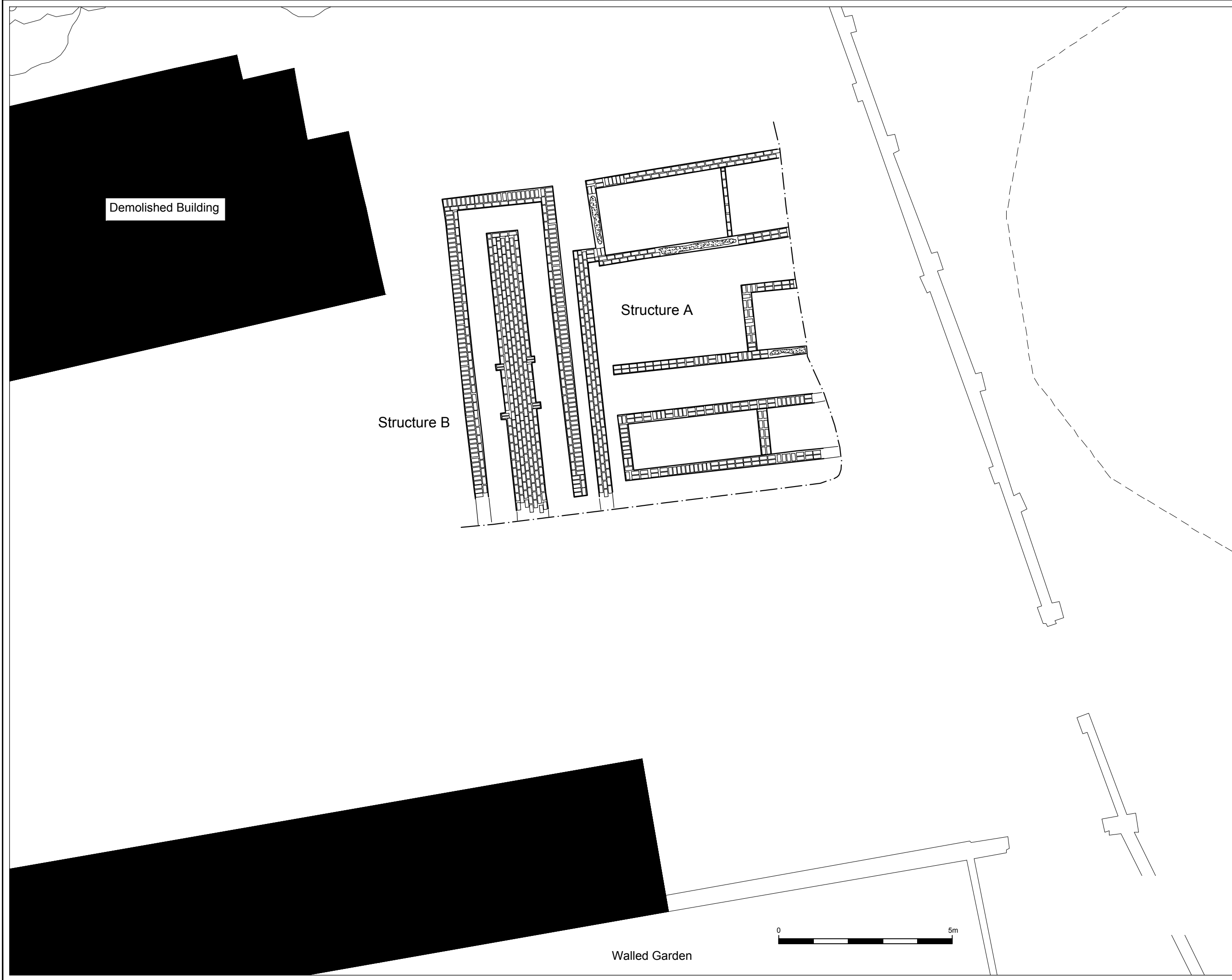
Project:
Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Fig No: 4-5 | Report: MK029/15 | Drawn by: TB | CKD: MR | Date: 01/12/2015 |
| Client: Interserve | | | | |
| Scale: Plan 1:50, sections 1:20 | | | | |



Key:

-  Brickwork
-  Mortar



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

| | | | |
|----------|---|------------|----------|
| Fig. No: | 6 | Report No: | MK029/15 |
|----------|---|------------|----------|

Title:
Plan of brick structures in Area 2.2

Project:
Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire

Client:
Interserve

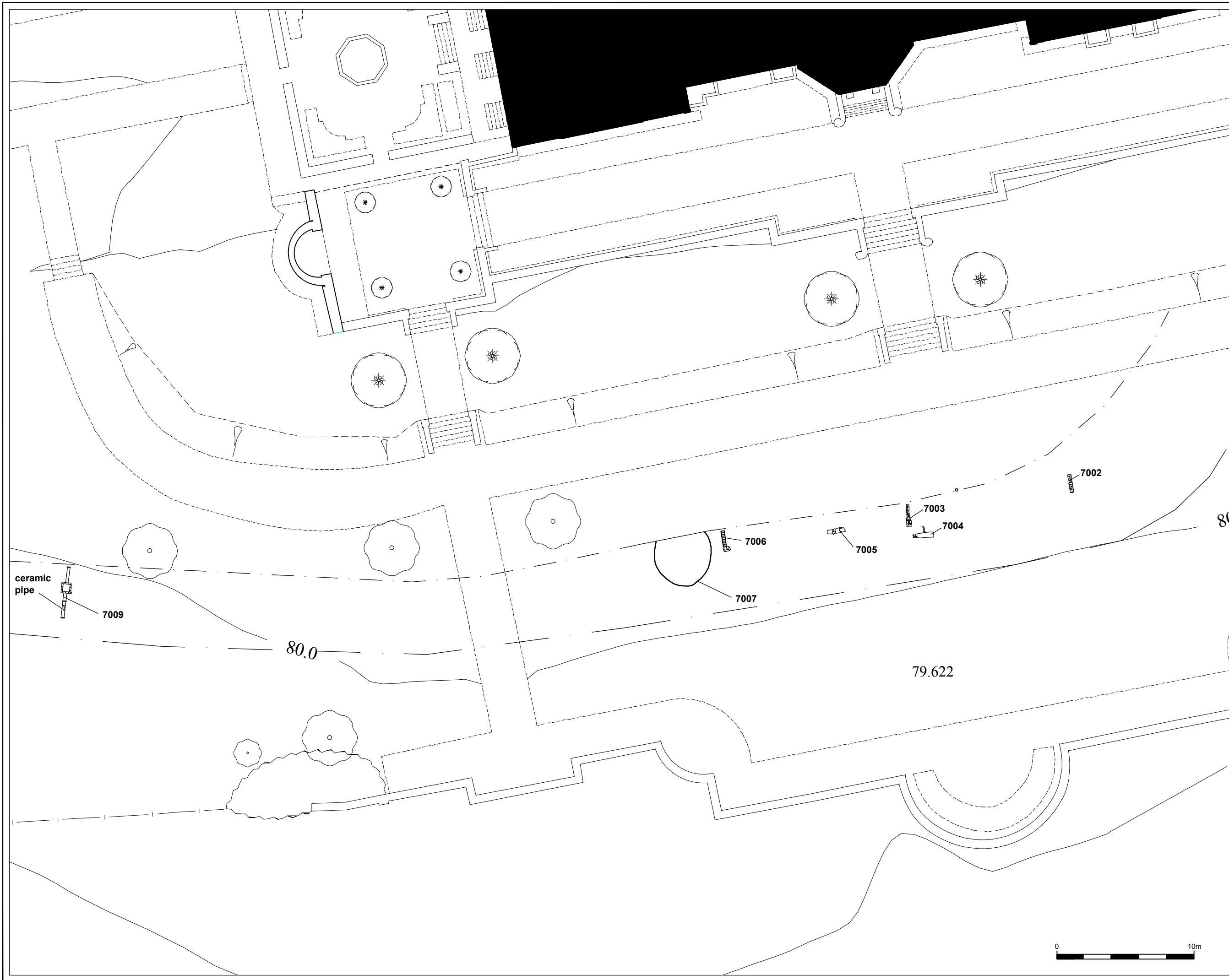
Scale at A3:
1:100

| | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| Drawn by: | Checked: | Date: |
| TB | MR | 01/12/2015 |

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.

Walled Garden





Key:

 Brickwork



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 7 Report No: MK029/15

Title:
Plan of features in Area 7

Project:
**Defence and National
 Rehabilitation Centre,
 Stanford Hall,
 Nottinghamshire**

Client:
Interserve

Scale at A3:
1:250

Drawn by: TB Checked: MR Date: 01/12/2015

The copyright in this document (including its electronic form) shall remain vested in CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) but the Client shall have a licence to copy and use the document for the purpose for which it was provided. CFA shall not be liable for the use by any person of this document for any purpose other than that for which the same was provided by CFA. This document shall not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon by third parties for any use whatsoever without the express written authority of CFA.





Fig. 8 - Shot of stone soakaway / drain **1002** in Area 1, looking NE



Fig. 9 - General shot of Area 1 being stripped of topsoil, looking NE



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|----------|--------|----|------|----|-------|----------|
| Title: | Fig. 8 - 9 | Report: | MK029/15 | Drawn: | TB | CKD: | MR | Date: | 30/11/15 |
| Selected Photos | | Client: Interserve | | | | | | | |
| Project: Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire Archaeological Watching Brief | | | | | | | | | |



Fig. 10 - Area 2.1 being stripped, looking NE



Fig. 11 - Area 2.3 during topsoil stripping



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|--------|------|----------|
| Title: | Fig. 10- 11 | Report: | Drawn: | CKD: | Date: |
| Selected Photos | | MK029/15 | TB | MR | 30/11/15 |
| Project: | Client: | | | | |
| Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire | Interserve | | | | |
| Archaeological Watching Brief | | | | | |



Fig. 12 - Area 2.4 being stripped, looking NE



Fig. 13 - Shot of Structure B after cleaning, Area 2.2, looking NE



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---------|----------|--------|----|------|----|-------|----------|
| Title: | Fig. 12- 13 | Report: | MK029/15 | Drawn: | TB | CKD: | MR | Date: | 30/11/15 |
| | Client: Interserve | | | | | | | | |
| Project: | Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire Archaeological Watching Brief | | | | | | | | |



Fig. 14 - Photo of Structure A after cleaning, Area 2.2, looking NW



Fig. 15 - Area 2.5, the Walled Garden, being stripped of topsoil, looking SE



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Title:
Selected Photos

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Fig. 14- 15 | Report: MK029/15 | Drawn: TB | CKD: MR | Date: 30/11/15 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|

Client:
Interserve

Project:
**Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire
 Archaeological Watching Brief**



Fig. 16 - Wall 2002 exposed in Area 2.2, the Walled Garden, looking W



Fig. 17 - Area 3 during stripping, looking NW



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Title: Selected Photos | Fig. 16- 17 | Report: MK029/15 | Drawn: TB | CKD: MR | Date: 30/11/15 |
| | Client: Interserve | | | | |
| Project: Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire Archaeological Watching Brief | | | | | |



Fig. 18 - General shot of Area 4 being stripped, looking SE



Fig. 19 - Overall view of linear feature A, Area 4, looking SE



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|
| Title: | Fig. 18- 19 | Report: MK029/15 | Drawn: TB | CKD: MR | Date: 30/11/15 |
| Selected Photos | Client: Interserve | | | | |
| Project: Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire Archaeological Watching Brief | | | | | |



Fig. 20 - Photo of slot **4004 / 4005** across linear feature A, Area 4, looking SE



Fig. 21 - Overall view of linear feature B, Area 4, looking SE



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|
| Title: | Fig. 20- 21 | Report: MK029/15 | Drawn: TB | CKD: MR | Date: 30/11/15 |
| Client: | Interserve | | | | |
| Project: | Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire Archaeological Watching Brief | | | | |

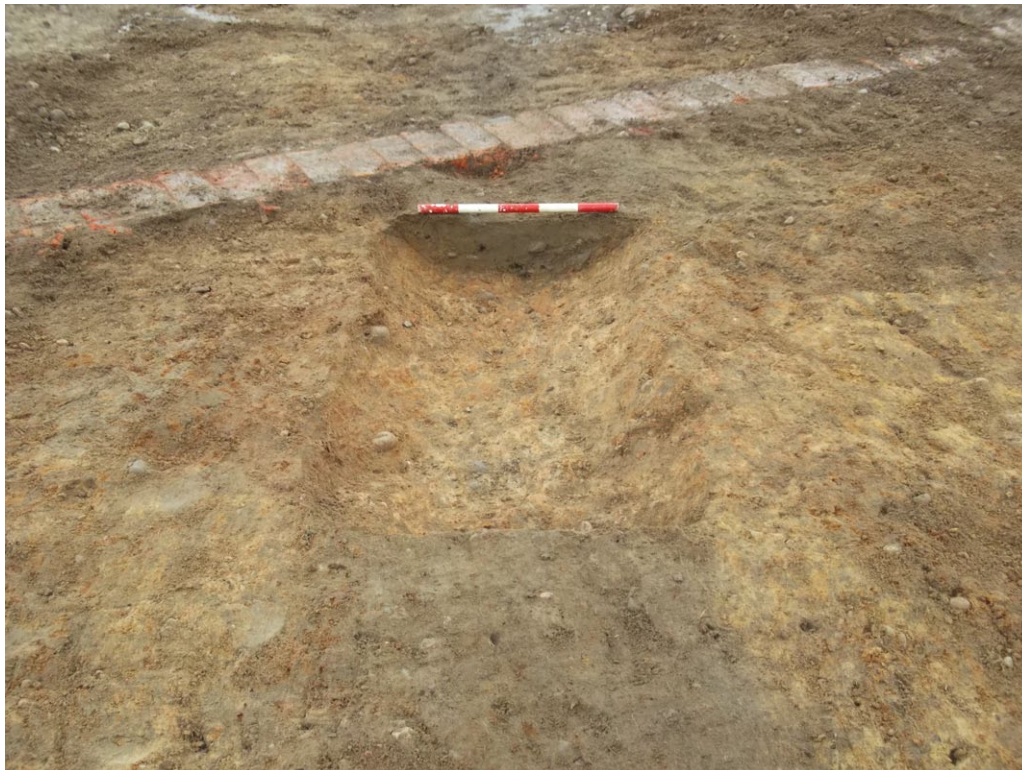


Fig. 22 - Photo of slot **4008 / 4009** across linear feature B, Area 4, looking W



Fig. 23 - Photo of post holes **4023** and **4025** half-sectioned, Area 4, looking NE



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Title: Selected Photos | Fig. 22- 23 | Report: MK029/15 | Drawn: TB | CKD: MR | Date: 30/11/15 |
| | Client: Interserve | | | | |
| Project: Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire Archaeological Watching Brief | | | | | |



Fig. 24 - Photo of post holes **4023 / 4025** after excavation, Area 4, looking NE



Fig. 25 - Area 6 after stripping, looking NE



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|
| Title: | Fig. 24- 25 | Report: MK029/15 | Drawn: TB | CKD: MR | Date: 30/11/15 |
| Selected Photos | Client: Interserve | | | | |
| Project: Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire Archaeological Watching Brief | | | | | |



Fig. 26 - Photo of garden feature **7007 / 7008**, Area 7, looking N



Fig. 27 - Photo of brick feature **7003** and stone **7004**, Area 7, looking NE



CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Town Hall
 Creed Street
 Wolverton
 Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY
 T: 01908 226 124
 M: 07741 313975
 miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|
| Title: | Fig. 26- 27 | Report: MK029/15 | Drawn: TB | CKD: MR | Date: 30/11/15 |
| Selected Photos | Client: Interserve | | | | |
| Project: Defence and National Rehabilitation Centre, Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire Archaeological Watching Brief | | | | | |