

Green Hill Solar Farm EN010170

Environmental Statement
Appendix 12.2: Archaeological DeskBased Assessments
(Part 1 of 7)

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Green Hill Solar Farm (Sites A and A.2) Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Project no. 3535/H

On behalf of Green Hill Solar Farm

May 2025





Green Hill Solar Farm (Sites A and A.2): Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Green Hill Solar Farm

May 2025



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Issue Sheet

Green Hill Solar Farm (Sites A and A.2): Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Project no. 3535/H

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Contents

| NON-1 | ECHNICAL SUMMARY | VII |
|-------|--|-----|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 2 | LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE | 2 |
| 2.2 | CURRENT LEGISLATION | 2 |
| 2.3 | OVERARCHING NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR ENERGY (EN-1) | 2 |
| 2.4 | NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE (EN-3) | 3 |
| 2.5 | NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK | 4 |
| 2.6 | PLANNING PRACTICE GUIDANCE | 5 |
| 2.7 | LOCAL PLANNING POLICY | 5 |
| 2.8 | PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE | 6 |
| 3 | METHODOLOGY | 8 |
| 3.1 | INFORMATION SOURCES | 8 |
| 3.2 | SITE VISIT | 8 |
| 3.3 | ASSESSMENT CRITERIA | 8 |
| 4 | SITE DESCRIPTION | 10 |
| 5 | ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND | 14 |
| 5.1 | INTRODUCTION | 14 |
| 5.2 | DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS | 14 |
| 5.3 | NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS | 14 |
| 5.4 | PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS | 15 |
| 5.5 | GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY | 15 |
| 5.6 | HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION | 16 |
| 5.7 | AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC AND LIDAR INTERPRETATION | 17 |
| 5.8 | EARLY PREHISTORIC PERIODS (C. 9500 BC – C. 800 BC) | 18 |
| 5.9 | IRON AGE AND ROMAN PERIODS (C. 800 BC – C. AD 410) | 19 |
| 5.10 | MEDIEVAL PERIOD (C. AD 410- C. 1540) | 20 |
| 5.11 | POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN PERIODS (C. 1540-PRESENT) | 22 |
| 6 | ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE | 26 |
| 6.2 | DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS | 26 |
| 6.3 | POTENTIAL SUB-SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS | 26 |
| 7 | IMPACT ASSESSMENT | 28 |
| 7.1 | PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT | 28 |
| 7.2 | PREVIOUS IMPACTS | 28 |
| 7.3 | DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS | 28 |
| 7.4 | POTENTIAL SUB-SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS | 28 |
| 8 | CONCLUSIONS | 29 |



9 REFERENCES 30

List of Figures

- Figure 1. The study site and search area with the location of HER and NRHE 'monument' records
- Figure 2. The study site and search area with the location of HER and NRHE 'event' records
- Figure 3. The study site and search area with the location of NHLE records
- Figure 4. The study site and search area with the Northamptonshire HLC 'broad types'
- Figure 5. Extract from Jefferys' 1779 county map of Northamptonshire
- Figure 6. Extract from the 1817 Ordnance Survey Drawing for Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, by William Hylet
- Figure 7. Extract from Bryant's map of 1825
- Figure 8. Extract from Greenwood's map of 1825
- Figure 9. Extract from the 1 inch OS Old Series Ordnance Survey map of Northampton, 1835
- Figure 10. Extract from the Goodday Estate plan
- Figure 11. Extract from the 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1885
- Figure 12. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1952
- Figure 13. Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey National Grid map, 1975
- Figure 14. Google Earth aerial imagery, 2024
- Figure 15. Environment Agency National LIDAR Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM), 2022

List of Plates

- Plate 1. View north-east across Field A.2F2
- Plate 2. View south-west across Field A.2F3
- Plate 3. View east across Field A.2F1
- Plate 4. View south-east across Field A.2F1
- Plate 5. View west across Field A.2F3
- Plate 6. View north across Field A.2F3
- Plate 7. View south-west across Field A.2F4
- Plate 8. View west across Field A.2F4
- Plate 9. View east across Field AF28 with Field AF27 in the distance
- Plate 10. View west across Field AF29
- Plate 11. View north-west across Field AF29 with Field AF14 in the distance
- Plate 12. View north-east across Field AF26 and AF25
- Plate 13. View west across Field AF15
- Plate 14. View north-west across Field AF16
- Plate 15. View north-east across Field AF24



- Plate 16. View east across Field AF24
- Plate 17. View north-west across Field AF17
- Plate 18. View north-east across Field AF23
- Plate 19. View east across Fields AF23 and AF22
- Plate 20. View north-east across Field AF18
- Plate 21. View south-west across Field AF11
- Plate 22. View north-west across Fields AF9 and AF10
- Plate 23. View north-east across Field AF1
- Plate 24. View south across Field AF3

Appendices

APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER



Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro Services Limited was commissioned by Green Hill Solar Farm to produce archaeological desk-based assessments (DBAs) for the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm. The proposed Green Hill Solar Farm is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and this assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

Separate DBAs have been produced for all the constituent 'Sites' that form the Green Hill Solar Farm (Green Hill A and A.2, Green Hill B, Green Hill F, Green Hill G and the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm BESS site). This document provides an assessment for Sites A and Site A.2 (hereafter 'the study site' within this document).

The study site is located within the administrative boundary of West Northamptonshire District of Northamptonshire, situated within the parishes of Old and Walgrave. Site A covers an area of c.174ha, centred at NGR SP 80178 73614 and Site A.2 is located c. 1km to the east of Site A and comprises an area of c.65ha centred at NGR SP 82134 72772.

This DBA addresses the information requirements set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPSs. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site. This assessment solely examines the impact upon potential archaeological remains within the study site, and indirect (setting) impacts to heritage assets within the surrounding area are assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.

The available archaeological records and survey data indicate that there is potential for below-ground archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric and Roman periods to be identified across the study site. These include extensive areas of cropmarks that are likely to represent settlement evidence, including enclosures, ditches and ring-ditches potentially dating to the Iron Age and/or Roman periods.

The study site is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and remained outside of the focus of any settlement. There is potential for buried agricultural remains, such as ridge and furrow and field boundaries, to survive within the study site, together with evidence of small-scale quarrying, but any such remains are unlikely to be of greater than negligible significance.



1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of land forming Sites A and A.2 of the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm site, in the West Northamptonshire District of Northamptonshire (which is hereafter referred to as the 'study site') has been prepared by Lanpro Services Limited on behalf of Green Hill Solar Farm, to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) produced to support the application stage of the DCO process.
- 1.1.2 This document provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site and assesses the potential impacts that the proposed development could have on these and other archaeological assets in the vicinity. This assessment solely examines the impact upon potential archaeological remains within the study site, with indirect (setting) impacts to heritage assets in the surrounding area assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 1.1.3 As the Scheme is defined as an Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), the assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (NPS 2024a) and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (NPS 2024b), and has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020).



2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 2.1.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.2 Current Legislation
- 2.2.1 The Planning Act 2008 sets out the process for the consenting of NSIPs and the basis for the decision whether to grant development consent.
- 2.2.2 The applicable legislative framework for this archaeological desk-based assessment relates to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979.
- 2.2.3 The AMAAA largely concerns to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.
- 2.3 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)
- 2.3.1 This National Policy Statement (NPS) sets out national policy for the energy infrastructure and has effect for the decisions by the Secretary of State on applications for energy developments that are nationally significant under the Planning Act 2008. For such NSIP applications this NPS, combined with technology specific energy NPS where relevant (see EN-3 below), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State.
- 2.3.2 Paragraph 5.9.3 of EN-1 defines the term 'heritage assets' and identifies what constitutes 'significance' in the historic environment: 'Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called 'heritage assets'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'.
- 2.3.3 Paragraph 5.9.9 of EN-1 outlines the requirements for the applicant's assessment: 'The applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development as part of the EIA and describe these in the ES ... This should include consideration of heritage assets above, at, and below the surface of the ground. Consideration will also need to be given to the possible impacts, including cumulative, on the wider historic environment. The assessment should include reference to any historic landscape or seascape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing impacts relevant to the proposed project'.
- 2.3.4 Paragraph 5.9.10 discusses significance and proportionality, identifying the minimum requirements for assessment: 'As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to



understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record ... and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development's impact'.

- 2.3.5 Paragraph 5.9.11 discusses the requirements for archaeological DBAs and field evaluation: 'Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation'. Paragraph 5.9.12 highlights the required standard for any supporting documents: 'The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents.'
- 2.3.6 Paragraph 5.9.13 encourages the applicant to identify any opportunities to enhance the historic environment: 'The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected. This can include, where possible:

enhancing, through a range of measures such a sensitive design, the significance of heritage assets or setting affected;

considering where required the development of archive capacity which could deliver significant public benefits; and

considering how visual or noise impacts can affect heritage assets, and whether there may be opportunities to enhance access to, or interpretation, understanding and appreciation of, the heritage assets affected by the scheme'.

- 2.4 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)
- 2.4.1 This NPS, taken together with the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN1), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State on applications they receive for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure (i.e. NSIPs). Section 2.10

 Solar Photovoltaic Generation provides guidance and policy specific to solar PV schemes, and paragraphs 2.10.107 2.10.119 address Cultural Heritage. Key paragraphs from this section of the NPS considered most relevant to this assessment are discussed below.
- 2.4.2 Paragraph 2.10.107 of NPS-5 states 'The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases and may have effect both above and below ground'. Paragraph 2.10.108 goes on to identify that: 'Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character', and paragraph 2.10.109 identifies that: 'Below ground impacts, although generally limited, may include direct impacts on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc.'



- 2.4.3 Paragraph 2.10.110 identifies the potential for positive effects of solar developments: 'Equally, solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated'.
- 2.4.4 Paragraphs 2.10.112 and 2.10.113 discuss the applicant assessment requirements: 'Applicant assessments should be informed by information from Historic Environment Records (HERs) or the local authority ... Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These should be carried out using expertise where necessary and in consultation with the local planning authority, and should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets'.
- 2.4.5 Paragraphs 2.10.114 and 2.10.115 discuss the potential requirement for further investigations: 'In some instances, field studies may include investigative work (and may include trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site) to assess the impacts of any ground disturbance, such as proposed cabling, substation foundations or mounting supports for solar panels on archaeological assets ... The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of, proposed ground disturbance in the associated study area'.
- 2.4.6 Paragraphs 2.10.116 and 2.10.117 highlight how the results of the historic environment assessments should influence the applicant's design and that there should be a consideration of how assets can be conserved appropriately: 'Applicants should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design proposal ... Applicants should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting'.
- 2.5 National Planning Policy Framework
- 2.5.1 Section 16 of the NPPF (December 2024), entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.5.2 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
 - Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance
- 2.5.3 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset (and any contribution made by its setting), and that the 'level of detail should be proportionate to the



assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon their significance'. This is supported by paragraph 208 which states that LPAs should take this into account when considering applications.

- 2.5.1 Paragraphs 212-215 consider the impact of development proposals upon the significance of designated heritage assets. Paragraph 212 states that where a development is proposed that would affect the significance of a designated heritage asset 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be)'. Paragraph 215 emphasises that 'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits' of the scheme, bearing in mind the great weight highlighted in Paragraph 212.
- 2.5.2 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)'.
- 2.5.3 Annex 2 also defines 'Archaeological Interest' as a heritage asset which 'holds or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point'. Heritage Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.5.4 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a 'World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'
- 2.5.5 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
 - Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas),
 - Protects the settings of such designations,
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions,
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in situ preservation.

2.6 Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.6.1 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG 2019) is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF. It provides an interpretation for each of the interests assigned to heritage assets in understanding significance: archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).
- 2.7 Local Planning Policy



2.7.1 The current Local Plan for West Northamptonshire comprises the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1) – adopted December 2014. The Core Strategy sets out the long-term vision and objectives for the whole of the West Northamptonshire area, and the policy relating to the historic environment comprises:

Policy BN5 - The Historic Environment and Landscape

'In order to secure and enhance the significance of the area's heritage assets and their settings and landscapes, development in areas of landscape sensitivity and/or known historic or heritage significance will be required to:

- 1. Sustain and enhance the heritage and landscape features which contribute to the character of the area including:
 - a) Conservation Areas;
 - b) Significant historic landscapes including historic parkland, battlefields and ridge and furrow;
 - c) The skyline and landscape settings of towns and villages;
 - d) Sites of known or potential heritage or historic significance;
 - e) Locally and nationally important buildings, structures and monuments
- 2. Demonstrate an appreciation and understanding of the impact of development on surrounding heritage assets and their setting in order to minimise harm to these assets; where loss of historic features or archaeological remains is unavoidable and justified, provision should be made for recording and the production of a suitable archive and report
- 3. Be sympathetic to locally distinctive landscape features, design styles and materials in order to contribute to a sense of place

The retention and sensitive re-use of disused or underused heritage assets and structures is encouraged in order to retain and reflect the distinctiveness of the environment, contribute to the sense of place and promote the sustainable and prudent use of natural resources.

Proposals to sustain and enhance the area's understanding of heritage assets, for tourism and historic interest as part of cultural, leisure and green networks will be supported.'

2.8 Professional Guidance

- 2.8.1 The CIfA Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.8.2 Guidance on the implementation and interpretation of historic environment policy has been provided by the Historic England publications Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic



Environment (GPA2; Historic England 2015) and the Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3; Historic England 2017).

- 2.8.3 Historic England's GPA2 outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
 - Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment,
 - Understand the significance of the affected assets,
 - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance,
 - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF,
 - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance,
 - Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change, and
 - Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 2.8.4 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance GPA2 advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. However, NPPF (December 2024) has since provided a definition of significance dependant on the following four interests: archaeological, architectural and artistic, or historic. The following assessment of significance results from a combination of any, some or all of these values and interests.
- 2.8.5 Historic England's GPA3 recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, elements of a setting 'may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral' (para. 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.
- 2.8.6 The Historic England advice note, Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12 (HEAN 12; Historic England 2019), brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. It emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and listed building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.



3 Methodology

3.1 Information Sources

- 3.1.1 A gazetteer of all records held on the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), for within a 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1 and their locations illustrated on Figures 1-3.
- 3.1.2 The holdings of the Northamptonshire Archives, together with on-line repositories for historical maps, plans and relevant documentary sources were consulted in accordance with guidelines laid down by the CIfA (2020).
- 3.1.3 Online mapping resources and GIS-based web mapping services were also consulted including current and historical satellite imagery from Google Earth, Bing Aerial and British Geological Survey 1:50 000 mapping.
- 3.1.4 The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data, at 1m resolution, was downloaded from the Defra Survey Data Download webpage and processed using GIS software.
- 3.1.5 GIS data produced as part of the Northamptonshire Mapping Programme (NCC 2013) was downloaded from the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), which also hosted GIS data produced as part of *A GIS aided study of agriculture and landscape in Midland England* (Williams *et al.* 2011).
- 3.1.6 Archaeological geophysical surveys were undertaken across the whole of the study site, to support the DCO application, between October 2023 and July 2024 when the land became available (ASWYAS 2024).
- 3.1.7 A range of published and unpublished material has also been consulted, as detailed in the references in Section 9.

3.2 Site Visit

3.2.1 A number of site visits were undertaken between 2024 and 2025, on the 13th August 2024, 26th November 2024 and the 11th February 2025, to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological or heritage assets. No surface remains or earthworks were identified during the site visits.

3.3 Assessment Criteria

3.3.1 Paragraph 5.9.10 of NPS EN-1 (2023) and Paragraph 207 of the NPPF (December 2024) state that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without



affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207, NPPF December 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change. Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance*. *Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).



4 Site Description

- 4.1.1 The study site comprises two parcels of land (Green Hill A and Green Hill A.2). Green Hill A occupies 29 fields to the east of the village of Old and to the north of the village of Walgrave, covering an area of c.173.6ha, centred at NGR SP 80178 73614. It is bounded by Broughton Road to the north-west, with Newland Road crossing the site north to south, while to the north-east, east and south the study site is bounded by fields.
- 4.1.2 Green Hill A.2 occupies four fields to the north-east of the village of Walgrave, covering an area of c.65ha, centred at NGR SP 82134 72772. It is bounded by Kettering Road to the north, the A43 and Rectory Farm to the east, a public right of way (PRoW) to the south and fields to the west. Part of its north-western boundary is formed by a watercourse.
- 4.1.3 There are three unnamed watercourses within the study site. One of these flows into Green Hill A from the north and then forms the boundary between Fields AF5 and AF6, AF8 and AF7, and AF4 and AF12. Another also flows into Green Hill A from the north and forms the boundary between Fields AF13 and AF9, and AF7 and AF9 before reaching a confluence with the first watercourse described at the southern corner of Field AF7. The third watercourse emerges from a spring on the boundary between Fields AF26 and AF25 and flows southwards along the boundary between these two fields and Fields AF28 and AF27 to the south, before exiting the study site. A fourth watercourse emerges from a spring at the south-western corner of Field A.2F2 and subsequently flows along part of the northern boundary of Field A.2F3 and forms part of the external boundary to Green Hill A.2.
- 4.1.4 Details of the size, location, parish, current land-use and topography, including spot heights in metres above Ordnance Datum (m aOD), for each of the fields within Green Hill A and Green Hill A.2 are provided in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Details of fields within the study site

| Field ID | Area (ha) | Centroid | Parish | Current land-use | Topography |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|--|
| AF1 | 13.12 | SP 79335 73388 | Old | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.128m aOD in the W to c.116m aOD in the E |
| AF2 | 7.07 | SP 79207 73188 | Old | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.128m aOD in the W to c.122m aOD in the E |
| AF3 | 4.84 | SP 79428 73101 | Old | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.122m aOD in the W to c.115m aOD in the E |
| AF4 | 7.79 | SP 79631 73019 | Old | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.115m aOD in the W to c.106m aOD in the E |
| AF5 | 2.14 | SP 79654 73262 | Old | Pasture | Slopes down gently from c.115m aOD in the W to c.111m aOD in the E |



| Field ID | Area (ha) | Centroid | Parish | Current land-use | Topography |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------|------------------|---|
| AF6 | 0.31 | SP 79712 73349 | Old | Pasture | Slopes down gently from c.113m aOD in the N to c.108m aOD in the S |
| AF7 | 0.39 | SP 79757 73315 | Old | Pasture | Slopes down gently from c.112m aOD in the N to c.108m aOD in the S |
| AF8 | 0.53 | SP 79715 73210 | Old | Pasture | Slopes upwards gently from c.109m aOD in the N to c.111m aOD in the S |
| AF9 | 3.83 | SP 79912 73273 | Walgrave | Pasture | Slopes upwards gently from c.110m aOD in the W to c.117m aOD in the E |
| AF10 | 0.91 | SP 80034 73232 | Walgrave | Rough ground | Slopes down gently from c.117m aOD in the N to c.114m aOD in the S |
| AF11 | 10.49 | SP 79965 73017 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes upwards gently from c.109m aOD in the W to c.115m aOD in the E |
| AF12 | 1.82 | SP 79782 72939 | Walgrave | Pasture | Slopes down gently from c.107m aOD in the N to c.103m aOD in the S |
| AF13 | 0.03 | SP 79791 73355 | Old | Arable | Level of 110m aOD across the field |
| AF14 | 7.86 | SP 80258 73438 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.122m aOD in the N to c.129m aOD in the S |
| AF15 | 6.92 | SP 80320 73671 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes upwards gently from c.121m aOD in the W to c.130m aOD in the E |
| AF16 | 8.36 | SP 80384 73844 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes upwards gently from c.121m aOD in the W to c.132m aOD in the E |
| AF17 | 10.82 | SP 80508 74060 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes upwards gently from c.123m aOD in the W to c.134m aOD in the E |
| AF18 | 11.14 | SP 80911 74131 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.133m aOD in the W to c.126m aOD in the E |
| AF19 | 1.75 | SP 80992 74319 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.136m aOD in the W to c.132m aOD in the E |
| AF20 | 9.36 | SP 81245 74046 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.133m aOD in the W to c.120m aOD in the E |



| Field ID | Area (ha) | Centroid | Parish | Current land-use | Topography |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------|------------------|--|
| AF21 | 1.62 | SP 81373 74098 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.125m aOD in the W to c.121m aOD in the E |
| AF22 | 6.56 | SP 81151 73753 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.123m aOD in the W to c.116m aOD in the E |
| AF23 | 12.31 | SP 80839 73853 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.134m aOD in the W to c.123m aOD in the E |
| AF24 | 10.41 | SP 80747 73597 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.132m aOD in the W to c.124m aOD in the E |
| AF25 | 5.43 | SP 80754 73347 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.124m aOD in the N to c.122m aOD in the S |
| AF26 | 4.39 | SP 80528 73422 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.128m aOD in the W to c.122m aOD in the E |
| AF27 | 6.37 | SP 80644 73109 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.123m aOD in the N to c.117m aOD in the S |
| AF28 | 7.62 | SP 80438 73164 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.123m aOD in the W to c.117m aOD in the E |
| AF29 | 6.81 | SP 80193 73148 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.121m aOD in the N to c.117m aOD in the S |
| A.2F1 | 13.85 | SP 82407 73072 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.135m aOD in the SE to c.126m aOD in the NW |
| A.2F2 | 10.43 | SP 82001 72951 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.128m aOD in the SE to c.114m aOD in the SW |
| A.2F3 | 16.63 | SP 82005 72741 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.132m aOD in the SE to c.109m aOD in the NW |
| A.2F4 | 24.28 | SP 82030 72433 | Walgrave | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.133m aOD in the SE to c.110m aOD in the NW |

4.1.5 The underlying solid geology of Green Hill A and Green Hill A.2 comprises *Northampton Sand Formation - Ironstone, Ooidal* (present in Fields AF1 - AF4, AF9, AF11, AF27 and AF28), with younger overlying formations to the east including Whitby Mudstone



Formation (present in Fields AF1, AF4, AF5, AF6, AF7, AF9, AF12 and AF13), Stamford Member - Sandstone and Siltstone, Interbedded (present in Fields AF9 – AF11 and AF14 – AF19, AF22, AF25 – AF29 and A.2F2 – A.2F4); Rutland Formation – Mudstone (present in Fields AF15 – AF26, and A.2F2 – A.2F4 and Wellingborough Limestone Member - Limestone and Mudstone, Interbedded (in Fields A.2F1 – A.2F4).

- 4.1.6 Overlying superficial deposits of Oadby Member Diamicton cover much of the Green Hill A and Green Hill A.2 Sites (Fields AF2, AF19 AF28 and A.2F1 and partially covers Fields AF1, AF3, AF14 AF16, AF29 and A.2F2 A.2F4). Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene Sand and Gravel is present across parts of Fields AF1, AF3, and AF14 AF17, and a narrow band of Alluvium Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel is present along a stream that passes through Fields AF6 AFG9, AF11 and AF12 (BGS 2024).
- 4.1.7 Soils vary across Green Hill A and Green Hill A.2, with those identified as 'Soilscape 9', described as 'Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage' being the most prevalent, being present in Fields AF1 AF3, AF14 AF28 and all of the fields in Green Hill A.2. Soils identified as 'Soilscape 7', described as 'Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils' are present towards the centre of Green Hill A, present in Fields AF3 AF16 and AF29 (Cranfield University 2023).



5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Northamptonshire HER, NRHE and the NHLE. It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the NPS and NPPF.
- 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets
- 5.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within Green Hill A.
- 5.2.2 In the wider search area, there are 28 Listed Buildings (two Grade I and 26 Grade II).
- 5.2.3 There are two Scheduled Monuments within the 1km search area. The earthwork remains of the Walgrave moated site (NHLE 1011036) is located c.500m south of the study site and is thought to be the location of a manor house almost completely surrounded by a flat-bottomed ditch. To the south of Walgrave, c.739m west of the study site, are the Scheduled earthworks and buried remains of Walgrave Medieval village' (NHLE 1418583).
- 5.2.4 Details of these designated heritage assets can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1, and they are marked on Figure 3.
- 5.2.5 This archaeological DBA does not discuss potential impacts to designated heritage assets as this will be assessed in a separate standalone Heritage Statement.
- 5.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets
- 5.3.1 The Northamptonshire HER records 146 'monument' entries within the 1km search area, 11 of which are recorded as being within (or partially within) the study site. These include six records relating to possible prehistoric activity within Field AF1 identified from air photographs. Features identified include faint cropmarks of possible ditched enclosures (HER 5855, HER 5855/0/1, HER 5855/0/2, HER 5855/0/3, HER 5855/0/4, HER 5855/0/5). A probable Romano-British settlement was identified during metal detecting adjacent to Field AF27 (HER 8924). The HER polygon extends into Field AF27, and further metal detecting within Field AF23 uncovered remains of possible Romano-British activity (HER 8926).
- 5.3.2 The HER polygon for the Northampton to Kettering Turnpike Road, which follows the route of Kettering Road (A43), extends in the east of Site A.2 (HER 3802/3). Likewise, two HER polygons that record areas of ridge and furrow (HER 8440/0/6 and 2735/0/8) are recorded as extending into Site A. While the HER polygon extends into these fields, it is likely that the record relates to features beyond the study site.
- 5.3.3 There are 54 PAS records within the 1km search area, 14 of which are recorded within the study site. The PAS database contains two records of Roman coins within Site A (RAH1504 and NARC-62E6AC). There are two records of a medieval date within Site A: a 13th-century coin (SUR-DA5172) in Field AF11 and a scabbard chape in Field AF28 (NARC-



774CD2). A 17th-century trader token (SUR-DA92D1) and a 17th-century coin (SUR-DA86CC) are recorded in the south of Field AF11. There are seven PAS records recorded in Site A.2 including two post-medieval coins in Field A.2F2 (NARC-554F4B) and in Field A.2F1 (NARC-553668). In Field A.2F4 there are five PAS records: a Roman coin (NARC-757DC6), a medieval finger ring (NARC-FBA57F), a post-medieval coin weight (NARC-75D190), a post-medieval jetton (NARC-75A144) and a post-medieval spur (NARC-755646).

- 5.3.4 Details of all records of non-designated heritage assets and archaeological finds are provided in Appendix 1, with the locations of these depicted on Figure 1.
- 5.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations
- 5.4.1 The Northamptonshire HER records 60 previous archaeological 'events' within the 1km search area, of which two have taken place within the study site. Details of these archaeological 'events' can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1, and the locations of these are depicted on Figure 2.
- Two previous archaeological events are recorded on the HER within the study site, one of which was a metal detecting survey (ENN100254) carried out in 1999 within Field AF23, and the HER monument point (HER 8926) for the survey suggests evidence of Roman-British activity was identified. In addition, a DBA (ENN105343) was produced for the Empingham to Hannington Pipeline in 2006 which included Green Hill A.2 within its study area.
- 5.5 Geophysical Survey
- 5.5.1 Archaeological geophysical surveys were undertaken across the whole of the study site, to support the DCO application, between October 2023 and July 2024 when the land became available (ASWYAS 2024).
- 5.5.2 The majority of the anomalies recorded within Green Hill Site A and A.2 were of an agricultural origin including former field boundaries, medieval/post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and land drains. Two concentrations of anomalies were identified in Fields AF1 and AF11 as being of a potential archaeological origin and are considered to represent possible prehistoric and Roman settlement activity. Further isolated anomalies with an archaeological potential were identified in Fields AF9, AF15, AF16, AF20, A.2F1 and A.2F4.
- In Field AF1, an extensive cluster of ring ditches, linear ditches and enclosures was identified. Theses anomalies correspond with an area of cropmarks recorded on the HER as prehistoric enclosures and ditches (HER 5855). In Field AF11, a large rectangular enclosure was identified along with smaller enclosures to the north and south, and possible partial ring ditches. In Field AF15 there are two possible ring ditches within an enclosure with a larger rectangular enclosure to the south. Two parallel ditches occur in the west of Field AF16 and appear to relate to a buried feature that continues beyond the study site to the west. A possible rectilinear enclosure was identified in Field AF20, as well as possible ring ditch. In Green Hill A.2F1 a group of anomalies appear to form part of a



large enclosure with smaller enclosures inside. There is an isolated ring ditch in Field A.2F4, as well as a 'D-shaped enclosure' and possible trackway, with a potential ring ditch to the east.

- 5.5.4 Several 'uncertain' anomalies were identified of an unknown origin. In Field AF4 there is a linear feature that corresponds to a depression visible in the LiDAR data that possibly relates to a paleochannel. To the north, in Field AF5, there is a cluster of pit-like responses and linear trends, which lie to the west of a watercourse and so are potentially indicative of geological changes in the substrata. In Field AF9 a series of parallel linear trends might relate to buried ditches, however, interpretation is tentative due to the high level of magnetic disturbance within the field. In Field AF11 some less distinct linear features might be related to the anomalies identified as having an archaeological potential. Very weak anomalies have been identified in Fields AF18 and Field AF26, of an unknown origin, and in Field AF25 there are a series of linear features that may be caused by land drains.
- 5.6 Historic Landscape Characterisation
- The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Northamptonshire was completed in 2007 (Holmes 2007, 12). There are 42 individual HLC units mapped within the 1km search area, representing three of the twelve broad character types mapped across the county (Enclosed land, Settlement, and Woodland). There are four HLC Areas (HLCAs) within the 1km search area, named as Lamport Moulton Uplands and Brampton Brook River Ise Watershed which are both largely characterised by the Pre-19th century Parliamentary Enclosure type, Ise Valley side: Broughton Harrowden, which is largely characterised by the Large Modern Fields Type, and Brampton Brook River Ise Watershed which is largely characterised by the Modern Fields type. There are seven individual HLC units within, or partially within the study site, all of which are located within the Lamport Moulton Uplands HLCA, and these are described in more detail below.
- 5.6.2 Within Green Hill A and A.2, there are seven Historic Landscape Character (HLC) units that were mapped by the Northamptonshire HLC Project in 2007, listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Gazetteer of Historic Landscape Character (HLC) units within Green Hill A

| HLC ID | Landscape Type | HLC Type | Origins of enclosure/woodland | Name |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| HLC4 | Enclosed land (fieldscapes) | Earlier parliamentary enclosure | Open fields | N/A |
| HLC5 | Enclosed land (fieldscapes) | Fragmented parliamentary enclosure | Open fields | N/A |
| HLC6 | Enclosed land (fieldscapes) | Modern fields | Ancient enclosure | Red Lodge |
| HLC7 | Enclosed land (fieldscapes) | Earlier parliamentary enclosure | Open fields | N/A |



| HLC ID | Landscape Type | HLC Type | Origins of enclosure/woodland | Name |
|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| HLC12 | Enclosed land (fieldscapes) | Large modern fields | Open fields | Walgrave Lodge |
| HLC29 | Enclosed land (fieldscapes) | Fragmented parliamentary enclosure | Open fields | N/A |
| HLC38 | Enclosed land (fieldscapes) | Fragmented parliamentary enclosure | Open fields | N/A |

5.7 Air Photographic and LiDAR Interpretation

- 5.7.1 The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data, at 1m resolution, together with a full range of vertical air photo and digital orthophotography, were used to inform a detailed programme of aerial interpretation of the study site (Deegan 2025; see Figure 15). The results are summarised below.
- 5.7.2 In Site A, no features of likely Neolithic or Bronze Age origin were identified on the imagery examined. A cluster of small enclosures in AF1 and a single enclosure in AF11 were interpreted to be of and an Iron Age or Roman date. There is evidence of medieval and/or perhaps early post-medieval cultivation, in the form of either plough headlands or ridge and furrow, or both in all of the fields in Site A. The evidence for ridge and furrow is particularly extensive in this area and only absent in AF17. In most fields the ridge and furrow survived as earthworks into the late 1940s. All of the ridges have now been levelled, but furrows are still visible as cropmarks on some imagery. Where cropmarks have revealed possible pre-medieval features, i.e., in AF1 and AF11, the medieval or postmedieval plough ridges had been levelled by the late 1940s and only a few sparse cropmark furrows mark their presence. Near-contiguous plough headlands run through AF18, AF23 and AF24 and through AF14 to AF17. Small circular or sub-circular mounds were present in AF27 and AF24. Although now levelled, these appear to have sat on plough ridges and may have been small platforms built to raise hay ricks above ground level to keep them dry. The LiDAR imagery shows a shallow, undulating disturbance extending across most of AF9 and AF10 and small parts of AF11 and AF29. This is likely to be the remains of a post-medieval quarry and smaller hollows in AF1, AF3, AF16, AF18 and AF27 are probably post-medieval quarry pits and ponds. In AF5 and AF8 a low, broad bank flanks a straightened section of the stream that flows southward through this area. The ground adjacent to the bank also appears to have been disturbed, maybe to provide clay for the bank. These earthworks are probably of late post- medieval date.
- 5.7.3 In Site A.2, no features of Roman or earlier date were identified on the aerial imagery examined. There is evidence of medieval and/or perhaps early post-medieval cultivation in Site A.2, in the form of either plough headlands or ridge and furrow, or both. Some of the



ridge and furrow survived as earthworks in the 1940s, but all plough ridges have now been levelled.

- 5.8 Early Prehistoric Periods (c. 9500 BC c. 800 BC)
- 5.8.1 There are 13 records held by the Northamptonshire HER relating to general 'prehistoric' activity recorded within the 1km search area. Two HER records have been assigned by the HER a 'Lower Palaeolithic to Roman' date, and one has been assigned a 'Prehistoric or Medieval to Post Medieval' date.
- 5.8.2 There are six HER records of prehistoric date within the western side of Site A that were identified from cropmarks/soilmarks on air photographs. Features identified include faint cropmarks of possible ditched enclosures (HER 5855; HER 5855/0/1; HER 5855/0/2; HER 5855/0/3; HER 5855/0/4; HER 5855/0/5). It is likely that these are of Iron Age date, and therefore will be discussed in more detail in Section **Error! Reference source not found.** below. In addition, there is one NRHE 'monument' record within the study site, comprising the indicative route of the 'Jurassic Way' (NRHE 1035203).
- 5.8.3 The earliest evidence recorded in the search area on the HER relates to a flint core and scraper (HER 5306/0/0) identified during fieldwalking, c.935m north-west of Field AF1. The finds were discovered within an area of cropmarks of a possible prehistoric and/or Roman enclosure (HER 5306). Further flints, including 11 struck flakes and two convex scrapers, were found in 1974 and 1975 in two adjacent fields centred c.650m to the south-east of Field A.2F4 (HER 3380/0/0).
- The Jurassic Way (HER 195; NRHE 1035203), was a prehistoric routeway connecting the north-east and the south-west of Britain, and could be aligned across the study site, following a band of Jurassic Limestone that forms the northern boundary of Northamptonshire. Dating from at least the early Bronze Age period, but potentially of an earlier Neolithic date, the ridgeway did not comprise a single defined track but was instead a broad set of routes following the line of the hills across the county. It is suggested that the track became clearly defined during the Iron Age period as a result of increased movement occurring between Yorkshire and Somerset. The location of the route within the study site is questionable. While the NRHE depicts the route running north-east to south-west directly through Fields AF14, AF15, AF16, AF17 and AF29, the HER depicts the route running north-west to southeast, c.650m north-east of the study site.
- Aerial photographs have identified several features of likely prehistoric date within the 1km search area including a possible prehistoric ring ditch c.420m south of Field AF4 (HER 5854/0/1), a possible prehistoric field system c.740m to the south of Field AF3 (HER 4374), a rectangular enclosure of possible prehistoric date c.890m to the south of Field AF2 (HER 4375) and a probable prehistoric settlement c.630m to the south-west of Field AF2, comprising ditches of irregular conjoined enclosures with at least two ring ditches (HER 5853). Most, if not all, of these cropmarks are likely to be of Iron Age date, and are discussed below.



- 5.8.6 An undated mound adjacent to the main Northampton to Kettering road (A43) immediately to the north of Field A.2F1 has been interpreted as a possible tumulus of prehistoric date (HER 3652). However, its location immediately adjacent to the former 'Gibb Wood' and its location upon a parish boundary indicates that it may have been a gibbet mound of more recent date, although the re-use of a pre-existing mound for this purpose cannot be discounted.
- 5.9 Iron Age and Roman Periods (c. 800 BC c. AD 410)
- 5.9.1 There are four records relating to general Iron Age date recorded on the Northamptonshire HER within the 1km search area. There are 13 further records relating to the Roman period and a single record attributed by the HER to the 'early Roman to late medieval' period. None of these are within the study site itself. Nine of the HER 'monument' records that have been assigned a general 'prehistoric' date are potentially of an Iron Age date, six of which are located within the study site.
- 5.9.2 Cropmarks of likely later prehistoric activity have been identified within Field AF1 (HER 5855) comprising a cluster of ditched enclosures (HER 5855, HER 5855/0/1, HER 5855/0/2, HER 5855/0/3, HER 5855/0/4, HER 5855/0/5). The geophysical survey has identified that the enclosures cover a much wider area and include ring ditches, linear ditches and enclosures (ASWYAS 2024).
- 5.9.3 A single Iron Age coin (PAS CCI-981422) of the Iceni tribe of East Anglia is recorded by the PAS in the centre of Field AF11. This is adjacent to area of enclosures and ditches identified by the geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2024), its findspot location being within the most southerly of the ditches associated with this complex, and close to a possible ring ditch. Another Iron Age coin of Tasciovanus (the king of the Catuvellauni tribe prior to the Roman conquest) is recorded by the PAS c.200m to the east of Field AF25 (PAS NARC3072).
- 5.9.4 Further isolated anomalies with archaeological potential were identified in Fields AF9, AF15, AF16, AF20, A.2F1 and A.2F4, suggesting Iron Age or Roman activity. These anomalies were tested during recent evaluation trenching, which confirmed the presence of Iron Age and Roman features (CFA 2025a; CFA 2025b).
 - In Field AF9, a single gully was recorded containing Roman pottery.
 - Field AF15 contained a gully and a ditch, both dated to the Iron Age to Roman period.
 - In Field AF16, two ditches were recorded as part of a possible ring ditch feature, along with additional ditches dating to the Roman period.
 - Trenches in Field AF20 revealed ditches dated to both the Iron Age and Roman periods.
 - Fields A.2F1 and A.2F4 contained ditches, gullies, and pits, with pottery ranging from the Iron Age to the Roman period.



- 5.9.5 Findspots indicating Romano-British activity have been identified c.485m to the south of Field AF27 within the village of Walgrave (HER 3655), where Roman pottery (HER 3655/0/1), a coin, and a dolphin brooch (HER 3655/0/0) have been discovered. Further late 3rd to early 4th century pottery was discovered in Walgrave during the digging of foundation trenches in 1970 (HER3656/0/1). Metal detectorists have also found an early 3rd century coin of Geta c.525m to the east of Field AF20 (HER 8933; PAS RAH1512), and an early 3rd century coin of Constantine II c.675m to the south-west of Field A.2F24 (HER 8935; PAS RAH1514). Another area of Romano-British activity (HER 8938) has been identified c.385m to the south of Field AF11 in Walgrave where two further Roman coins of uncertain date have been found by metal detecting (PAS RAH517; PAS RAH518), and the NRHE also records Roman pottery finds in this vicinity (NRHE 345951). In Old, c.375m to the west of Field AF1, a quern stone of possible Romano-British date has been built into a wall, although the original provenance of this is uncertain (HER 5967/0/1).
- 5.9.6 In the north-east of the study site, in Field AF23, possible Romano-British activity (HER 8926) has been recorded by a metal detecting survey of the area (ENN 100254). There are two PAS record in the north of Site A: a Roman coin of uncertain date (PAS RAH1504) in Field AF23, and a 1st century coin of Emperor Nero found in the south-west of Field AF26 (PAS NARC-62E6AC). The recent evaluation trenching revealed a series of ditches and gullies of Iron Age to Roman date (CFA 2025a).
- 5.9.7 Romano-British coins and brooches have been recovered over a wide area in the fields immediately to the east of Field AF27, suggesting an extensive area of Romano-British settlement activity (HER 8924). The finds recorded by the PAS to the east of Site A include five brooches, a stylus and 14 coins with date ranges from the 1st to 4th centuries (Trajan to Constantine II), indicating that there was settlement here throughout much of the Romano-British period. This is further supported by finds recorded on the HER which include an 'Early Roman Brooch' and 'Late Roman coin' (HER 8954/0/0). While the HER polygon extends into Field AF27, no evidence of archaeological features has been identified by the non-intrusive evaluation (including geophysical, LiDAR and air photo surveys, mapping and interpretation).
- 5.9.8 An archaeological evaluation c.475m south of Field AF27 of the study site identified a possible Iron Age field system (HER 4862), including a probable boundary ditch (HER 4862/0/1), a rectilinear field system ditch (HER 4862/0/2) and a stock enclosure (HER 4862/0/3). There was an absence of finds making dating uncertain, but the leached fills suggest they date from the late Iron Age. The HER states that environmental evidence indicates that these features were located some distance from the focus of domestic occupation or agricultural practice.
- 5.10 Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1540)
- 5.10.1 Within the study site, a medieval coin dating to the reign of Edward I is recorded on the PAS as having been found in the centre of Field AF11 (SUR-DA5172), a scabbard chape within the west of Field AF28 (NARC-774CD2), dating to the 14th century or later, and a medieval finger ring (NARC-FBA57F) in Field A.2F4. An HER entry for two polygons that record areas of ridge and furrow (HER 8440/0/6 and 2735/0/8) are recorded as extending



- into Site A. While the HER polygon extends into these fields, it is likely that the record relates to features beyond the study site.
- There are 35 HER/NRHE 'monument' records assigned by the HER to the 'Medieval period' within the 1km search area, and 20 assigned to the 'Medieval to Post Medieval' period. Two HER 'monument' records are assigned to the 'Medieval to Late 20th century' period and two to the 'Medieval to Modern' period. There are also 17 HER 'monument' records assigned to 'Early Saxon to Late Medieval' period within the 1km search area, one assigned to the 'Late Saxon to Early Medieval' period, one assigned to the 'Late Saxon to 20th century', and one assigned to the 'Late Saxon to Modern' period.
- There is a paucity of evidence for early medieval activity within the search area, with evidence limited to an Anglo-Saxon pot sherd found c.815m to the south of Field A.2F4 (HER 3831/0/0), and a Late Saxon sherd that was found within Walgrave (HER 3656/0/14). The PAS database records a findspot of an early medieval sceatta coin c.110m to the south-west of Field AF2 (PAS BUC-345BE0), and an early medieval hooked tag c.190m to the north-west of Field AF1.
- 5.10.4 The modern settlement of Old is located immediately to the west of the study site. The placename 'Old' derives from the Old English wald, meaning '(The settlement) at the forest', referring to the location of the village at the junction of the woodland to the south and the open land to the south (Watts 2004, 450). While first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey the etymology of the village name suggests the settlement has an earlier Anglo-Saxon origin. It is described under the entry for the manor Faxton as follows: "To this manor belong OLD and WALGRAVE. There are 2 hides and 3 ½ virgates of land. There is land for 7 ploughs. There are 14 sokemen with 6 ploughs. There are 12 acres of meadow" (Williams and Martin 1992, 591-2). The Northamptonshire HER records various earthworks, to the west of the modern village centre, which are broadly attributed to representing an Anglo-Saxon to late medieval shrunken settlement (MNN5961). The HER records the shrunken medieval village (HER 4376) surrounding the modern village, comprising hollow ways and tofts (HER 4736/0/1; HER 4736/0/2), a dam (HER 4736/0/2), ponds (HER 4736/0/10; HER 4736/0/12), and blocks of ridge and furrow (HER 2735/0/4; HER 2735/0/5; HER 2735/0/8). There is no evidence to suggest that shrunken medieval settlement extends into the study site.
- 5.10.5 The village of Walgrave is located to the south of Green Hill A and to the south-west of Green Hill A.2. The placename 'Walgrave' derives from the Old English wald and graf(a), meaning 'grove belonging to Old' (Watts 2004, 645). This settlement likely originated in the Anglo-Saxon period, however the earliest documentary reference is found in the 1086 Domesday Survey where it is listed under the lands of King William, his brother Count Robert of Mortain and King William's niece, Countess Judith. The HER records the shrunken medieval village (HER 3656) surrounding the modern village, with the Walgrave moated site scheduled monument (NHLE 1011036) on its northern edge, associated with North Hall Manor (HER 3656/2). Three blocks of earthworks to the south of the village have also been Scheduled (NHLE 1418583).



- 5.10.6 Another area of medieval settlement activity has been identified in the fields to the west of Green Hill A.2 either side of Kettering Road (HER 3654), where hollow ways, possible linear settlement features, ditches, fishponds, tofts, and other similar earthworks have been identified (HER 3654/0/1; 3654/0/2; 3654/0/3; 3654/0/4; 3654/0/5). The Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) of Badsaddle (HER 3651) is located c.385m to the east of Green Hill A.2, where ditches (HER 3656/0/1 3656/0/7), an embanked enclosure (HER 3656/0/8), a watermill (HER 3656/1), a possible medieval moated manor (HER 3656/2) and other settlement remains (HER 3656/0/10) have been identified. Further shrunken medieval settlement remains has been identified within the search area at Hannington (HER 3653).
- 5.10.7 Fifteen blocks of ridge and furrow have been recorded by the 'Midland Open Fields Project' within the 1km search area, including two areas (HER 2735/0/8 and HER 8440/0/6) immediately south of the study site. There are numerous medieval finds recorded on the PAS within the search area including a lead weight (PAS NARC-A8513A), a sword belt fitting (PAS NARC-FBA57F), strap mounts (PAS NARC-0DDE32 and NARC-E95BFC), a scabbard chape (PAS NARC-E95BFC), a finger ring (PAS NARC-FBA57F), a thimble (PAS NARC1743), a harness pendant (PAS RAH1503) and several coins/coin weights (PAS NARC-A93C86, NARC-A9162D, SUR-DA5172, NARC-5F7F56, NARC-75D190) but these are likely to be chance losses within the medieval fields surrounding the villages.
- 5.10.8 Green Hill A and Green Hill A.2 are located outside the areas of known early medieval or medieval settlement activity within the search area and would have been located within the open fields associated with the settlements at Old and Walgrave.
- 5.11 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (c. 1540-present)
- 5.11.1 The Northamptonshire HER documents five records of 'Post Medieval' date within the 1km search area, as well as 20 that have been assigned by the HER to the 'Medieval to Post Medieval' period. Two HER 'monument' records are assigned to the 'Medieval to Late 20th century' period and two to the 'Medieval to Modern' period. There are five records of 'Post Medieval to late 20th century' and two of 'Post Medieval to modern' date. There were also five of 'modern' date, seven of 'modern to late 20th century' date and three 'early 20th century'. None of these records are located within the study site.
- 5.11.2 Many of the HER records relating to post-medieval and modern features are characterised by heritage assets relating to buildings or monuments of a well-defined extent that do not contribute to the understanding of the study site's archaeological potential.
- 5.11.3 The understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER and, notably, to the study site.
- 5.11.4 The open fields of Old were named in 18th century terriers as 'Wood', 'Nether' and 'Acre' fields, a glebe terrier of 1744 naming them as 'Wood', 'South' and Acre', and these open fields were enclosed in 1767 (Hall 1992, 325). Similarly, Walgrave had three fields in the 17th and 18th centuries named as 'South', 'Middle' and North' (Hall 1992, 354). The open



fields were enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1776, but 17th century records indicate that there were 100 acres of old enclosures within the parish, and therefore enclosure must have taken place piecemeal over an extended period (RCHME 1979, 150).

- 5.11.5 The earliest map to depict the whole of the study site is Jefferys' 1779 county map of Northamptonshire (Figure 5), which depicts the site of an 'Old Mill' immediately to the west of Field AF2, and 'Walgrave Mills' watermill (HER 4360/0/1) and a windmill (HER 4361/1) are also depicted to the west of Walgrave. A watercourse is depicted flowing from north-east to south-west through Green Hill A which goes on to power Walgrave Mills, but it does not accurately represent the watercourses within the study site. This map also indicates that the main route north-east from Walgrave did not skirt the northern edge of Green Hill A.2 as Kettering Road now does, but veered off to the north, probably along the route taken by the public right of way (PRoW) north of New Lodge Farm. Broughton Road is depicted to the west of Fields AF17 and AF18, but Newland Road is not shown running southwards from the dog-leg adjacent to Field AF16.
- 5.11.6 The Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing (OSD) for Kettering (Figure 6) surveyed in 1817 provides an indication of the post-enclosure field layout across the study site, although comparing these fields to those depicted on later mapping, it is evident that the OSD was drawn somewhat schematically, and it has been noted that the OSDs 'vary considerably in content, accuracy and finish' and include detail that has been sketched in (Oliver 2013, 62). Nevertheless, the general layout of the fields is comparable to that shown on later mapping. Within the study site, a building is depicted within the study site close to the ruinous field barn in the south-west corner of Field AF26, and another small building is shown towards the northern edge of Field A.2F24 at the southern end of a farm track. This map illustrates that, by this time, Kettering Road had been re-aligned to the south along its present route, meeting the Kettering to Northampton Road adjacent to the north-eastern corner of Green Hill A.2. It also depicts Newland Road running southwards from the junction with Broughton Road to the west of Field AF16. The windmill shown to the west of Field AF2 on Jefferys' map was evidently no longer extant by this time as it is not depicted. A confluence of watercourses is depicted immediately to the south the study site, one flowing from the north which corresponds with extant watercourse that forms the boundary between Fields AF4 to the west and AF12 to the east, the other flowing towards it from the north-east.
- 5.11.7 Bryant's map of 1825 (Figure 7) depicts a road branching to the north-west from Newland Road in the vicinity of AF29, which is likely to survive as the green lane to the east of Fields AF29, AF14, AF15 and AF16. Bryant shows this lane continuing in a north-easterly direction through the study site as far as the Northampton to Kettering Road. Another lane is depicted within the study site running eastwards from the Newland Road/Broughton Road junction which terminates at a junction with the lane described above, adjacent to a building which is likely to be the field barn in the corner of Field AF23. Bryant also depicts a watercourse flowing in a south-westerly direction from a spring rising within Green Hill A. A watercourse is also recorded in the north-west of Green Hill A.2.



- 5.11.8 Greenwood's map of 1825 (Figure 8) is also drawn somewhat schematically and provides little detail within the study site, although it does depict a watercourse flowing through Green Hill A from north-east to south-west. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Old Series map of 1835 (Figure 9) provides little additional information for within the study site, except for depicting a block of woodland in the vicinity of Field AF8 which is named as 'Oak Spinney'. In addition, Field AF1 is depicted as being sub-divided into three, with the north-eastern field containing two buildings. As on previous maps, the field barn in Field AF23 is depicted and identified as a 'Barn', as is the building within Field AF24.
- 5.11.9 Northampton Archives holds two undated estate maps of probable 19th century, or possibly earlier, date that depict parts of the study site. The 'Old Estate Plan' (not reproduced) depicts a field occupying the northern half of Field AF1, which corresponds to the two northern fields shown on the 1835 OS map. A small square block of woodland is also shown which is currently partly occupied by with Field AF13. The Goodday Estate plan (Figure 10) also depicts the fields in the vicinity of Field AF1 and provides fieldnames for some of them. The northern field within AF1 is shown with much the same layout as on the 'Old Estate Plan', and appears to be named 'Gincross Way Close'. Two fields are depicted occupying the southern half of Field AF1, the western field is named 'Mill Furlong', likely named after the mill that was depicted in this vicinity on Jefferys' map, and which raises the possibility that the mill was located within this field. The field to the east is named as 'Empole Close', and a building is depicted towards the eastern side of this field at a location where a vestigial earthwork has been identified from the LiDAR data. Another field is shown to the east of this in the area now occupied by Fields AF5 and AF8, named as 'Empole Meadow' and Field AF7 and AF6 (which extended further to the northwest at this time) are also depicted but not named.
- 5.11.10 The 1st edition OS 25 inch map of 1885 (Figure 11) is the earliest map identified which accurately depicts the layout of the field system across the whole of Green Hill A. This illustrates that Field AF1 was divided into three fields (Gincross Way Close, Mill Furlong and Empole Close) as it had been depicted on the undated estate map (Figure 10). Fields AF5 and AF8 also occupy part of the larger field (Empole Meadow) as shown previously on the estate map, and Fields AF6 and AF7 occupy the field to the north, which was also depicted on the estate map. Fields AF2 and AF3 are unchanged since this map. Field AF4 is shown on the 1885 OS map as being subdivided into two fields. To the east of the watercourse, many of the fields remain unchanged since the 1885 map (i.e., AF14, AF15, AF16, AF17, AF19, AF21 AF22, AF26, AF27). Field AF9 was subdivided into two fields, and AF10 extended into the area now occupied by AF9. Fields AF18, AF24, AF25, and AF28 were all subdivided into two fields, and Field AF23 was subdivided into three fields. In Green Hill A.2, Field A.2F1 is recorded as being subdivided into three fields, A.2F2 and A.2F3 were both subdivided into two fields, and A.2F4 was subdivided into five fields. Features of note internal to Green Hill A include a quarry in the south-west of Field AF10, another possible area of quarrying that was possibly repurposed into a pond is recorded in Field AF16, while further small ponds were located in AF3, AF14, AF15, AF16, AF19, AF23 and at the junction of AF24, AF25 and AF26. A cluster of farm buildings and associated paddocks, accessed by a lane approaching from the south (as had been depicted on



- maps since the OSD of 1817), are recorded in the south-west of Field AF23. Within Green Hill A.2 a pond is depicted within A.2F4 and the barn that was depicted on the OSD of 1817 is also shown.
- 5.11.11 There is little change visible on the OS 2nd edition map of 1901 (not reproduced) apart from the quarries in Field AF10 and AF16 no longer extant, and Field A.2F2 is shown as being sub-divided. No further changes within the study site are evident on the OS map of 1952 (Figure 12) apart from the removal of the sub-division with Field AF18. By 1958 (not reproduced) the field boundary sub-dividing Field AF9 had been removed, but no further changes were evident. By 1975 (Figure 13) sub-divisions within Fields AF24, AF25, AF29, A.2F1, A.2F2 and A.2F4 had been removed. There are no further changes within the study site on the 1988-89 and 1993 OS maps (not reproduced).
- 5.11.12 Google Earth imagery from the early 20th century illustrates that by 2004 (Figure 14), the remaining sub-divisions within Fields AF1, AF4, AF23, AF28, A.2F1, A.2F2, A.2F3 and A.2F4 had all been removed, and the layout of the study site has remained unchanged since this time.



6 Assessment of Significance

- 6.1.1 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 and Paragraph 207 of the NPPF both state that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the archaeological asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 6.1.2 It is recognised that not all parts of an archaeological asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207, NPPF December 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.
- 6.2 Designated Heritage Assets
- 6.2.1 The study site does not contain any designated heritage assets. The assessment of the significance of any designated heritage assets within the wider surrounding landscape that might be indirectly affected by the scheme are assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 6.3 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains
- 6.3.1 The cropmark evidence, geophysical survey, and evaluation results confirm that archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric and Roman periods survive within the study site. These include extensive cropmarks and anomalies of enclosures and ring ditches in Fields AF1 and AF11. Additionally, the geophysical survey has identified ring ditches of potential Iron Age/Romano-British date in Fields AF18 and A.2F4, where a D-shaped enclosure and trackway have also been recorded. Other potential Iron Age/Romano-British anomalies within the study site include ring ditches and an enclosure in Field AF15, double ditches and curvilinear ditches in Field AF16, and a large enclosure with a smaller enclosure in Field A.2F1.
- 6.3.2 Isolated anomalies in Fields AF9, AF15, AF16, AF20, A.2F1, and A.2F4 were tested through evaluation trenching, confirming these to be of an Iron Age and Roman period origin. These include a gully with Roman pottery in Field AF9, a gully and ditch in Field AF15, and multiple ditches in Field AF16, some forming a possible ring ditch feature. Trenches in Field AF20 revealed Iron Age and Roman-period ditches, while Fields A.2F1 and A.2F4 contained ditches, gullies, and pits with pottery spanning from the Iron Age to the Roman period.
- 6.3.3 The significance of any archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods present in the study site would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas.
- 6.3.4 It is concluded that the study site was located outside any known medieval settlement activity, and it was likely used for agricultural purposes during this period. Therefore, although there is potential for buried archaeological features relating to medieval



- agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, land divisions etc, to survive within the study site, it is considered unlikely that such features would be of greater than negligible significance.
- 6.3.5 The agricultural nature of the study site continued into the post-medieval and modern periods as evidenced by historical maps and the geophysical survey, which detected anomalies of agricultural origin, comprising former field boundaries, ridge and furrow cultivation and modern ploughing. Historical maps also record several buildings of a probable post-medieval agricultural function date within Site A. Any remains relating to post-medieval or modern former agricultural activity, would be considered to be of negligible significance.



7 Impact Assessment

7.1 Proposed Development

7.1.1 The proposed development forms part of the wider Green Hill Solar Farm Scheme which consists of a series of Solar Arrays within Green Hill A, A.2, B, C, D, E, F and G, a BESS, two 400kV substations and a number of 132kV and 33kV substations. A full impact assessment will be included in the Environmental Statement (ES) on the basis of maximum design parameters that will be developed as the Scheme progresses.

7.2 Previous Impacts

- 7.2.1 The whole of the study site is likely to have been ploughed throughout the post- medieval and modern periods, and it is probable that there will have been truncation and/or destruction of shallowly buried archaeological remains as a result, although the geophysical surveys and evidence from cropmarks has confirmed that more deeply cut features do survive.
- 7.2.2 In addition, areas of likely quarrying activity have been identified from historic maps and as well as from earthworks visible in the LiDAR data in Fields AF5, AF9, AF10, AF11, AF16, and AF29.

7.3 Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.3.1 The study site does not contain any designated heritage assets, and therefore any development will have no direct impact on any such assets.
- 7.3.2 The potential indirect (setting) impacts to designated heritage assets within the wider surrounding landscape are assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.

7.4 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.4.1 The assessment indicates that there is potential for the survival of buried remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods within specific areas of the study site that could be affected by the proposed development. Additionally, evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity is present within parts of the site, though its significance is considered negligible. Remains of post-medieval buildings may also be present and could be impacted by the proposed development.
- 7.4.2 A full impact assessment will be included in the Environmental Statement (ES) on the basis of maximum design parameters of the Scheme.



8 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information, together with the results of a geophysical survey, and detailed LiDAR and aerial photographic interpretation, in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of a site proposed for development at the Green Hill Solar Farm Sites A and A.2.
- 8.1.2 This assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPSs. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site.
- 8.1.3 A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential non-direct impacts on heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development.
- 8.1.4 The available archaeological records and survey data indicate that there is potential for below-ground archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric and Roman periods to be identified across the study site. These include extensive areas of cropmarks that are likely to represent settlement evidence, including enclosures, ditches and ring-ditches potentially dating to the Iron Age and/or Roman periods.
- 8.1.5 The study site is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and remained outside of the focus of any settlement. There is potential for buried agricultural remains, such as ridge and furrow and field boundaries, to survive within the study site, together with evidence of small-scale quarrying, but any such remains are unlikely to be of greater than negligible significance.



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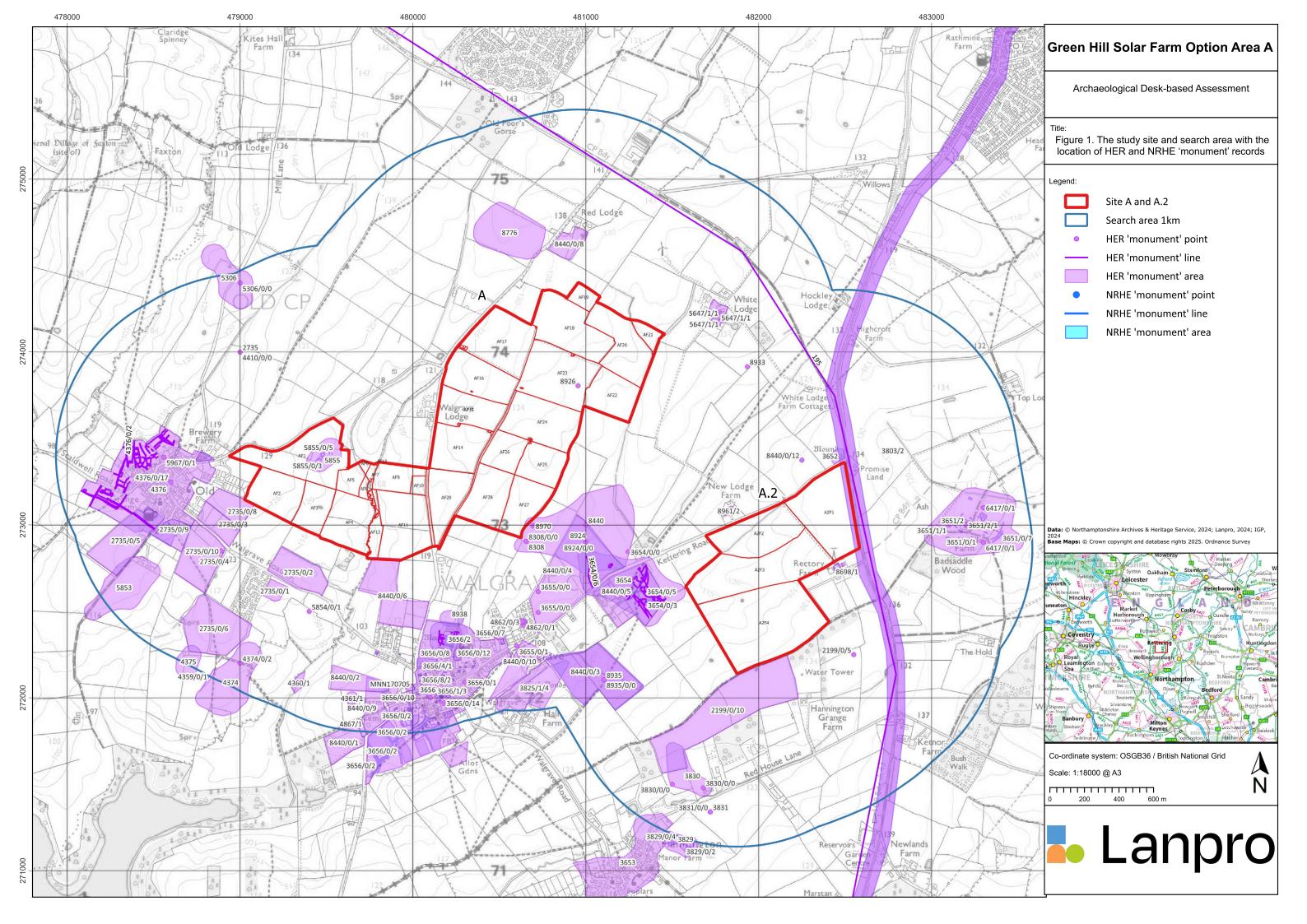
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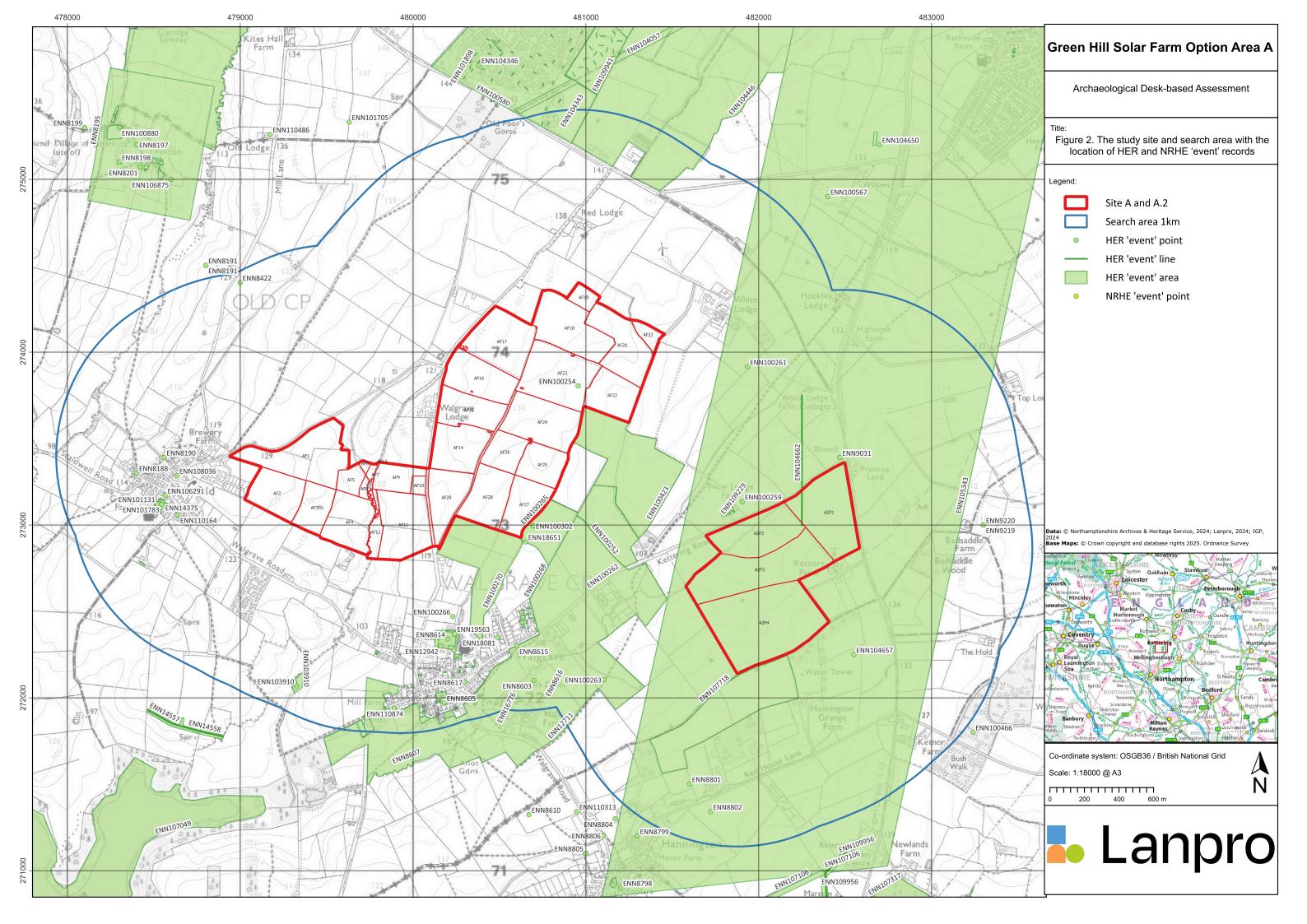
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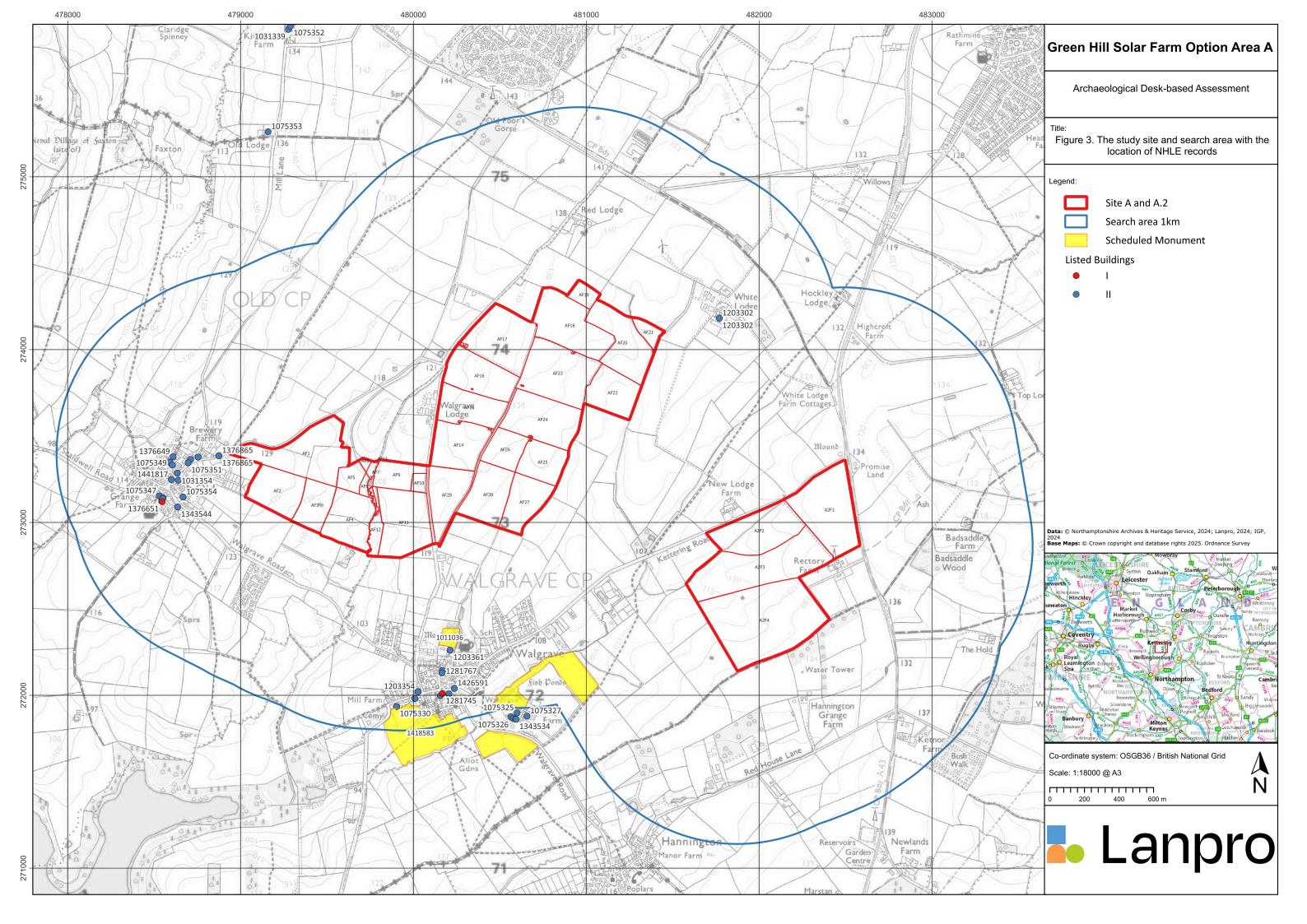
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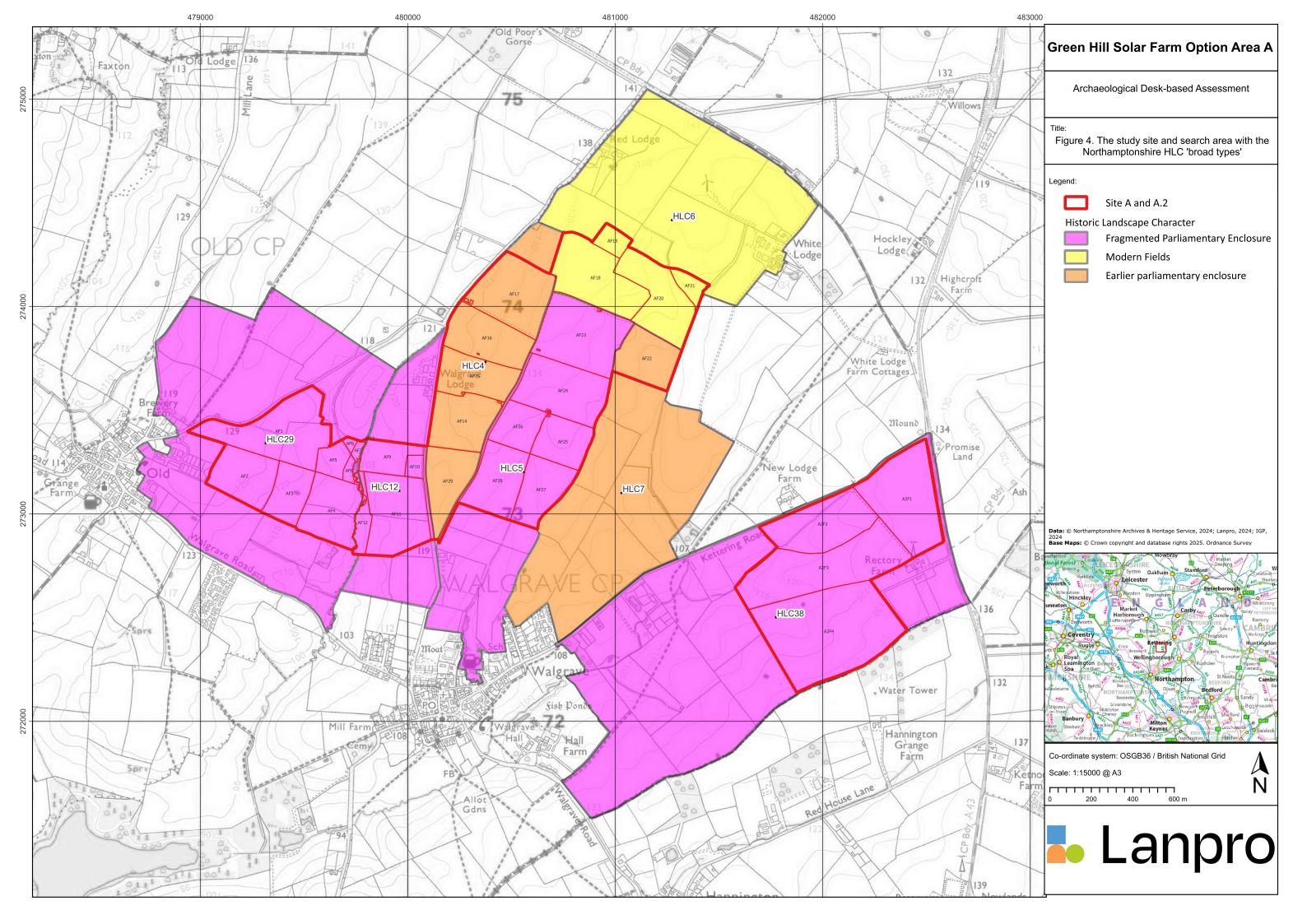


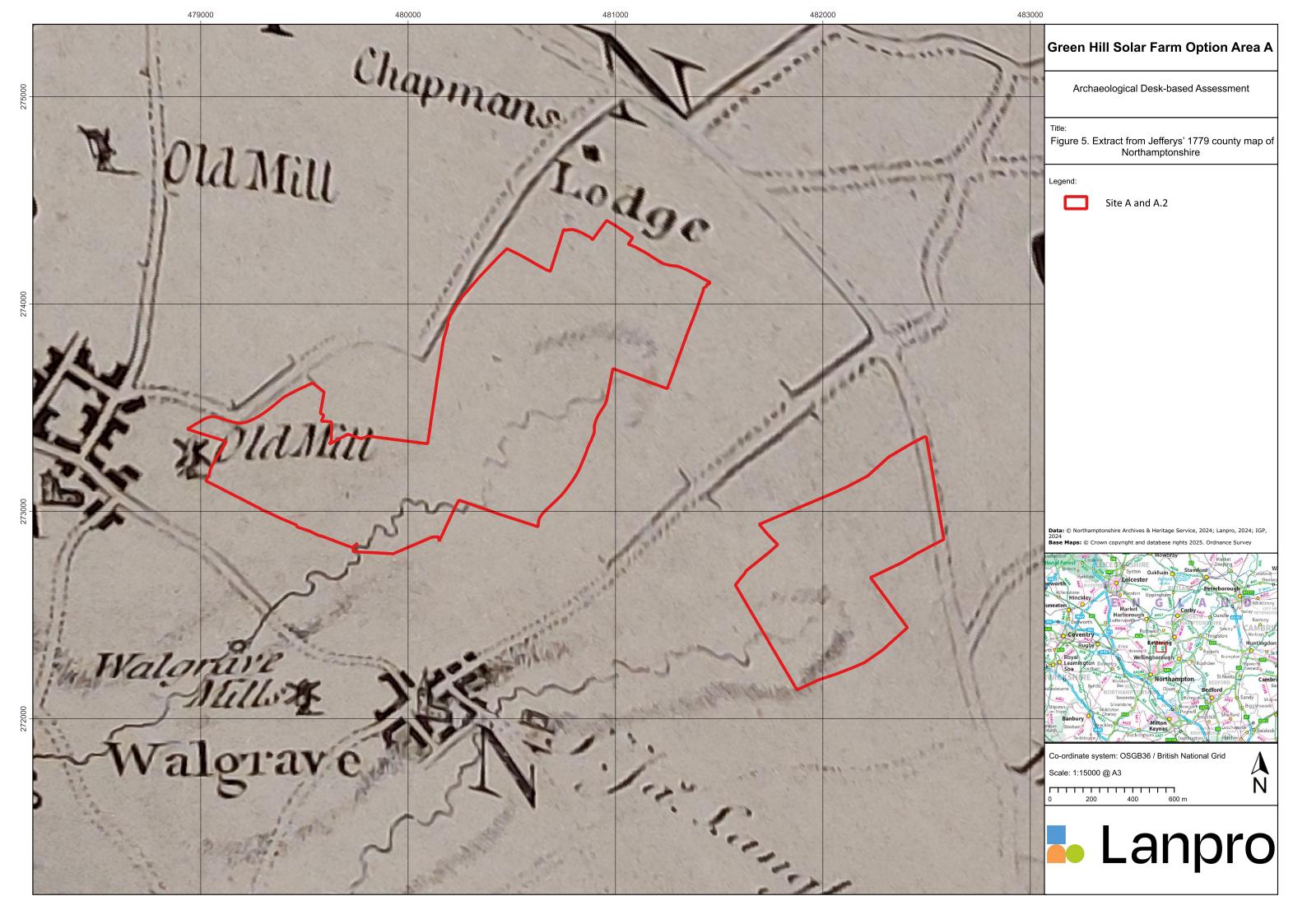
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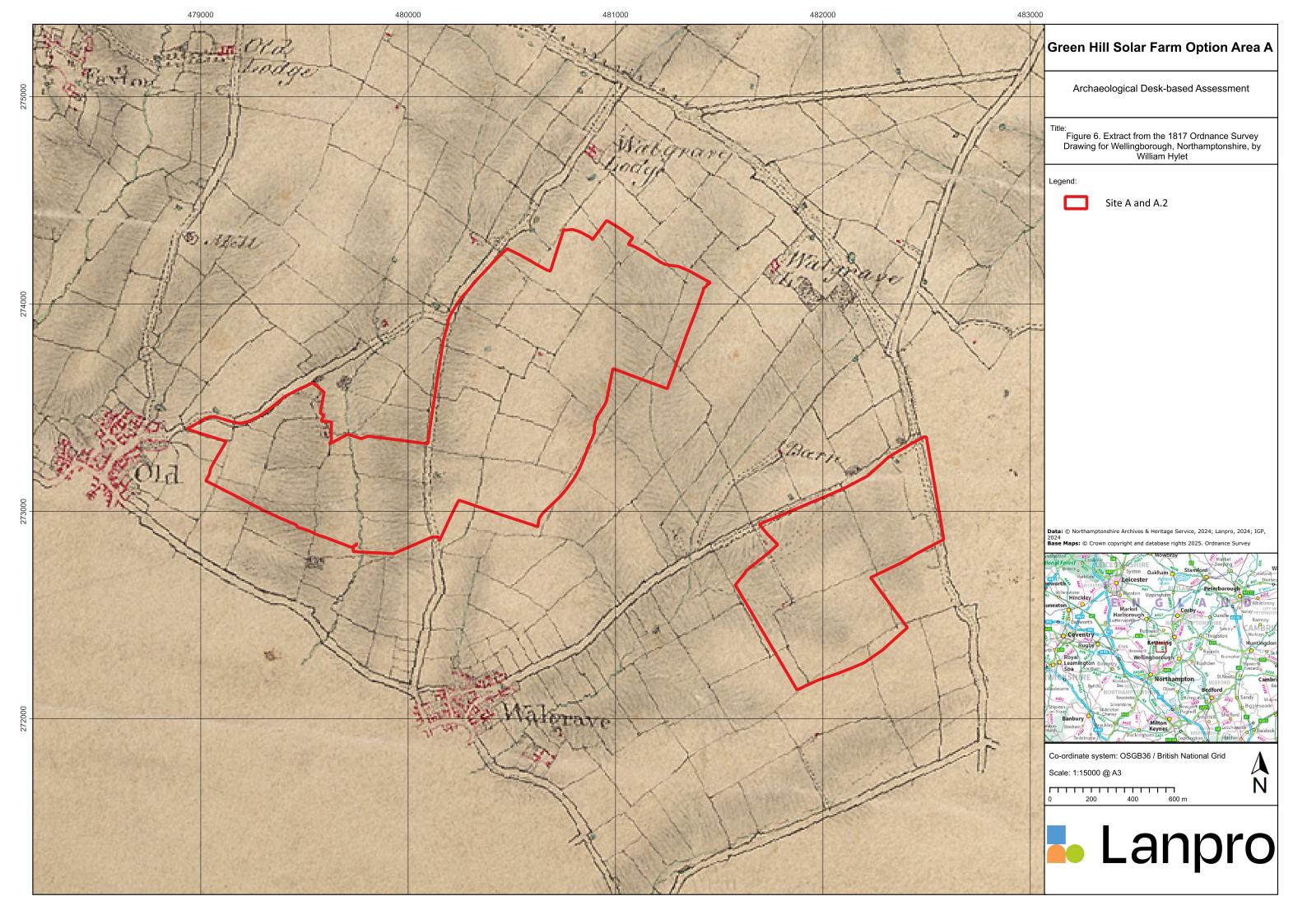


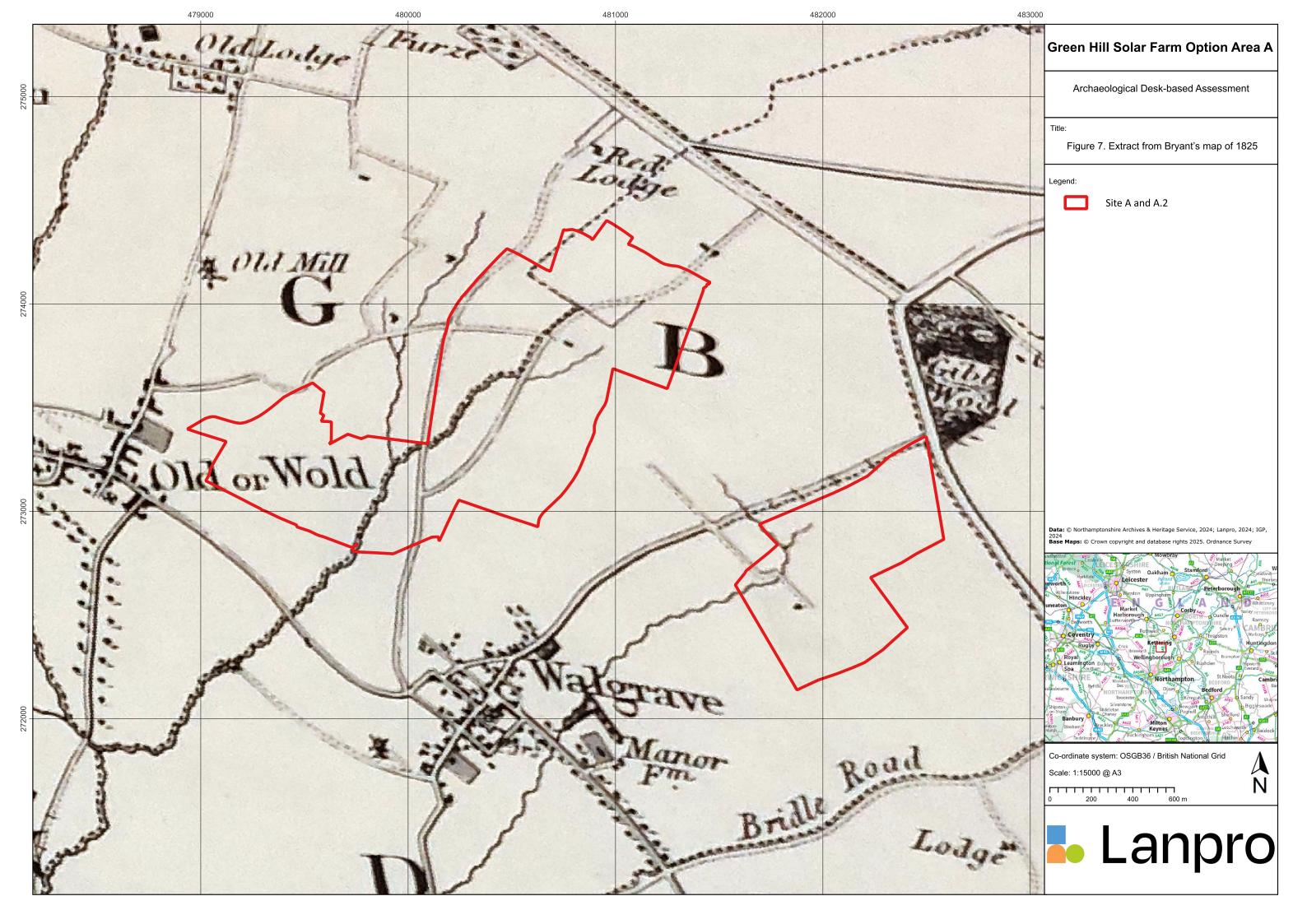


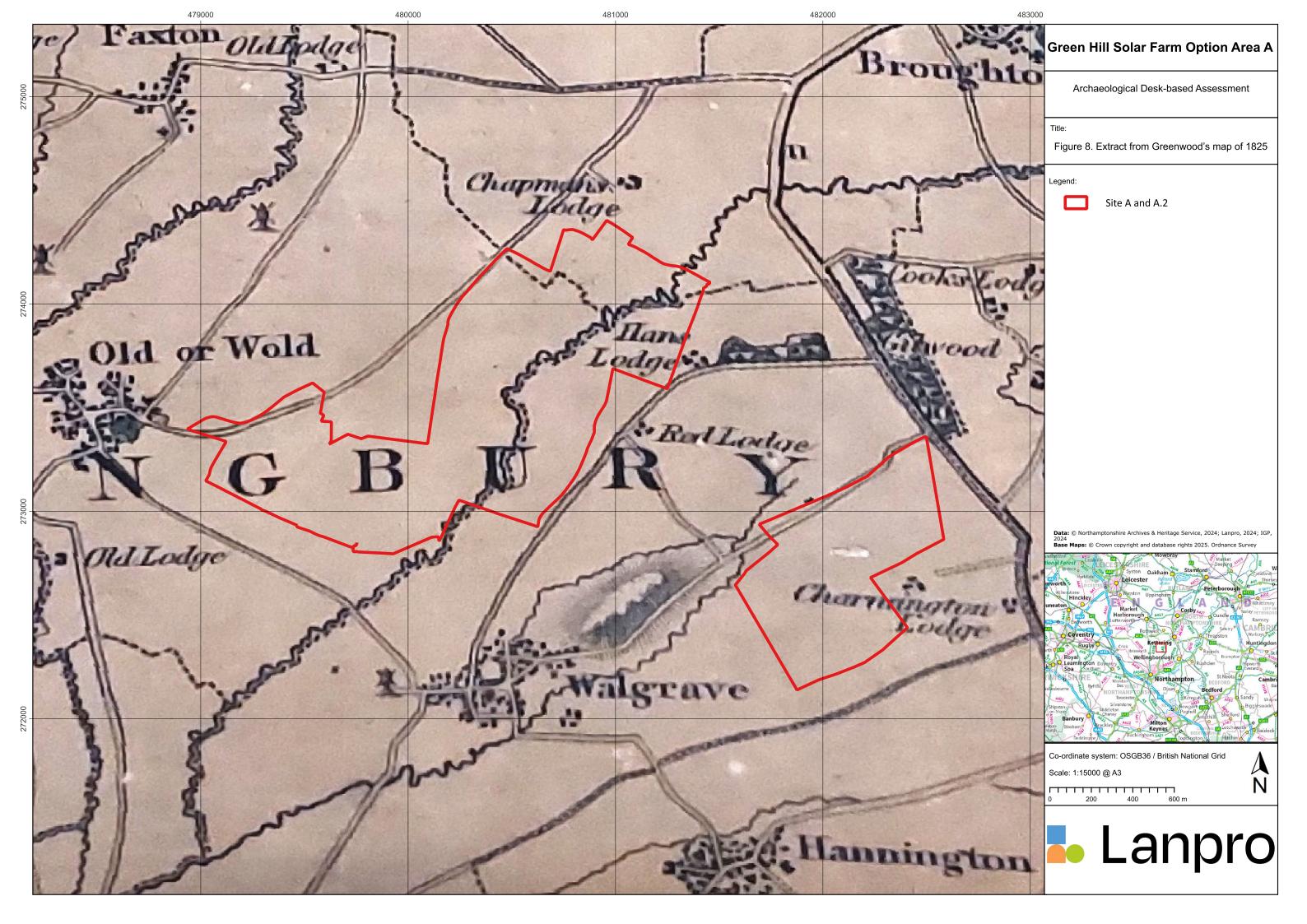


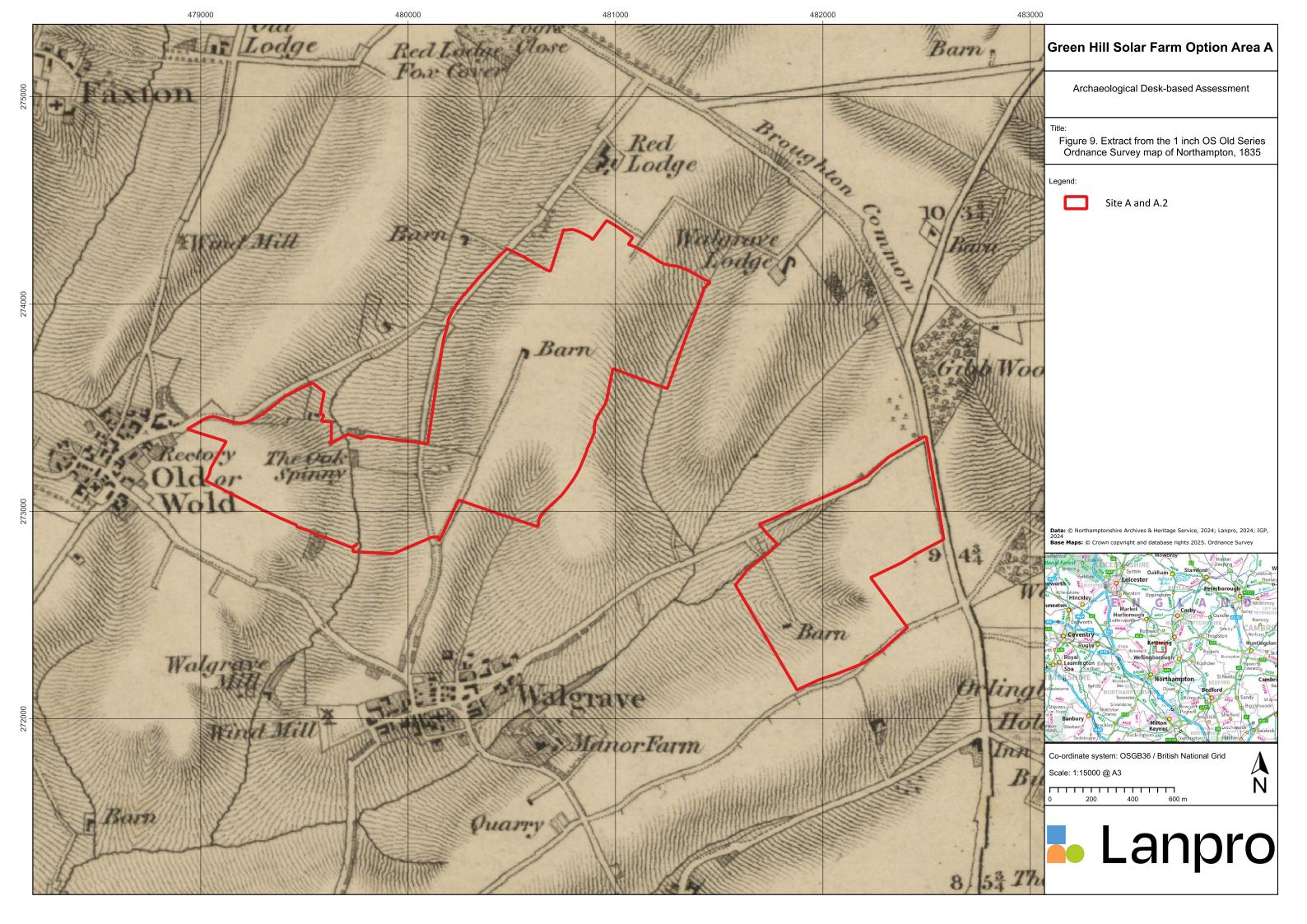


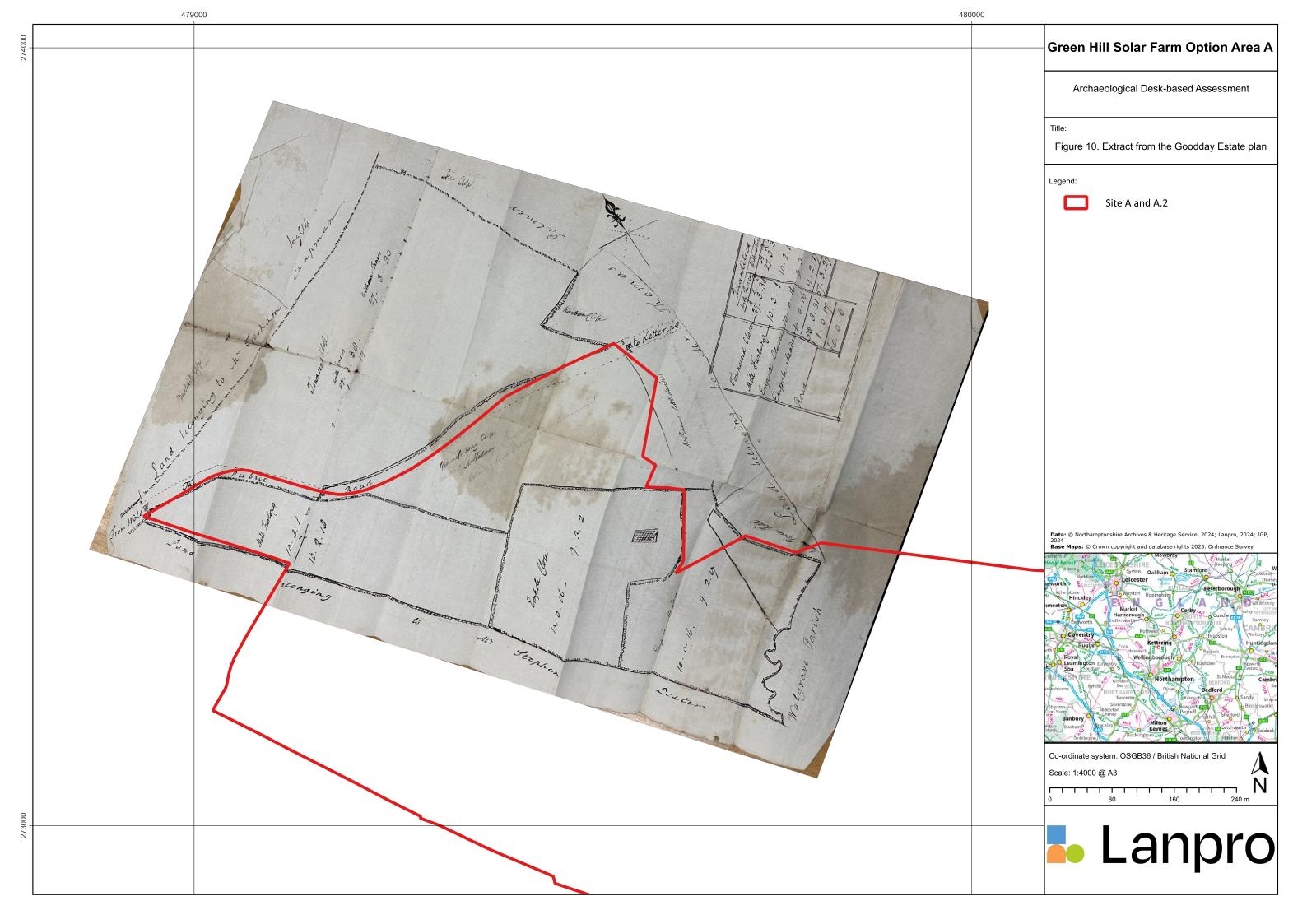


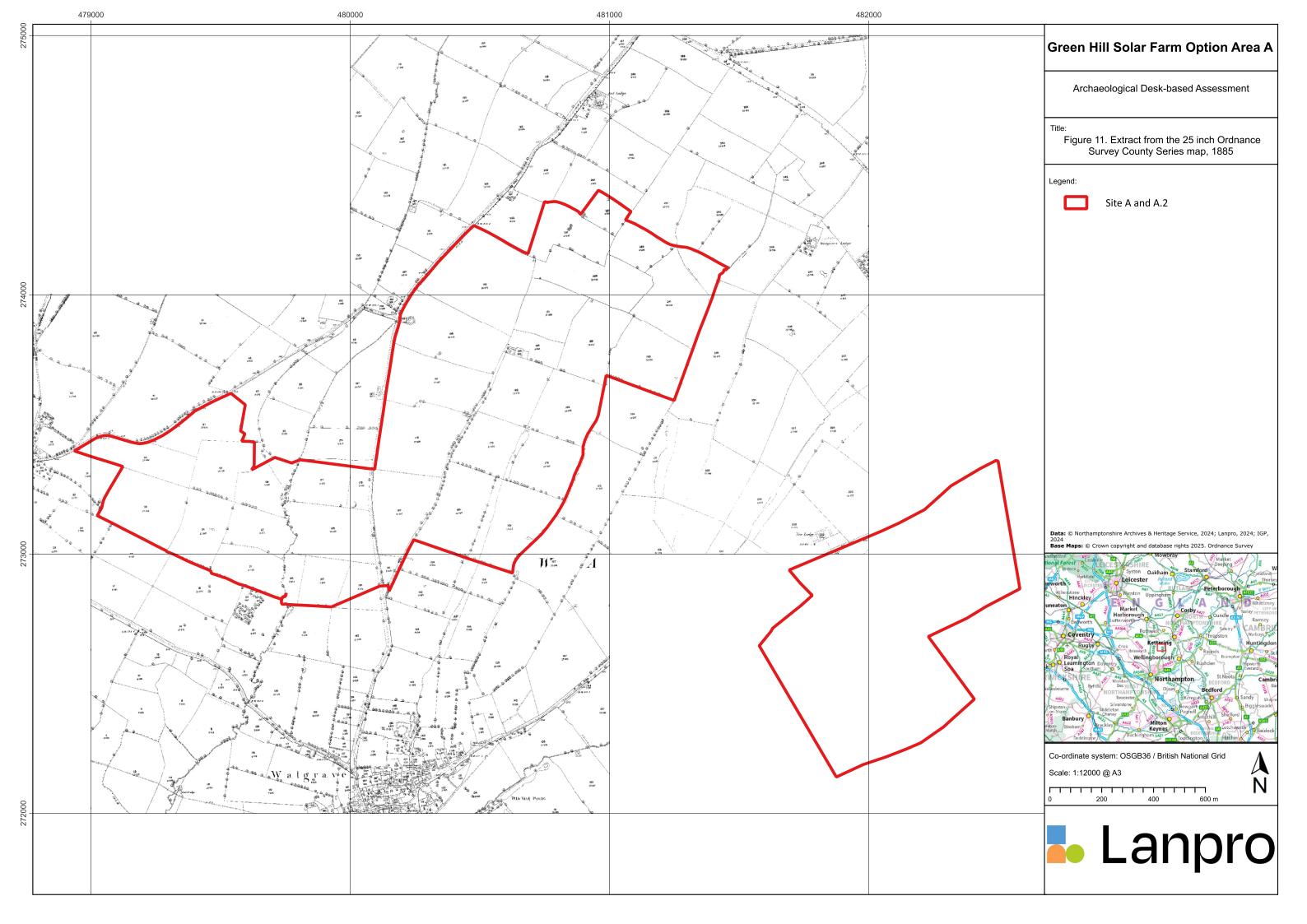


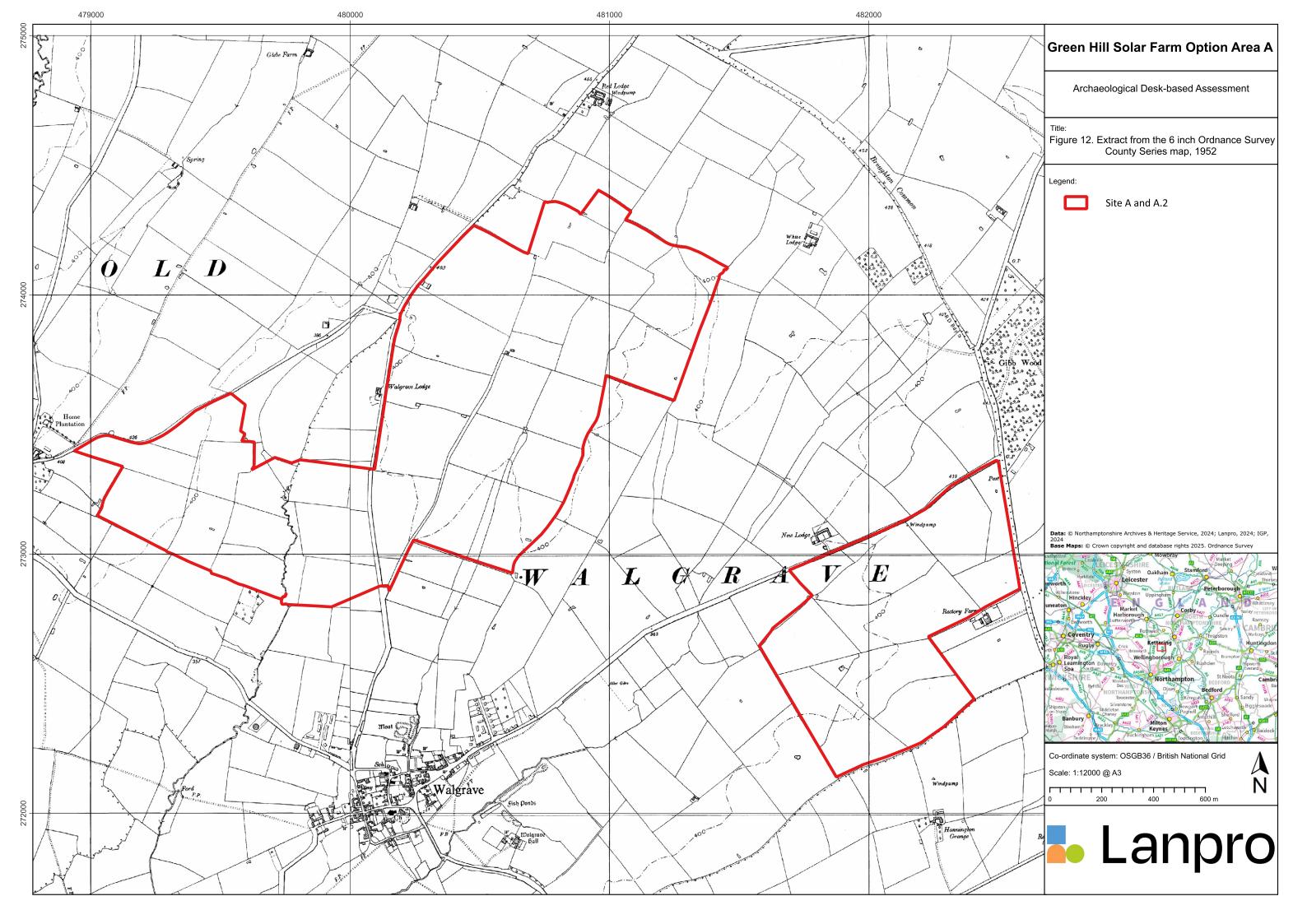


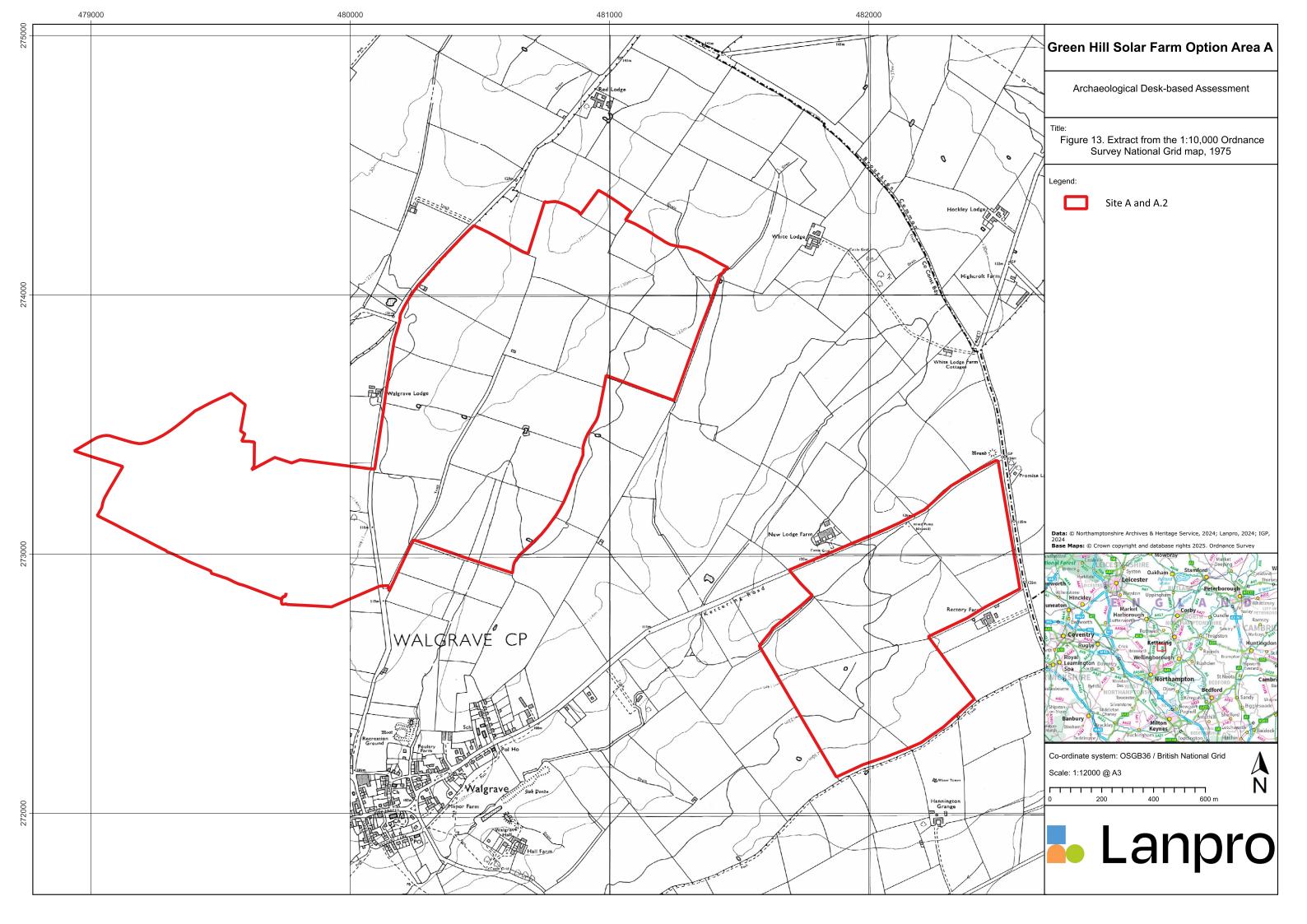


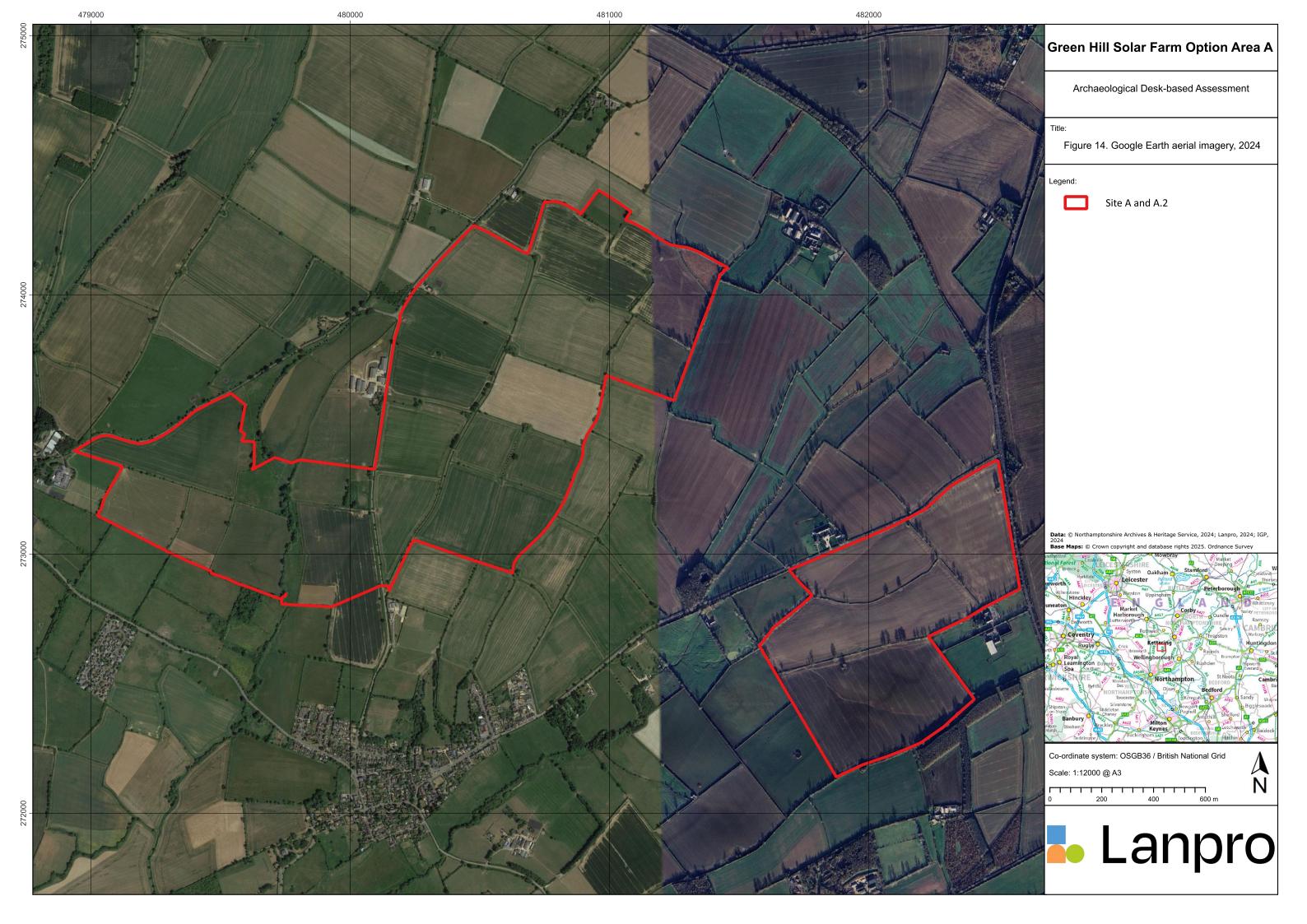


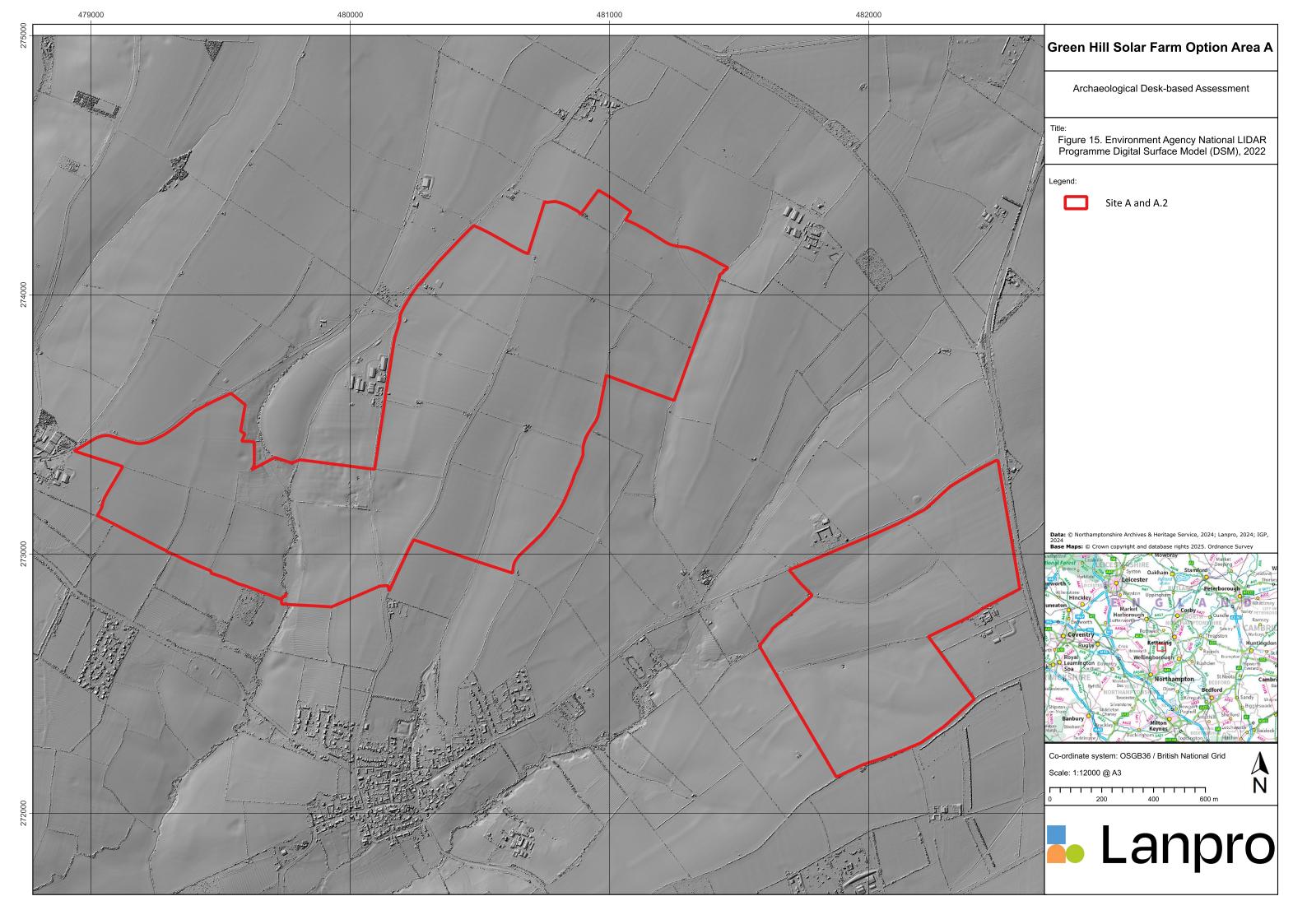












Green Hill Solar Farm Sites A and A.2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment May 2025



Plates





Plate 1. View north-east across Field A.2F2



Plate 2. View south-west across Field A.2F3





Plate 3. View east across Field A.2F1



Plate 4. View south-east across Field A.2F1





Plate 5. View west across Field A.2F3



Plate 6. View north across Field A.2F3





Plate 7. View south-west across Field A.2F4



Plate 8. View west across Field A.2F4





Plate 9. View east across Field AF28 with Field AF27 in the distance



Plate 10. View west across Field AF29





Plate 11. View north-west across Field AF29 with Field AF14 in the distance



Plate 12. View north-east across Field AF26 and AF25





Plate 13. View west across Field AF15



Plate 14. View north-west across Field AF16





Plate 15. View north-east across Field AF24



Plate 16. View east across Field AF24





Plate 17. View north-west across Field AF17



Plate 18. View north-east across Field AF23





Plate 19. View east across Fields AF23 and AF22



Plate 20. View north-east across Field AF18





Plate 21. View south-west across Field AF11



Plate 22. View north-west across Fields AF9 and AF10





Plate 23. View north-east across Field AF1



Plate 24. View south across Field AF3



Appendix 1 Gazetteer

The following tables provide details of heritage assets recorded on the NHLE, Northamptonshire HER and Historic England's NRHE within 1km of the study site. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1-3.

| NHLE ID | HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Designation | Period | |
|------------|---------------------------|---------|---|-------------|---------------|--|
| NHLE 'desi | NHLE 'designated' records | | | | | |
| 1031354 | N/A | N/A | The Old Rectory | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1031383 | N/A | N/A | Wold Farmhouse | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1031823 | N/A | N/A | Headstone approximately 19 metres north of nave of Church of St Andrew | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1075328 | 3656/1/2 | N/A | Churchyard Cross approximately 1 metre south of south aisle of Church of St Peter | LB GII | Medieval | |
| 1075329 | 3656/0/10 | N/A | The Hollies | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1075330 | 3656/9/1 | N/A | The Old House | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1075347 | N/A | N/A | The School House | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1075348 | N/A | N/A | Chest Tomb approximately 20 metres north of nave of Church of St Andrew | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1075349 | N/A | N/A | Dial House | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1075350 | 4376/7 | N/A | The Brewery House | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1075351 | N/A | N/A | Barn approximately 80 metres west of Wold Farmhouse | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1075354 | N/A | N/A | The Manor House | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1203302 | 5647/1/1 | N/A | White Lodge Farmhouse | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1203354 | 3656/6/1 | N/A | Cross Farmhouse | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1203361 | 3656/0/8 | N/A | North Hall | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1281745 | 3656/1/1 | 345921 | Church of St Peter | LB GI | Medieval | |
| 1281767 | 36564/1 | N/A | The Old School House | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1343532 | 3656/7/1 | 1343532 | Baptist Chapel | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1343535 | 36565/1 | N/A | Walgrave House | LB GII | | |
| 1343544 | N/A | N/A | Corner House | LB GII | Post Medieval | |
| 1343545 | N/A | N/A | Headstone approximately 18 metres north of nave of Church of St Andrew | LB GII | Post Medieval | |



| NHLE ID | HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Designation | Period |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1343546 | N/A | N/A | Faxton House | LB GII | Post Medieval |
| 1376649 | N/A | N/A | Clives End Spring Cottage | LB GII | Post Medieval |
| 1376651 | N/A | N/A | Church of St Andrew | LB GI | Medieval |
| 1376865 | N/A | N/A | Jasamine Cottage | LB GII | Post Medieval |
| 1426586 | N/A | N/A | Old Memorial Cross | LB GII | 20th century |
| 1426591 | 3656/0/11 | N/A | Walgrave Memorial Cross | LB GII | 20th century |
| 1441817 | 4376/0/17 | N/A | K6 Telephone Box at Old SPO | LB GII | 20th century |

| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Period | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| HER/NRHE 'monument' records | | | | |
| 195 | 1035203 | The Jurassic Way | Prehistoric | |
| 2735 | - | Open Field System, Old | Medieval to Post Medieval | |
| 2199/0/5 | - | Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge & Furrow | Medieval to Post Medieval | |
| 2199/0/10 | - | Medieval/Post Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation | Medieval to Post Medieval | |
| 2735/0/1 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval | |
| 2735/0/2 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval | |
| 2735/0/3 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval | |
| 2735/0/4 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval | |
| 2735/0/5 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval | |
| 2735/0/6 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval | |
| 2735/0/8 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval | |
| 2735/0/9 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval | |
| 2735/0/10 | 343770 | Windmill mound, south of Walgrave Road | Early Medieval to Late Medieval | |
| 3651 | 345926 | Badsaddle DMV | Medieval | |
| 3651/0/1 | - | Possible Saxon/ medieval pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Medieval | |
| 3651/0/2 | - | Possible Saxon/ medieval ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Medieval | |
| 3651/0/3 | - | Possible Saxon/ medieval ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Medieval | |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Period |
|-----------|---------|---|--|
| 3651/0/4 | - | Possible Saxon/ medieval ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Medieval |
| 3651/0/5 | - | Possible Saxon/ medieval building platforms (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Medieval |
| 3651/0/6 | - | Saxon/ medieval hollow way (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Medieval |
| 3651/0/7 | - | Saxon/ medieval hollow way (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Medieval |
| 3651/0/8 | - | Embanked enclosure | Medieval |
| 3651/0/9 | - | Saxon/ medieval earthwork bank (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Medieval |
| 3651/0/10 | - | Settlement remains | Medieval |
| 3651/1 | - | Medieval watermill | Medieval |
| 3651/1/1 | - | Medieval fishponds | Medieval |
| 3651/2 | - | Possible site of medieval manor | Medieval |
| 3651/2/1 | - | Medieval moat | Medieval |
| 3652 | 345925 | Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Execution Site adjacent to the Kettering-Northampton Road | Prehistoric; Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3653 | - | Hannington | Medieval |
| 3654 | - | Probable Medieval Settlement, south of the Kettering Road | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3654/0/0 | - | Unstratified Medieval Finds | Medieval |
| 3654/0/1 | - | Possible Medieval Hollow Ways (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 3654/0/2 | 345942 | Possible Medieval Hollow Ways (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 3654/0/3 | - | Possible Medieval Hollow Ways (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 3654/0/4 | - | Possible Linear Settlement Features (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 3654/0/5 | - | Possible Linear Settlement Features (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 3654/0/6 | - | Possible Medieval Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 3654/0/7 | - | Possible Medieval Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 3655/0/0 | - | Unstratified Roman Find | Roman |
| 3655/0/0 | - | Unstratified Romano-British Find | Roman |
| 3655/0/1 | - | Unstratified Romano-British Pottery | Roman |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Period |
|-----------|---------|--|---|
| 3656 | - | Walgrave | Late Saxon to Late 20 th Century |
| 3656/0/1 | 345936 | Unstratified Roman and Medieval Finds | Early Roman to Late Medieval |
| 3656/0/2 | - | Medieval/Post Medieval settlement remains, Walgrave | Medieval to Modern |
| 3656/0/5 | 1500156 | Crispin Cottages | Modern to Late 20 th Century |
| 3656/0/6 | - | Shoe Makers Workshops in Walgrave | Modern to Late 20 th Century |
| 3656/0/7 | - | C19th Rubbish Dump (Possibly Yielding C6th Brooch) | Modern |
| 3656/0/8 | - | North Hall, Northall | Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century |
| 3656/0/9 | - | Possible Site of Medieval/Post Medieval Village Cross | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3656/0/10 | - | The Hollies, Holcot Road | Modern to Late 20 th Century |
| 3656/0/11 | - | Walgrave Memorial Cross | Early 20 th Century to Unknown |
| 3656/0/12 | - | Site of probable Saxo-Norman/medieval tenement and Post Medieval farm | Late Saxon to Modern |
| 3656/0/13 | - | Walgrave Primary School | Early 20 th Century |
| 3656/0/14 | 345932 | Unstratified Late Saxon Find | Late Saxon to Early Medieval |
| 36561/1 | 345921 | St. Peter's Church | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3656/1/2 | 345933 | Churchyard Cross c.1m. South of South Aisle of St. Peter's Church | Medieval |
| 3656/1/3 | - | St. Peter's churchyard | Medieval to Late 20 th Century |
| 3656/2 | 345927 | Medieval Manor (North Hall Manor?) | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3656/2/1 | - | Medieval/Post Medieval Moat (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3656/2/2 | 345927 | Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Fishpond (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3656/2/3 | - | Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3656/2/4 | - | Post Medieval enclosure, north-east of the Community Centre | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3656/3/1 | 1500156 | Zion Chapel, Zion Hill | Modern |
| 3656/4/1 | - | The Old School & The Old School House | Modern to Late 20 th Century |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Period |
|----------|---------|---|---|
| 3656/5/1 | - | Walgrave House | Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century |
| 3656/6/1 | - | Cross Farmhouse | Post Medieval to Late 20th Century |
| 3656/7/1 | - | Baptist Chapel, Gold Street | Modern |
| 3656/8/1 | - | Walkers Shoe factory, Old Road | Modern |
| 3656/8/2 | - | The Laurels, Walkers Acre | Modern to Late 20 th Century |
| 3656/9/1 | - | The Old House, Holcot Road | Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century |
| 3803/2 | - | Northampton to Kettering Turnpike | Modern |
| 3825/1/4 | - | Medieval/Post Medieval Fishponds and garden remains | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3829 | - | Undated enclosures, east of Main Street | Unknown |
| 3829/0/1 | - | Undated Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Unknown |
| 3829/0/2 | - | Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Unknown |
| 3829/0/4 | - | Possible Quarry Pits, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Unknown |
| 3830 | - | Possible Prehistoric Activity | Prehistoric |
| 3830/0/0 | - | Unstratified Prehistoric Flints | Prehistoric |
| 3830/0/1 | - | Possible ditch, undated | Unknown |
| 3831 | 961365 | Possible Saxon Activity | Early Medieval |
| 3831/0/0 | 961365 | Unstratified Saxon Pottery | Early Medieval |
| 4359/0/1 | - | Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Modern to Late 20 th Century |
| 4360/1 | 343773 | Walgrave Mill | Post Medieval to Modern |
| 4361/1 | - | Walgrave Windmill | Post Medieval to Modern |
| 4374 | - | Possible Prehistoric Field System | Prehistoric |
| 4374/0/2 | - | Possible Ditch, Undated | Unknown |
| 4375 | - | Possible Prehistoric Activity | Prehistoric |
| 4376 | - | Old | Medieval to Late 20 th Century |
| 4376/0/1 | - | Medieval Hollow Way (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 4376/0/2 | - | Probable Medieval Tofts (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Early Saxon to Post Medieval |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Period |
|-----------|---------|--|---|
| 4376/0/3 | _ | Probable Medieval Dam (Morphed Aerial Archaeology | Early Saxon to |
| 40707070 | | Interpretation) | Late Medieval |
| 4376/0/4 | _ | Probable Medieval Fish Pond (Morphed Aerial Archaeology | Early Saxon to |
| | | Interpretation) | Late Medieval |
| 4376/0/10 | - | Possible Medieval Ponds (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| | | Possible Medieval Mound (Morphed Aerial Archaeology | Early Saxon to |
| 4376/0/11 | - | Interpretation) | Late Medieval |
| 4376/0/12 | _ | Possible Medieval Pond (Morphed Aerial Archaeology | Early Saxon to |
| 4370/0/12 | | Interpretation) | Late Medieval |
| 4376/0/13 | - | Possible Post Medieval Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Post Medieval |
| 4376/0/14 | - | Possible Post Medieval Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Post Medieval |
| 4376/0/17 | - | K6 telephone kiosk at Old | Mid 20th Century to Unknown |
| 4376/7 | - | Tomblin's Brewery | Late Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 4410/0/0 | - | Unstratified Medieval Find | Medieval |
| 4862 | - | Probable Iron Age field system | Iron Age |
| 4862/0/1 | - | Probable Iron Age boundary ditch | Iron Age |
| 4862/0/2 | - | Probably Iron Age rectilinear field system ditches | Iron Age |
| 4862/0/3 | - | Probably Iron Age stock enclosure | Iron Age |
| 4867/1 | - | Walgrave Cemetery | Modern to Late 20 th Century |
| 5306 | - | Probable Prehistoric (& Possible Romano-British) Activity | Lower Palaeolithic to Late Roman |
| 5306/0/0 | - | Unstratified Prehistoric & Romano-British Finds | Lower Palaeolithic to Late Roman |
| 5647/1/1 | - | White Lodge Farmhouse | Post Medieval to Late 20 th Century |
| 5853 | - | Probable Prehistoric Settlement | Prehistoric |
| 5854/0/1 | - | Possible Prehistoric Ring Ditch | Prehistoric |
| 5855 | - | Possible Prehistoric Activity | Prehistoric |
| 5855/0/1 | - | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Prehistoric |
| 5855/0/2 | - | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Prehistoric |
| 5855/0/3 | - | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Prehistoric |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Period |
|-----------|---------|--|-------------------------------|
| 5855/0/4 | - | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Prehistoric |
| 5855/0/5 | - | Possible Prehistoric Ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | Prehistoric |
| 5967/0/1 | - | Re-Used Quern Fragment, Possibly Romano-British | Roman |
| 6417/0/1 | - | Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge & Furrow | Medieval: Post Medieval |
| 8308 | - | Possible Former Activity, Undated | Unknown |
| 8308/0/0 | - | Unstratified, Undated Find | Unknown |
| 8440 | - | Open Field System, Walgrave | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 8440/0/1 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval |
| 8440/0/2 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval |
| 8440/0/3 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval |
| 8440/0/4 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval |
| 8440/0/5 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval |
| 8440/0/6 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval |
| 8440/0/8 | - | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | Medieval |
| 8440/0/9 | - | Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge & Furrow Earthworks | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 8440/0/10 | - | Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge & Furrow | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 8440/0/12 | - | Ridge and furrow remains | Medieval: Post Medieval |
| 8440/0/13 | - | Ridge and furrow remains | Medieval to Modern |
| 8698/1 | - | Rectory Farm | Modern to Mid 20th Century |
| 8776 | 1625197 | Undated enclosures, south-west of Red Lodge | Unknown |
| 8924 | - | Probable Romano-British Settlement | Roman |
| 8924/0/0 | - | Unstratified Romano-British Finds | Roman |
| 8924/0/0 | - | Unstratified Romano-British Finds | Roman |
| 8926 | - | Possible Romano-British Activity | Roman |
| 8933 | - | Possible Romano-British Activity | Roman |
| 8935/0/0 | - | Unstratified Roman Find | Roman |
| 8935 | - | Possible Romano-British Activity | Roman |
| 8938 | - | Possible Romano-British Activity | Roman |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Period |
|-------------------|---------|---|-------------------|
| 8970 | | Possible Medieval & Post Medieval Activity | Medieval to Post |
| 6970 | - | Fossible Medieval & Fost Medieval Activity | Medieval |
| 8970/0/0 | | Unstratified Medieval & Post Medieval Finds | Medieval to Post |
| 8970/0/0 | - | Offstratified Medievat & Post Medievat Filius | Medieval |
| MNN170705 | | Medieval plot boundaries, Cross Farm | Early Medieval to |
| MININ 1 / U / U 5 | - | | Late Medieval |

| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Period |
|-------------|--------------|---|--|
| NRHE 'monur | ment' record | ds | |
| 2735/0/10 | 343770 | Windmill mound, south of Walgrave Road | Early Medieval to Late Medieval |
| N/A | 343772 | The remains of a possible 16 th century windmill mound. | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 4360/1 | 343773 | Walgrave Mill. The possible site of a 16 th century watermill. The mill is demolished. The remains have been much damaged by later activity, but traces of a long, triangular pond lie south-east of and parallel to the existing stream. | Post Medieval to Modern |
| N/A | 345920 | Walgrave Hall. 17 th century manor house (site); fishponds and post-Md garden remains | Post Medieval |
| 36561/1 | 345921 | St. Peter's Church | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3652 | 345925 | Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Execution Site adjacent to the Kettering-Northampton Road. An undated mound, possibly a damaged barrow. However, the former Gibb Wood close by may indicate that the mound was for a gibbet. | Prehistoric; Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 3651 | 345926 | Badsaddle DMV. Site of deserted medieval settlement. The settlement appears to have been small and the earthworks visible in mid-20th century aerial photographs have been almost entirely obliterated by modern ploughing. | Medieval |
| 3656/2 | 345927 | Medieval Manor (North Hall Manor?). Homestead moat and outlying earthworks, no surface remains. | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| N/A | 345928 | Village cross (site) | Medieval |
| 3656/0/14 | 345932 | Unstratified Late Saxon Find | Late Saxon to Early Medieval |
| 3656/1/2 | 345933 | Churchyard cross (remains of). Probably 14 th century. The remains consist of a socket stone and small portion of shaft situated to the west of the south porch of Walgrave church. The cross has been moved from its original site. | Medieval |
| 3656/0/1 | 345936 | Roman and Medieval pottery. During the digging of foundation trenches in 1970 large quantities of Roman and medieval pottery, apparently of late 3 rd to early 4 th century | Early Roman to Late Medieval |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Period |
|----------|---------|--|--|
| | | AD were discovered. (Medieval and later pottery was also recorded.) | |
| N/A | 345941 | Finds of Roman pottery indicate a possible settlement site. | Roman |
| 3654/0/2 | 345942 | Possible Medieval Hollow Ways. At the point where two small south-west flowing streams meet in a small, shallow valley, there is a large area of permanently damp ground, above which the ridge and furrow terminates. Just southwest of the stream junction several hollow ways cross the valley and, on the north side, cut the ridge and furrow. North of the hollow ways and lying across the southernmost stream is a roughly rectangular enclosure, bounded by a low bank, with an entrance on its lower south-west side. It overlies ridge and furrow on the north. | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 3831/0/0 | 961365 | Anglo-Saxon sherd findspot | Early Medieval |
| 195 | 1035203 | The Jurassic Way. Lincoln to Stamford section of prehistoric route linking Yorkshire and Somerset. Partly utilised by Roman roads | Prehistoric |
| N/A | 1310839 | Boot and shoe factory | Post Medieval |
| N/A | 1500156 | Strict Baptist chapel | Post Medieval |
| 3656/0/5 | 1500156 | Crispin Cottages | Modern to Late 20 th Century |
| 3656/3/1 | 1500156 | Zion Chapel, Zion Hill | Modern |
| 8776 | 1625197 | Undated enclosures, south-west of Red Lodge | Unknown |

| HER ID | NRHE ID | Description | Year | Period |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| HER & NRHE | 'event' record | ds | | |
| ENN8603 | - | Walgrave Hall fishponds | 1989 | None recorded |
| ENN8605 | - | Rectory Lane | Pre 1970 | Late Saxon |
| ENN8607 | - | RCHME Earthwork Survey, Site 7 | Pre 1979 | Medieval; Post Medieval |
| ENN8613 | - | RCHME Earthwork Survey, Site 6 | Pre 1979 | Medieval; Post Medieval |
| ENN8614 | 660636 | Walgrave Moated Site (Trial trench) | 1971 | Medieval; Post Medieval |
| ENN8615 | - | Observation | Pre 1979 | Romano-British |
| ENN8616 | - | Earthwork Survey (Walgrave, Site 8) | Pre 1979 | Medieval; Post Medieval |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Description | Year | Period |
|-----------|---------|---|-----------|----------------------------|
| ENN8617 | - | Walgrave (Observation) | 1970 | Modern |
| ENN12181 | - | Walgrave Shoe Industry Survey | 1991 | Post Medieval; Modern |
| ENN12711 | - | Northamptonshire Ridge & Furrow Survey | 1993 | Medieval; Post Medieval |
| ENN12942 | - | Walgrave Moated Site | 1994 | Medieval |
| ENN14719 | - | Hall Farm, 1996, (Watching brief) | 1996 | Modern |
| ENN15110 | - | Moated Site(Field visit) | 1996 | Medieval |
| ENN16776 | - | Hall Farm fishponds | 1996 | Medieval |
| ENN18081 | - | Finds | 1988 | Saxon |
| ENN18651 | - | Metal Detecting | 1997 | N/A |
| ENN19563 | - | Walgrave Manor | 1972 | Medieval; Post Medieval |
| ENN100254 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Romano-British |
| ENN100259 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Romano-British |
| ENN100261 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Romano-British |
| ENN100262 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Romano-British |
| ENN100263 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Romano-British |
| ENN100265 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Romano-British |
| ENN100266 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Romano-British |
| ENN100268 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Romano-British |
| ENN100270 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Romano-British |
| ENN100302 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999-2000 | Medieval; Post Medieval |
| ENN100303 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Medieval; Post Medieval |
| ENN100304 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Medieval; Post Medieval |
| ENN100305 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Romano-British |
| ENN100423 | - | Metal Detecting | 1999 | Romano-British |
| ENN100580 | - | Mawsley New Village (Fieldwalking) | 1999 | Medieval; Post Medieval |
| ENN100703 | - | Zion Chapel, Zion Hill (Field visit) | 2000 | Post Medieval |
| ENN101131 | - | St Andrew's Churchyard Survey | 1978 | Post Medieval |
| ENN101202 | - | St Peter's Churchyard Survey | 1978 | Medieval; Post Medieval |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Description | Year | Period |
|-----------|--------------------|---|-----------|---|
| ENN101834 | - | Zion Chapel | 2002 | Post Medieval |
| ENN103909 | - | Northamptonshire Boot and Shoe Survey | 1978/9 | Post Medieval |
| ENN103910 | - | Northamptonshire Watermills Survey | 2001-2002 | Pot-medieval |
| ENN104057 | - | English Heritage Parks Register Enhancement Survey | 1995 | Post Medieval |
| ENN104130 | - | CHS Condition Survey: Walgrave Moated Site | N/A | Medieval |
| ENN104343 | - | Mawsley New Village (Wide Area Scanning) | 1999 | Middle to Late Iron Age |
| ENN104446 | - | Land at Great Cransley (DBA) | 2008 | Prehistoric; Romano-British; Medieval; Post Medieval |
| ENN104662 | - | Hannington to Empingham pipeline (Walgrave) | N/A | Medieval |
| ENN104780 | - | Walker's Shoe Factory (Field visit) | 2000 | Post Medieval |
| ENN105261 | 1059243 | Walgrave Moated Site (Geophysical survey) | 1992 | Medieval |
| ENN105343 | | Empingham to Hannington Pipeline (DBA) | 2006 | Romano-British |
| ENN106756 | 1610954 1610763 | Land at Kettering Road (Evaluation) | 2013 | Iron Age; Medieval |
| ENN106861 | 1610772 | Langholme (Trial trench) | 2013 | Modern |
| ENN107142 | - | Land North of Kettering Road (Excavation) | 2013 | Prehistoric; Post Medieval |
| ENN107483 | - | Land at Butchers Gardens | 2011 | N/A |
| ENN108040 | - | Walgrave Memorial Cross | | Modern |
| ENN108107 | - | Bridle Road (Watching brief) | 2015 | N/A |
| ENN108623 | - | Butcher's Garden, Walgrave (Trial trench) | 2012 | Early medieval; medieval; Post Medieval; Modern |
| ENN108750 | - | Poachers Close, Walgrave (Trial trench) | 2017 | Post Medieval |
| ENN108929 | - | Cross Farm, Walgrave (Trial trench) | 2013 | Medieval |
| ENN109229 | - | New Lodge Farm, Walgrave (Building recording) | 2018 | Post Medieval |
| ENN109526 | - | Poacher's Close, Walgrave (Observation) | 2019 | N/A |
| ENN110874 | - | Old House, Horcot Road (Observation) | 2022 | Post Medieval |
| ENN111270 | - | Walgrave Cemetery extension, 2023 (Geophysical survey) | 2023 | Unknown |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Description | Year | Period |
|-----------|---------|--|------|--|
| ENN107718 | 1619440 | Hannington Lane, 2014 (Geophysical survey) | 2014 | Medieval; Post Medieval; unknown |
| - | 1397381 | Church of St Andrew, Old (Test pits) | 2001 | Medieval |
| - | 1610632 | Land off Bridle Road (Watching Brief) | 2015 | N/A |









































Green Hill Solar Farm (Site B) Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Project no. 3535/H On behalf of Green Hill Solar Farm

March 2025





Green Hill Solar Farm (Site B): Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Green Hill Solar Farm

March 2025



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Issue Sheet

Green Hill Solar Farm (Site B): Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Project no. 3535/H

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Date: March 2025

Revision: V1.0



Contents

| NON- | FECHNICAL SUMMARY | VI |
|------|--|----|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 2 | LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE | 2 |
| 2.2 | CURRENT LEGISLATION | 2 |
| 2.3 | OVERARCHING NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR ENERGY (EN-1) | 2 |
| 2.4 | NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE (EN-3) | 3 |
| 2.5 | NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK | 4 |
| 2.6 | PLANNING PRACTICE GUIDANCE | 5 |
| 2.7 | LOCAL PLANNING POLICY | 5 |
| 2.8 | PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE | 6 |
| 3 | METHODOLOGY | 8 |
| 3.1 | INFORMATION SOURCES | 8 |
| 3.2 | SITE VISIT | 8 |
| 3.3 | ASSESSMENT CRITERIA | 8 |
| 4 | SITE DESCRIPTION | 10 |
| 5 | ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND | 11 |
| 5.1 | INTRODUCTION | 11 |
| 5.2 | DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS | 11 |
| 5.3 | NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS | 11 |
| 5.4 | PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS | 11 |
| 5.5 | GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY | 11 |
| 5.6 | HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION | 12 |
| 5.7 | AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC AND LIDAR INTERPRETATION | 12 |
| 5.8 | EARLY PREHISTORIC PERIODS (C. 9500 BC – C. 800 BC) | 12 |
| 5.9 | IRON AGE AND ROMAN PERIODS (C. 800 BC – C. AD 410) | 13 |
| 5.10 | MEDIEVAL PERIOD (C. AD 410- C. 1540) | 14 |
| 5.11 | POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN PERIODS (C. 1540-PRESENT) | 15 |
| 6 | ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE | 17 |
| 6.2 | DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS | 17 |
| 6.3 | POTENTIAL SUB-SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS | 17 |
| 7 | IMPACT ASSESSMENT | 18 |
| 7.1 | PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT | 18 |
| 7.2 | PREVIOUS IMPACTS | 18 |
| 7.3 | DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS | 18 |
| 7.4 | POTENTIAL SUB-SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS | 18 |



| 8 | CONCLUSIONS | 19 |
|---|-------------|----|
| 9 | REFERENCES | 20 |

List of Figures

- Figure 1. The study site and search area with the location of HER and NRHE 'monument' records
- Figure 2. The study site and search area with the location of HER and NRHE 'event' records
- Figure 3. The study site and search area with the location of NHLE records
- Figure 4. The study site and search area with the Northamptonshire HLC 'broad types'
- Figure 5. Extract from the Ordnance Surveyors' Drawing (OSD), 1813
- Figure 6. Plan of the Lordship of Holcot, Northamptonshire 1839
- Figure 7. Extract from the 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1885
- Figure 8. Extract from the 25 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1925
- Figure 9. Extract from the 6 inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1952
- Figure 10. Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey National Grid map, 1968
- Figure 11. Extract from the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey National Grid map, 1981-1989
- Figure 12. Google Earth aerial imagery, 2024
- Figure 13. Environment Agency National LIDAR Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM), 2022

List of Plates

- Plate 1. View south-west across Field BF1 from Tithe Farm
- Plate 2. View east across Field BF4 from Tithe Farm
- Plate 3. View north-west across Field BF1 from the centre of study site
- Plate 4. View south-west across Field BF2 from the centre of study site
- Plate 5. View south-east across Field BF3 from the centre of the study site
- Plate 6. View south-west across Field BF3 from western side of the study site
- Plate 7. View north-west across Field BF4 from the western side of the study site
- Plate 8. View west across Field BF5 from western side of the study site

Appendices



APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER



Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro Services Limited was commissioned by Green Hill Solar Farm to produce archaeological desk-based assessments (DBAs) for the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm. The proposed Green Hill Solar Farm is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), and this assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

Separate DBAs have been produced for all the constituent 'Sites' that form the Green Hill Solar Farm (Green Hill A, Green Hill B, Green Hill F, Green Hill G and the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm BESS site) and this document provides an assessment for Site B (hereafter 'the study site' within this document).

The study site is located within the administrative boundary of North Northamptonshire in the parish of Holcot and covers an area of 64ha, centred on NGR SP 79336 68474.

This DBA addresses the information requirements set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPSs. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site. This assessment solely examines the impact upon potential archaeological remains within the study site, and indirect (setting) impacts to heritage assets within the surrounding area are assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.

The available archaeological records and survey results, suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman period remains within the study site.

The study site is likely to have remained in agricultural use through the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is possible that buried remains relating to medieval or early post-medieval agriculture, such as ploughing or drainage features, could survive, but these would be considered to be of negligible significance.



1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of land forming Site B of the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm site in the North Northamptonshire District of Northamptonshire (which are hereafter to referred as the 'study site') has been prepared by Lanpro Services Limited on behalf of Green Hill Solar Farm, to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) produced to support the application stage of the DCO process.
- 1.1.2 This document provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site and assesses the potential impacts that the proposed development could have on these and other archaeological assets in the vicinity. This assessment solely examines the impact upon potential archaeological remains within the study site, with indirect (setting) impacts to heritage assets in the surrounding area assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 1.1.3 As the Scheme is defined as an Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), the assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (NPS 2024a) and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (NPS 2024b), and has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020).



2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 2.1.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.2 Current Legislation
- 2.2.1 The Planning Act 2008 sets out the process for the consenting of NSIPs and the basis for the decision whether to grant development consent.
- 2.2.2 The applicable legislative framework for this archaeological desk-based assessment relates to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979.
- 2.2.3 The AMAAA largely concerns to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.
- 2.3 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)
- 2.3.1 This National Policy Statement (NPS) sets out national policy for the energy infrastructure and has effect for the decisions by the Secretary of State on applications for energy developments that are nationally significant under the Planning Act 2008. For such NSIP applications this NPS, combined with technology specific energy NPS where relevant (see EN-3 below), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State.
- 2.3.2 Paragraph 5.9.3 of EN-1 defines the term 'heritage assets' and identifies what constitutes 'significance' in the historic environment: 'Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called 'heritage assets'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'.
- 2.3.3 Paragraph 5.9.9 of EN-1 outlines the requirements for the applicant's assessment: 'The applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development as part of the EIA and describe these in the ES ... This should include consideration of heritage assets above, at, and below the surface of the ground. Consideration will also need to be given to the possible impacts, including cumulative, on the wider historic environment. The assessment should include reference to any historic landscape or seascape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing impacts relevant to the proposed project'.
- 2.3.4 Paragraph 5.9.10 discusses significance and proportionality, identifying the minimum requirements for assessment: 'As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to



understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record ... and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development's impact'.

- 2.3.5 Paragraph 5.9.11 discusses the requirements for archaeological DBAs and field evaluation: 'Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation'. Paragraph 5.9.12 highlights the required standard for any supporting documents: 'The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents.'
- 2.3.6 Paragraph 5.9.13 encourages the applicant to identify any opportunities to enhance the historic environment: 'The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected. This can include, where possible:

enhancing, through a range of measures such a sensitive design, the significance of heritage assets or setting affected;

considering where required the development of archive capacity which could deliver significant public benefits; and

considering how visual or noise impacts can affect heritage assets, and whether there may be opportunities to enhance access to, or interpretation, understanding and appreciation of, the heritage assets affected by the scheme'.

- 2.4 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)
- 2.4.1 This NPS, taken together with the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN1), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State on applications they receive for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure (i.e. NSIPs). Section 2.10

 Solar Photovoltaic Generation provides guidance and policy specific to solar PV schemes, and paragraphs 2.10.107 2.10.119 address Cultural Heritage. Key paragraphs from this section of the NPS considered most relevant to this assessment are discussed below.
- 2.4.2 Paragraph 2.10.107 of NPS-5 states 'The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases and may have effect both above and below ground'. Paragraph 2.10.108 goes on to identify that: 'Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character', and paragraph 2.10.109 identifies that: 'Below ground impacts, although generally limited, may include direct impacts on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc.'



- 2.4.3 Paragraph 2.10.110 identifies the potential for positive effects of solar developments: 'Equally, solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated'.
- 2.4.4 Paragraphs 2.10.112 and 2.10.113 discuss the applicant assessment requirements: 'Applicant assessments should be informed by information from Historic Environment Records (HERs) or the local authority ... Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These should be carried out using expertise where necessary and in consultation with the local planning authority, and should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets'.
- 2.4.5 Paragraphs 2.10.114 and 2.10.115 discuss the potential requirement for further investigations: 'In some instances, field studies may include investigative work (and may include trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site) to assess the impacts of any ground disturbance, such as proposed cabling, substation foundations or mounting supports for solar panels on archaeological assets ... The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of, proposed ground disturbance in the associated study area'.
- 2.4.6 Paragraphs 2.10.116 and 2.10.117 highlight how the results of the historic environment assessments should influence the applicant's design and that there should be a consideration of how assets can be conserved appropriately: 'Applicants should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design proposal ... Applicants should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting'.
- 2.5 National Planning Policy Framework
- 2.5.1 Section 16 of the NPPF (December 2024), entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.5.2 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
 - Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance
- 2.5.3 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset (and any contribution made by its setting), and that the 'level of detail should be proportionate to the



assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon their significance'. This is supported by paragraph 208 which states that LPAs should take this into account when considering applications.

- 2.5.1 Paragraphs 212-215 consider the impact of development proposals upon the significance of designated heritage assets. Paragraph 212 states that where a development is proposed that would affect the significance of a designated heritage asset 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be)'. Paragraph 215 emphasises that 'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits' of the scheme, bearing in mind the great weight highlighted in Paragraph 212.
- 2.5.2 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)'.
- 2.5.3 Annex 2 also defines 'Archaeological Interest' as a heritage asset which 'holds or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point'. Heritage Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.5.4 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a 'World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'
- 2.5.5 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
 - Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas),
 - Protects the settings of such designations,
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions,
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in situ preservation.

2.6 Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.6.1 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG 2019) is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF. It provides an interpretation for each of the interests assigned to heritage assets in understanding significance: archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).
- 2.7 Local Planning Policy



2.7.1 The current Local Plan for North Northamptonshire includes the *Joint Core Strategy* and supporting area-based plans. *The Joint Core Strategy* adopted in July 2016 provides the strategic planning policies for the future development of the area from 2016 to 2031, and the policy relating to the historic environment comprises:

Policy 2 – Historic Environment

'The distinctive North Northamptonshire historic environment will be protected, preserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Where a development would impact upon a heritage asset and/or its setting:

- a) Proposals should conserve and, where possible, enhance the heritage significance and setting of an asset or group of heritage assets in a manner commensurate to its significance;
- b) Proposals should complement their surrounding historic environment through the form, scale, design and materials;
- c) Proposals should protect and, where possible, enhance key views and vistas of heritage assets, including of the church spires along the Nene Valley and across North Northamptonshire;
- d) Proposals should demonstrate an appreciation and understanding of the impact of development on heritage assets and their setting in order to minimise harm to these assets and their setting. Where loss of historic features or archaeological remains is unavoidable and justified, provision should be made for recording and the production of a suitable archive and report;
- e) Where appropriate, flexible solutions to the re-use of buildings and conservation of other types of heritage assets at risk will be encouraged, especially, where this will result in their removal from the 'at risk' register.'

2.8 Professional Guidance

- 2.8.1 The CIfA Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.8.2 Guidance on the implementation and interpretation of historic environment policy has been provided by the Historic England publications Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2; Historic England 2015) and the Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3; Historic England 2017).
- 2.8.3 Historic England's GPA2 outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
 - Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment,



- Understand the significance of the affected assets,
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance,
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF,
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance,
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change, and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 2.8.4 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance GPA2 advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. However, NPPF (December 2024) has since provided a definition of significance dependant on the following four interests: archaeological, architectural and artistic, or historic. The following assessment of significance results from a combination of any, some or all of these values and interests.
- 2.8.5 Historic England's GPA3 recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, elements of a setting 'may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral' (para. 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.
- 2.8.6 The Historic England advice note, Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12 (HEAN 12; Historic England 2019), brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. It emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and listed building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.



3 Methodology

3.1 Information Sources

- 3.1.1 A gazetteer of all records held on the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), for within a 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1 and their locations illustrated on Figures 1-3.
- 3.1.2 The holdings of the Northamptonshire Archives together with on-line repositories for historical maps, plans and relevant documentary sources (e.g., census records, trade directories and newspaper cuttings) were consulted in accordance with guidelines laid down by the ClfA (2020).
- 3.1.3 Online mapping resources and GIS-based web mapping services were also consulted including current and historical satellite imagery from Google Earth, Bing Aerial and British Geological Survey 1:50 000 mapping.
- 3.1.4 The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data, at 1m resolution, was downloaded from the Defra Survey Data Download webpage and processed using GIS software.
- 3.1.5 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the study site in April 2024 (ASWYAS 2024).
- 3.1.6 A range of published and unpublished material has also been consulted, as detailed in the references in Section 9 of this DBA.

3.2 Site Visit

3.2.1 A number of site visits were undertaken between 2024 and 2025, on the 13th August 2024, 26th November 2024 and the 11th February 2025, to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological or heritage assets. No surface remains or earthworks were identified during the site visits.

3.3 Assessment Criteria

3.3.1 Paragraph 5.9.10 of NPS EN-1 (2023) and Paragraph 207 of the NPPF (December 2024) state that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207, NPPF December 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change. Assessment of



significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements* of *Heritage Significance*. *Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).



4 Site Description

- 4.1.1 Green Hill B comprises five fields (Figures 1 to 4) located to the south of the village of Holcot, in the North Northamptonshire District of Northamptonshire. The study site is situated between Moulton and Sywell Road, and covers an area of c.64ha, centred at NGR SP 79336 68474. There are two ponds within the study site, located in the south-eastern Field BF5 and between the eastern Fields BF3 and BF4. The study site is surrounded by primarily arable fields to the east, south and west. A collection of agricultural buildings known as Tithe Farm are located to the north of the study site.
- 4.1.2 Details of the size, location, parish, current land-use and topography including spot heights in metres above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) for each of the fields in provided in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Details of fields within the study site

| Field ID | Area (ha) | Centroid | Parish | Current land-use | Topography |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|--|
| BF1 | 14.2 | SP 79001 68522 | Holcot | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.123m aOD in the N to c.125m aOD in the S |
| BF2 | 15.5 | SP 79114 68214 | Holcot | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.130m aOD in the N to c.119m aOD in the S |
| BF3 | 14.7 | SP 79527 68372 | Holcot | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.125m aOD in the N to c.122m aOD in the S |
| BF4 | 9.7 | SP 79414 68651 | Holcot | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.127m aOD in the N to c.125m aOD in the S |
| BF5 | 8.6 | SP 79791 68514 | Holcot | Arable | Slopes down gently from c.128m aOD in the N to c.119m aOD in the S |

- 4.1.3 The underlying solid geology of the southern area of the study site comprises mudstone of the Rutland Formation. A strip in the south-western corner of the study site comprises interbedded sandstone and siltstone of the Stamford Member. A small area close to the north-western boundary of the study site comprises limestone of the Blisworth Limestone Formation. Overlying the bedrock across much of the study site, diamicton of the Oadby member area is recorded (BGS 2024).
- 4.1.4 Soils across the study site have been identified as 'Soilscape 9', which are described as 'Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage' (Cranfield University 2024).



5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Northamptonshire HER, NRHE and the NHLE. It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the NPS and NPPF.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the study site.
- 5.2.2 In the wider 1km search area there are 12 listed buildings (one Grade I and 11 Grade II), most of which are located in the village of Holcot. Three Grade II listed buildings are located to the south of the study site; 'Overstone Old Rectory' (NHLE 1075355; HER 3199/1/1), 'Rectory Farmhouse' (NHLE 1025896; HER 3199/2/1), and 'The Old Farmhouse and attached Stables' (NHLE 1354758; HER 3075/1/1).
- 5.2.3 Details of these designated heritage assets can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1, and they are marked on Figure 3.

5.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 The Northamptonshire HER records 145 'monument' entries within the 1km search area. Five of these are partially within the study sit and include two in Field BF5, comprising undated possible enclosures and ditches (HER 4526) and probable medieval or post-medieval plough headlands (HER 5966/0/6) identified during an aerial survey of the area. A site interpreted as representing Bronze Age or Roman period activity (HER 5812/2) extends into the south-west of Field BF2 and in Field BF1, ridge and furrow is recorded to the immediate west of the field, but may not extend into the study site (HER 2328/0/1 and HER 2328/0/3).
- 5.3.2 Details of all records of non-designated heritage assets and archaeological finds are provided in Appendix 1, with the locations of these depicted on Figure 1.
- 5.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations
- 5.4.1 There are no records relating to previous archaeological investigations within the study site.
- 5.4.2 The Northamptonshire HER records 43 previous archaeological 'events' within the 1km search area. Details of these archaeological 'events' can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1, and the locations of these are depicted on Figure 2.

5.5 Geophysical Survey

5.5.1 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the study site in April 2024 (ASWYAS 2024). The geophysical survey detected magnetic anomalies of agricultural origin, comprising former field boundaries, medieval/post-medieval ridge and



furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and land drains. Possible archaeological anomalies were recorded within the south of Field BF2 in the form of discrete linear and curvilinear features which may form enclosures of a possible prehistoric/Roman date. Likewise, within the south of BF3, possible archaeological anomalies in the form of linear features of a possible enclosure were recorded. Geological responses reflect either the topography of the site, a former water course, or natural variations. Magnetic disturbance can be attributed to adjacent tracks and metal fencing with smaller areas corresponding to infilled ponds or former fencing.

- 5.6 Historic Landscape Characterisation
- The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Northamptonshire was completed in 2007 (Holmes 2007, 12). There are 21 individual HLC units mapped within the 1km search area, the study site only occupies one unit, labelled as HLC 14 and called 'Tithe Farm'. This comprises the 'Fragmentary parliamentary enclosure' type and characterised as having a regular pattern (Holmes 2007; Figure 4).
- 5.7 Air Photographic and LiDAR Interpretation
- 5.7.1 The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data, at 1m resolution, together with a full range of vertical air photo and digital orthophotography, were used to inform a detailed programme of aerial interpretation of the study site (Deegan 2025). The results are summarised below.
- 5.7.2 Within Site B, there no features of a prehistoric or Roman date were identified. Medieval and possibly early post-medieval cultivation was visible throughout the site, including ridge and furrow and plough headlands, all of which have now been levelled. LiDAR imagery also reveals plough headlands and areas where plough furrows cut across them. The trackway from Tithe Farm and the drainage ditch in BF2 are likely to be of late post-medieval origin.
- 5.8 Early Prehistoric Periods (c. 9500 BC c. 800 BC)
- There are two records of possible early prehistoric activity within the study site, comprising a site of possible Bronze Age activity (HER 5812/2) that extends into the southwest of Field BF2 and undated possible enclosures and ditches (HER 4526) that extend into Field BF5. However, geophysical survey and the AP and LiDAR surveys did not identify any anomalies within the site corresponding with the HER records.
- There are 42 records held by the Northamptonshire HER, relating to general 'prehistoric' activity recorded within the 1km search area. Additionally, two records have been assigned a 'Prehistoric to Roman' date and comprise settlement activity (HER 5812/1, HER 5514). One of the records corresponds with possible Bronze Age activity and comprises a possible Bronze Age round barrow, uncovered during trial trenching (HER 5812/1), 395m to the south-west of the study site. These features were cut by later Roman ditches, with pottery dating to the 2nd century AD.



- 5.8.3 The geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2024) recorded anomalies of likely enclosures within the south of Site B, but these are likely to be of Iron Age to Roman date and are discussed in Section 5.9 below.
- 5.8.4 An undated enclosure and ditch (HER 4526) is recorded to the south-east of the study site, which may date to the prehistoric period. The HER polygon suggests the features associated with HER 4526 extend into the study site, but archaeological evaluation has not identified any features of an archaeological potential in the south-east side of Field BF5.
- 5.8.5 There are two other HER records that record potential prehistoric activity in close proximity to the study site; an enclosure (HER 5615/0/1) situated 15m to the south of Field BF2, seen as cropmarks on aerial photography, and which may relate to prehistoric settlement activity, and the route of The Jurrasic Way. The Jurassic Way (HER 195; NRHE 1035203), was a prehistoric routeway connecting the north-east and the south-west of Britain, and runs across the search area, following the band of Jurassic Limestone that runs along the northern boundary of Northamptonshire. Dating from at least the early Bronze Age period, but potentially the earlier Neolithic period, the ridgeway wasn't a single defined track but a broad set of routes following the line of the hills across the county. It appears that it was during the Iron Age period that the track became clearly defined. There is some debate as to its route across the search area, with the HER depicting the route running north-east to south-west, c.560m south of the study site, whilst the NRHE data depicts the route running north-east to south-west, c.400m north-west of the Study Site.
- 5.9 Iron Age and Roman Periods (c. 800 BC c. AD 410)
- 5.9.1 There is no evidence of Iron Age or Roman period activity recorded on the HER or NRHE within the study site. However, the recent geophysical survey identified archaeological anomalies that may represent enclosures within the south of Site B, that are likely to be of Iron Age to Roman date.
- 5.9.2 There are 13 records relating to general Iron Age activity recorded on the Northamptonshire HER within the 1km search area, and six further records dating to the Roman period and four records attributed more broadly to the 'Iron Age to Roman' periods.
- 5.9.3 There is a concentrated area of probable activity dating from the Iron Age to Roman period to the south of the study site. An area of cropmarks (HER 4541), 430m to the south of the south-western Field BF2, was previously subject to geophysical survey and trial trenching which revealed enclosures and linking trackways/boundary ditches dated to the Iron Age. Another HER record, 420m to the south of the study site, relates to a probable Iron Age settlement (HER 5515/2) where trial trenching uncovered a large D-shaped enclosure with internal divisions and possible structural features. A curvilinear gully in the southern part of the enclosure may be the remains of a roundhouse and initial dating of artefacts suggests an Iron Age date.



- 5.9.4 Roman pottery associated with large areas of stone and pebbles (HER 4529) was discovered during fieldwalking, c.240m to the south of Field BF2. Geophysical survey suggested that the features are possibly part of an extensive linear, ladder settlement extending over a large area but, trial trenching of the anomalies was inconclusive.
- 5.10 Medieval Period (c. AD 410- c. 1540)
- 5.10.1 There are three records of medieval activity within the study site. One relates to probable medieval or post-medieval plough headlands (HER 5966/0/6), extending into the northeast of Field BF5, and in Field BF1 ridge and furrow is recorded to the immediate west of the field, but may not extend into the study site (HER 2328/0/1 and HER 2328/0/3). The geophysical survey has identified anomalies associated with buried ridge and furrow within this area of the study site, but no earthworks survive within the field.
- 5.10.2 There are eight HER 'monument' records assigned to the medieval period within the 1km search area, and five assigned to the 'Medieval to Post Medieval' period. Four HER 'monument' records are assigned to the 'Medieval to Late 20th Century' period and one to the 'Medieval to Modern' period. There are also six HER 'monument' records assigned to 'Early Saxon to Late Medieval' period within the 1km search area, and one assigned to the 'Early Saxon' period. A very small part of an HER polygon comprising medieval or post-medieval plough headlands (HER 5966/0/6) extends into the north-east of Field BF5.
- The study site was situated within the manor of Holcot, which means 'cottages in the hollows' and a reference in AD 969 to the boundary of Holcot (Birch 1885) is evidence of the existence of the village during the earlier medieval period. Holcot was mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Survey, within the hundred of Mawsley when the village had a recorded population of 28.5 households, putting it in the largest 40% of settlements in Northamptonshire. The Northamptonshire HER records earthworks, to the west and east of the modern village centre, which are broadly attributed to a medieval shrunken settlement (HER 4369).
- 5.10.4 The study site also sat within the manor of Moulton. The derivation of the name 'Moulton' is thought to be 'town of the mill', or perhaps 'Meleton' meaning 'protected town'. In the Domesday Book of 1086, it was spelt 'Moltone' and was in the largest 20% of settlements in Northamptonshire. The HER records a possible medieval manor (HER 5227/1), situated 890m to the south-west of the study site. The area is traditionally known as Castle Hill and is said to be the site of the manor house of the Fitz John family who are known to have held land in Moulton in the 13th century.
- The earliest medieval remains identified within the 1km search area comprise a single record (HER 0/0/425) of a small fragment of an Anglo-Saxon gilded brooch found during metal detecting, 965m to the south of the study site. Of the six records dated to the 'Early Saxon to Late Medieval' by the HER period, three relate to homesteads, ponds and a dam (HER 4369) seen on aerial photography within Holcot, 820m to the north-east of the study site. The remaining two relate to two fields, 350m to the north-west of the study site (HER 4524, HER 4525), with field names that suggest links to possible Anglo-Saxon/medieval settlement.



- 5.10.6 There are six areas of ridge and furrow recorded within the 1km search area, including two (HER 5966/0/3, HER 5966/0/5) immediately north Field BF4. These were identified during the 'Midland Open Fields Project' (Hall and Palmer, 2001).
- 5.11 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (c. 1540-present)
- 5.11.1 The Northamptonshire HER documents one record of post-medieval date within the 1km search area, as well as two records of 'post-medieval to modern date', five records of 'post-medieval to late 20th century' and 13 'modern'. None of these records are located within the study site.
- 5.11.2 The only record relating specifically to the post-medieval period is for a Wesleyan Methodist chapel opened in 1815 (HER 4369/4/1), however, the ridge and furrow recorded within the search area may well have continued in use into the post-medieval period. The two 'post-medieval to modern' HER records relate to a farmhouse (HER 3199/2/1) and a stone wall foundation (HER 4369/0/11). While the 'post-medieval to 20th century' HER records relate to houses (HER 4369/0/3, HER 4369/0/4, HER 4369/0/5, HER 4369/6/1) and a war memorial (HER 4369/6).
- 5.11.3 The majority of modern to 20th century records relate to residential buildings and farm buildings associated with the villages of Holcot and Moulton (HER 210/1, HER 3075/1, HER 3199/1/1, HER 4369/0/6, HER 4369/3/1, HER 4369/4/1, HER 4369/5/1, HER 4369/5, HER 7554, HER 7905/1, HER 9794).
- 5.11.4 The study site appears to have remained in agricultural use since at least the post-medieval period. Parliamentary enclosure in the 18th and 19th centuries ended the traditional rights on common land, formerly held in the open field system, and restricted the use of the land to only the owner. It consolidated strips in the open fields into larger units, often delineated by hedgerows, and enclosed much of the remaining pasture commons (land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals, especially cattle or sheep).
- 5.11.5 The 1813 Ordnance Surveyors' Drawing (OSD) map (Figure 5) shows the study site within enclosed fields to the south of Tithe Barn. The map shows the study site as being formed by parts of 12 parcels of land, which are likely associated with Tithe Barn. It has been noted, however, that the OSDs 'vary considerably in content, accuracy and finish' and include detail that has been sketched in (Oliver 2013, 62).
- 5.11.6 The 1839 plan of the Lordship of Holcot (Figure 6) depicts changes to the field boundaries within the study site, some of the boundaries have been removed and the study site is now formed by parts of six fields. It is likely the study site would have had an arable function associated with the farmstead of Tithe Barn. The pond located between Fields BF3 and BF4 is depicted on the map.
- 5.11.7 The 1885 OS map (Figure 7) shows that since the 1839 plan of Holcot, the fields within the study site had been further divided, and the study site formed by nine fields. Both ponds are depicted within Fields BF3, BF4 and BF5. The 1925 OS map (Figure 8) shows no changes to the study site or surrounding area.



- 5.11.8 The 1952 OS map (Figure 9) shows minimal changes within the study site with the loss of a boundary within Field BF3, leaving the site divided between eight fields. The 1968 OS map (Figure 10) shows no changes to the study site or surrounding areas.
- 5.11.9 The 1981-1989 OS map (Figure 11) shows extensive boundary reorganisation, with the study site divided across nine rectilinear fields. The 1991-1993 OS map (not reproduced) shows no changes to the study site or surrounding area.
- 5.11.10 The aerial view of the study site (Figure 13) shows the modern composition of the site.

 Since the 1991-1993 OS map, further boundary loss has occurred, and the study site now comprises five fields. The two ponds are visible and are surrounded by small copses of trees.



6 Assessment of Significance

- 6.1.1 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 and Paragraph 207 of the NPPF both state that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the archaeological asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 6.1.2 It is recognised that not all parts of an archaeological asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207, NPPF December 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.
- 6.2 Designated Heritage Assets
- 6.2.1 The study site does not contain any designated heritage assets. The assessment of the significance of any designated heritage assets within the wider surrounding landscape that might be indirectly affected by the scheme are to be assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 6.3 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains
- 6.3.1 It is considered that there is a potential for archaeological deposits associated with the prehistoric or Roman periods to be identified within the study site. The geophysical survey identified anomalies within the south of the study site in the form of discrete linear and curvilinear features which may form enclosures of a prehistoric or Roman date. The HER also records areas of prehistoric activity in the form of Bronze Age barrows adjacent to the south-western and south boundary of the study site. Furthermore, there is an area of Iron Age and Roman settlement activity to the south of the study site which could extend into the site.
- 6.3.2 If archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods are present in the study site, the significance of these would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas.
- 6.3.3 It is considered that the study site sat outside any known medieval settlement activity, and it was likely in agricultural use from at least this period as attested by the geophysical survey and LiDAR analysis which has identified ridge and furrow surviving in the northern part of the study site. Therefore, there is a potential for below-ground remains associated with agricultural activities, such as land division, drainage or ploughing remains to survive within the study site. The agricultural nature of the study site continued into the post-medieval and modern periods and any remains relating to medieval, post-medieval or modern agricultural activity would be considered to be of negligible significance.



7 Impact Assessment

7.1 Proposed Development

7.1.1 The proposed development forms part of the wider Green Hill Solar Farm Scheme which consists of a series of Solar Arrays within Green Hill A, B, C, D, E, F and G, a BESS, two 400kV substations and a number of 132kV and 33kV substations. A full impact assessment will be included in the Environmental Statement (ES) on the basis of maximum design parameters that will be developed as the Scheme progresses.

7.2 Previous Impacts

7.2.1 There has been no known previous development within the study site. Historic mapping shows the study site has been in agricultural use since the medieval period, which is likely to have had some below ground impacts. It is noted that ridge and furrow earthworks have been recorded in the north of the study site, but these are no longer extant having been levelled by modern ploughing.

7.3 Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.3.1 The study site does not contain any designated heritage assets, and therefore any development will have no direct impact on any such assets.
- 7.3.2 The potential indirect (setting) impacts to designated heritage assets within the wider surrounding landscape are assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.

7.4 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.4.1 The assessment has established that there may be potential for the survival of buried remains dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods within specific areas of the study site that could be impacted by the proposed development. Additionally, evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity is present within parts of the site, though its significance is considered negligible.
- 7.4.2 A full impact assessment will be included in the Environmental Statement (ES) on the basis of maximum design parameters of the Scheme.



8 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information, together with the results of a geophysical survey, and detailed LiDAR and aerial photographic interpretation, in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm Site B.
- 8.1.2 This assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPSs. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site.
- 8.1.3 A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential non-direct impacts on heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development.
- 8.1.4 The available archaeological records and survey results, suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman period remains within the study site.
- 8.1.5 The study site is likely to have remained in agricultural use through the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is possible that buried remains relating to medieval or early post-medieval agriculture, such as ploughing or drainage features, could survive, but these would be considered to be of negligible significance.

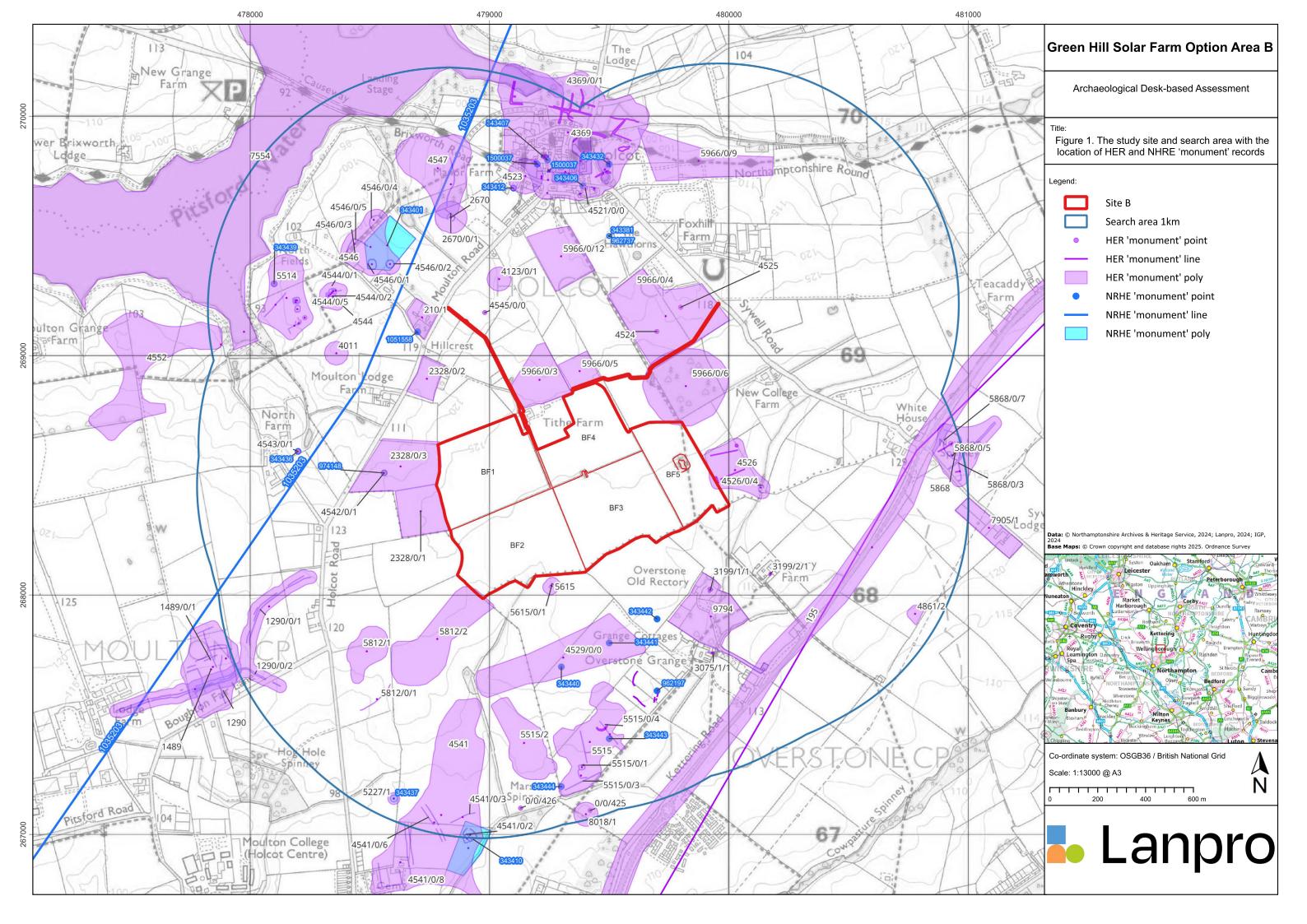


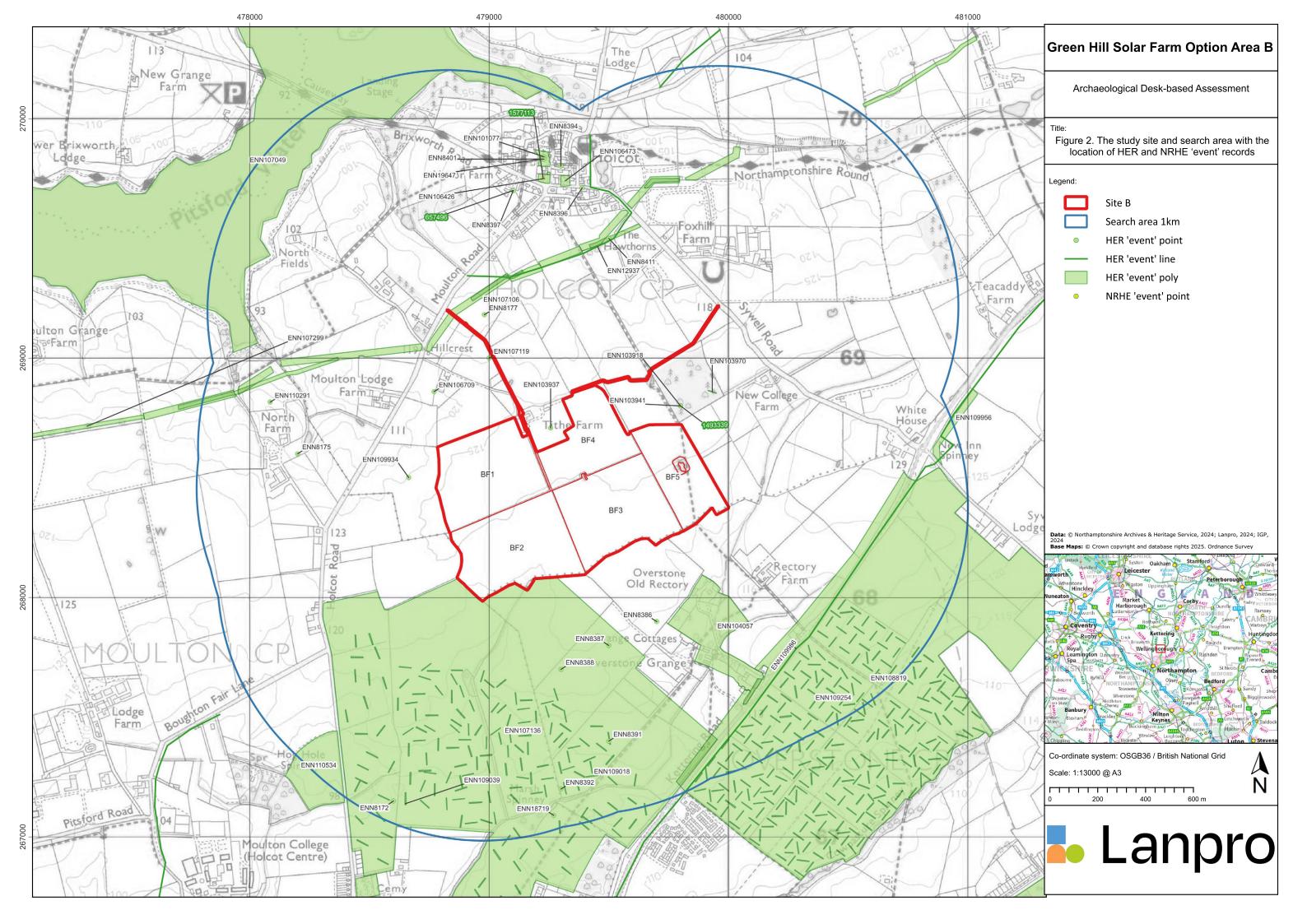
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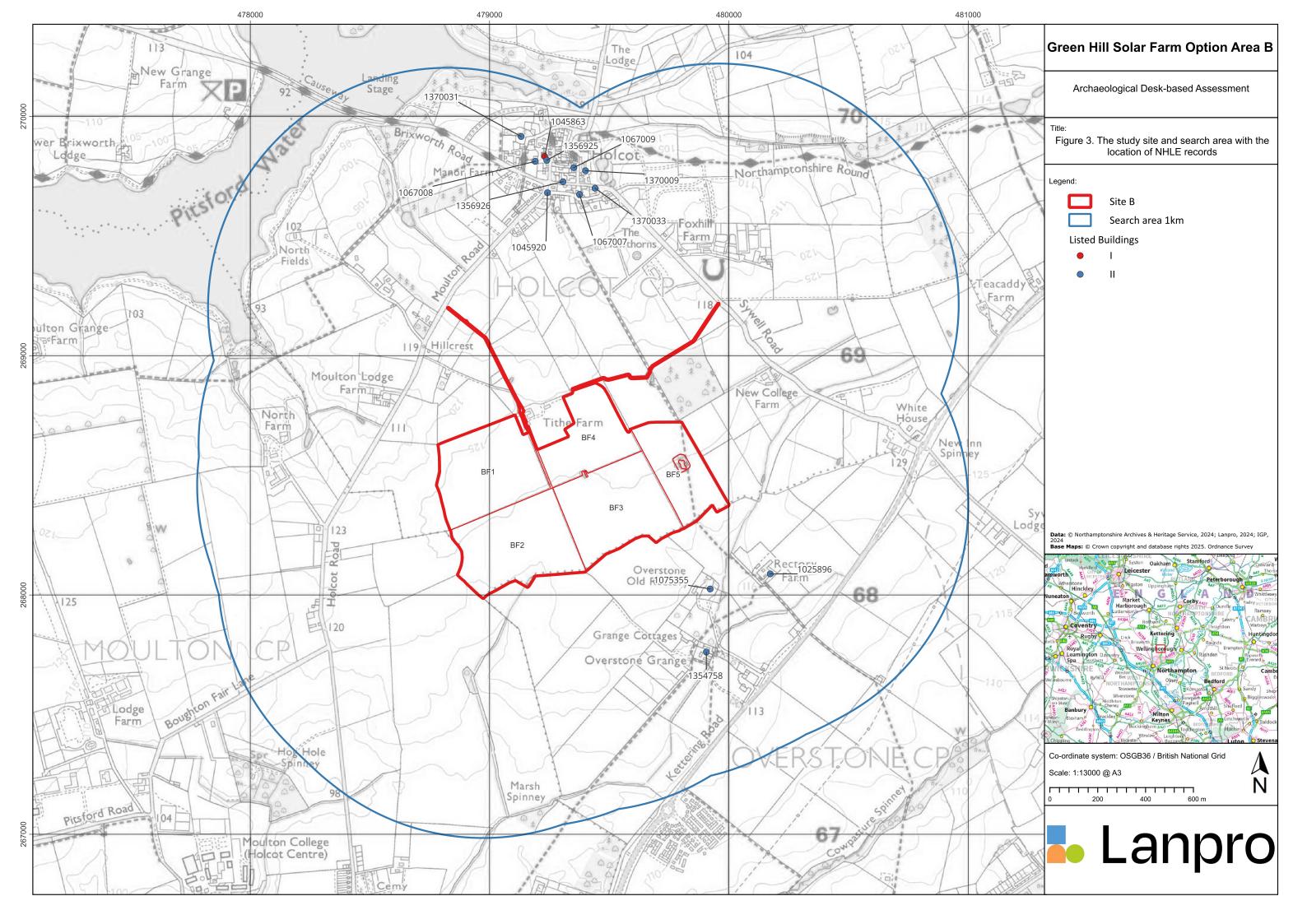
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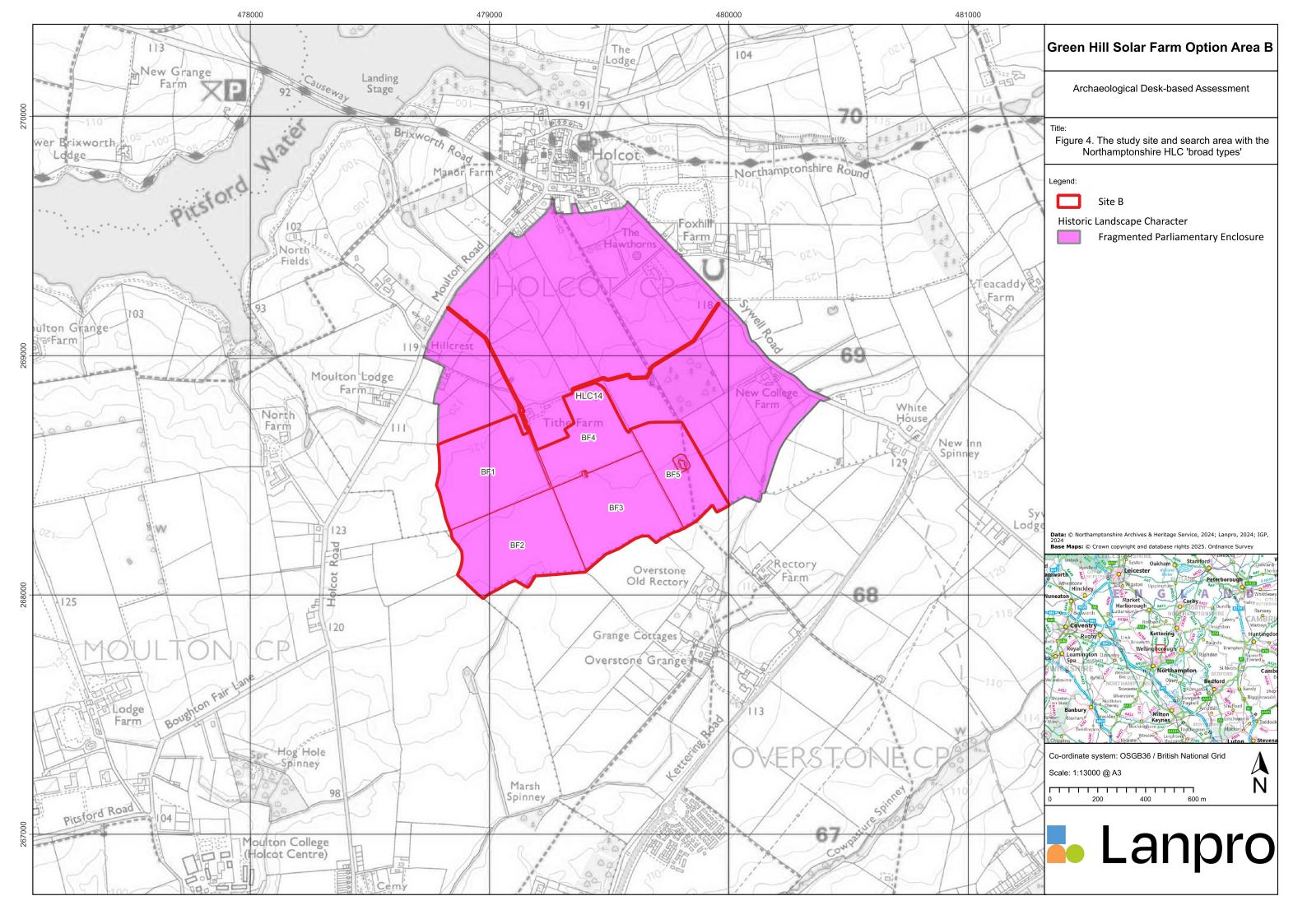


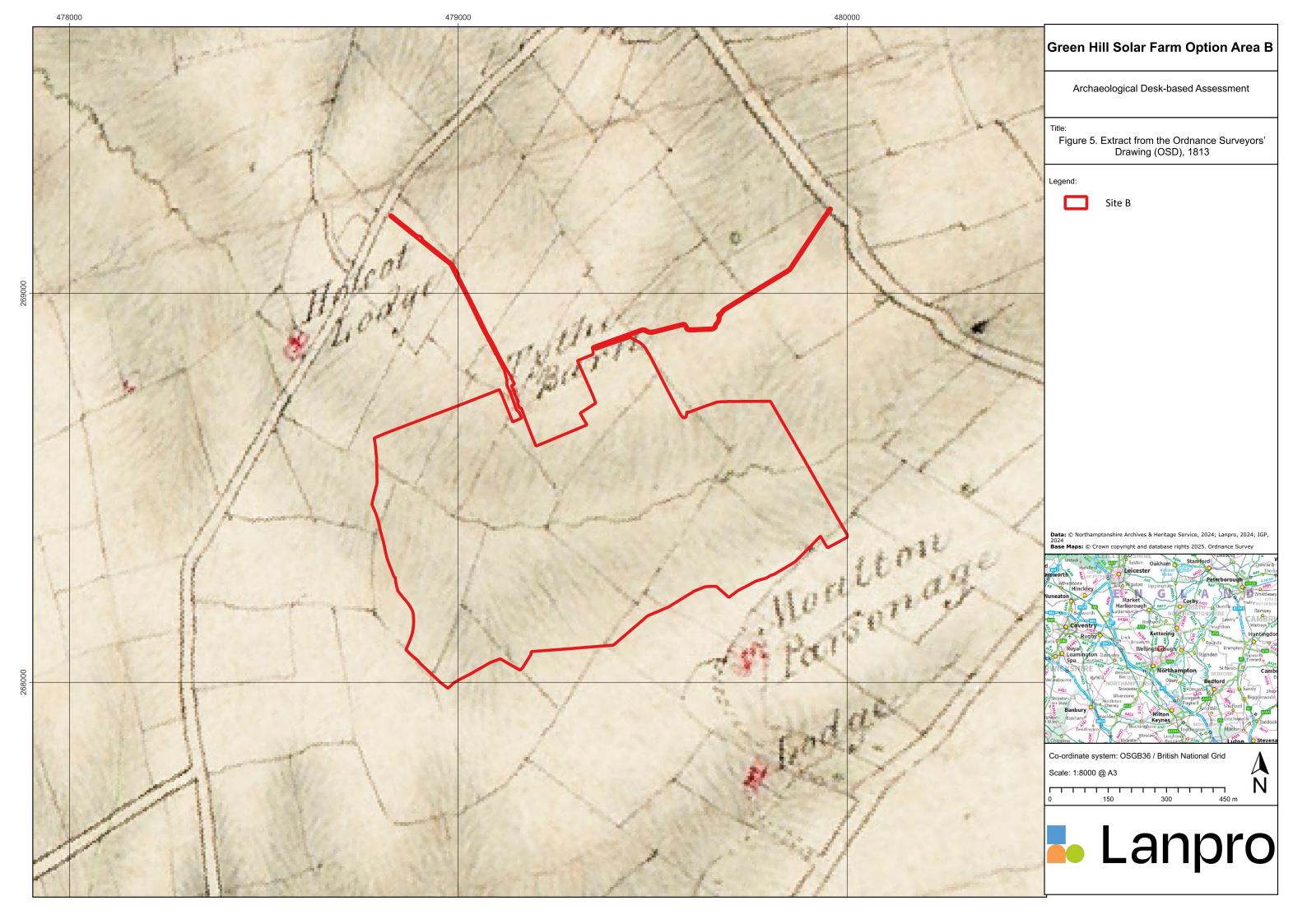
Figures



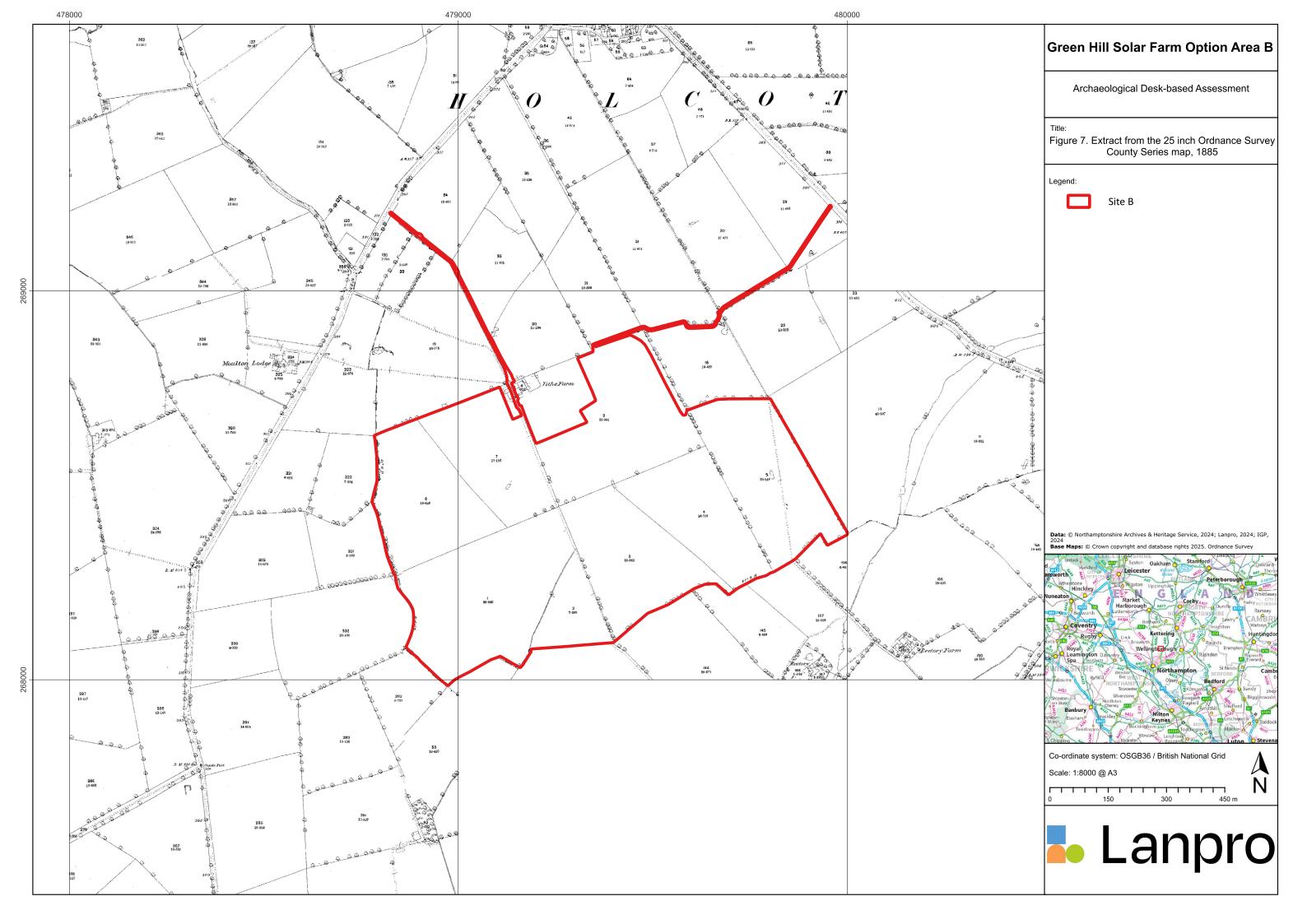


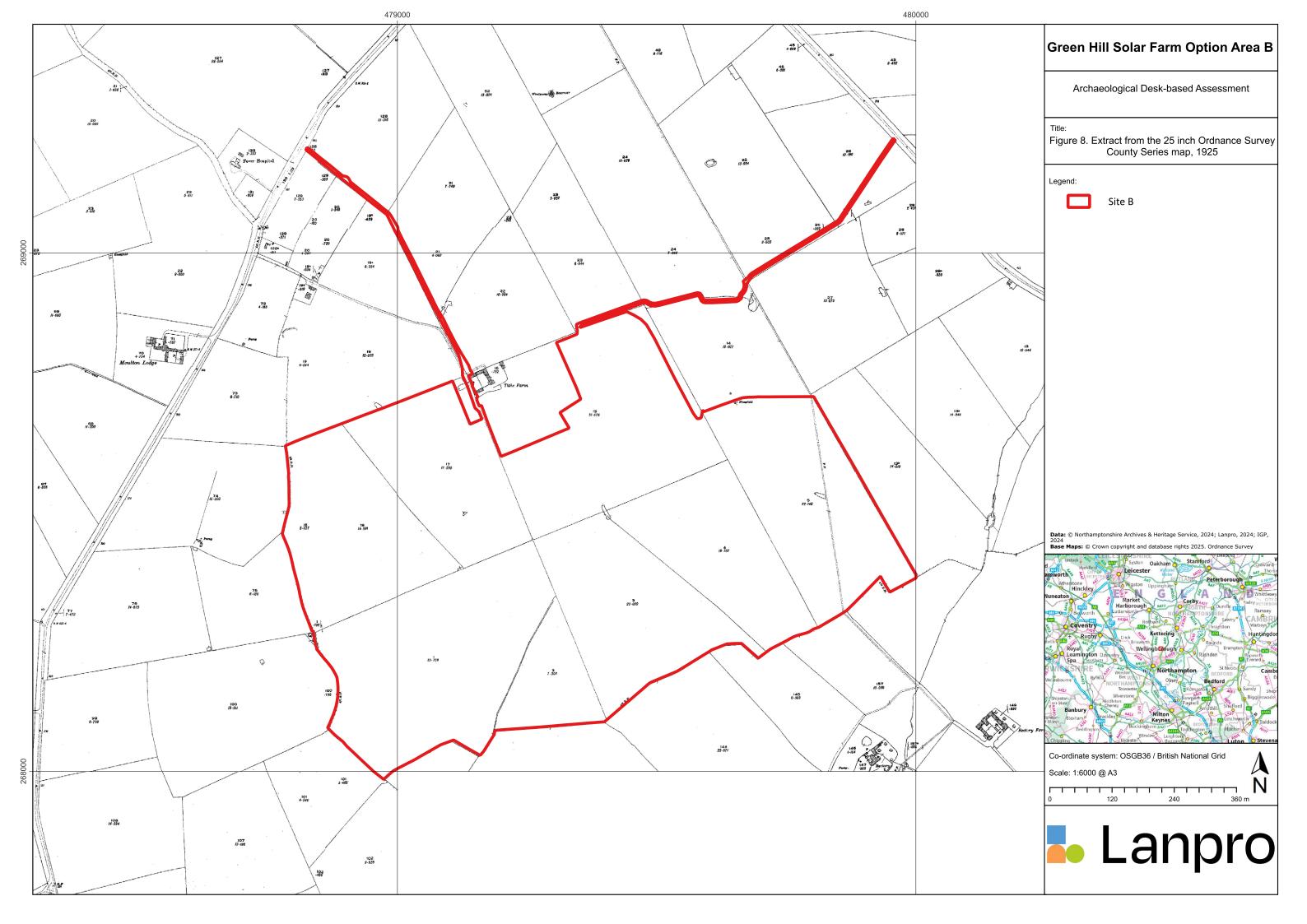


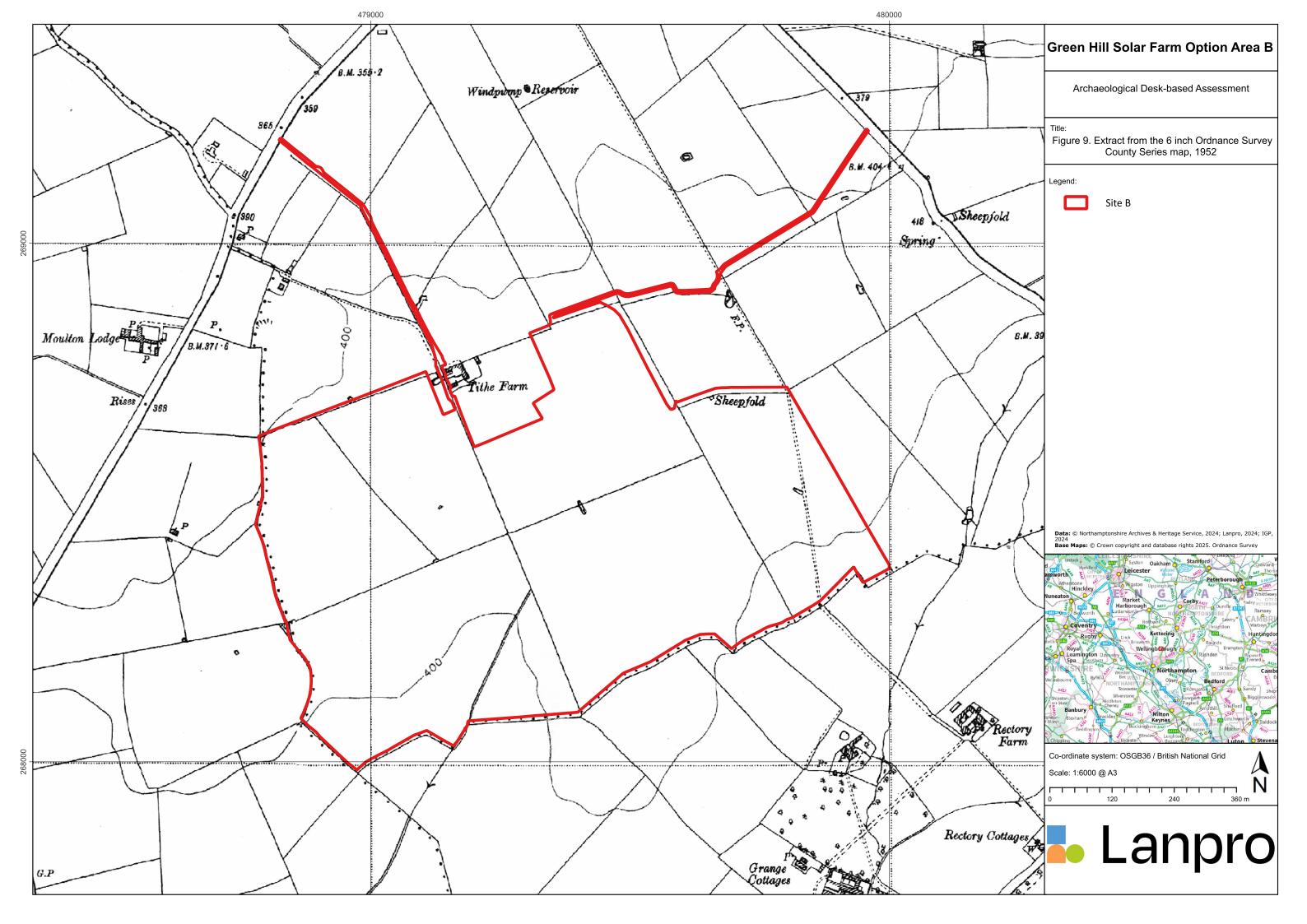


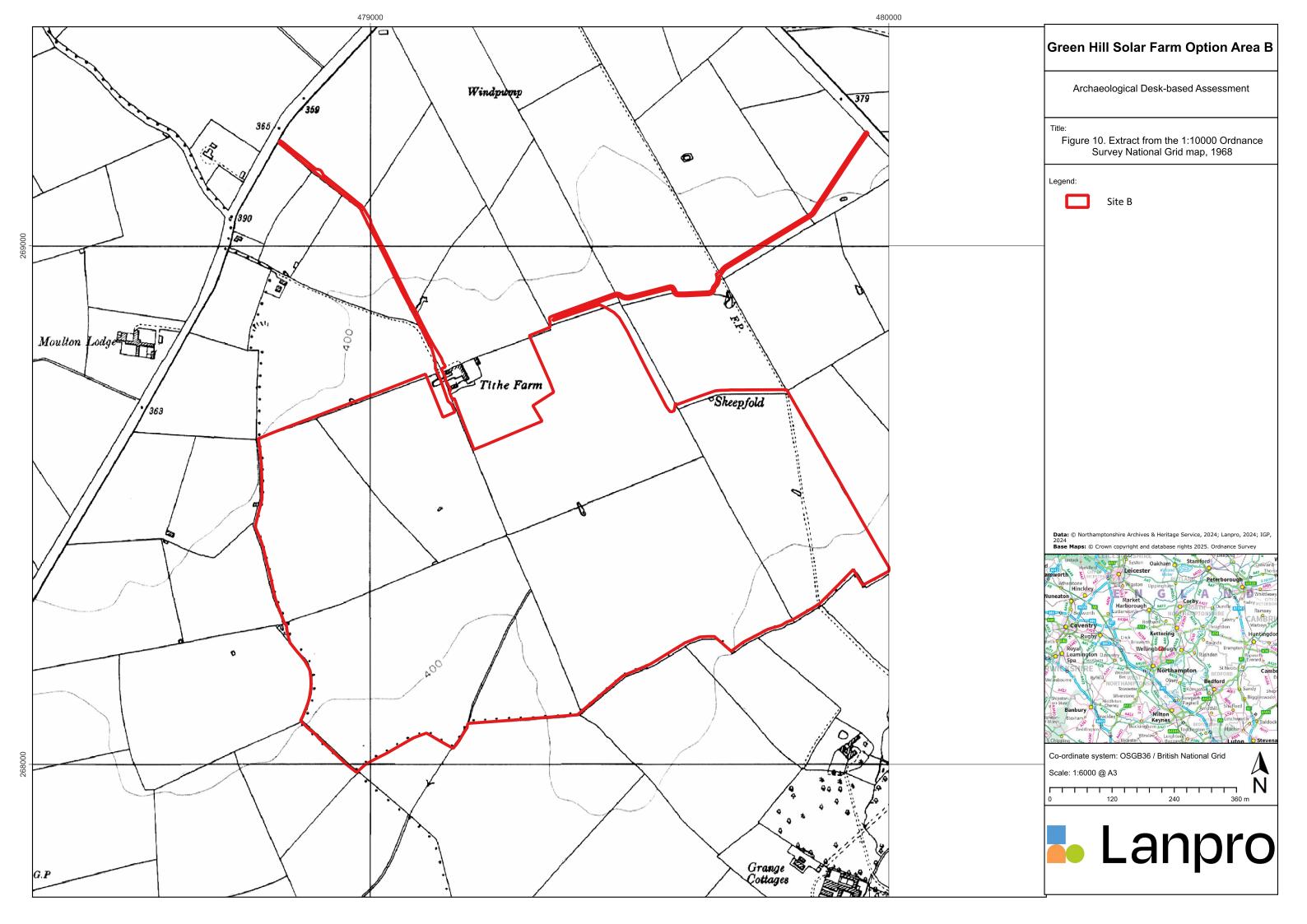


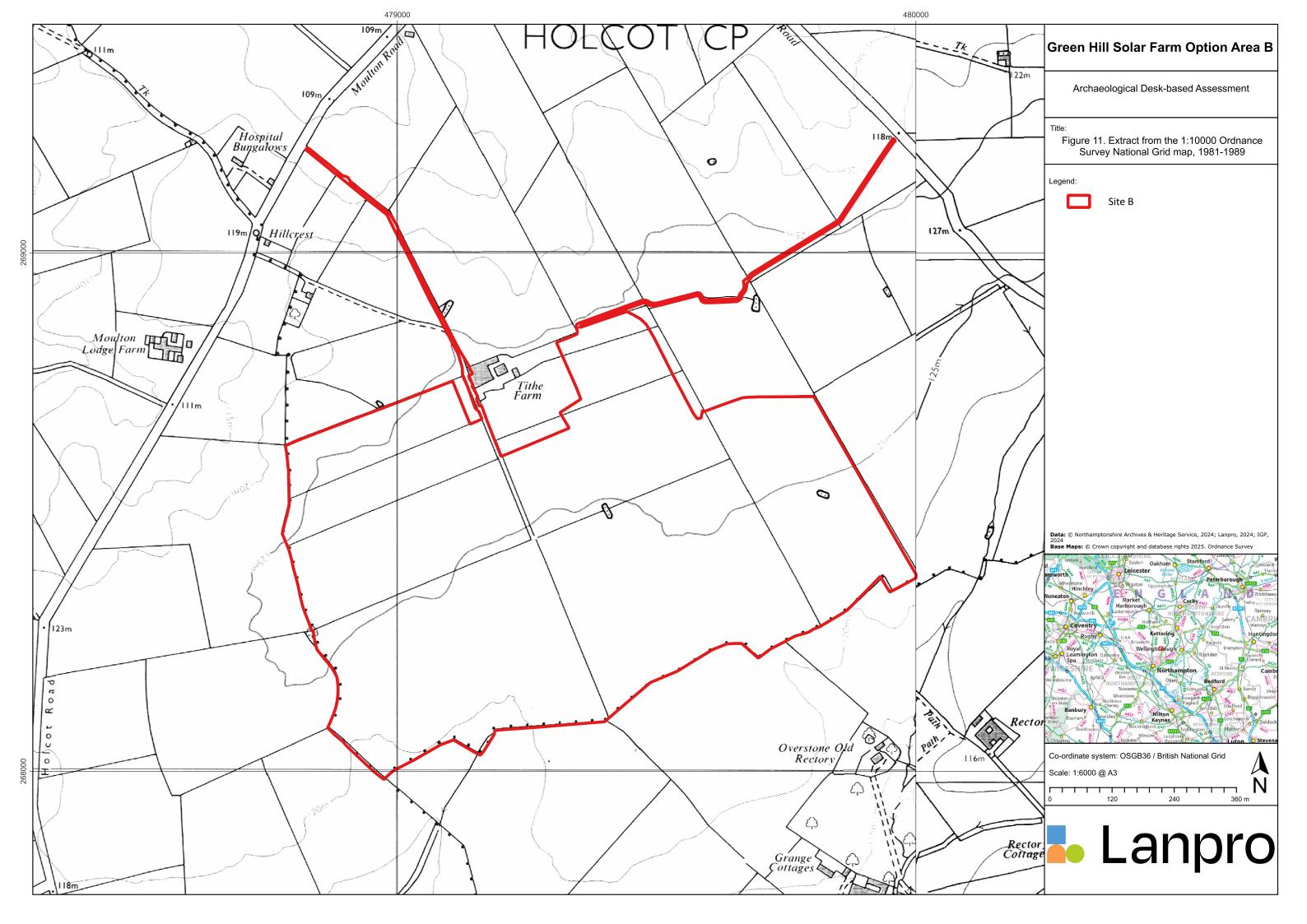


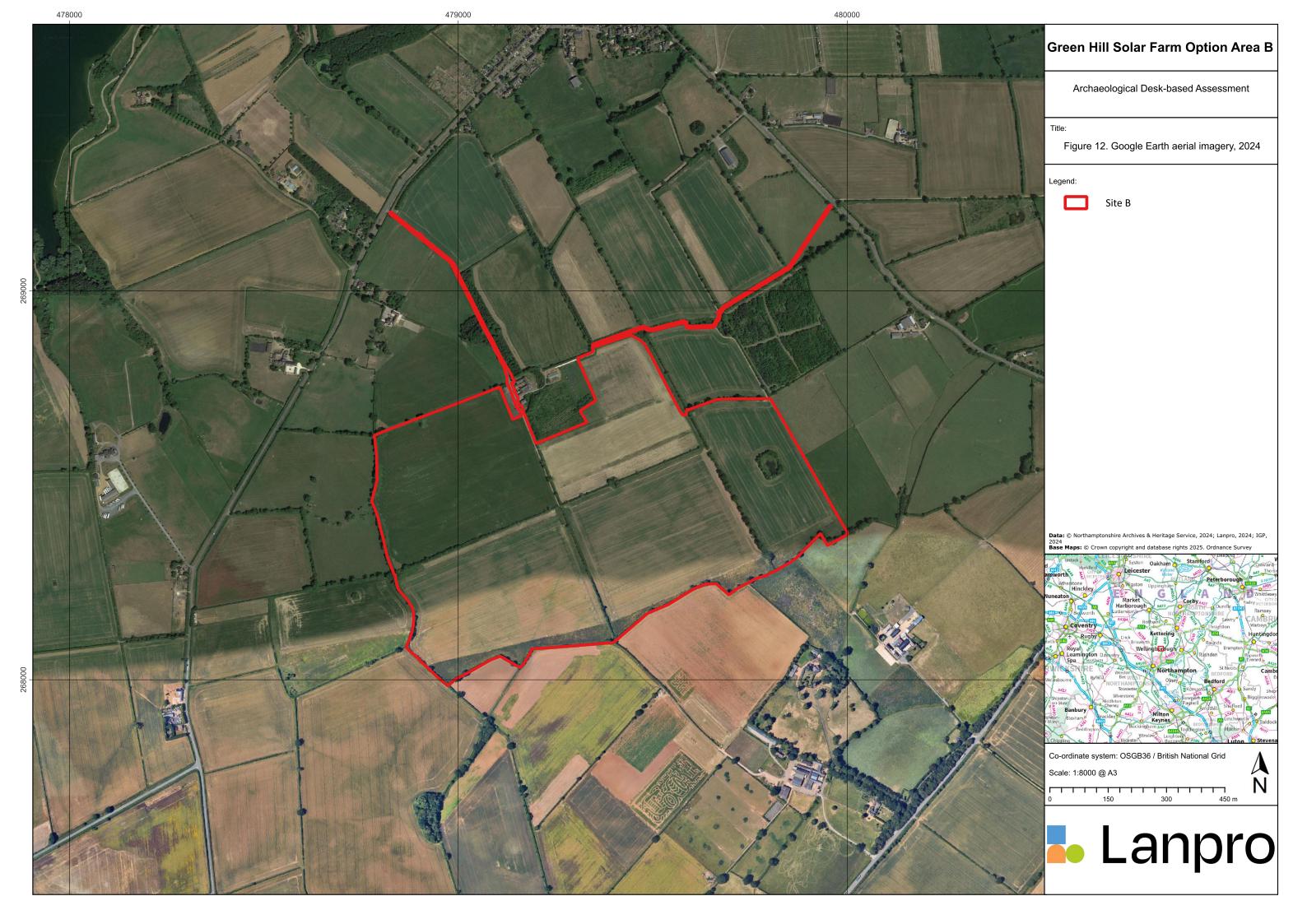


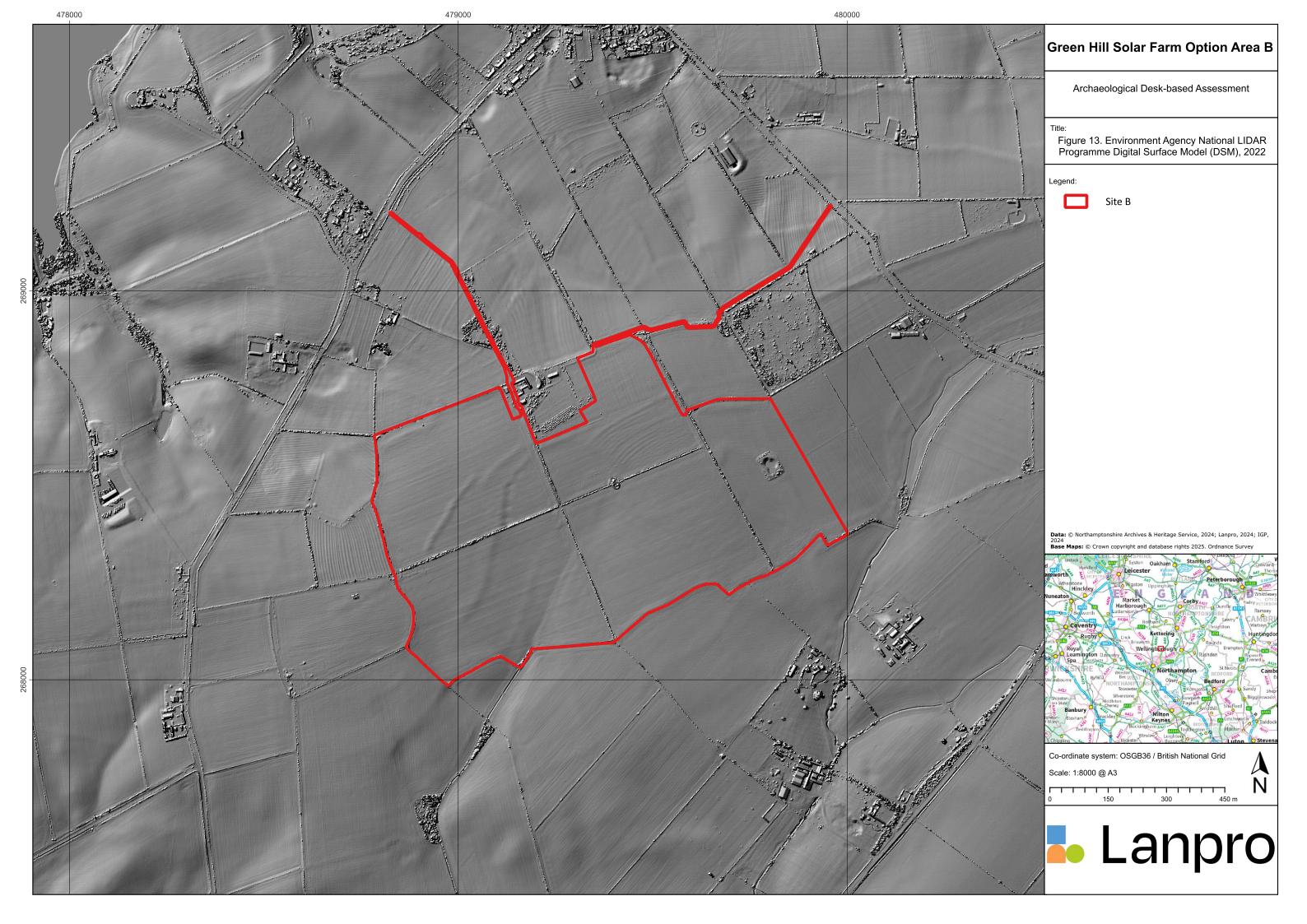












Green Hill Solar Farm Site B: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment March 2025



Plates





Plate 1. View south-west across Field BF1 from Tithe Farm



Plate 2. View east across Field BF4 from Tithe Farm





Plate 3. View north-west across Field BF1 from the centre of study site



Plate 4. View south-west across Field BF2 from the centre of study site





Plate 5. View south-east across Field BF3 from the centre of the study site



Plate 6. View south-west across Field BF3 from western side of the study site





Plate 7. View north-west across Field BF4 from the western side of the study site



Plate 8. View west across Field BF5 from western side of the study site



Appendix 1 Gazetteer

The following tables provide details of heritage assets recorded on the NHLE, Northamptonshire HER and Historic England's NRHE within 1km of the study site. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1 -3.

| NHLE ID | HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | Designation | NGR | Period |
|----------|----------------|---------|---|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| NHLE 'de | signated' reco | rds | | | | |
| 1025896 | 3199/2/1 | N/A | RECTORY FARMHOUSE | LB GII | SP8017368088 | Post Medieval |
| 1045863 | 4369/1/1 | 343400 | CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS | LB GI | SP7923069833 | Medieval |
| 1045920 | 4369/0/6 | N/A | HOLCOT WAR MEMORIAL | LB GII | SP7924269681 | Modern |
| 1067007 | 4369/0/5 | N/A | POLLYS COTTAGE | LB GII | SP7937669674 | Post Medieval |
| 1067008 | 43693/1 | N/A | THE OLD RECTORY | LB GII | SP7919169812 | Post Medieval |
| 1067009 | 4369/6/1 | N/A | HOLLY BUSH FARMHOUSE | LB GII | SP7935269786 | Post Medieval |
| 1075355 | 3199/1/1 | N/A | OVERSTONE OLD RECTORY | LB GII | SP7992268025 | Post Medieval |
| 1354758 | 3075/1/1 | N/A | THE OLD FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED STABLES | LB GII | SP7990667761 | Post Medieval |
| 1356925 | 4369/1/2 | 343407 | CHURCHYARD CROSS APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS | LB GII | SP7923969817 | Post Medieval |
| 1356926 | 4369/0/4 | N/A | IVY HOUSE | LB GII | SP7930769727 | Post Medieval |
| 1370009 | 4369/5 | N/A | POPLAR FARM | LB GII | SP7940169773 | Medieval |
| 1370033 | 4369/0/3 | N/A | BROOK COTTAGE WALL DENE | LB GII | SP7944169700 | Post Medieval |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | NGR | Period | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|--------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| HER and NHRE 'monument' records | | | | | | |
| 195 | 1035203 | The Jurassic Way | SP8012167453 | Prehistoric | | |
| 210/1 | 1051558 | Brixworth RDC Isolation Hospital | SP7871769160 | Modern to Mid 20th Century | | |
| 425/0/0 | N/A | Unstratified Early Saxon Find | SP7941967100 | Early Saxon | | |
| 426/0/0 | N/A | Unstratified Romano-British find | SP7913067109 | Late Iron Age | | |
| 1290 | N/A | Site of prehistoric activity, west of Holcot Road | SP7789867734 | Prehistoric | | |
| 1290/0/1 | N/A | Prehistoric boundary (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7807867952 | Prehistoric | | |
| 1290/0/2 | N/A | Prehistoric boundary (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7776967607 | Prehistoric | | |
| 1489 | N/A | Prehistoric agricultural activity, north of Boughton Fair Lane | SP7783667689 | Prehistoric | | |
| 1489/0/1 | N/A | Possible prehistoric field system (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7784467699 | Prehistoric | | |
| 2328/0/1 | N/A | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | SP7871268350 | Medieval | | |
| 2328/0/2 | N/A | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | SP7873868903 | Medieval | | |
| 2328/0/3 | N/A | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | SP7862868536 | Medieval | | |
| 2670 | N/A | Possible Bronze Age Funerary Site | SP7883869577 | Bronze Age | | |
| 2670/0/1 | N/A | Possible Bronze Age Barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7883769579 | Bronze Age | | |
| 3075/1/1 | N/A | The Old Farmhouse & Attached Stables (Overstone Grange Farmhouse) | SP7992967759 | Modern | | |
| 3199/1/1 | N/A | Overstone Old Rectory, Kettering Road | SP7992268022 | Modern | | |
| 3199/2/1 | N/A | Rectory Farmhouse, Kettering Road | SP8017368088 | Post Medieval to Modern | | |
| 3803/2 | N/A | Northampton to Kettering Turnpike | SP8059868199 | Modern | | |
| 4011 | N/A | Undated ditches and pits, north of Moulton Lodge | SP7835969009 | Unknown | | |
| 4123/0/1 | N/A | Late Iron Age activity, south of Tithe Cottages | SP7904069319 | Late Iron Age | | |
| 4369 | N/A | Holcot | SP7932769932 | Medieval to Late 20th Century | | |
| 4369/0/0 | N/A | Unstratified Medieval Pottery | SP7930069799 | Medieval | | |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | NGR | Period |
|-----------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 4369/0/1 | N/A | Medieval Tofts (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7929470046 | Early Saxon to Post Medieval |
| 4369/0/10 | N/A | Undated Hollow Feature (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7956169865 | Unknown |
| 4369/0/11 | N/A | Probable 18th and 19th century wall foundations, Brixworth Road | SP7921769747 | Post Medieval to Modern |
| 4369/0/11 | N/A | Probable 18th and 19th century wall foundations, Brixworth Road | SP7921769749 SP7921769740 SP7924469734 | Post Medieval to Modern |
| 4369/0/15 | N/A | Barns at Ivy house Farm | SP7930269748 SP7932869753 | Unknown |
| 4369/0/3 | N/A | Brook Cottage & Wall Dene | SP7943669698 | Post Medieval to Late 20th Century |
| 4369/0/4 | N/A | Ivy House | SP7930769726 | Post Medieval to Late 20th Century |
| 4369/0/5 | N/A | Polly's Cottage | SP7937869676 | Post Medieval to Late 20th Century |
| 4369/0/6 | N/A | Holcot War Memorial (WWs I & II) | SP7924169679 | First World War to Late 20th Century |
| 4369/0/7 | N/A | Possible Saxon/Medieval Ponds (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7950269942 | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 4369/0/8 | 343432 962737 | Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Fishponds | SP7948169777 | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 4369/0/9 | 343432 | Possible Medieval Dam (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7947269759 | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 4369/1/1 | N/A | Church of St. Mary & All Saints, Holcot | SP7923069832 | Medieval to Late 20th Century |
| 4369/1/2 | 343407 | Churchyard Cross c.5m South of The Church of St. Mary & All Saints | SP7923769819 | Medieval to Late 20th Century |
| 4369/1/3 | N/A | Medieval & Later Churchyard | SP7922969830 | Medieval to Late 20th Century |
| 4369/3/1 | N/A | The Old Rectory, Brixworth Road | SP7918969811 | Modern |
| 4369/4/1 | 1500037 | Methodist Church, Main Street | SP7924869772 | Modern |
| 4369/5/1 | N/A | Poplar Farmhouse | SP7938069813 | Modern |
| 4369/6/1 | N/A | Holly Bush Farmhouse | SP7934769786 | Post Medieval to Late 20th Century |
| 4369/5 | N/A | Poplar Farm | SP7939369848 | Modern |
| 4369/6 | N/A | Holly Bush Farm | SP7931669763 | Post Medieval to Late 20th Century |
| 4521/0/0 | 343406 | Unstratified Neolithic Axe | SP7939969699 | Neolithic |
| 4523 | 343412 | Iron Age & Romano-British Settlement | SP7914969749 | Early Iron Age to Late Roman |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | NGR | Period |
|----------|------------------|--|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 4523/0/1 | 343412 | Probable Iron Age & Romano-British Hearth, Pits & Layers | SP7909969699 | Early Iron Age to Late Roman |
| 4524 | N/A | Warborough | SP7969969100 | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 4525 | N/A | Berry Close | SP7979869202 | Early Saxon to Late Medieval |
| 4526 | N/A | Uncertain, Undated Cropmarks | SP8002568521 | Unknown |
| 4526/0/1 | N/A | Possible Ditches, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7999768550 | Unknown |
| 4526/0/2 | N/A | Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7995068480 | Unknown |
| 4526/0/3 | N/A | Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP8003368624 | Unknown |
| 4526/0/4 | N/A | Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP8013268449 | Unknown |
| 4529/0/0 | 343440 343441 | Probable Roman settlement, west of Overstone Grange | SP7930767739 | Roman |
| 4530/0/1 | 962197 | Possible Ditches, Undated | SP7963767583 | Unknown |
| 4541 | 343410 | Possible Iron Age settlement, north of Moulton | SP7879867081 | Prehistoric |
| 4541/0/2 | 343410 | Possible prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7890566982 | Prehistoric |
| 4541/0/3 | N/A | Possible Iron Age boundary (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7888767072 | Iron Age |
| 4541/0/5 | 343410 | Possible prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7891966998 | Prehistoric |
| 4541/0/6 | N/A | Possible undated ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7876867049 | Unknown |
| 4541/0/8 | N/A | Possible undated field boundaries (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7862766883 | Unknown |
| 4542/0/1 | 974148 | Possible modern agricultural remains | SP7855968509 | Modern |
| 4543/0/1 | 343436 | Possible medieval settlement | SP7820068600 | Early Medieval to Medieval |
| 4544 | N/A | Probable Prehistoric Settlement | SP7834569248 | Prehistoric |
| 4544/0/1 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7834169262 | Prehistoric |
| 4544/0/2 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7834869236 | Prehistoric |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | NGR | Period |
|----------|---------|--|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4544/0/3 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7834769269 | Prehistoric |
| 4544/0/4 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7833569256 | Prehistoric |
| 4544/0/5 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7832869249 | Prehistoric |
| 4544/0/6 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7835769272 | Prehistoric |
| 4544/0/7 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Hut Circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7834669237 | Prehistoric |
| 4544/0/8 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7834669236 | Prehistoric |
| 4545/0/0 | N/A | Unstratified Roman Coin | SP7898069179 | Early Roman |
| 4546 | 343401 | Possible Bronze Age Burial Site | SP7850269454 | Bronze Age |
| 4546/0/1 | 343401 | Possible Bronze Age Barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7850869382 | Bronze Age |
| 4546/0/2 | 343401 | Possible Bronze Age Barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7858469382 | Bronze Age |
| 4546/0/3 | N/A | Possible Bronze Age Barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7844969409 | Bronze Age |
| 4546/0/4 | N/A | Possible Bronze Age Barrow (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7851669567 | Bronze Age |
| 4546/0/5 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7843569466 | Prehistoric |
| 4547 | N/A | Iron Age Settlement | SP7878369782 | Iron Age |
| 4547/0/3 | N/A | Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7883869715 | Unknown |
| 4552 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Settlement and/or Funerary Site | SP7787869046 | Prehistoric |
| 4861/2 | N/A | Probable site of Iron Age/Roman settlement, west of Sywell Lodge Farm | SP8077867921 | Early Iron Age to Late Roman |
| 5227/1 | 343437 | Castle Hill, possible Medieval Manor | SP7860067149 | Medieval |
| 5514 | N/A | Possible prehistoric/ bronze age settlement | SP7815169241 | Lower Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age |
| 5514/0/1 | 343439 | Possible undated enclosure | SP7809969300 | Unknown |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | NGR | Period |
|----------|------------------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5514/0/2 | N/A | Possible Bronze Age barrow/ enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7820269135 | Bronze Age |
| 5514/0/3 | N/A | Possible Bronze Age barrow/ enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7822869158 | Bronze Age |
| 5514/0/4 | N/A | Possible undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7810669212 | Unknown |
| 5514/0/5 | N/A | Possible prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7819069224 | Prehistoric |
| 5514/0/6 | N/A | Possible prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7819169231 | Prehistoric |
| 5514/0/7 | N/A | Possible prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7819569231 | Prehistoric |
| 5514/0/8 | N/A | Possible prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7819769194 | Prehistoric |
| 5514/0/9 | N/A | Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7818469125 | Unknown |
| 5515 | 343443 343444 | Probable Iron Age Settlement, south- west of Overstone Grange | SP7941967386 | Iron Age |
| 5515/0/1 | N/A | Possible Iron Age Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7938567281 | Iron Age |
| 5515/0/2 | N/A | Possible Iron Age Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7938167245 | Iron Age |
| 5515/0/3 | N/A | Possible Iron Age Field Boundaries (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7939267289 | Iron Age |
| 5515/0/4 | N/A | Possible Iron Age Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7950267418 | Iron Age |
| 5515/0/5 | N/A | Possible Iron Age curvilinear enclosure | SP7947067440 | Late Iron Age |
| 5515/2 | N/A | Probable Iron Age settlement, Marsh Spinney | SP7914467382 | Iron Age |
| 5615 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Activity | SP7925968037 | Prehistoric |
| 5615/0/1 | N/A | Possible Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP7925868039 | Prehistoric |
| 5812/0/1 | N/A | Possible prehistoric boundary | SP7852967565 | Prehistoric |
| 5812/1 | N/A | Possible Bronze Age barrow and prehistoric/Roman activity, east of Slade Farm | SP7848767764 | Early Neolithic to Late Roman |
| 5812/2 | N/A | Site of possible Bronze Age activity and Roman settlement | SP7878167816 | Early Bronze Age to Late Roman |
| 5868 | N/A | Site of uncertain, undated activity, south-east of White House | SP8097668614 | Unknown |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | NGR | Period |
|--------------------------------|---------|--|--------------|------------------------------|
| 5868/0/1 | N/A | Possible undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP8090568617 | Unknown |
| 5868/0/2 | N/A | Undated road (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP8102268627 | Unknown |
| 5868/0/3 | N/A | Possible undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP8096468517 | Unknown |
| 5868/0/4 | N/A | Possible undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP8095768515 | Unknown |
| 5868/0/5 | N/A | Undated quarry pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP8093368582 | Unknown |
| 5868/0/7 | N/A | Possible undated enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) | SP8093068630 | Unknown |
| 5966/0/3 | N/A | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | SP7920868898 | Medieval |
| 5966/0/4 | N/A | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | SP7973669164 | Medieval |
| 5966/0/5 | N/A | Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow | SP7937668935 | Medieval |
| 5966/0/6 | N/A | Probable Medieval/Post Medieval Plough Headlands | SP7982068872 | Medieval to Modern |
| 5966/0/9 | N/A | Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge & Furrow Cultivation | SP7987369813 | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 5966/0/12 | N/A | Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge & Furrow Cultivation | SP7929969415 | Medieval to Post Medieval |
| 7554 | N/A | Pitsford Reservoir | SP7797469099 | Modern |
| 7905/1 | N/A | Sywell Lodge Farm | SP8108668281 | Modern |
| 8018/1 | N/A | Possible Bronze Age round barrow | SP7940267084 | Bronze Age |
| 9794 | N/A | Old Rectory Park | SP7992467910 | Modern |
| N/A | 343381 | Roman coin (findspot) | SP7900069000 | Roman |
| 4369/1/1 | 343400 | Church Of St Mary And All Saints | SP7923169831 | Medieval; Post-medieval |
| 4546 45346/0/1 45346/0/2 | 343401 | Circular crop marks | SP7850069400 | Unknown |
| 4521/0/0 | 343406 | A Neolithic flint axehead (findspot) | SP7939069710 | Neolithic |
| 4369/1/2 | 343407 | Churchyard Cross | SP7924269817 | Medieval |
| 4541/0/2 4541/0/5 | 343410 | Overlapping enclosures | SP7890066900 | Unknown |
| 4523/0/1 | 343412 | Iron Age and Romano British pits | SP7910069700 | Iron Age-Roman |
| 4369/0/8 4369/0/9 | 343432 | Earth dam and former pond | SP7950069800 | Unknown |



| HER ID | NRHE ID | Name | NGR | Period |
|----------------------|---------|--|--------------|---------------------------|
| 4543/0/1 | 343436 | 13th century pottery and stone scatter | SP7820068600 | Medieval |
| 5227/1 | 343437 | Castle Hill | SP7860067150 | Medieval |
| 5514/0/1 | 343439 | Enclosures of possible prehistoric or Roman settlement. | SP7810069300 | Prehistoric- Roman |
| 4529/0/0 | 343440 | Roman pottery and building material (findspot) | SP7930067700 | Roman |
| 4529/0/0 | 343441 | Roman pottery (findspot) | SP7950067800 | Roman |
| N/A | 343442 | Roman pottery (findspot) | SP7970067900 | Roman |
| 5515 | 343443 | Iron Age pottery (findspot) | SP7950067400 | Iron Age |
| 5515 | 343444 | Iron Age pottery (findspot) | SP7930067200 | Iron Age |
| 4530/0/1 | 962197 | Cropmark linear ditch | SP7970067600 | Unknown |
| 4369/0/8 4369/0/9 | 962737 | Fishponds, mill pond and windmill mound | SP7900069000 | Medieval Post-medieval |
| 4542/0/1 | 974148 | Cropmark of a possible circular enclosure or ring ditch. | SP7856068510 | Prehistoric |
| 195 | 1035203 | Jurassic Way - Lincolnshire | SK9860059300 | Prehistoric Roman |
| 210/1 | 1051558 | Brixworth Isolation Hospital | SP7870069100 | Modern |
| 4369/4/1 | 1500037 | Wesleyan Methodist chapel | SP7922769783 | Post-medieval |

| NRHE ID | HER ID | Description | NGR | Period | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|--|--|
| HER and NHR | HER and NHRE 'event' records | | | | | |
| ENN8172 | N/A | Fieldwalking | SP7860067149 | Medieval | | |
| ENN8175 | N/A | Fieldwalking | SP7820068600 | Medieval | | |
| ENN8177 | N/A | Finds | SP7898069181 | Romano-British | | |
| ENN8386 | N/A | Fieldwalking | SP7970067900 | Romano-British | | |
| ENN8387 | N/A | Fieldwalking | SP7950067800 | Romano-British | | |
| ENN8388 | N/A | Fieldwalking | SP7930067700 | Romano-British | | |
| ENN8391 | N/A | Fieldwalking | SP7950067399 | Iron Age | | |
| ENN8392 | N/A | Fieldwalking | SP7930067200 | Iron Age | | |
| ENN8394 | N/A | Building Development | SP7929969801 | Medieval | | |
| ENN8396 | N/A | Poplars Farm (Find) | SP7938969711 | Neolithic | | |



| NRHE ID | HER ID | Description | NGR | Period |
|--------------|---------|--|--|---|
| ENN8397 | 657496 | Building Development | SP7910069699 | Iron Age Romano- British |
| ENN8401 | N/A | St Mary & All Saints | SP7922969831 | Medieval Post-medieval |
| ENN8411 | N/A | Earthwork Observation | SP7950069499 | Prehistoric Medieval |
| ENN12937 | N/A | Walgrave Area Scheme Pipeline (Watching brief) | SP7942469799 | None identified |
| ENN18719 | N/A | Metal Detecting | SP7926967089 | Romano-British Early Saxon |
| ENN19647 | N/A | Church of St Mary & All Saints (Building survey) | SP7921969831 | Medieval Post-medieval |
| ENN101077 | N/A | St Mary & All Saints | SP7922869833 | Medieval |
| ENINIA 00740 | N1/A | | SP7922969840 | Post-medieval |
| ENN103713 | N/A | Holcot Methodist Church | SP7924869772 | Post-medieval |
| ENN103918 | N/A | Air Photo Interpretation | SP7979968799 | Medieval Post-medieval |
| ENN103937 | N/A | Midland Open Fields Project | SP7925768708 | Medieval |
| ENN103941 | N/A | Holcot 'Enclosure', Air Photo Interpretation | SP7979968799 | Medieval Post-medieval |
| ENN103970 | 1493339 | Land west of New College Farm (Trial trench) | SP7993268859 | Medieval Post-medieval |
| ENN104057 | N/A | English Heritage Parks Register Enhancement Survey | SP7989967926 | Medieval Post-medieval |
| ENN106426 | 1577113 | Wallgarth, Brixworth Road (Observation) | SP7923069750 | Post-medieval |
| ENN106473 | N/A | Barn conversion at Ivy House Farm, Holcot | SP7931769740 | Post-medieval |
| ENN106709 | N/A | Metal detecting | SP7876968859 | Undated |
| ENN107049 | N/A | Northamptonshire Reservoir | SP7795769101 | Post-medieval |
| ENN107106 | N/A | Hannington to Pitsford Pipeline (Geophysical survey) | SP7879569110 SP7785968822 SP7842369012 SP7802368907 SP7896769254 SP7915869357 SP7929869422 SP7948369526 SP7963869693 SP7994769805 | Iron Age Romano- British Medieval Post-medieval |
| ENN107119 | N/A | Northamptonshire Terrestrial Minerals Resource Assessment (TMRA) | SP7900068999 | Multiple periods |
| ENN107136 | N/A | Moulton Heights (Geophysical survey) | SP7903267376 | Prehistoric |



| NRHE ID | HER ID | Description | NGR | Period |
|-----------|---------|---|--|---|
| | | | | Romano-British Medieval Post-medieval |
| ENN107299 | N/A | Hannington to Pitsford Pipeline (Excavation) | SP7813068926 SP7956069524 SP7972769745 SP7908669342 | Late Iron Age Medieval Post-medieval |
| ENN108819 | N/A | Overstone Green (Geophysical survey) | SP8084067985 | Bronze Age Iron Age Romano- British Medieval Post-medieval |
| ENN109018 | N/A | Moulton Heights (Trial trench) | SP7903267376 | Bronze Age Iron Age Romano- British |
| ENN109039 | N/A | Moulton Heights (Trial trench) | SP7903267376 | Bronze Age Iron Age |
| ENN109254 | N/A | Overstone Green (Trial trench) | SP8046467394 | Bronze Age Iron Age |
| ENN109934 | N/A | Land at Moulton Road (Observation) | SP7866468501 | N/A |
| ENN109956 | N/A | Land at Overtone Leys (Geophysical survey) | SP8094068726 | Iron Age; Medieval Post-medieval |
| ENN109986 | N/A | Overstone Leys (Trial trench) | SP8058368200 | Mid-Late Iron Age |
| ENN110291 | N/A | North Farm, Holcot (Strip, map and sample) | SP7808568816 | N/A |
| ENN110534 | N/A | Hog Hole (Geophysical Survey) | SP7828867270 | N/A |
| ENN8397 | 657496 | Manor Farm (Watching Brief) | SP7910069700 | Iron Age Romano-British |
| ENN103970 | 1493339 | Land at Holcot (Evaluation) | SP7980068800 | None identified |
| ENN106426 | 1577113 | Wallgarth, Brixworth Road (Watching Brief) | SP7922669750 | Post-medieval |





































