

Green Hill Solar Farm EN010170

Environmental Statement
Appendix 12.2: Archaeological DeskBased Assessments
(Part 3 of 7)

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

Project no. 3535/H

On behalf of Green Hill Solar Farm

March 2025





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

Green Hill Solar Farm

March 2025



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Issue Sheet

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

Project no. 3535/H

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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 F (hereafter 'the study site' within this document).

The study site is located within the administrative boundary of North Northamptonshire, situated in the parishes of Easton Maudit and Bozeat to the north, east and south of the village of Easton Maudit, and to the west of the village of Bozeat. It covers an area of c.291.2ha centred at NGR SP 89291 58922.

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 suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman remains within the study site. Non-intrusive surveys including air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation and geophysical survey have detected numerous archaeological features that are likely to date to the prehistoric and/or Romano-British periods, relating to a Roman Villa (Easton Maudit 'Roman Villa') within Field FF27 and extensive archaeological remains dating from the Late Iron Age to early medieval period which have been excavated within the former Bozeat Quarry.

It is possible that early medieval archaeological remains could also be present within the study site, comprising further evidence for the settlement activity associated with the previously partially excavated sunken-featured building, as well as the potential for further burials from the associated Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Field FF27.

It is likely that the majority of the study site has been primarily in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. There is a potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity across the study site, such as ploughing or former field boundaries. The line of a possible medieval trackway has also been identified from cropmark evidence, as well as the site of a potential medieval or post-medieval windmill, within the study site.



1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of land forming Site F of the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm site, in the North 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 below-ground remains with indirect (setting) impacts to heritage assets in the surrounding area being considered in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 1.1.3 As the Scheme is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), the assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (DESNZ 2024a) and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (DESNZ 2024b), and 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

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), Historic England's National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and 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 to 3.
- 3.1.2 The holdings of the Northamptonshire Archives and 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 also downloaded from the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), which also hosted GIS data produced as part of the A GIS aided study of agriculture and landscape in Midland England (Williamson et al. 2011).
- 3.1.6 Archaeological geophysical surveys were undertaken across the whole of the study site, to support the DCO application, between March to May 2024 (ASWYAS 2025).
- 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 site visit was undertaken on the 26th November 2024 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.
- 3.3.2 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 29 fields to the north, east and south of the village of Easton Maudit, and to the west of the village of Bozeat, Northamptonshire, covering an area of c.275.8ha centred at NGR SP 89291 58922. These are primarily under arable cultivation although a number are under pasture.
- 4.1.2 Site F is bounded to the northwest by a tributary of the Grendon Brook, which flows northeast along the edges of several fields before merging with another watercourse southwest of Field FF3 to form the main brook. This unnamed tributary continues southeast, marking internal field boundaries before splitting south of Field FF13. One branch flows southwest along several field boundaries, while the other extends southeast, defining further divisions.
- 4.1.3 The land surrounding the study site is largely farmland with occasional blocks of woodland. The area between Fields FF3, FF4 and FF5 to the west and FF1 and FF2 to the east, and the access route between them to the south, is occupied by the former Bozeat Quarry. The Wollaston Road (A509) bounds the eastern edges of Fields FF1, FF2, FF25 and FF33. Horn Wood is located between Fields FF28, FF32 and FF33.
- 4.1.4 Low farm is located to the east of Field FF26 and north of FF25. Eastern Maudit is located to the south-east of Field FF16. Easton Way is located between Fields FF13, FF14, FF16 and FF15, it then heads westwards to the south of Fields FF15 and FF17, and eastwards between Fields FF22 to FF25 and FF26.
- 4.1.5 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
FF1	10.61	SP 90274 60356	Bozeat	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.86m aOD at the SE to c.72m aOD at the NW
FF2	11.99	SP 90232 60058	Bozeat	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.88m aOD at the E to c.74m aOD at the W
FF3	9.63	SP 89387 60483	Bozeat	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.60m aOD at the E to c.53m aOD at the NW
FF4	7.70	SP 89402 60172	Bozeat	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.63m aOD at the E to c.54m aOD at the NW
FF5	5.37	SP 89548 59890	Bozeat	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.65m aOD at the E to c.57m aOD at the NW



Field ID	Area (ha)	Centroid	Parish	Current land-use	Topography
FF6	6.57	SP 89323 59994	Bozeat	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.59m aOD at the SE to c.54m aOD at the NW
FF7	18.34	SP 89068 59999	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.61m aOD at the S to c.54m aOD at the N
FF8	4.65	SP 88876 59873	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.62m aOD at the SE to c.56m aOD at the NW
FF9	2.62	SP 88651 59629	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.60m aOD at the SW to c.57m aOD at the NE
FF10	10.61	SP 88743 59547	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.68m aOD at the SW to c.58m aOD at the NE
FF11	13.68	SP 88988 59493	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.70m aOD at the SW to c.58m aOD at the NE
FF13	7.52	SP 88705 59142	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.72m aOD at the SW to c.64m aOD at the NE
FF14	4.94	SP 88480 59254	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.70m aOD at the S to c.60m aOD at the N
FF15	12.92	SP 88322 59015	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.75m aOD at the SE to c.60m aOD at the N
FF16	1.85	SP 88597 58919	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.75m aOD at the SW to c.70m aOD at the NE
FF17	6.37	SP 88114 58823	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.73m aOD at the E to c.62m aOD at the NE
FF18	8.46	SP 89368 59623	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.62m aOD at the S to c.57m aOD at the N
FF19	17.09	SP 89309 59257	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.71m aOD at the SE to c.59m aOD at the N
FF21	3.00	SP 89602 59102	Easton Maudit	Pasture	Slopes down gently from c.72m aOD at the SE to c.68m aOD at the NW
FF22	5.12	SP 89539 58951	Easton Maudit	Pasture	Slopes down gently from c.68m aOD at the W to c.73m aOD at the E
FF25	13.01	SP 89861 58768	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.83m aOD at the SE to c.69m aOD at the NW



Field ID	Area (ha)	Centroid	Parish	Current land-use	Topography
FF26	10.11	SP 89596 58570	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.85m aOD at the S to c.70m aOD at the N
FF27	5.22	SP 89525 58300	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.93m aOD at the S to c.81m aOD at the N
FF28	9.62	SP 89469 57980	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.95m aOD at the SE to c.89m aOD at the N
FF29	13.16	SP 89210 57797	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.96m aOD at the SE to c.84m aOD at the N
FF30	9.36	SP 88876 57584	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.98m aOD at the SW to c.87m aOD at the NE
FF31	14.70	SP 89122 57222	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.103m aOD at the S to c.89m aOD at the N
FF32	17.54	SP 89396 57461	Easton Maudit	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.103m aOD at the SE to c.89m aOD at the NW
FF33	16.85	SP 89982 57348	Easton Maudit Bozeat	Arable	Slopes down gently from c.104m aOD at the SW to c.85m aOD at the NE

- 4.1.6 The underlying solid geology of the study site comprises several formations that generally decrease in age from north to south. The oldest formation within Green Hill Site F is the Whitby Mudstone Formation - Mudstone of the Upper Lias Group (present in FF3 - FF9, FF11, FF18 and FF19), which underlies a series of formations of the Great Oolite Group, including the Stamford Member - Sandstone and Siltstone, Interbedded (present in FF4, FF5, FF9 – FF11, FF14, FF15 and FF17) and the Wellingborough Limestone Member -Limestone and Mudstone, Interbedded (present in FF8, FF10 - FF15, FF17 - FF22 and FF25) which form the basal layers of the overarching Rutland Formation – Mudstone (present in FF10 - FF25). Overlying this (in Fields FF1, FF2, FF10, FF11, FF13 - FF19 and FF21 – FF31) is the Blisworth Limestone Formation – Limestone and above this the Blisworth Clay Formation - Mudstone (present in FF25 - FF29, FF31 and FF32). The youngest solid geology beneath the study site comprises the Kellaway Formation of the Ancholme Group, which is present beneath small parts of FF28 and FF32 (BGS 2025). Within the southern extent of Site F, Cornbrash Formation – Limestone is present within FF31– FF33 and partially within FF28.
- 4.1.7 Overlying superficial deposits are present across much of the study site, with Oadby Member Diamicton (present in Fields FF1, FF2 and FF25-FF33) and Bozeat Till Diamicton (present in Fields FF1, FF10, FF14, FF19, FF21, FF22, FF25 and FF26) being the most prevalent. In addition, there are a few fields containing discrete deposits of Alluvium



- Clay and Silt where these are associated with the watercourses that feed into the Grendon Brook (i.e. in FF3 FF19 and FF25 FF26). In addition, Milton Sand Sand and Gravel is present in Fields FF4, FF5, FF19 and FF21 (BGS 2025).
- 4.1.8 Soils vary across the study site, largely corresponding with changes in the underlying geology. To the west, soils identified as 'Soilscape 5', predominate, described as 'Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils' (present across Fields FF3 FF26). Further to the east soils identified as 'Soilscape 9', described as 'Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage' are the most prevalent (being present across FF1, FF2 and FF25 FF33). Towards the south, several fields contain soils identified as 'Soilscape 18', described as 'Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils' (being present across parts of FF30 FF33) (Cranfield University 2025).



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 F.
- 5.2.2 There are 51 Listed Buildings within the 1km search area, including two designated at Grade I (Church of St Peter and St Paul, Easton Maudit and Church of St Mary, Bozeat) and two at Grade II* (Church of St Mary, Grendon and 22, High Street, Easton Maudit).
- 5.2.3 There is one Scheduled Monument within he 1km search area, the 'Site revealed by aerial photography N of Easton Lodge' (NHLE 1003876), which is located c.25m to the south of Field FF32.
- 5.2.4 The Easton Maudit Conservation Area (which contains 11 Listed Buildings) abuts the south-eastern corner of Field FF16.
- 5.2.5 Further details of these designated heritage assets can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1 and are marked on Figure 3.
- 5.2.6 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 There are 46 Northamptonshire HER records located within (or partially within) the study site, 11 of which are also recorded by entries on the NRHE.
- 5.3.2 The Northamptonshire HER records 445 'monument' records within the 1km search area, for which the NRHE also contains entries for 90 of them. In addition, the NRHE contains entries for a further nine 'monuments' within the 1km search area that are not recorded on the HER. 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.
- 5.3.3 In the discussion that follows reference will be made to sites recorded by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's parish inventories (RCHME 1979a and RCHME 1979b), and these will be prefixed with 'RCHME', followed by the parish name and the relevant site number within the inventory.



5.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.4.1 There are 144 archaeological 'event' records on the Northamptonshire HER and/or Historic England's NRHE within the 1km search area surrounding the study site. Details of these archaeological events can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their locations are marked on Figure 2. Of these previous archaeological events, 23 were located within the study site, as discussed in greater detail below.
- 5.4.2 The earliest archaeological excavations recorded within the study site were undertaken in 1964 (ENN10314), after building stone was brought to the surface of Field FF5 following deep ploughing (Hall and Nickerson 1966, 57). The excavations confirmed the presence of two ditches of probable Late Iron Age date, followed by evidence for further activity during the Antonine period in the 2nd century AD. A third phase of activity was represented by the construction of a stone footed circular building with four central stone piers, thought to date to the 3rd century AD due to pottery recovered from nearby features. The building was only partially excavated, with the rest of the wall footings being identified by probing (Hall and Nickerson 1965). As no domestic refuse associated with the building was identified during the initial investigations, the excavators suggested that the building could have been a shrine (Hall and Nickerson 1966, 61). Further excavation was undertaken in 1965 when the building was totally stripped and recorded prior to further deep ploughing (ENN10313). In addition to the stone-footed building, these excavations also identified three undated postholes and a gully, and the likely date of the building was subsequently re-interpreted to the period 150-200 AD. The lack of votive offerings and the domestic nature of the pottery was also noted as being suggestive of a domestic building rather than a shrine (Meadows 1992, 81).
- 5.4.3 In the early 1960s, fieldwalking was undertaken across several parishes on the North Bedfordshire and South Northamptonshire border which identified the site of a possible Roman villa at Easton Maudit within Field FF27 (Hall and Nickerson 1966, 3). The site was subsequently referenced in the RCHME's parish survey for Easton Maudit as 'Easton Maudit 7' (RCHME 1979b) and was investigated by the Bozeat Historical and Archaeological Society (BHAS) intermittently between 1987-2001 (Event ENN17593). The following details regarding the investigations undertaken by BHAS are provided in unpublished draft documents compiled post-excavation by one of the original excavation team contained within the site archive (courtesy of Mike Curtis, Chair of Northamptonshire Archaeological Society). The initial phase of work was carried out under the direction of D N Hall when three trenches were excavated in 1987 ahead of deep ploughing, this identified an area of in situ tessellation. Subsequent stripping in 1988-90 revealed the full footprint of the building (ENN10311), and subsequent excavation between 1990-93 involved the complete excavation of several rooms within the building, alongside metal detecting surveys which identified a concentration of 4th century coins, predominantly to the east of the excavated area, as well as several Iron Age coins to the south-west of the 'villa' building where a possible earlier roundhouse had also been identified. Several Colchester one-piece brooches and 1st century Roman coins



were also found at a hollow in the landscape some distance to the north-west of the main area of excavation, in the north-western area of Field FF27.

- A more extensive season of work was undertaken in 1994, and in 1995 field-walking (ENN109782) and geophysical survey (ENN18980) were undertaken. The geophysical survey identified an anomaly in the field immediately to the east of Field FF27, and this was subsequently investigated over three seasons in 1997-99. This proved to be a deep waterlogged basin or pond with possible revetment walling which contained an iron coulter (plough) and a lead weight, as well as a Samian dish. A stone lined watercourse was also identified which passed through a boundary wall to the south of the pond, linking it to a large parallel ditch beyond. Flagstones were identified at the base of the pond, as well as a large storage jar, and it was also noted that the pond had backfilled with building debris, possibly from the nearby 'villa' building. A final phase of investigation was undertaken in 2001. An area of intersecting ditches close to the southern boundary wall previously investigated in 1995 was re-investigated. It was identified that the main boundary ditch beyond the wall had been backfilled with similar demolition debris as had been backfilled into the 'plough burial' pool to the north.
- 5.4.5 Finally, in 2013, as the field containing the Roman building was being taken out of cultivation, the opportunity was taken to re-bury much of the courseware pottery recovered during the previous excavations, as well as the human remains of Anglo-Saxon date that had been excavated from within the demolished Roman building. This was undertaken as the long-term future of the archive was uncertain at the time, and these remains were re-interred into two machine-cut trenches for which GPS co-ordinates were obtained. Subsequently, in 2021, all remaining material recovered during the BHAS excavations was archived at the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre.
- 5.4.6 Archaeological investigations at Bozeat Quarry (located in the area immediately to the east of Fields FF3-FF5) was carried out intermittently for a period of 20 years (1996-2016) in an area known to have archaeological potential, having been identified by the RCHME from a scatter of Roman pottery (RCHME Bozeat 7; HER 3519/0/0) c.200m to the north of the circular building excavated in 1964 (RCHME Bozeat 6; HER 3519/0/1). Initial nonintrusive investigations undertaken to inform the planning application for the proposed quarry were undertaken in 1996-97, and comprised a DBA (Event 14625), fieldwalking (ENN16800; ENN104018; ENN104019; ENN104020) geophysical survey (Event ENN107746), metal detecting survey (ENN107748) and a phase of test pits and trial trenching (ENN104025). These initial investigations informed a programme of mitigation in the form of archaeological monitoring and recording ahead of each phase of extraction, and this was undertaken intermittently by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) between 2001-2016. The results of the investigations identified extensive archaeological remains dating from the late Bronze Age to the Medieval period to the east of Fields FF3 to FF5 (HER 3998/0/1, 3518/0/1 and 3519/0/2).
- 5.4.7 In 2021, ahead of a proposed extension to Bozeat Quarry (into 'Area C'), a geophysical survey was undertaken across the western extent of Fields FF1 and FF2, immediately beyond the boundary of the study site (ENN111002). This survey identified little of



archaeological interest, the only archaeological features identified being potential ridge and furrow cultivation and possible areas of former small-scale quarrying of unknown date, although it was noted that the western part of the site was too overgrown to survey, and therefore the possibility that archaeological remains could be present in this area remained (Evershed 2021, 7).

- 5.4.8 Details of these archaeological events can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their locations are illustrated on Figure 2.
- 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 March to May 2024 when the land became available (ASWYAS 2025).
- 5.5.2 A group of linear and rectilinear anomalies was identified in the north-east of Field FF1 that are considered to have a likely archaeological origin and possibly relate to Iron Age / Roman activity.
- 5.5.3 Several magnetic anomalies have been identified in the east of Field FF5, which may indicate the continuation of prehistoric and Roman activity identified by archaeological assessment works in advance of Bozeat Quarry (HER 3998/0/1, 3518/0/1 and 3519/0/2).
- 5.5.4 Rectilinear and circular anomalies within the south of Fields FF7 and FF8 and to the north of FF10 and FF11, likely form enclosures and trackways of possible later prehistoric or Romano-British date. Square enclosures and linear features were also recorded within the west of Field FF10 and may be indicative of further settlement activity. In the west of Field FF11, a possible prehistoric/Roman ring ditch (HER 5917/0/1) seen as cropmarks has been identified.
- 5.5.5 Several anomalies have been tentatively identified as having an archaeological potential in Field FF9 and may be the continuation of activity identified in Fields FF8, FF10 and FF14.
- 5.5.6 Within Field FF13, cropmarks of undated enclosures (HER 3290), correspond with enclosures and linear anomalies seen on the geophysical survey. A large enclosure was identified in Field FF14 that appears to contain subdivisions, pits and a possible subcircular anomaly. A small circular anomaly is also visible within the south of FF15 but does not correspond to any HER data.
- 5.5.7 Two concentric sub-circular anomalies have been identified in the southern half of Field FF19. The outer anomaly has an oval shape measuring c.71m across the east-west axis and c.62m across the north-south axis. There is a potential entrance to the south, where there is a clear break in the line of the magnetic anomalies. It is unclear if the feature has a second 'entrance' along its northern side, where there is a second break in the magnetic anomalies, as a modern overhead power line bisects the feature at this location and it possible that the feature's northern extent has been truncated. A central circular anomaly with a diameter of c.23m is located within the oval-shaped anomaly. It is likely that these anomalies relate to a feature of a prehistoric date. Directly to the east of this feature is a sub-square anomaly measuring c.24m by 17,5m, which is also likely to related to buried



archaeological remains. Both sets of anomalies are located in an area of increases magnetic values which, in part, may be caused by geological/ pedological changes in the substrata, it is possible that anomalies are also in part caused by buried archaeological features.

- 5.5.8 Linear and curvilinear enclosure ditches were identified in Field FF26, that likely form enclosures of possible later prehistoric or Romano-British date. Although speculative, it is possible that these anomalies are caused by features that are associated with settlement activity recorded to the south inf Field FF27.
- 5.5.9 To the south, in Field FF27, and on a slightly different alignment to the anomalies discussed above in Field FF26, is a complex of conjoined rectilinear enclosures surrounding the Easton Maudit Roman Villa (which is located towards the south-eastern edge of the field). Part of this complex of enclosures was previously mapped from cropmarks by the NMP, and this evidently formed the basis for the HER polygon for the Easton Maudit Roman Villa (HER 3278/1), although the excavated building is further to the east than the polygon mapped by the HER. A possible ring ditch and other curvilinear elements are visible within the palimpsest of features in this vicinity, and another large curvilinear enclosure is visible, which extends into Field FF28 to the south. This feature was previously mapped from a cropmark by the NMP but was not recorded by an entry on the HER or NRHE. Several smaller ring ditches of possible roundhouses are also visible as anomalies within this enclosure. Metal detecting by BHAS in this area identified a cluster of Iron Age coins, and these may provide a broad date for this likely settlement.
- 5.5.10 The geophysical survey identified a possible enclosure along the northern edge of Field FF32, as well as a curvilinear feature that might be the continuation of the possible medieval routeway identified further to the north in Field FF29 (HER 3278/0/0). Two other linear anomalies are visible in Field FF32 that could be of archaeological origin, and a double ditched trackway is also visible running down the centre of the field that corresponds with a field boundary and a Public Right of Way (PRoW) shown on historic mapping. Another linear feature which crosses Fields FF31 and FF32 is likely to be a buried water pipe as it terminates at a water tank on the field boundary between Field FF32 and the field to the south.
- 5.5.11 Former field boundaries have been recorded within Fields FF2, FF11, FF14, FF19, FF28, FF30, FF31, FF32 and FF33. The majority of these boundaries correspond with those recorded by historical maps. Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded within Fields FF1, FF2, FF3, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF13, FF14, FF15, FF16, FF17, FF19, FF25, FF27, FF28, FF29, FF31 and FF33 on differing alignments.
- 5.5.12 Field drains have been recorded in Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF17, FF22, FF29, FF30, FF32 and FF33. These have quite a low magnetic strength, and it is likely that their construction is of a non-fired clay construction.
- 5.6 Historic Landscape Characterisation
- 5.6.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Northamptonshire was completed in 2007 (Holmes 2007, 12). There are 56 individual HLC units mapped within the 1km search



area, representing four of the twelve broad character types mapped across the county (Enclosed land, Settlement, Parkland and Woodland). There are two HLC Areas (HLCAs) within the 1km search area, named as *Bozeat Claylands* and *Southern Nene Valley Side:* Hardingstone - Castle Ashby, which are largely characterised by the 19th century Parliamentary Enclosure and Fragmented Parliamentary Enclosure broad types respectively. There are eight individual HLC units within, or partially within the study site, and these are described in more detail below.

5.6.2 Within Green Hill F, there are eight HLC units that were mapped by the Northamptonshire HLC Project in 2007, listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Gazetteer of HLC units within Green Hill F

HLC ID	Landscape Type	HLC Type	Origins of enclosure/woodland	Name
HLC2	Enclosed land (fieldscapes)	Fragmented non parliamentary enclosure	Ancient enclosure	N/A
HLC10	Enclosed land (fieldscapes)	Large modern fields	Ancient enclosure	The Lodge
HLC26	Enclosed land (fieldscapes)	Pre 19th century non parliamentary enclosure	Ancient enclosure	N/A
HLC29	Enclosed land (fieldscapes)	19th century parliamentary enclosure	Ancient enclosure	Low Farm
HLC32	Enclosed land (fieldscapes)	Large modern fields	Ancient enclosure	N/A
HLC34	Enclosed land (fieldscapes)	Large modern fields	Open fields	N/A
HLC36	Enclosed land (fieldscapes)	Fragmented parliamentary enclosure	Open fields	York College
HLC43	Enclosed land (fieldscapes)	Pre 19th century non parliamentary enclosure	Ancient enclosure	Park Farm

- 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 A small rectilinear feature, measuring c.16m by 7m, has been recorded from cropmarks in Field FF10, which has been postulated as indicating the presence of a Roman building.
- 5.7.3 Three ring ditches have been identified in Field FF11, which may be the remains of Bronze Age round barrows (HER 5917/0/2 and 5917/0/1), adjacent to one of the barrows is a long pit of unknown origin.
- 5.7.4 A small rectilinear enclosure and ditch suggested to be of Iron age / Roman date are visible as cropmarks in Field FF13 (HER 3290 and 3290/0/1).
- 5.7.5 In Field FF19 faint cropmarks which are suggestive of a large curvilinear enclosure and two internal pits were identified as possibly having a Neolithic or Bronze Age date.
- 5.7.6 The western half of a 'D' shaped enclosure suggested to be of Iron Age / Roman date was identified in Field FF21.
- 5.7.7 The 'Easton Maudit Roman Villa' in Field FF27 appears on recent aerial imagery as paler soil and parchmarks of its long central range and the two circular structures at either end. There are cropmarks to the west of the Villa which possibly relate to two associated enclosures (HER 3278/1).
- 5.7.8 Poorly defined cropmarks and short ditches of uncertain date were identified in Fields FF4, FF5, FF11, FF13 (HER 3290/0/5), FF17 and FF19. Allow sub-circular mound of uncertain date is recorded in FF25.
- 5.7.9 Goods or ammunitions stores are recorded as being located adjacent to Easton Lane until at least 1946 in Fields FF22, FF25 and FF26.
- 5.7.10 Agricultural activity in the form of lynchets, ridge and furrow, plough headlands, field boundaries, land drains and charcoal burning platforms have been mapped across numerous fields within Site F. Post-medieval quarrying was identified in Fields FF13, FF14, FF17, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF29. A post-medieval windmill is recorded in Field FF16 and a post medieval trackway is recorded in Field FF33.
- 5.8 Early Prehistoric Periods (c. 9500 BC c. 800 BC)
- 5.8.1 Within the study site there is one HER 'monument' record relating to general 'Prehistoric' activity, and two records have been assigned a 'Lower Palaeolithic to Roman' date it is likely that these are of an Iron Age / Roman date and so have been discussed in Section 5.9 below.
- A further 20 records relating to general 'prehistoric' activity are recorded on the Northamptonshire HER within the wider 1km search area. In addition, one entry has been assigned a Mesolithic date, one entry has been assigned a Neolithic date, one been assigned an 'Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age' date, and one has been assigned a 'Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age' date. There are also 81 records which have been assigned an unknown date, which could be of prehistoric origin.
- 5.8.3 The earliest evidence for known human activity within the search area comprises a findspot of a Mesolithic flint core discovered in the vicinity of Grendon, c.750m to the north-west of Field FF9 of the study site (HER 5511/0/0). An unstratified Neolithic flint axe



has been recovered c.820m to the south-west of Field FF17 of the study site (HER 3300/0/0) and a polished flint axe has also been recovered from the vicinity of the later prehistoric/Roman settlement north of Easton Lodge (RCHME Easton Maudit 2; HER 95/1: NHLE 1003876). Possible barrows of a Bronze Age date have been identified as cropmarks c.270m to the north-west of Field FF9 (HER 3292/0/0), and c.995m to the east of Field FF33 (HER 9913/0/1). A stone covered mound interpreted as a possible barrow was also identified within the former earthworks of the later prehistoric/Roman settlement north of Easton Lodge (RCHME Easton Maudit 2; HER 95/1: NHLE 1003876).

- 5.8.4 Fieldwalking at Bozeat Quarry in the field immediately to the east of Field FF3 identified a scatter of prehistoric flints, including 38 waste flakes, five flakes, three cores, six blades and five scrapers (HER 3518/0/0). The subsequent excavations at Bozeat Quarry also recovered 32 worked flints of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, comprising an axe fragment, a scraper and four blades, but mostly flakes, indicating a sparse level of activity at this location during these periods (Atkins 2018, 15; HER 342/0/0). Another prehistoric flint scatter has been identified within the search area c.160m to the south-east of Field FF5 (HER 453/0/0).
- 5.8.5 The only other evidence of possible Bronze Age activity identified within the search area comprises a cremation burial that could only be broadly dated to a Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, which was excavated in Bozeat Quarry, c.95m to the east of Field FF3 (HER 3518/0/3), and a pit alignment of possible Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date was also recorded at Bozeat Quarry, c.40m to the east of Field FF3 (HER 3518/0/2). A fragment of a Mid to Late Bronze Age copper alloy blade (a dirk or rapier) was also recovered from the topsoil to the east of the pit alignment.
- 5.8.6 During the recent geophysical survey, two concentric sub-circular anomalies have been identified in the southern half of Field FF19. The outer anomaly has an oval shape and there is a potential entrance to the south. It is unclear if the feature has a second entrance along its northern side, as a modern overhead power line bisects the feature at this location, and it is possible that the feature's northern extent has been truncated. A central circular anomaly is located within the oval-shaped anomaly. It is likely that the anomalies relate to a feature of a prehistoric date. Although the exact origin can only be postulated at this stage, it is possible that it relates to a henge monument. Directly to the east of this feature is a sub-square anomaly, which is also likely to related to buried archaeological remains.
- 5.8.7 Potential for activity of an early prehistoric date has been identified in Field FF19 and comprises circular anomalies and a nearby sub-square anomaly. Additionally, the possibility that the sparse Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity and possible later Bronze Age activity identified at Bozeat Quarry might extend into the study site cannot be discounted.
- 5.9 Iron Age and Roman Periods (c. 800 BC c. AD 410)
- 5.9.1 Within the study site there is one HER 'monument' record relating to general 'Prehistoric' activity, and two records have been assigned a 'Lower Palaeolithic to Roman' date, all of



which could relate to activity from the Iron Age and Roman periods. In addition, there are a further eight records which could date to these periods, these being variously assigned dates by the HER from the 'Early Iron Age to Early Saxon period', the 'Early Iron Age to Late Medieval period', the 'Early Iron Age to Late Roman period', the 'Late Iron Age to Late Roman period', the 'Early Roman to Middle Saxon period', and the 'Late Roman to Late Saxon period'. One record has been unequivocally assigned an Iron Age date. The 'Late Roman to Late Saxon' period record (8091/0/2) is discussed in Section 5.10 below.

- 5.9.2 Within the wider 1km search area there are a further 20 HER 'monument' records relating to general 'Prehistoric' activity which might include Iron Age evidence, and one each dated to the 'Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age' and 'Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age periods' by the HER. There are a further 46 records that have been assigned an Iron Age date, two that have been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Early Middle Saxon' date, one an 'Early Iron Age to Early Saxon' date and four an 'Early Iron Age to Late Medieval' date by the HER. There are 12 records that have been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Late Roman 'date, one a 'Middle Iron Age to Early Roman' date, one a 'Late Iron Age to Late Roman' date and three an 'Early Iron Age to Post Medieval' date. There are 24 records that have been assigned a Roman date, and two an 'Early Roman to Saxon' date.
- 5.9.3 Within the study site, there is evidence of the presence of archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age and/or Romano-British periods. The 3rd century stone footed circular building (RCHME Bozeat 6; HER 3519/0/1) in Field FF5 that was excavated by Hall and Nickerson in 1964 and Greenfield in 1965 also revealed evidence for earlier ditches dating to the Iron Age. It is likely that these features represent the western extent of the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity recorded immediately to the east at Bozeat Quarry and poorly defined cropmarks were identified during the air photography and LiDAR survey. A ditched trackway of possible prehistoric or Romano-British date identified from cropmarks and corresponding to anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey in Field FF7 might also be associated with this settlement (HER 3520/0/1), and another trackway previously identified by the RCHME appears to be heading towards the same crossing point over the Grendon Brook (RCHME Easton Maudit 1; NRHE 345605). Notwithstanding this, map regression suggests that the former feature might relate to a medieval or post-medieval boundary rather than a prehistoric trackway.
- The excavations at Easton Maudit Roman villa or 'Easton Maudit VI' (RCHME Easton Maudit 7a; HER 3278/1) in Field FF27 that have been undertaken as part of the Green Hill Solar Farm assessment have confirmed the location of the villa towards the eastern edge of the field. Geophysical survey has identified that the Villa is surrounded by a complex of rectilinear enclosures, which also extend beyond the study site to the east. Other linear features and a ring ditch have also been identified in Field FF27, and in Field FF28 to the south-west a large curvilinear enclosure has been identified which contains at least four possible roundhouses of likely Iron Age date. Towards the northern edge of Field FF27, further rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures and boundary ditches have been identified by the geophysical survey in the area where Colchester one-piece brooches and early Roman coins have previously been discovered. Further ditches and enclosures likely to be



related to this area of activity continue to the north into Field FF26. A record dated to the 'Late Roman to Late Saxon' period (8091/0/2) relates to a sunken-featured building in close proximity to Easton Maudit Roman villa and is discussed in Section 5.10 below

- The geophysical surveys have identified curvilinear ditched enclosures of possible Iron Age/Romano-British date at the south-western corner of Field FF22 and along the northern half of Field FF21. Cropmarks of curvilinear enclosures or possible ring ditches of a possible prehistoric date and unknown date have been identified in Field FF11 (HER 5917/0/1; 5917/0/2) and correspond to cropmarks highlighted on the air photography and LiDAR survey. It is possible that the undated cropmark enclosures in Field FF13 might be of Iron Age or Roman date and the undated possible ironstone workings in Field FF32 (RCHME Easton Maudit 8; HER 3281/0/0/; HER 3281/0/1; HER 3281/0/2) and Field FF33 (RCHME Bozeat 13b; HER 3265/0/0) might also be of Iron Age date.
- 5.9.6 A pit alignment (HER 3519/0/2) and cremation burial (HER 3518/0/3) recorded at Bozeat Quarry have been assigned a general 'Late Bronze-Early Iron Age' date. A further open settlement dating to the 'Middle to Late Iron Age' was also identified within the southern part of the quarry, surviving as fragmentary remains including pits, ditches, a routeway, two interconnecting enclosures and two possible roundhouses (HER 3998/0/1).
- 5.9.7 Other Iron Age settlement sites have been identified within the search area in the parish of Bozeat through fieldwalking c.710m to the east of Field FF3 (RCHME Bozeat 2; HER 3267), and c.425mm to the east of Field FF3 (RCHME Bozeat 3; HER 3266/0/0), and an Iron Age settlement comprising enclosures and a trackway has been identified by cropmarks and subsequent excavation at Bozeat Grange, c.320m to the south of Field FF33 (RCHME Bozeat 4; HER 95/2). An Iron Age pottery scatter c.900m to the east of Field FF33 indicates the location of further Iron Age settlement activity (RCHME Bozeat 5; HER 9913/0/0).
- In Easton Maudit parish, to the northwest of Easton Lodge, further Iron Age/Romano-British settlement remains were recorded as earthworks in the 1960s before being ploughed. These remains, covering much of the field immediately south of Field FF32 (outside the study site), are still visible as cropmarks (RCHME Easton Maudit 2; HER 95/1). The settlement includes a large rectilinear enclosure with three conjoined enclosures to the north, associated ditched trackways, and a significant assemblage of Iron Age pottery recovered through fieldwalking. Part of the settlement has been designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1003876), identified through aerial photography north of Easton Lodge.
- 5.9.9 A trackway extends southward from these enclosures (HER 95/0/8) toward further cropmark enclosures, which are also thought to be of Iron Age date (HER 95/0/11; HER 95/0/14). Nearby pits, possibly linked to ironstone working, have been tentatively attributed to the Iron Age (HER 95/0/9; HER 95/0/10; HER 95/0/12). Additionally, a possible Iron Age enclosure has been identified through multiple surveys within Horn Wood, immediately east of Field FF32 (HER 5567/0/2).
- 5.9.10 In the two fields to the east of the Scheduled Monument 'Site revealed by aerial photography N of Easton Lodge' (NHLE 1003876), immediately to the south of Field FF31,



further cropmarks of linear boundaries and irregular enclosures identified on aerial photographs are also thought to be of Iron Age date (RCHME Easton Maudit 6; HER 95/4). Iron Age pottery has been recovered during fieldwalking in the field to the south, c.200m to the south of Field FF31 (RCHME Easton Maudit 3; HER 95/0/2), and to the south of Easton Lodge Farm, c.615m to the south-east of Field FF31 (RCHME Easton Maudit 4; HER 95/0/0). Significant concentrations of Iron Age and Romano-British finds indicating likely settlement activity have been identified at Cold Oak Copse, c.780m to the west of Field FF30 (RCHME Easton Maudit 5; HER 3288/0/1), and further Iron Age finds suggest settlement activity to the north of Cold Oak Copse, c.800m to the south-west of Field FF17 (HER 3299). An Iron Age pottery scatter has also been identified at Grendon, c.700m to the north-west of Field FF10 (HER 3293/0/1).

- 5.9.11 Many of the Iron Age settlements identified above have also produced Romano-British material indicating a continuity of occupation into the Roman period, for example stone features associated with Romano-British pottery and roofing tile have been identified at the Scheduled Monument to the north-east of Easton Lodge (NHLE 1003876), and the two sites in the vicinity site of Cold Oak Copse (RCHME Easton Maudit 5; HER 3288/0/1 and HER 3299) have produced significant Romano-British material. The site at Grendon (HER 3293/0/1) also produced evidence of a 4th century Roman building.
- 5.9.12 At Bozeat Quarry, the southern Iron Age settlement apparently fell out of use c.AD 30, but two new settlement areas c.0.5km apart were subsequently established in the Late pre-Roman Iron Age. The 'northern settlement' was in the same area as the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit alignment and was relatively short-lived, lasting from c. AD 30 to middle/late 2nd century, and comprised a series of enclosures, up to 12 pottery kilns, a corn drier, pits and wells and four inhumations (HER 3518/0/1). The 'southern settlement' was a more substantial farmstead (HER 3519/0/2) that was established around the same time as its northern counterpart, but then replanned and shifted slightly to the south in the 2nd century. Large quantities of Late Iron Age/early Roman coins and brooches suggest the presence of a temple or shrine, together with stone footed buildings, a corn drier and paddocks While the HER polygons slightly extends into Fields FF3 and FF4, no associated evidence of buried remains has been identified by the archaeological evaluation.
- 5.9.13 Evidence for Romano-British industrial activity similar to that identified at the northern settlement identified in Bozeat Quarry has also been identified at Bozeat, where excavations uncovered pottery kilns dating to the late 1st century AD as well as 2nd/3rd century buildings (HER 3268/1).
- There are numerous cropmarks within the wider search area that have been assigned a general Iron Age/Romano-British date on morphological grounds, such as the double-ditched 'banjo-type' enclosure in the field to the east of Field FF1 (RCHME Bozeat 11; HER 3248) and the 'clothes line' enclosure, hut circle and double-ditched enclosure c.630m to the east of Field FF1 (RCHME Bozeat 1; HER 3220), located in an area where Romano-British pottery and building material had been recovered during field walking (RCHME Bozeat 8). Two further areas of cropmark enclosures have been identified to the south in the vicinity of Glebe Farm (HER 2879/1; HER 2879/2). Likely Romano-British settlement



- activity has also been identified from cropmarks south of Yardley Road, c.300m northwest of Field FF17 (HER3296), and possible prehistoric ditches and enclosures have been identified immediately to the north-west of Field FF7 (HER 3522).
- 5.9.15 The potential for activity from Iron Age and/or Romano-British date has been identified in Field FF3, FF5, FF7, FF8, FF10, FF11, FF17, FF21, FF22, FF26, FF27, FF28, FF30, FF31, FF32, FF33 and comprises Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity and the location of the Easton Maudit Roman Villa site. Considering the extent of known Iron Age and Romano-British evidence within the study site, there is potential for previously unidentified remains dating to these periods to survive within the study site
- 5.10 Medieval Period (c. AD 410- c. 1540)
- 5.10.1 Within the study site there is one HER 'monument' record relating to 'Early Iron Age to Early Saxon' activity, one relating to 'Early Iron Age to Early Middle Saxon' and one relating to 'Early Iron Age to Late Medieval' activity. Further to this, there is one relating to 'Early Roman to Middle Saxon' activity and one relating to 'Late Roman to Late Saxon' activity. There is one HER 'monument' record which has been assigned an 'Early Saxon to Late Medieval' date by the HER, and two that have been assigned general 'Medieval' dates. In addition, two HER records within the study site have been assigned 'Medieval to Modern' and 'Medieval to Post Medieval' dates.
- 5.10.2 Within the wider 1km search area there are numerous HER 'monument' records that could relate to medieval activity, including two that have been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Early Middle Saxon' date, one that has been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Early Saxon' date, and four that have been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Late Medieval' date. Three have been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Post Medieval' date, one an 'Early Roman to Early Middle Saxon' date and one an 'Early Roman to Middle Saxon' date. There is one 'Early Saxon' HER entry, three 'Saxon' entries, and 15 that have been assigned a date range from 'Early Saxon to Late Medieval'. One has been assigned an 'Early Medieval to Late 20th Century' date range, one an 'Early Medieval to Medieval' date range and one a 'Late Medieval' date. There are two 'Late Saxon to Late 20th century' entries, and 27 that have been assigned as 'Medieval' only. There are 36 'Medieval to Post Medieval' HER entries, six 'Medieval to Late 20th Century' entries, and nine assigned a 'Medieval to Modern' date range.
- 5.10.3 Early Anglo-Saxon settlement activity has also been identified in the study site within Field FF27, where a sunken-featured building, in association with over a hundred sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery, was partially excavated within the yard associated with Easton Maudite Roman villa, and five early medieval inhumations were also recorded within the demolished Roman building (HER 8091/0/1).
- 5.10.4 Within the wider search area, possible later medieval activity site was identified c.40m to the west of Field FF27, comprising a large rectangular ditched enclosure respected by the surrounding ridge and furrow and containing further ditches and furrows (HER 1406/0/3). While the HER polygon extends into the north of Field FF28, the feature itself does not. Excavations within this enclosure identified a stone walled building of 13th century date



(RCHME Easton Maudit 10; HER 1406/0/5), and excavations in 1965 in Horn Wood c.80m to the north-west of Field FF33 also identified a rectangular stone building associated with 13th century pottery, interpreted as a possible lodge keeper's bothy (RCHME Easton Maudit 12; 5567/0/1). It is likely that, following the Roman period, settlement activity shifted northwest of the Easton Maudit Villa site, in the area of HER 1406/0/3.

- 5.10.5 Five 'Early-Middle Saxon' burials, including a decapitated inhumation, were discovered at Bozeat Quarry, c.40m to the north of the proposed access route between Fields FF2 and FF5 (HER 3519/0/3), one associated with a buckle dated to the late 6th-7th century. These burials were associated with nearby pits and a possible well or watering hole (HER 3519/0/2), which were thought to relate to intermittent or seasonal visits rather than sustained settlement activity. Artefacts recovered from these features include 35 sherds of 'Early-Middle Saxon' pottery, a 'Saxon' brooch, a possible Anglo-Saxon mortarium and a decorated 6th century sherd (Atkins 2018, 64-65). Early middle Anglo-Saxon settlement activity has also been identified within the northern area of Bozeat Quarry in the form of a possible sunken-featured building, c.115m to the east of Field FF3 (HER 3518/0/25).
- 5.10.6 Several Anglo-Saxon burial sites, including three inhumations, were found at Wyman Close in Bozeat, c.620m to the east of Field FF25 (HER 6528). These burials may have been part of a larger Anglo-Saxon cemetery, and one of the burials was associated with a necklace and long brooch of 6th century type attesting to the early medieval origins of the village settlement. The placename Bozeat is thought to derive from the Old English personal name Bosa and geat, or 'Bosa's gate', possibly referencing the low pass over the high ground between what was to become Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire (Watts 2004, 76')
- 5.10.7 The placename 'Grendon' derives from the Old English grēne and dūn, meaning 'Green Hill' (Watts 2004, 262), and this attests to the likely Anglo-Saxon origin of the settlement (HER 3523). Possible early medieval settlement evidence has been identified at one location within the village, c.100m to the east of the Church of St Mary at Hill Farm. A trial trench excavation here in 2020 (HER Event ENN109940) identified a single post hole containing a sherd of St Neot's ware dating to the Late Saxon period, and the remains of a stone building with a clay floor (HER 3523/0/25).
- There is no known evidence for early medieval settlement activity at the village of Easton Maudit, but it had evidently been established by the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, where William Peverel is recorded as holding 11/2 virgates of land in Estone, described as 'waste', (Williams and Martin 1992, 610; 622). The placename Estone means 'East settlement' and may have been so named in relation to the settlements to the west at Whiston or Denton or Yardley Chase in general (Watt 2004, 204). Fieldwalking in the area immediately to the east of the present village c.330m to the south-east of Field FF16 has identified stone rubble, traces of a road and 12th-14th century pottery (HER 1406/0/2), and to the west of the village further settlement remains survive as earthworks including a possible fishpond c.130m to the south of Field FF16 (HER 1406/0/2) and a hollow way (HER 1406/0/35) which may attest to the contraction of the medieval village. Further earthworks of likely medieval date survive to the north of the village, including a cluster of



three fishponds immediately to the south of Field FF13 (RCHME Easton Maudit 13; HER 3275/0/1) and a probable medieval rabbit warren surviving as a pillow mound c.100m to the south of Field FF19 (RCHME Easton Maudit 15; HER 3275/1). These are possibly associated with the medieval manor house and gardens at Easton Maudit (RCHME Easton Maudit 11; HER 1406/2/1), which was rebuilt after 1578 when Chrisopher Yelverton purchased the estate. Further settlement remains of possible medieval date have been identified as earthworks and/or cropmarks/soilmarks extending southwards from the village core along the western side of High Street which continues as far as Home Farm, c.500m from the southern end of the extant village. Many of these have been interpreted as post- medieval in date, but also include the site of a possible medieval house (HER 1406/0/6).

- In addition to the settlement sites discussed above, there is also a range of evidence for medieval agricultural activity recorded within the 1km search area. These include six blocks of ridge and furrow recorded on the HER within the parish of Grendon in the northwestern sector of the search area (HER 6521/0/6; HER 6521/0/7; HER 6521/0/8; HER 6521/0/9; HER 6521/0/10; HER 6521/0/12). The nearest of these blocks to the study site (HER 6521/0/10), is closely abutting Field FF7 on the opposite side of Grendon Brook. There are also twelve blocks of ridge and furrow recorded on the HER within the parish of Bozeat in the eastern sector of the search area (HER 8344/0/2; HER 8344/0/4; HER 8344/0/15; HER 8344/0/6; HER 8344/0/18; HER 8344/0/10; HER 8344/0/11; HER 8344/0/12; HER 8344/0/13; HER 8344/0/14; HER 8344/0/15; HER 8344/0/16;). The nearest of these blocks to the study site (HER 8344/0/11), is located c.85m to the south-east of Field FF2.
- 5.10.10 Within the parish of Easton Maudit there is just one block of ridge and furrow recorded on the HER, which is largely located within the study site, extending across the whole extent of Field FF25 (HER 8344/0/7). The LiDAR data (Figure 19) indicates that the earthworks in Field FF26 are no longer extant and have evidently been ploughed out, and also confirms that there are surviving blocks of ridge and furrow earthworks immediately to the west, east and north-east of the village core not recorded on the HER. A further block of ridge and furrow within Cold Oak Copse in the south-western sector of the search area is recorded on the HER, but the entry is equivocal as to whether this is of 'Medieval or Post Medieval' origin (HER 3276/04). Cold Oak Copse also contains medieval to post-medieval woodland boundary banks (3276/0/1) and the woodland was first mentioned in 1314 as Thkkehat (HER 3276).
- 5.10.11 The University of East Anglia project A GIS aided study of agriculture and landscape in Midland England (Williamson et al. 2011) has mapped the medieval land-use across Northamptonshire. Based on this study, the likely medieval settlement at Easton Maudit is shown as continuing southwards along High Street as far as Home Farm and beyond, abutting the northern edge of Field FF29 of the study site. Much of the land running alongside Grendon Brook is mapped as likely pasture within the surrounding medieval open fields, with coverage over large areas of Fields FF5, FF6, FF9 and FF18. Much of Field FF32 of the study site is mapped as part of a larger area of woodland extending southwards from Horn Wood, but the remainder of the study site, comprising the majority



- of its area, is mapped as forming part of the open fields surrounding the settlements at Easton Maudit, Grendon and Bozeat.
- 5.10.12 Evidence of medieval activity has been identified in Fields FF4, FF5, FF26, FF27 and FF29, including Anglo-Saxon settlement activity, a medieval occupation site with associated routeways, and agricultural activity in the form of ridge and furrow. Notably, there is a possibility that further early medieval settlement remains may be present in Field FF27, potentially associated with the sunken-featured building and additional burials linked to the cemetery (HER 8091/0/1). Additionally, a possible medieval routeway has been identified in Field FF29 (HER 3279/0/1).
- 5.11 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (c. 1540-present)
- 5.11.1 Within the study site there are two HER 'monument' records that have been assigned a 'Post Medieval' date by the HER, one that has been assigned a 'Medieval to Post Medieval' date, one that has been assigned a 'Medieval to Modern' date, one that has been assigned a 'Post Medieval to Late 20th Century' date and four that have been assigned a 'Modern' date.
- 5.11.2 Within the wider 1km search area there are 16 HER 'monument' records that have been assigned a possible 'Post Medieval' date by the HER, 36 HER 'monument' records have been assigned a 'Medieval to Post Medieval' date, nine have been assigned a 'Medieval to Modern' date, and 37 that have been assigned a 'Post Medieval to Late 20th Century' date. In addition, one HER 'monument' record has been assigned a 'Post Medieval to Mid-20th century' date, six have been assigned a 'Post Medieval to Modern' date, and one a 'Post Medieval to Unknown' date. Seventeen HER 'monument' records have been assigned a 'Modern' date, one has been assigned a 'Modern to Early-20th century' date, five have been assigned a 'Modern to Mid-20th century' date, and 15 have been assigned a 'Modern to Late-20th century' date. There are also 23 HER 'monument' records dated to the Second World War.
- 5.11.3 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.
- 5.11.4 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.
- 5.11.5 The exact date of the enclosure of the common fields of Easton Maudit is not known but it is thought to have been carried out by Sir Christopher Yelverton in the reign of Charles I, and it probably occurred in 1636 when he had licence to empark 500 acres south of the Manor House and immediately to the east of the village (Salzman 1937, 14). The common fields of the parish of Bozeat were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1798, and prior to that date there were three large open fields covering all but the south-west part of the parish, called 'Dytches', 'Mill' and 'Wood' Fields (RCHME 1979a). A map of Bozeat dating to 1605 held at All Souls College, Oxford has been reproduced by David Hall (Figure 5), and this shows the layout of the furlongs within the medieval open fields and road system within



the parish prior to enclosure, overlain by the later enclosed fields. Hall's map depicts a medieval road branching off from the north-west of the settlement and terminating at the south-western corner of Field FF2 of the study site. Field FF1 is shown as largely occupied by a single furlong, with part of an adjacent furlong occupying its western edge. The furlong in Field FF1 extended slightly into FF2, which was occupied by parts of three other furlongs. Field FF3 was occupied by parts of three furlongs, one of which extended southwards into FF4, and also contained the whole of a small furlong and parts of two larger ones. An area of pasture was mapped adjacent to Grendon Brook which occupied the southern end of Field FF4, and most of FF5 and FF6. Further to the south, Field FF25 was occupied by a furlong and parts of three others, as well as a band of unploughed pasture along its south-western edge, and that part of Field FF33 within Bozeat parish was occupied by a northern furlong and most of the furlong to the south, with part of a third furlong occupying a thin strip along the north-eastern boundary of the field. It is noteworthy that the northern boundary of this field is coterminous with the boundary of Horn Wood which suggests that this was in existence at this time.

- 5.11.6 The earliest map to depict the whole of the study site in any detail is Jefferys' 1779 county map of Northamptonshire (Figure 6), which is drawn somewhat schematically but provides some useful details. It depicts the extent of the parkland at Easton Maudit and illustrates that it extended northwards into the study site as far as a road that splits off to the north from the Bozeat road and skirts around the north of the village. A road from Grendon ('Grudon') is depicted that crosses the northern part of the study site in the vicinity of Field FF3 which also skirts the south-western edge of FF2 and continues on to the north-western edge of Bozeat, along a similar route as the short stretch of road to the north-west of the village that was depicted on Hall's copy of the 1605 map. A footpath is depicted running southwards from Strixton and entering the study site at the northmost tip of Field FF3 and continuing as far at Grendon Brook. Another footpath is depicted which runs from Grendon Brook to the west of Easton Maudit, crossing through Fields FF29, FF32 and FF33 of the study site and then continuing southwards on a course parallel with the Kettering to Newport Pagnell Turnpike (HER 7328/1) There is no direct road to Grendon from the western side of the village, as is depicted on later maps, and Horn Wood is depicted to the south of Bozeat Wood, and on the same (eastern) side of the road. This latter detail is evidently incorrect, and the omission of the road between Easton Maudit and Grendon should not be taken as evidence that this road was not yet in existence. Within Easton Maudit, the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1189610) and the manor house, (HER 1406/2/1) are depicted, and an avenue is shown within the parkland, running southwards from the manor house and terminating at the northern edge of Field FF29 of the study site.
- 5.11.7 The Bozeat enclosure map of 1799 (Figure 7) provides little detail for the land within the study site, as Fields FF1 FF6 are only shown as part of a large swathe of land allotted to Earl Spencer, and Fields FF25 and FF33 are shown as part of another block of land allotted to the Earl of Sussex. The only other detail relevant to this assessment is a footpath that is shown crossing across Fields FF6 and FF4 and continuing to the east across FF2. This closely corresponds with the course of the road shown on Jefferys' map as it crosses Field



FF3, although that routeway veered southwards towards the north-western edge of Bozeat rather than continuing across the northern edge of Field FF2. A line terminating at a circle is also depicted in the vicinity of the road depicted on Hall's reproduction of the 1605 map, branching off towards the south-west corner of Field FF2, and it is possible that this represents the site of Bozeat windmill.

- 5.11.8 The Ordnance Surveyors' Drawings (OSDs) for Bedford (Figure 8), surveyed in 1815, and Wellingborough (Figure 9), surveyed in 1817, provide an indication of the field layout within the study site, although comparing these to later mapping it is evident that these maps we 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). A building which appears to be within the study site to the north-west of Easton Maudit is a barn shown on later mapping to be in the next field to the south-east of Field FF13, but a building shown further to the north is likely to be the field barn in Field FF7 discussed further below. Also of note is the mill depicted to the south of Field FF2 which is also shown on subsequent mapping.
- 5.11.9 Two county maps were produced in 1825, and these are also drafted somewhat schematically. Greenwood's map (Figure 10) depicts a more developed road pattern within Easton Maudit than was shown by Jefferys, but doesn't show the extent of the parkland, the manor house having been demolished in 1801. It does, however, depict the former northern extent of the parkland marked by the road skirting around the north of the village within the study site. A road running southward from the centre of the village (High Street) is shown carrying on through the study site between Fields FF28 and FF29 and skirting along the edge of Field FF33 and Horn Wood (though Greenwood labels the woodland to the south of Bozeat Wood as Horn Wood in the same way as Jefferys). A road from Grendon to Bozeat is also depicted which crosses the northern part of the study site in a similar fashion to the one depicted by Jefferys. It crosses the study site just to the north of a confluence of two watercourses, presumably the two that converge to become Grendon Brook (i.e., at the northern tip of Field FF7), although it could be the confluence further to the south (i.e., at the northern tip of Field FF18). What appears to be a cluster of buildings is depicted to the north of this road, a short distance to the east of the confluence of watercourses, which suggests that there may have been a farmstead or hamlet in this vicinity that has not been identified on any other maps. In between the watercourse confluence and the buildings, another road is depicted branching off to the south, bridging the watercourse. A short stretch of road is also depicted branching off to the north-west from the Bozeat-Strixton road (i.e. the Kettering to Newport Pagnell Turnpike) and terminating in the vicinity of the south-western edge of Field FF2 where a windmill is depicted. This is likely to be the circle illustrated on the 1799 enclosure map in this vicinity, and the possibility that the road shown on the 1605 map as terminating at the corner of Field FF2 was providing access to a windmill extant at this time should be considered.
- 5.11.10 Bryant's map of 1825 (Figure 11) does not depict the road from Gendon to Bozeat crossing the northern part of the study site that is depicted by Jefferys and Greenwood, nor the



cluster of buildings apparently within the study site illustrated by Greenwood. The road heading east out of Grendon is instead shown veering to the north some distance to the west of the study site and then terminating. The road leading from the north-western edge of Bozeat to the windmill also depicted by Greenwood in the vicinity of the southern corner of Field FF2 is shown, and named as Bozeat Windmill.

- 5.11.11 The Ordnance Survey (OS) Old Series map of 1835 (Figure 12) shows some of the field boundaries that had been established by this time, and several roads/trackways crossing the study site. These include the road between Easton Maudit and Grendon, and the road from Bozeat from which a trackway is shown to split off at the eastern edge of the study site, running westwards to the north of the village and joining the Grendon road further to the west, which is the same road that is depicted on Jefferys' map skirting around the northern edge of the park. A trackway is also shown splitting off from the Bozeat road and terminating at Easton Lodge. High Street is shown continuing past the cluster of buildings at Home Farm and southwards across the study site before becoming a trackway as it continues along the western edge of Horn Wood. All of these routeways survive as roads or farm tracks, apart from much of the northern route which connected the Bozeat and Grendon roads, which now only survives as a short section north-east of the Grendon road. Another trackway that is shown running in a south-easterly direction from Easton Park and continuing through Horn Wood survives today as a PRoW. Part of this routeway has been identified as a hollow way visible on air photographs (HER 1406/0/37). There is no indication on this map of the routes crossing the northern part of the study site, as the road leading eastwards from Grendon is shown terminating a short distance to the east of the village, as was depicted on Bryant's map of 1825, and the road leading to the northwest from Bozeat is shown terminating at Bozeat Mill.
- The earliest map to depict the fields within Easton Maudit in accurate detail is the tithe map of 1840 (Figure 13). The Easton Maudit tithe map illustrates that many of the fields within the study site in existence today had been established by this time, for example Fields FF13, FF16, FF18, FF21 and FF28 have all remained unchanged since the tithe survey. Numerous other fields extant today had been established, albeit being subdivided into smaller fields in 1840, examples including Fields FF7 (comprising tithe Fields 1-5), FF11 (comprising tithe Fields 10-11), FF15 (comprising tithe Fields 26-27), and FF22 (comprising tithe Fields 16 and part of 17). All the remaining fields have elements that were extant in 1840, along with field boundaries that have been established more recently.
- 5.11.13 Noteworthy fieldnames identified from the tithe map and apportionment include Windmill Field (tithe Field 10) which forms much of the western half of Field FF11. The possibility that the putative prehistoric/Roman ring ditch identified within this field (HER 5917/0/1) might instead be related to the site a medieval or post-medieval windmill should be considered, in addition to the curvilinear enclosure further to the east in FF11 (HER 5917/0/2), although this is not located within Windmill Field. Tithe plots 24 (Warren) and plots 25 (The Warren) indicate that these areas historically contained rabbit warrens, as has also been identified in the next field further to the east, outside of the study site



- (RCHME Easton Maudit 15; HER 3275/1). It is possible that the ditches and enclosures identified as cropmarks within Field FF13 could relate to medieval or post-medieval moats associated with these warrens.
- 5.11.14 The medieval manor house at Easton Maudit was thought to have been altered and enlarged in the early 17th century, after the estate was purchased by the Yelverton family, but was pulled down after the estate was sold to the Comptons at Castle Ashby in 1801 (RCHME 1979b, 45-6). Nevertheless, elements of the parkland associated with Easton Park can be identified from the tithe map and apportionment of 1840. The likely site of the manor house (HER 1406/2/1) was occupied by 'Plantation and Dovehouse' (tithe plot 35), with the field to the west (HER 1406/2/2) extending as far as Field FF16 named as 'Pleasure Ground' (tithe plot 28). This contained a large, elongated pond and still has three cedar trees along its northern edge and one on its southern edge which are evidently surviving remnants of the former parkland. The field to the east of the site of the manor house is named as Garden (tithe plot 34). To the north of the site of the manor house and gardens is Lower Park (tithe plots 32 and 19), within which five water-filled fish ponds are depicted towards its northern edge (RCHME Easton Maudit 13; HER 3275/0/1). To the south of the manor house site (crossed by 'Private Carriage Road') is New Park (tithe plots 92 and 93) with Old Park (tithe plots 94 and 95) beyond to the east (and comprising much of Fields FF26 and FF27).
- The OS 1st edition 6 inch map of 1884 (Figure 14) illustrates that there had been some re-5.11.15 arrangement of field boundaries since the mid 19th century, for example Fields FF8, FF9, FF10 and FF14 had become established with the removal of some of the boundaries depicted on the tithe map, and boundaries associated with Fields FF17, FF18, FF19, FF29, FF30 and FF32 had been straightened into their current form. In Field FF7, the removal of the eastern field boundary of tithe plot 1, had resulted in the survival of a row of trees, and these closely correspond with double ditches identified as cropmarks interpreted as part of a possible prehistoric or Roman trackway (HER 3520/0/1). The 1884 OS map indicates that these are more likely to be field drainage ditches associated with this post-medieval field boundary. An 'L-shaped' building (possibly a field barn) is depicted at the southwestern corner of Field FF7, and this building still partially survives as upstanding walls. This is likely to be the building depicted in this vicinity on the 1817 OSD Figure 9). The northern routeway connecting the Grendon and Bozeat roads depicted on all previous mapping since Jefferys had been extended north-eastwards to provide access to this field barn from Grendon road, and this still survives as a metalled farm track. Another 'Lshaped' building with possible associated garden plots is depicted in the south-eastern corner of Field FF11, and this is still extant. Other probable small field barns are depicted within the study site on the 1884 OS map on the boundary dividing Fields FF4 and FF5, and towards the south-eastern edge of Field FF17 where two conjoined enclosures are depicted, each containing a small building.
- 5.11.16 Along the southern edge of Field FF5, and extending beyond the study site, is an enclosed area and associated spoil heap named as Brick Field. An elongated drying shed (HER 6334/1/2) with a well adjacent is depicted within Field FF5, and just beyond to the south is



a rectangular building labelled Kiln (HER 6334/1/1) and two probable brick pits (HER 6334/1/3). This industrial complex has been identified as the Bozeat Brickworks (HER 6334/1), which was established in the late 19th century, but was disused by 1900. The only other features of note depicted on the 1884 OS map within the study site are two small pits or ponds in Fields FF28 and FF29. Bozeat Windmill is not depicted, although the trackway leading to it from the north end of Bozeat is shown and there is a cluster of buildings where this terminates adjacent to the southern corner of Field FF2. Whilst this corresponds with the apparent location of the windmill on some of the earlier mapping, the more accurate Bozeat enclosure map, OSD map and OS Old Series maps all show it at the same location further to the south-east. The OS 1st edition shows a well at his precise location, and it is likely that this was sunk for the use of the miller.

- 5.11.17 Few changes within the study site are evident on the OS 6 inch mapping of 1900 (Figure 15) but within the former Brick Field (HER 6334/1), which is labelled as Brick Works (disused), the drying shed had largely been demolished apart from a small structure at its eastern end. A spring is also depicted at the north-western corner of Field FF5, and a small field barn had also been constructed at the south-eastern edge of Field FF14.
- 5.11.18 The next available OS map dates to 1952 (Figure 16) and only a few very minor changes are evident within the study site compared to the 1900 OS mapping. These include changes to the possible field barns in Field FF17, comprising the removal of the two enclosures and the northern building, and the southern building having been replaced by a cylindrical water tank. The probable field barn at the south-eastern edge of Field FF14 was no longer extant, and the structure on the boundary between Fields FF4 and FF5 had reduced in size. In Field FF31, an internal field boundary had been removed, leaving only a single subdivision. OS mapping produced in 1958-1960 (not illustrated) depicts the study site as unchanged since the previous map.
- 5.11.19 The OS 1:2500 mapping of 1980-81 (Figure 17) depicts a 'Pump House' in the northwestern corner of Field FF17, and the small structure previously surviving on the boundary between Field FF4 and FF5 was no longer extant. A sub-divided rectangular structure is depicted in the south-eastern corner of Field FF1 adjacent to Wollaston Road. All of the field boundaries internal to FF19 had been removed, to create the present agglomerated field, and the former trackway joining Easton Lane to the east with Easton Way to the west had been removed as far as the farm track leading to the field barn in Field FF7. Further boundary loss had occurred in Field FF32 resulting in the formation of the agglomerated field that is still in existence, and a boundary had been introduced subdividing Field FF32. The only changes within the study site evident on the subsequent OS 1:2500 mapping of 1992-93 (not illustrated) comprises the disappearance of the rectangular structure in Field FF1, and the removal of the field boundary subdividing Field FF32.
- 5.11.20 Google Earth satellite imagery dating from 2002 to 2020 has been assessed, and this confirms that there have been no substantive changes to the landscape within the study site during this period, apart from the removal of the two field boundaries that were previously sub-dividing Field FF33, which had been removed by 2002.



5.11.21 The OS map evidence indicates that, apart from the abandonment of much of the former track linking Easton Lane to Easton Way, the removal of a few internal field boundaries from Fields FF11, FF17, FF15, FF19, FF31 and FF33, and the construction and/or demolition of a few small agricultural buildings comprising possible field barns, a pump house and a water tank, the only changes to the landscape within the study site since the 19th century comprise the abandonment of the Bozeat Brickworks which formerly straddled the southern edge of Field FF5. Assessment of the LiDAR data (Figure 19) indicates that no earthworks associated with these brickworks survive within the study site, but the brick pits immediately to the south of Field FF5 survive as earthworks.



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
- It has been confirmed that archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods are present within the study site, including a Roman Villa (Easton Maudit 'Roman Villa'/'Easton Maudit VI') within Field FF27 and Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity identified in Fields FF3, FF5, FF7, FF8, FF10, FF11, FF17, FF19, FF21, FF22, FF26, FF27, FF28, FF30, FF31, FF32 and FF33. Other Iron Age settlement sites have been identified within the search area in the parish of Bozeat, including locations c.710m to the east of Field FF3 (RCHME Bozeat 2; HER 3267) and c.425m to the east of Field FF3 (RCHME Bozeat 3; HER 3266/0/0).
- 6.3.2 Geophysical survey that has been undertaken as part of this assessment have confirmed the location of the Easton Maudit Roman Villa towards the eastern edge of the field. The survey has also identified numerous features surrounding the villa including a complex of rectilinear enclosures which also extend eastwards beyond the study site's boundary. Further linear features and a ring ditch have been identified in Field FF27, and in Field FF28 to the south-west a large curvilinear enclosure has been identified which also contains at least four possible roundhouses of likely Iron Age date. Towards the northern edge of Field FF27, further rectilinear and curvilinear enclosure and boundary ditches have been identified by the geophysical survey in the area where Colchester one-piece brooches and early Roman coins have previously been discovered, and further ditches and enclosures likely to be related to this area of activity continue to the north into Field FF26. A ditched trackway of possible prehistoric or Romano-British date identified from cropmarks in Field FF7 might also be associated with this settlement (HER 3520/0/1). Rectilinear and circular anomalies within the south of Fields FF7 and FF8 and to the north



of FF10 and FF11 likely form enclosures and trackways of possible later prehistoric or Romano-British date.

- In addition, the stone footed circular building of likely 3rd century date (RCHME Bozeat 6; HER 3519/0/1) in Field FF5 that was excavated by Hall and Nickerson in 1964 and Greenfield in 1965 also revealed evidence for earlier ditches dating to the Iron Age, and it appears certain that these features represent the westwards continuation of the extensive Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity recorded immediately to the east at Bozeat Quarry. Whilst this building was excavated ahead of potential 'destruction' by imminent deep ploughing, the possibility that more deeply cut archaeological features associated with this settlement activity has survived the plough in this vicinity should not be discounted.
- 6.3.4 The geophysical surveys have also identified anomalies in Fields FF1, FF5 that have a potential archaeological origin. Anomalies have been tentatively identified as being caused by infilled features in Field FF9, but due to the small and irregular shapes of these fields, survey in adjacent fields is required to fully characterise the origin of identified anomalies. Curvilinear ditched enclosures of possible Iron Age/Romano-British date at the south-western corner of Field FF22 and along the northern half of Field FF21, and cropmarks of curvilinear enclosures or possible ring ditches have been identified in Field FF11 (HER 5917/0/1; 5917/0/2). It is also possible that the undated cropmark enclosures in Field FF13 might be of Iron Age or Roman date and the undated possible ironstone workings in Field FF32 (RCHME Easton Maudit 8; HER 3281/0/0/; HER 3281/0/1; HER 3281/0/2) and Field FF33 (RCHME Bozeat 13b; HER 3265/0/0) might also be of Iron Age date. Cropmarks observed through air photography have provided insights into the presence of undated enclosures and linear features within Fields FF11 and FF22, which are likely to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date, further aiding the geophysical interpretation.
- 6.3.5 There is potential for early medieval archaeological remains to be present within the study site, including those potentially relating to settlement activity associated with the previously partially excavated sunken-featured building and further burials from the cemetery in Field FF27 (HER 8091/0/1).
- 6.3.6 Where archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman or early medieval 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.
- 6.3.7 A possible medieval routeway has also been recorded from cropmarks in Field FF29, and the site of a potential medieval / post-medieval windmill in Field FF11, but it is considered unlikely that any remains associated with these features would be of greater than local 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 Previous archaeological excavations have been undertaken at the Romano-British Circular Building (HER 3519/0/1) in Field FF5 ahead of its potential destruction by deep ploughing, and these excavations will have removed and disturbed many of the archaeological features and deposits associated with it, and this is likely to have been exacerbated by the subsequent deep ploughing.
- 7.2.2 Similarly, the excavations undertaken by the Bozeat Historical and Archaeological Society (BHAS) intermittently between 1987-2001 at Easton Maudit Roman Villa (HER 3278/1) in FF27 will have removed much of the archaeological evidence from those rooms within the building that were excavated, as well as along part of the boundary wall to the west that was investigated and in the area to the east where the 'plough burial pool' was investigated in 1999 and 2001. However, it is likely that archaeological evidence within the building and its environs remains unexcavated, for example the early medieval sunkenfeatured building that was identified within the ruins of the Roman building was only partially excavated, the remainder continuing beyond the area of excavation. The presence of an overhead power line in Field FF19 may have caused some disturbance to the archaeological deposits in the area, which could affect the preservation and integrity of any remains in this location.
- 7.2.3 The whole of the study site is likely to have been ploughed since at least the post-medieval period, 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.
- 7.3 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, Roman and early medieval periods within specific areas of the study site that could be impacted by the proposed development.



- 7.4.2 Buried medieval and post-medieval agricultural features, such as remains of ploughing and field boundaries are likely to survive within the study site, which could be impacted by the proposed development, but these would be considered to be of negligible significance.
- 7.4.3 The assessment has also identified potential for the proposed development to impact the sub-surface remains of a possible medieval trackway and the site of a medieval / post-medieval windmill, but it is considered unlikely that such remains would be of greater than local significance.
- 7.4.4 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 Site F. 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.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has established that buried archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods are present within the study site, including a Roman Villa (Easton Maudit 'Roman Villa') within Field FF27 and a stone footed circular building of likely 3rd century date in Field FF5 that was previously excavated in the 1960s. This latter site is adjacent to extensive archaeological remains dating from the Late Iron Age to early medieval period which have been excavated within the former Bozeat Quarry. The geophysical survey has identified more extensive settlement remains of likely late Iron Age and Romano-British date extending beyond the site of Easton Maudit Roman Villa into Fields FF26 and FF28, with curvilinear ditched enclosures and ring ditches of possible Iron Age/Romano-British date identified across the study site.
- 8.1.3 It is possible that early medieval archaeological remains could also be present within the study site, comprising further evidence for the settlement activity associated with the previously partially excavated sunken-featured building, as well as the potential for further burials from the associated Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Field FF27.
- 8.1.4 It is likely that the majority of the study site has been primarily in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. There is a potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity across the study site, such as ploughing or former field boundaries. The line of a possible medieval trackway has also been identified from cropmark evidence, as well as the site of a potential medieval or post-medieval windmill, within the study site.



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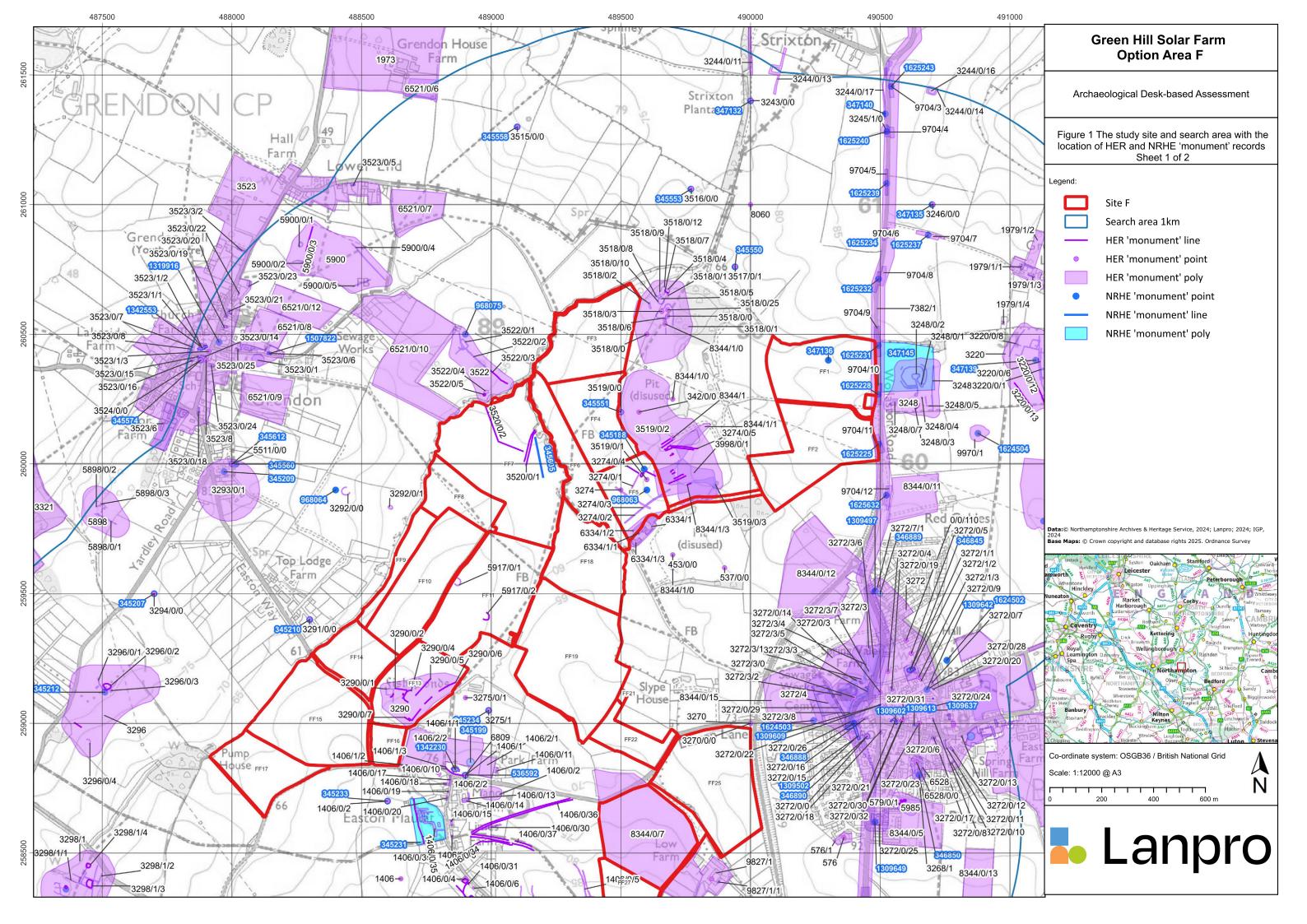
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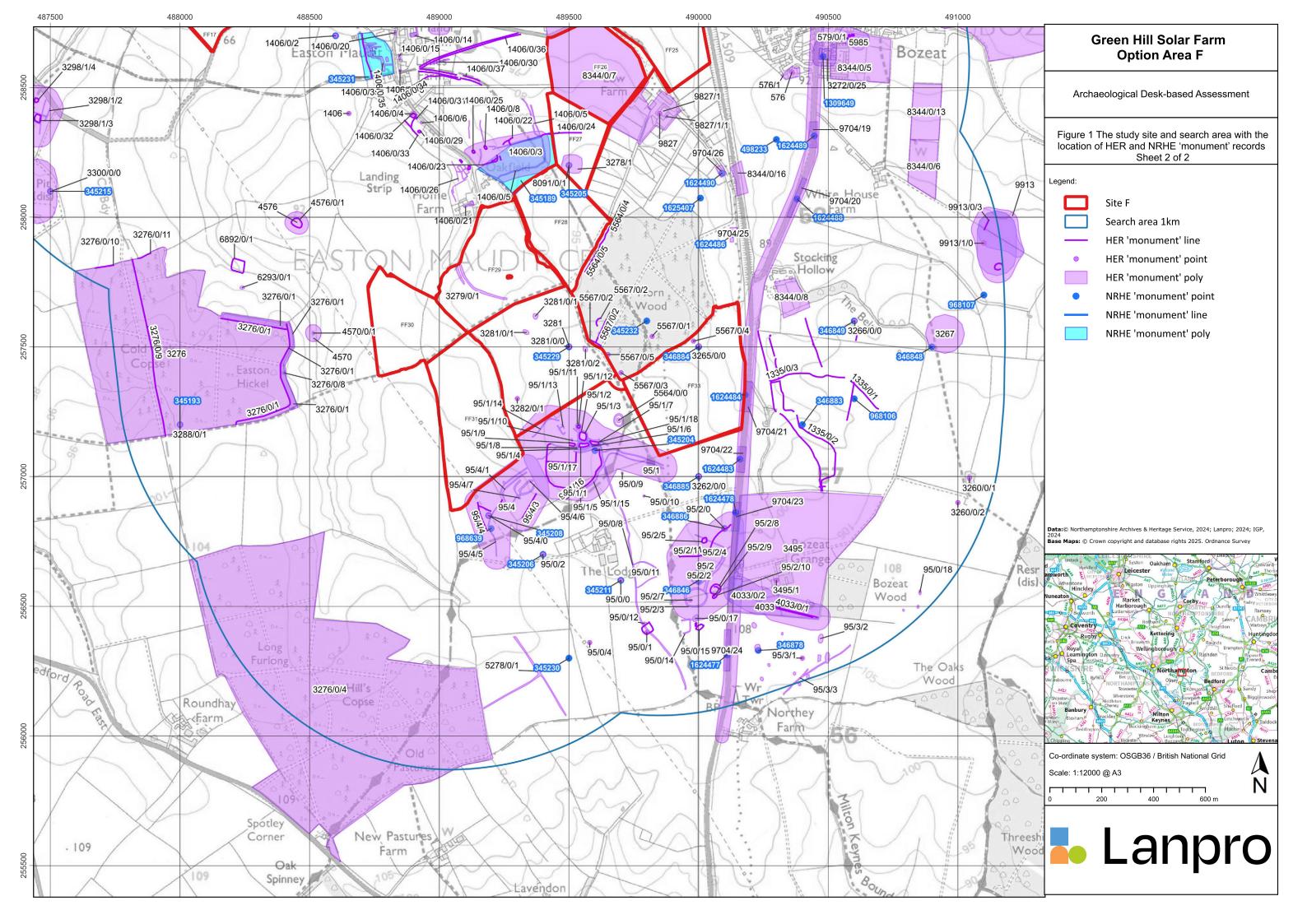
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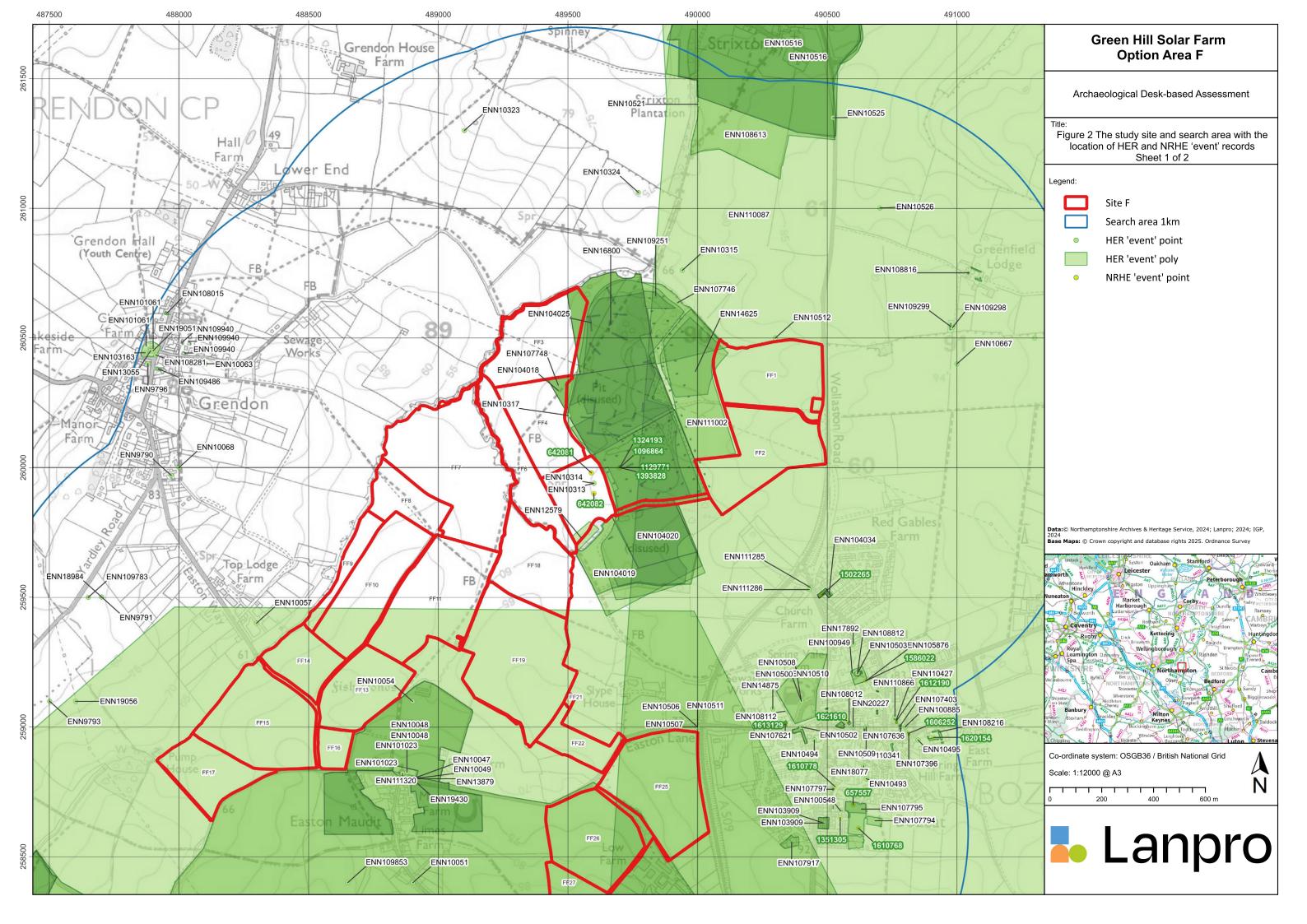
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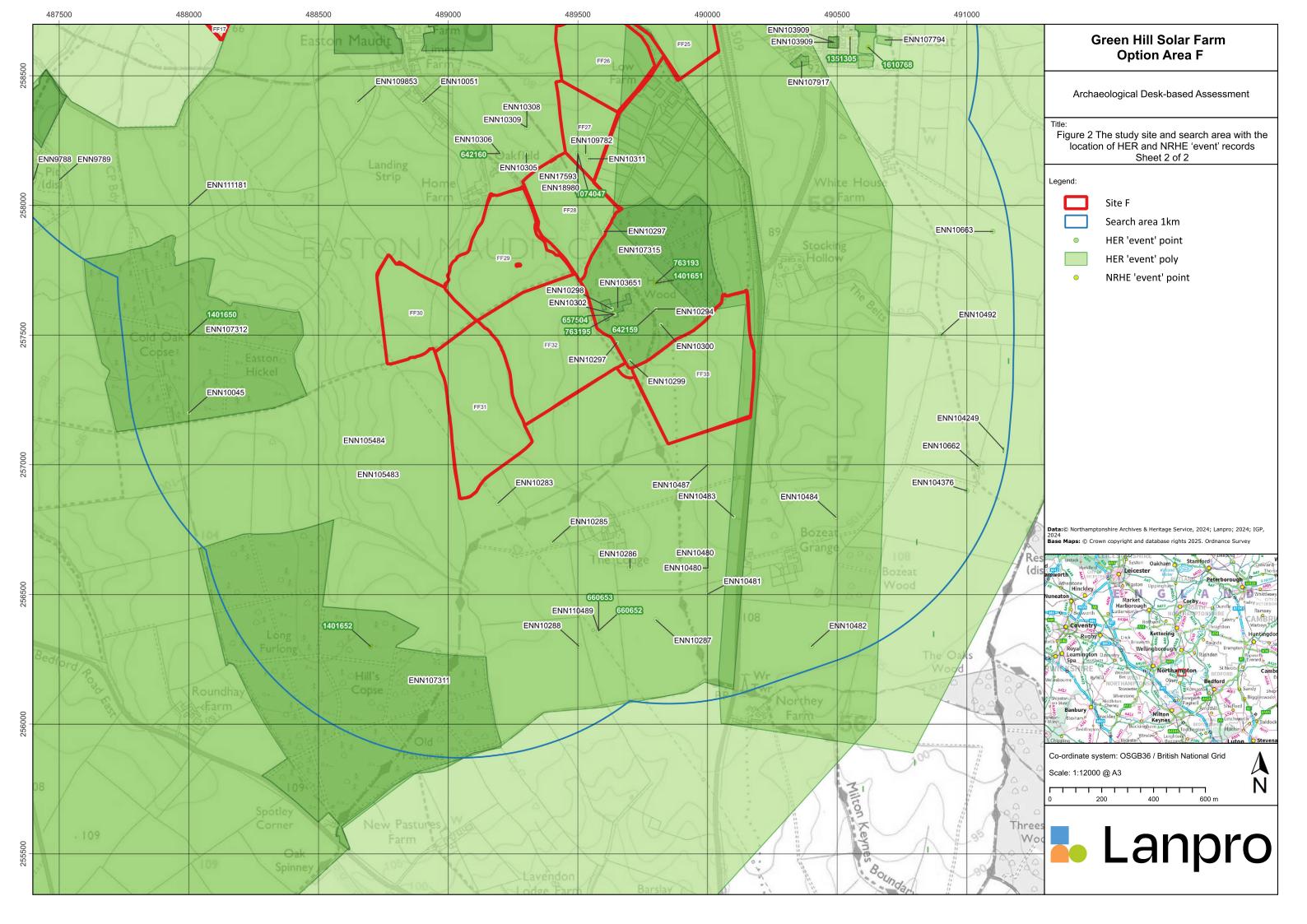


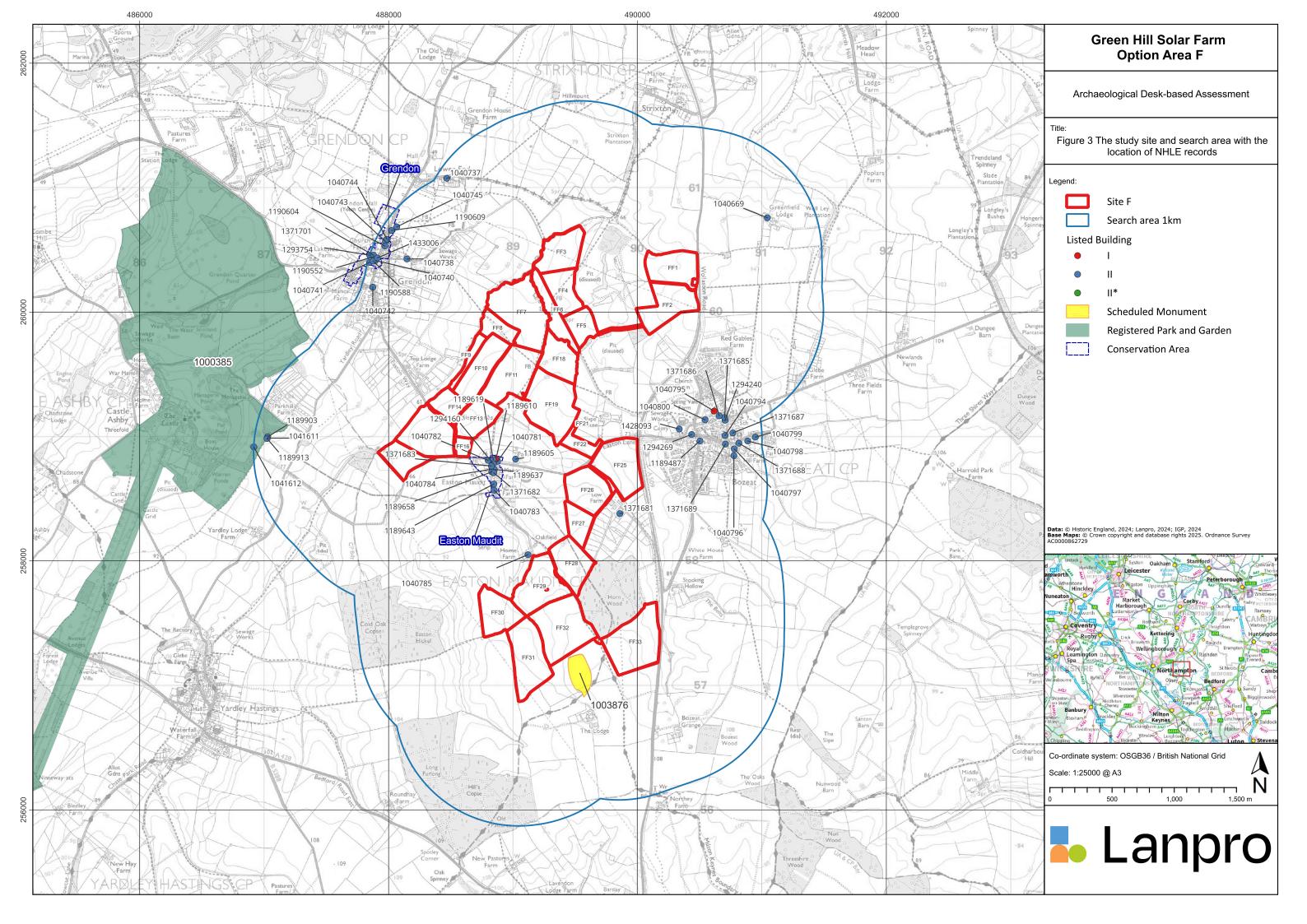
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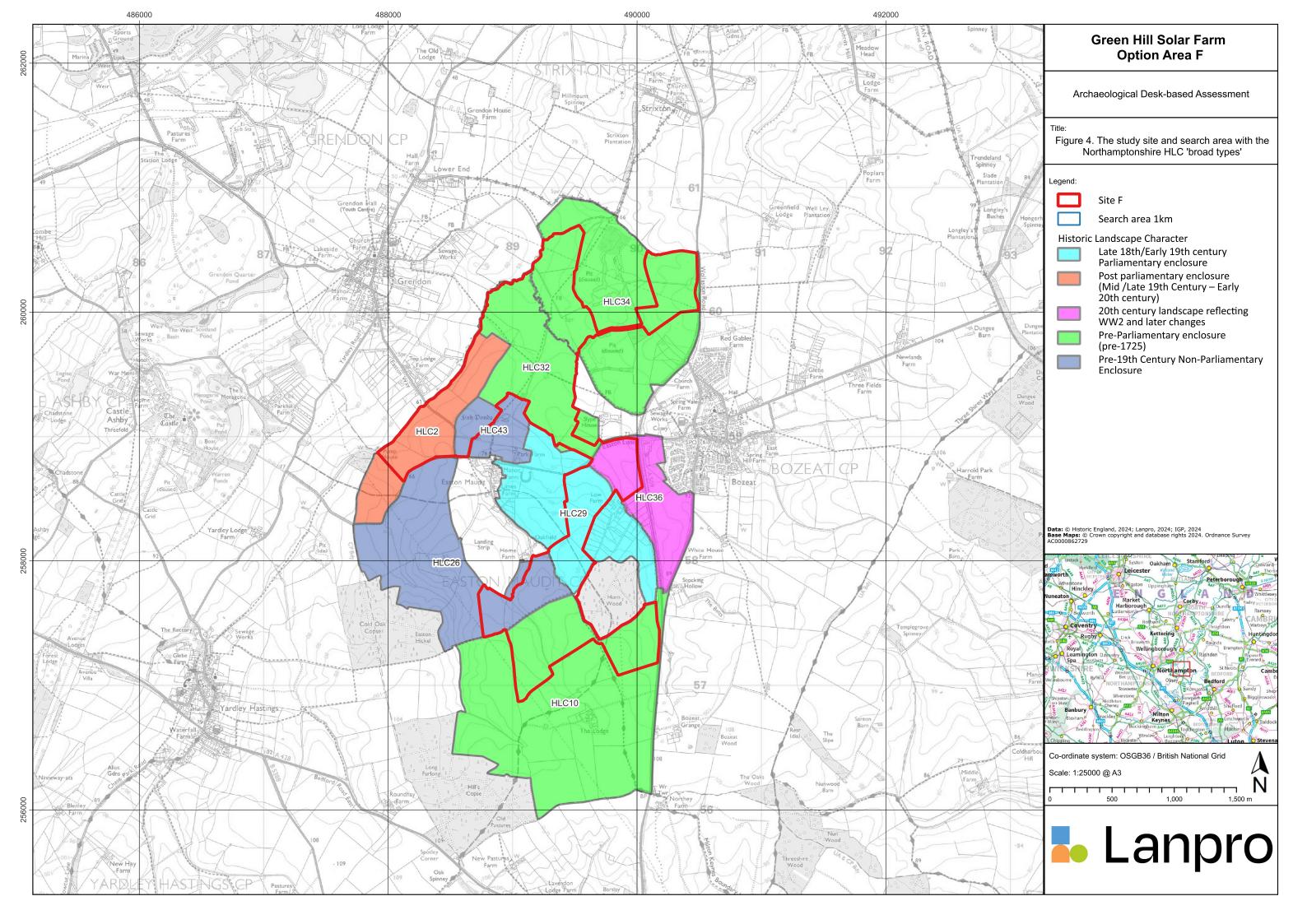


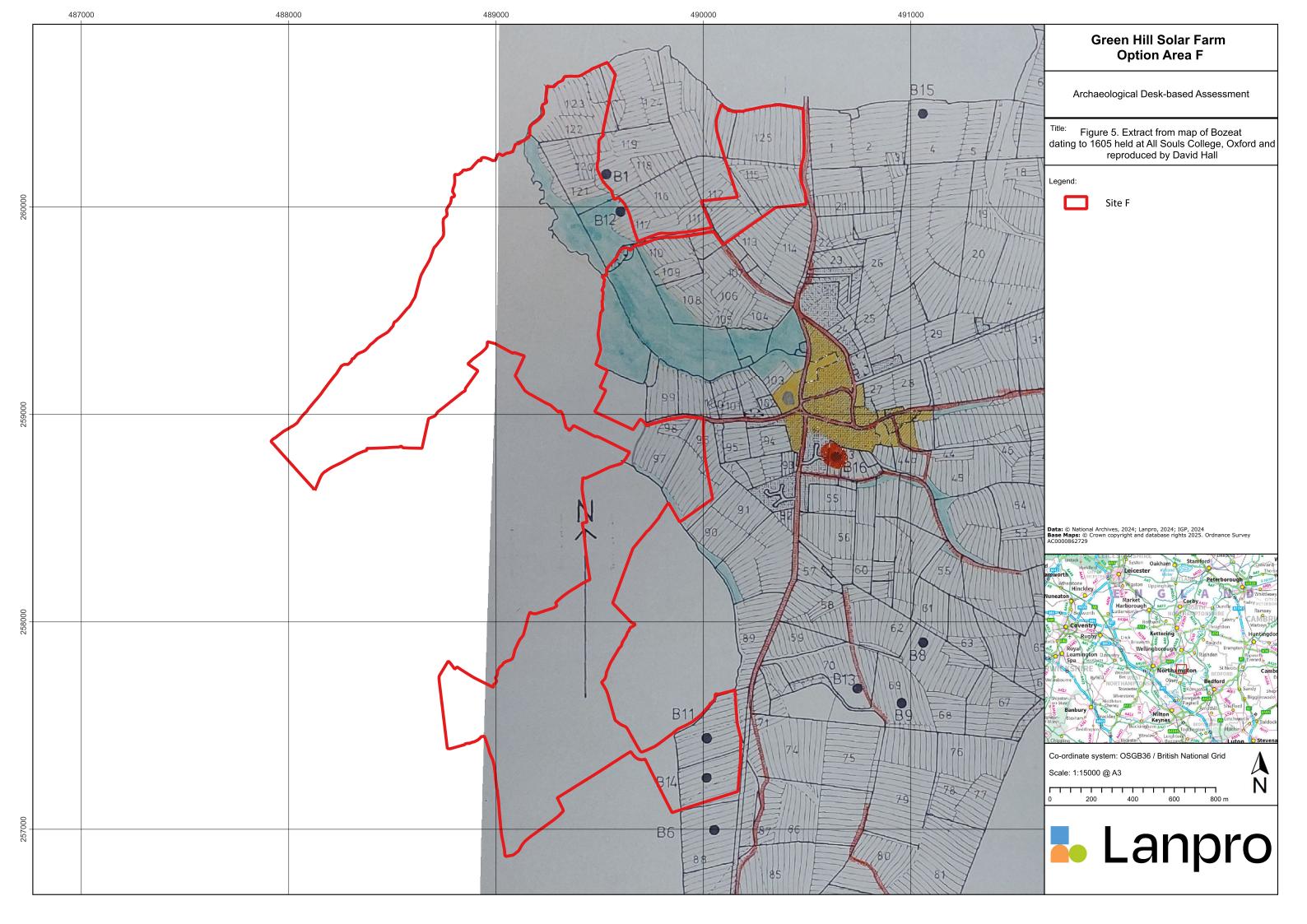


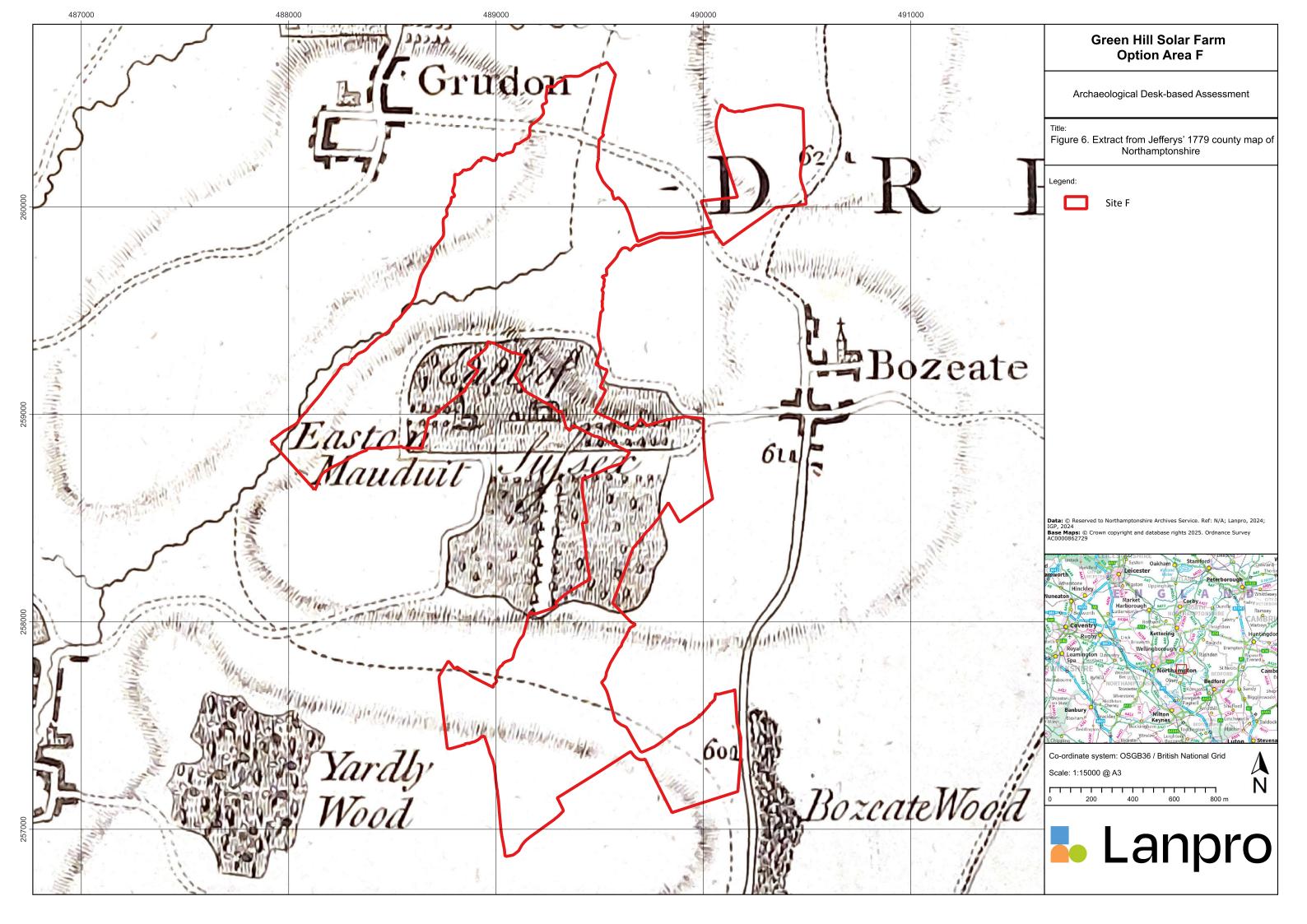


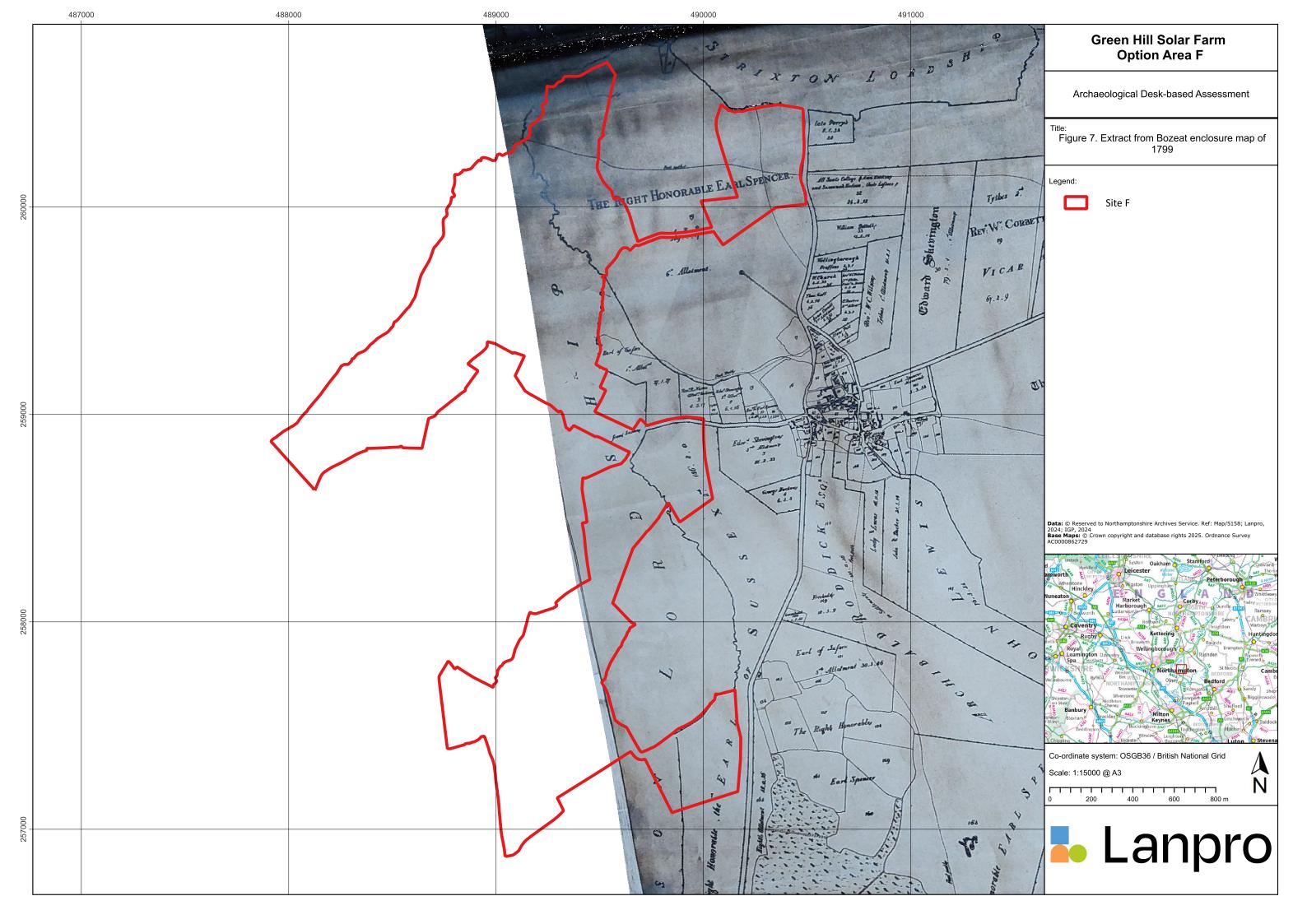


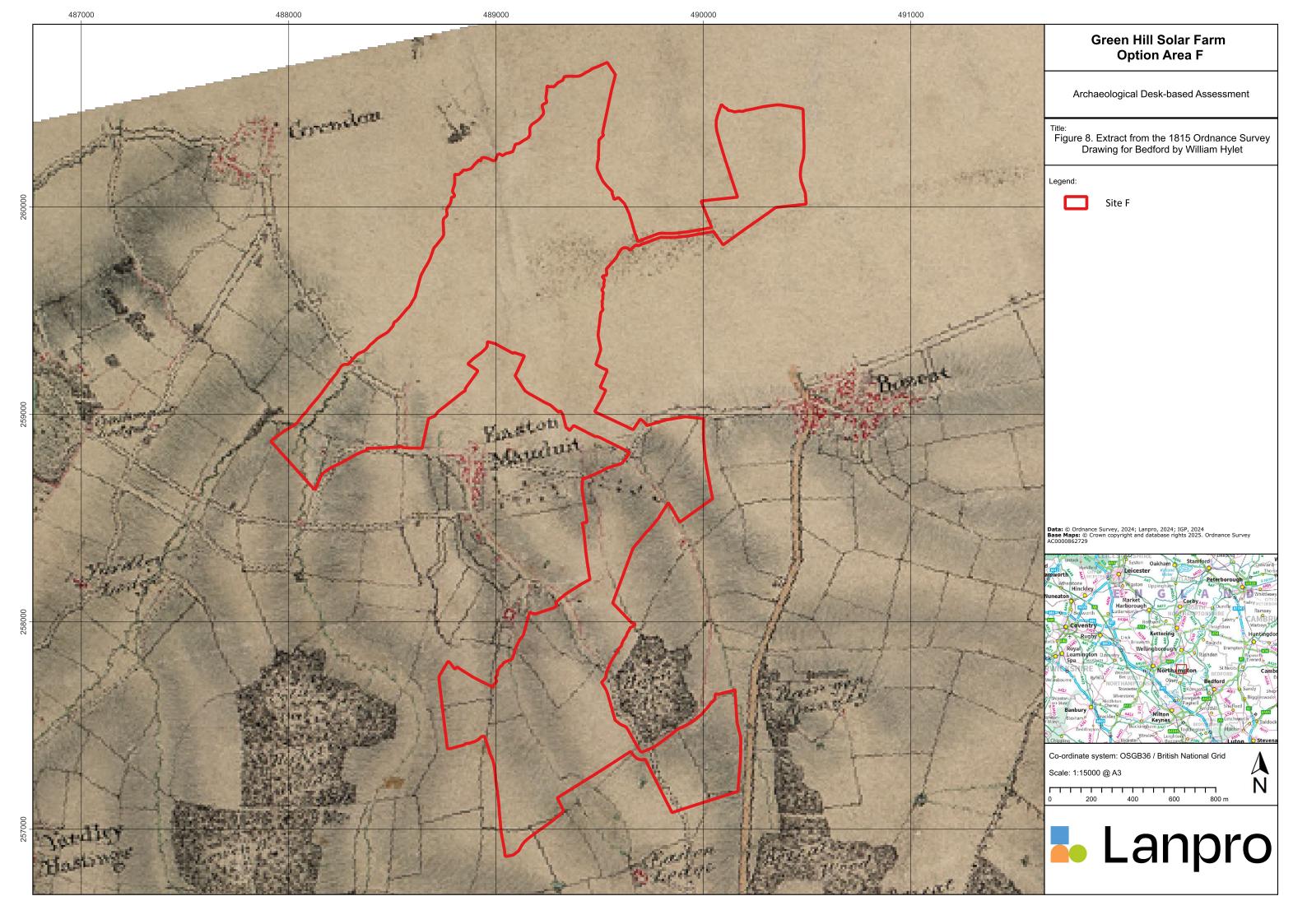


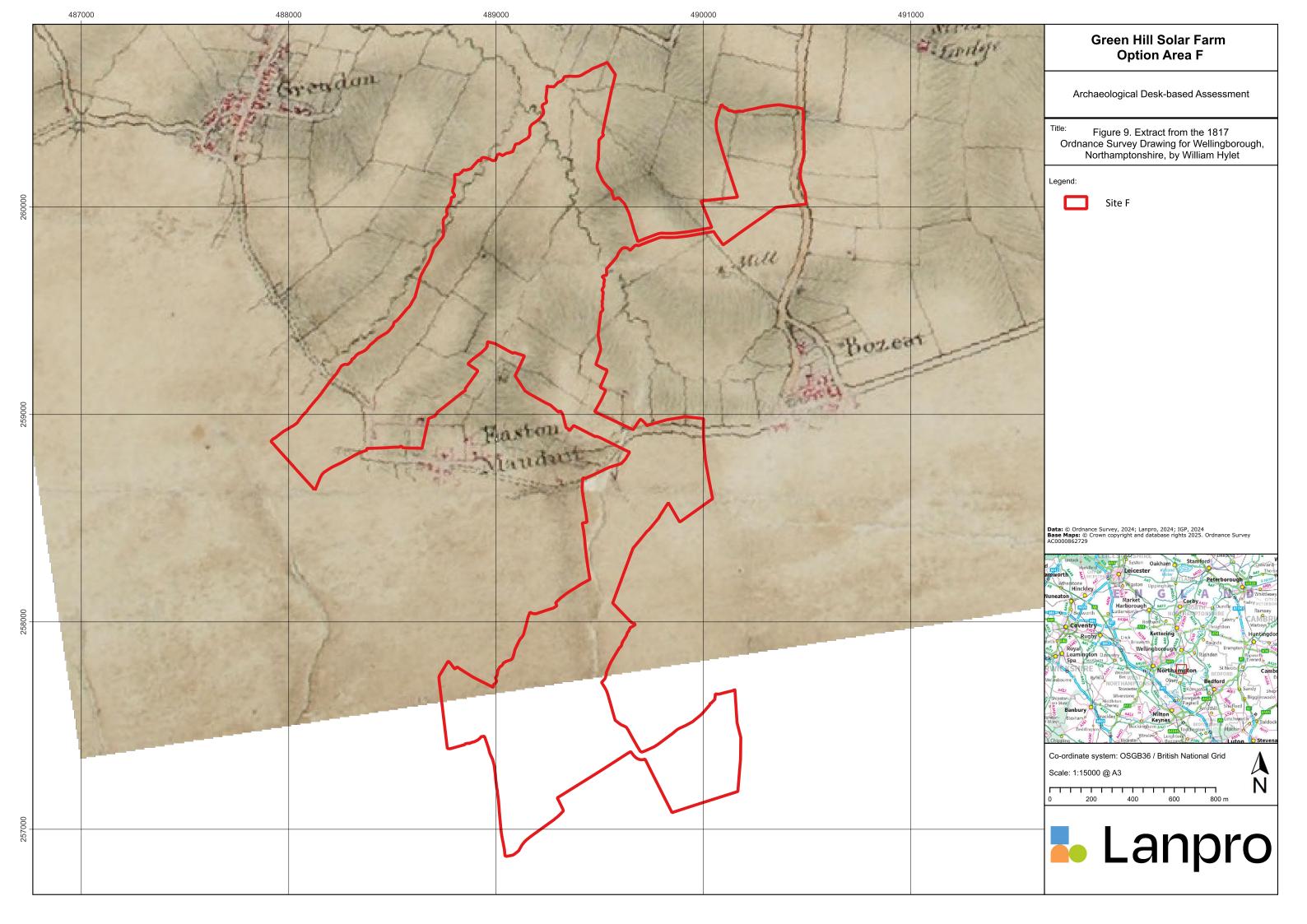


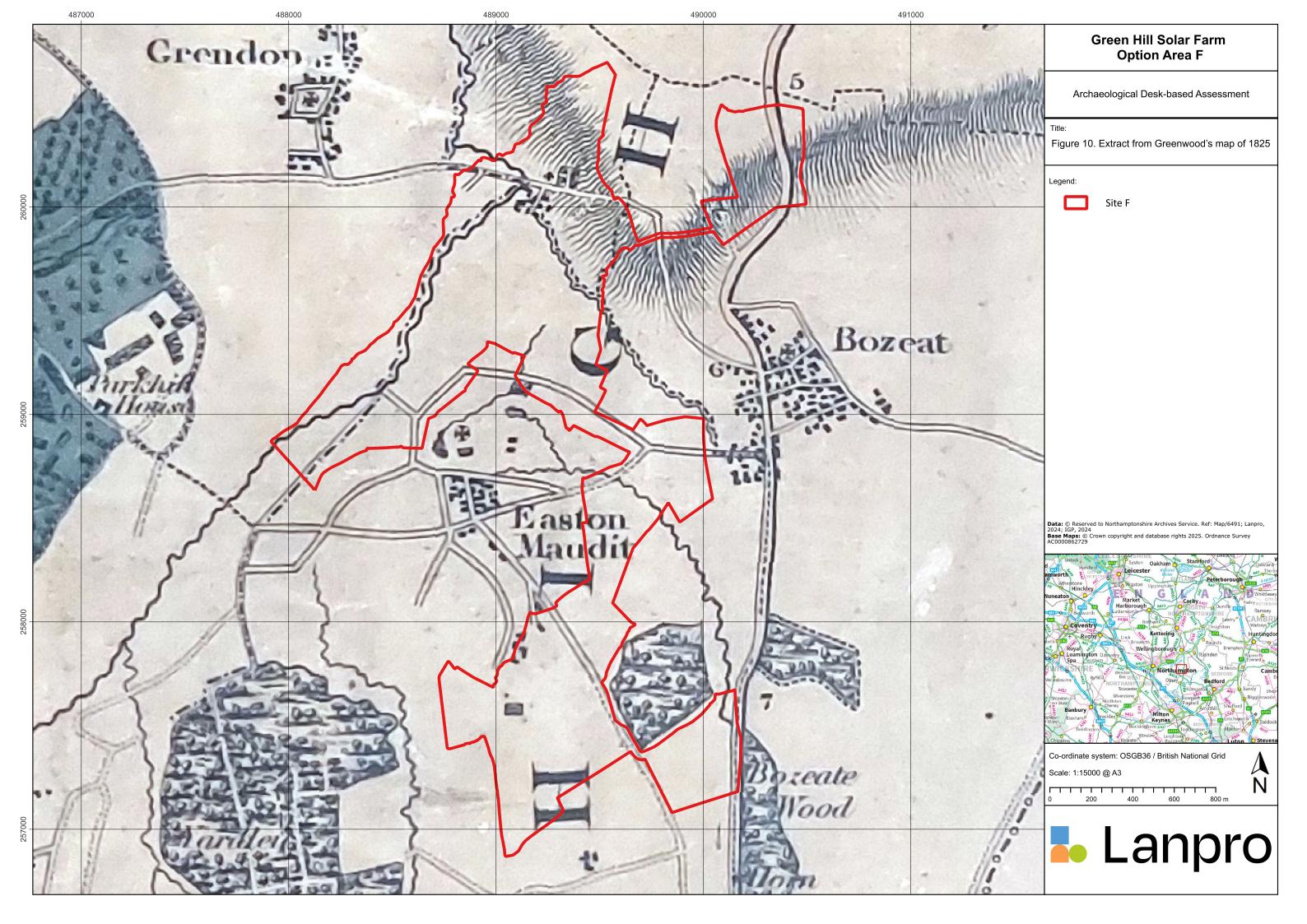


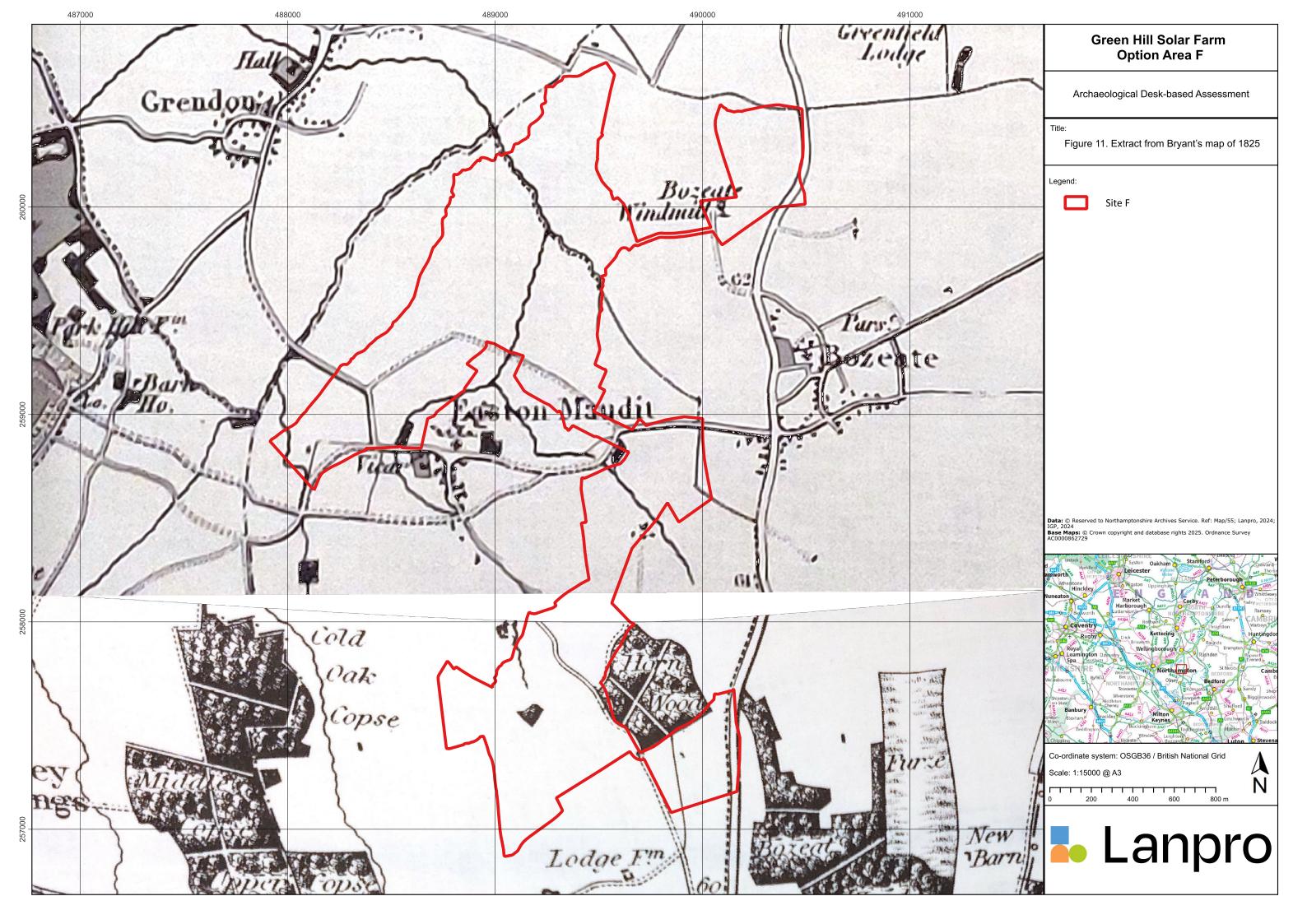


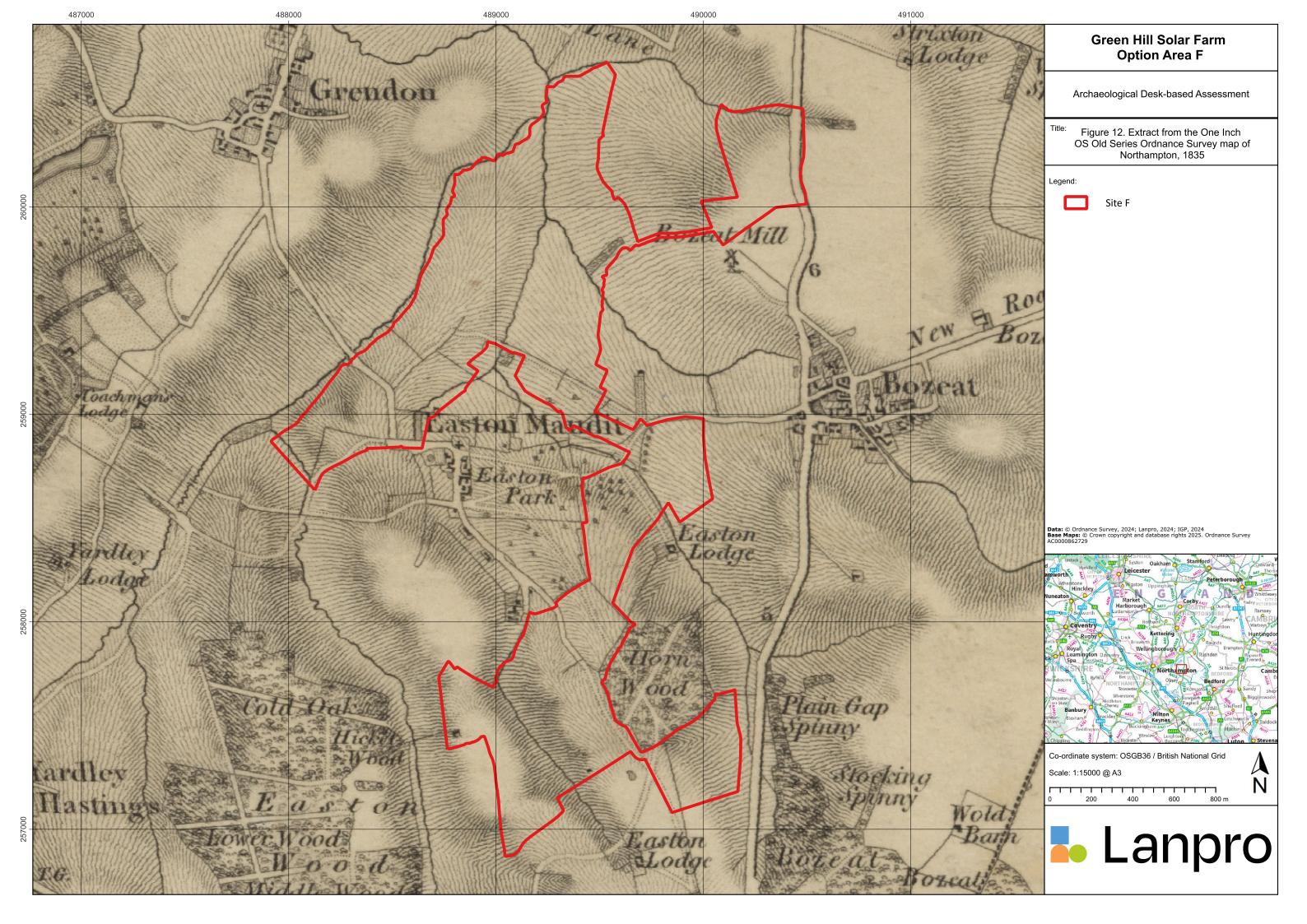


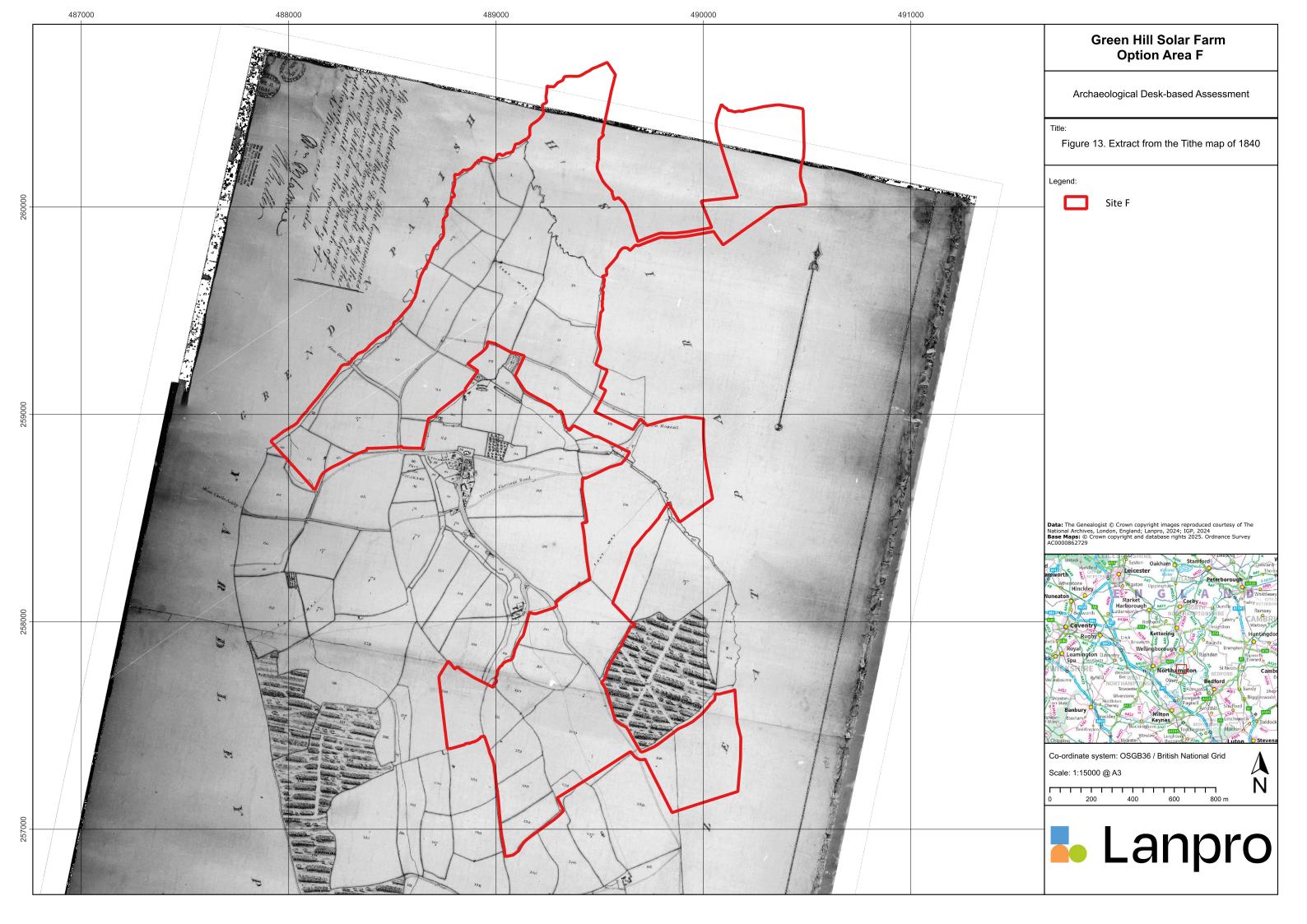


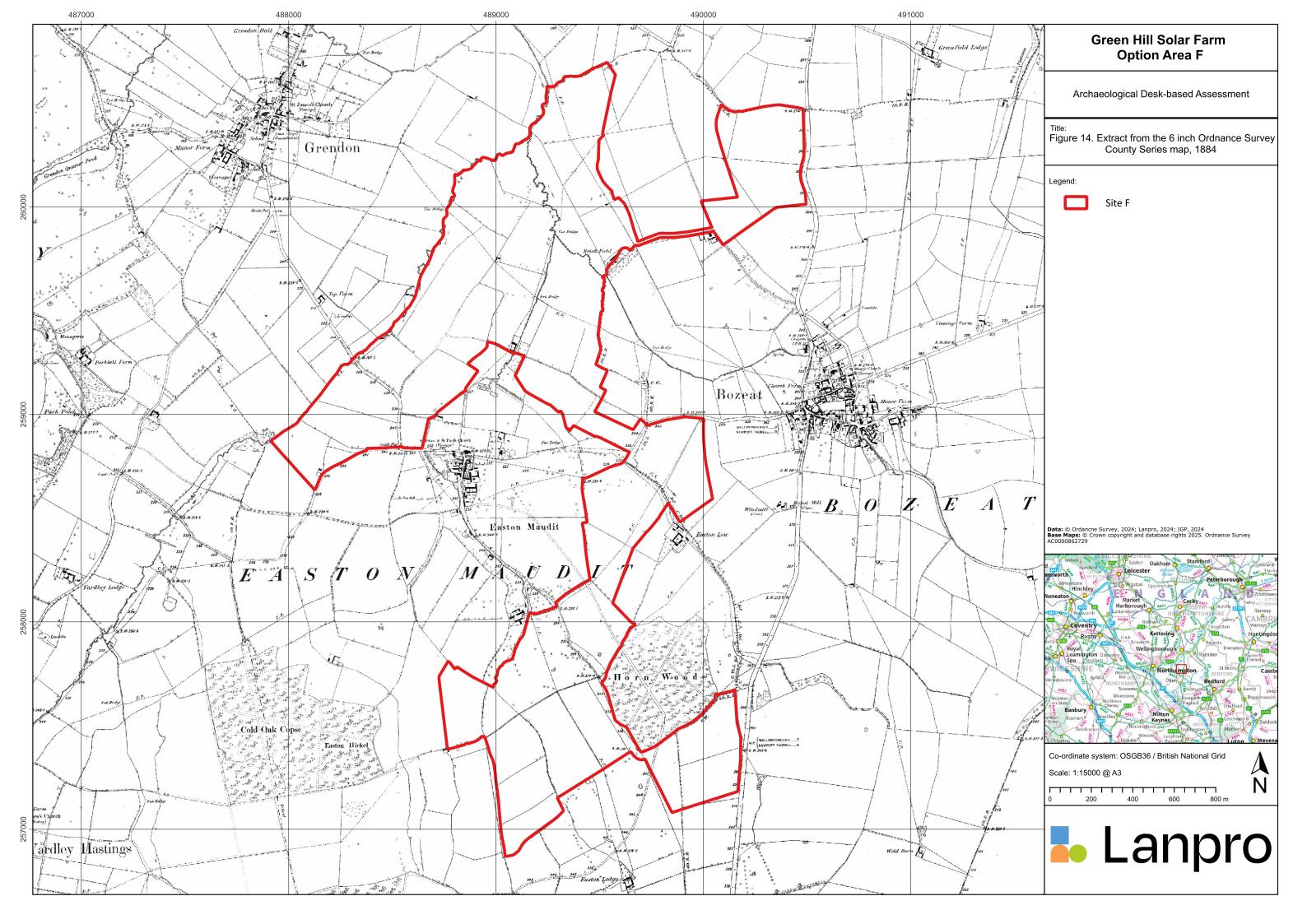


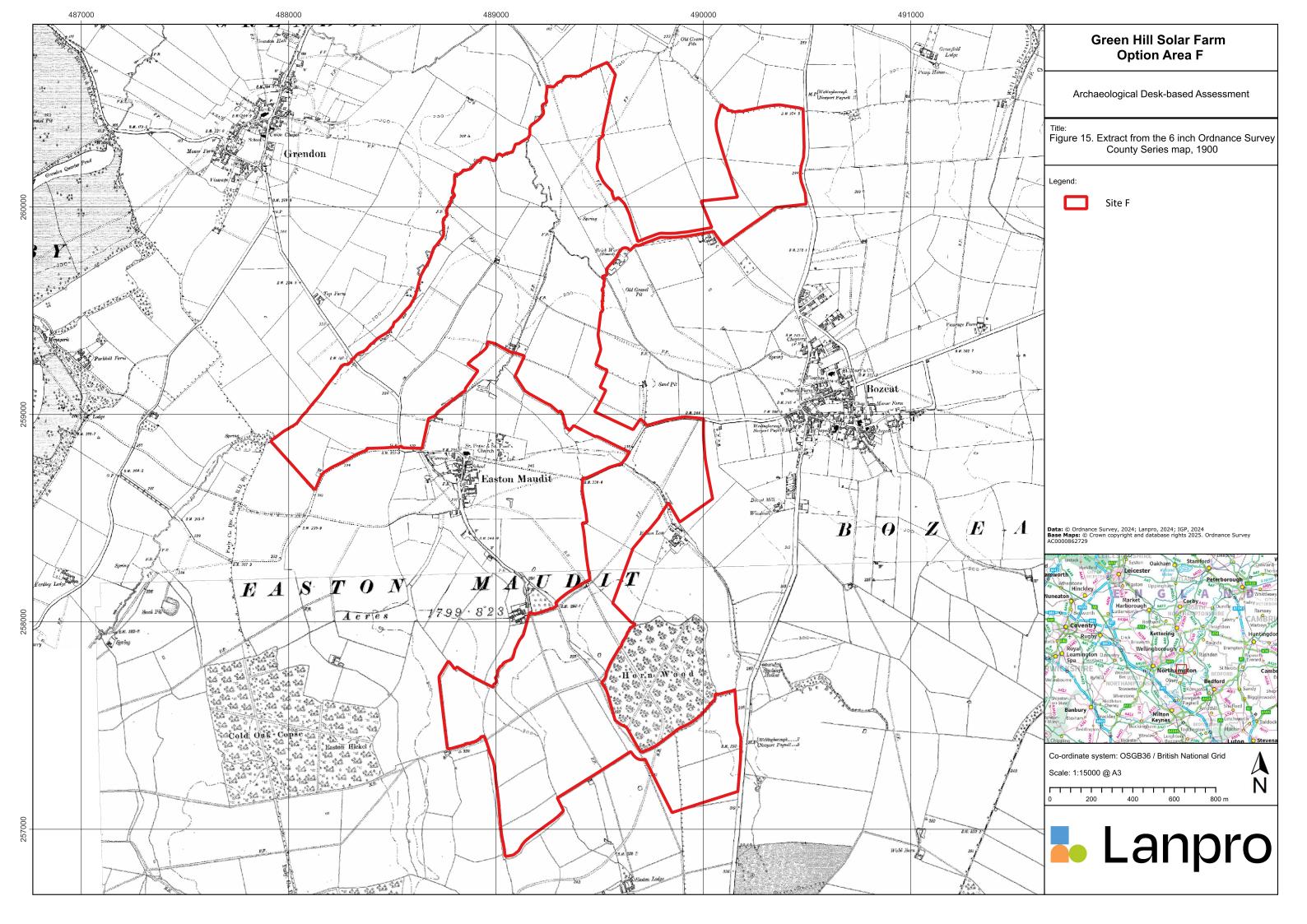


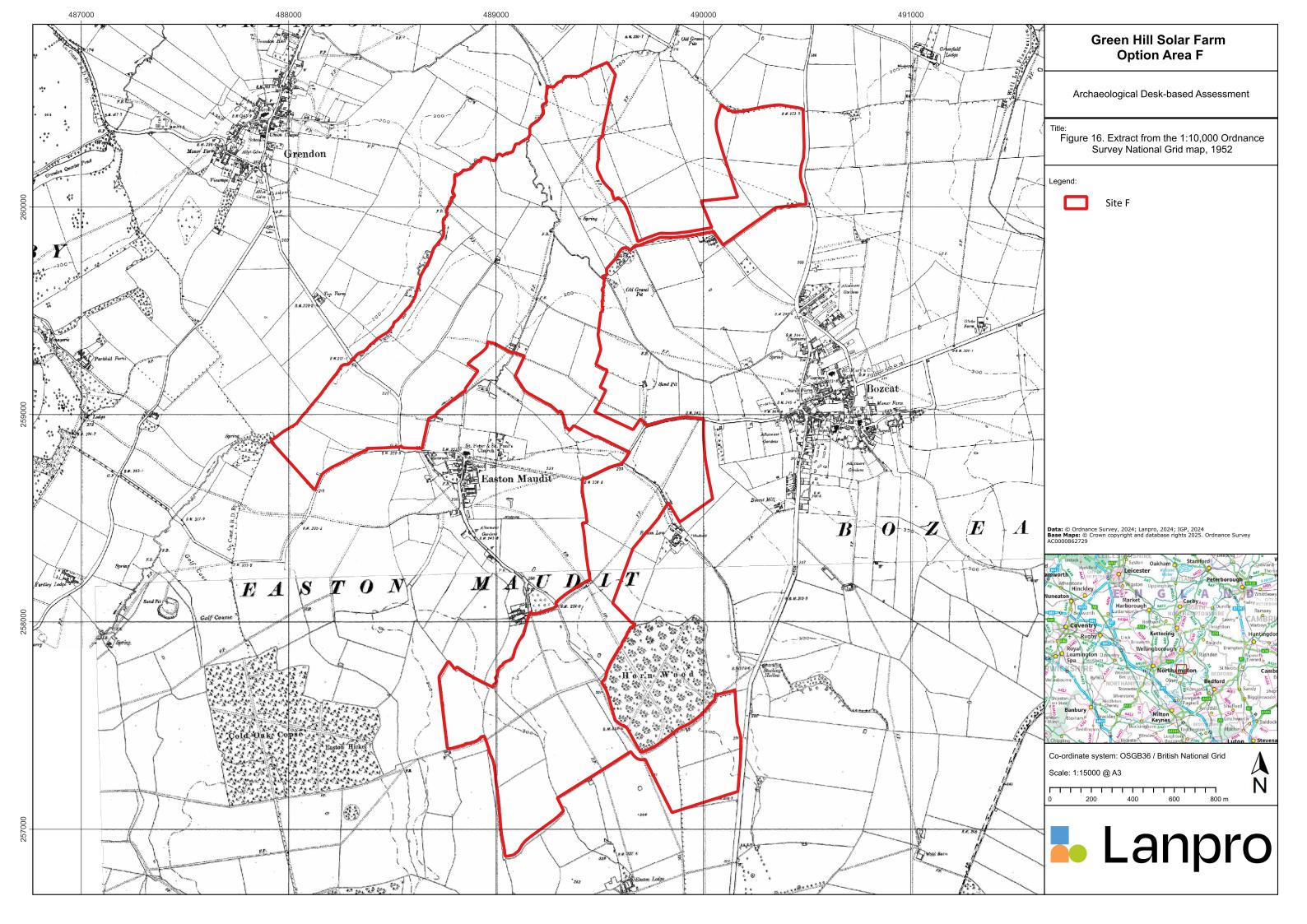


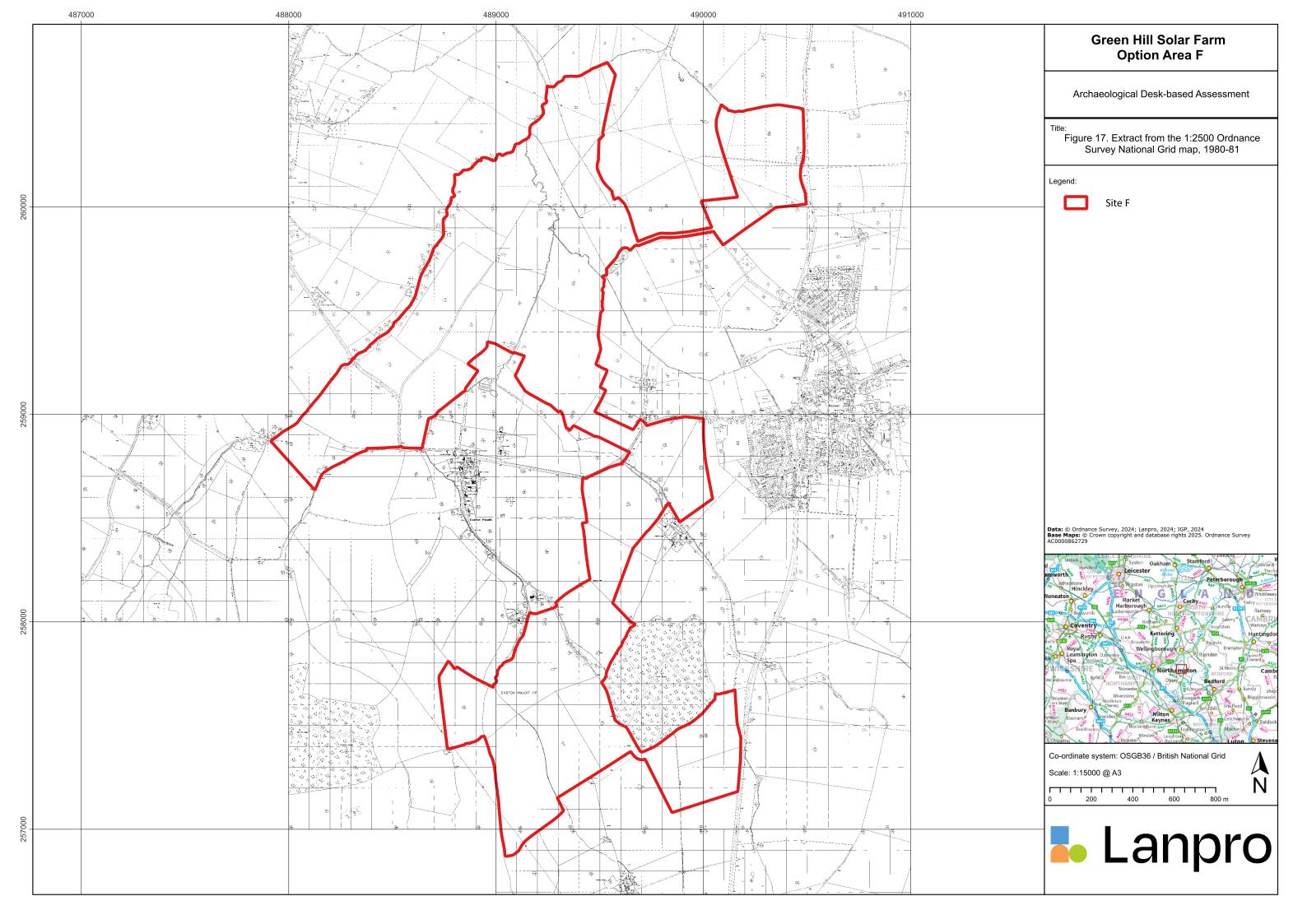


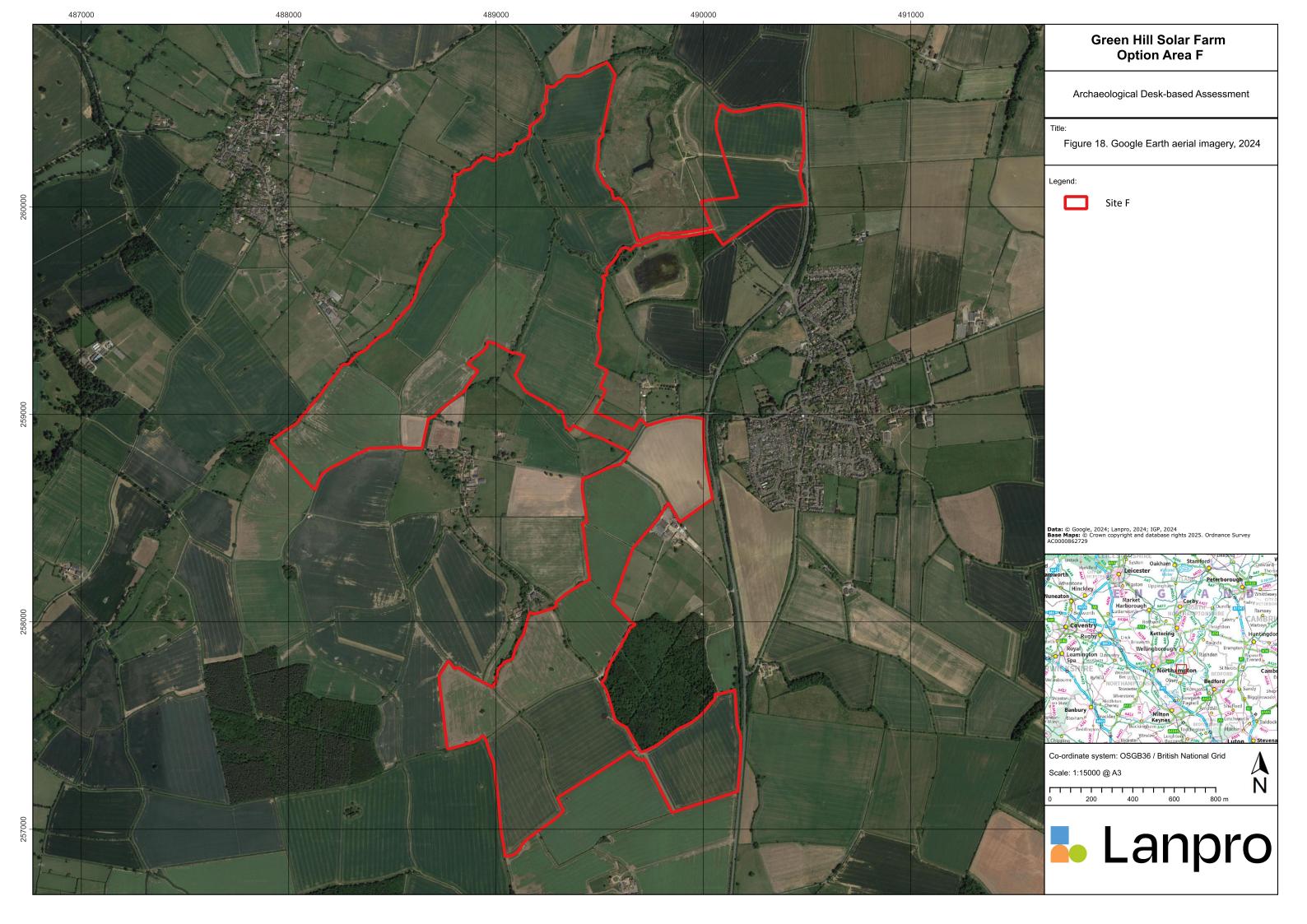


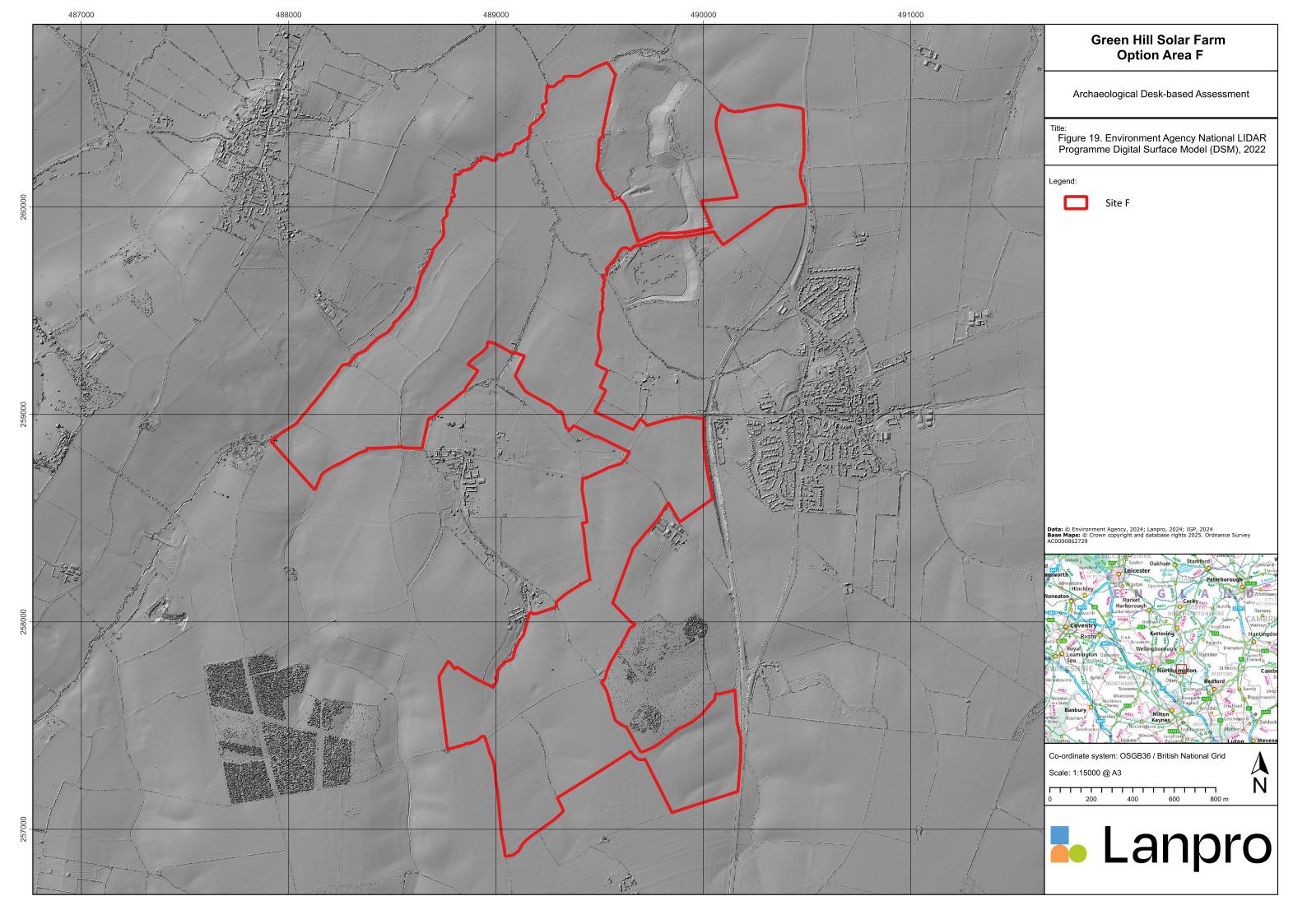












Green Hill Solar Farm Site F: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment March 2025



Plates





Plate 1. View north-west across the study site from the corner of Field FF13



Plate 2. View west across the study site from the corner of Field FF13





Plate 3. View looking north-west across study site from the corner of Field FF11



Plate 4. View looking south-east across study site from corner of Field FF19





Plate 5. View looking west across study site from Field FF11



Plate 6. View looking east across study site from Field FF7





Plate 7. View looking north-west across study site from Field FF7



Plate 8. View looking south-east across study site from Field FF11





Plate 9. View looking south across study site from the top of Field FF18



Plate 10. View looking west across Fields FF10 and FF9





Plate 11. View looking north-west across Field FF14



Plate 12. View looking west across Fields FF15





Plate 13. View looking east across Field FF16



Plate 14. View looking north-west across Field FF15





Plate 15. View looking south-west across Field FF2



Plate 16. View looking north-west across Field FF1





Plate 17. View looking south over Fields FF26 and FF27



Plate 18. View looking north-east over Field FF25





Plate 19. View looking south-east over Field FF28



Plate 20. View looking north-east over Field FF27





Plate 21. View looking south-east over Field FF33



Plate 22. View looking north-west over Field FF32





Plate 23. View looking north-west over Field FF29



Plate 24. View looking west across Field FF30





Plate 25. View looking south-west across Field FF31



Plate 26. View looking north-east across Field FF32



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 and 3. Tables are also provided below for archaeological 'events' recorded on the HER and NRHE, the location s of which are illustrated on Figure 2.

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Designation	Period		
	NHLE 'designated' records							
1040669	1979/1/1	-	GREENFIELD LODGE	SP 91044 60758	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040737	3523/0/5	-	26, BLACKMILE LANE	SP 88468 61075	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040738	3523/0/6	1507822	29, CHEQUERS LANE	SP 88148 60427	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040740	3523/0/14	-	1-3, CHURCH WAY	SP 87893 60415	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040741	3523/0/16	-	BLACKSMITHS COTTAGE AND ATTACHED FORGE	SP 87847 60399	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040742	3523/0/18	-	2, MAIN ROAD	SP 87873 60200	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040743	3523/0/20	-	40, MAIN ROAD	SP 87974 60568	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040744	3523/0/21	-	THE HALF MOON PUBLIC HOUSE	SP 87988 60585	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040745	3523/0/23	-	54-58, MAIN ROAD	SP 88066 60685	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040781	1406/1/2	-	WALL AND GATEPIER APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	SP 88876 58801	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040782	1406/0/10	-	THE OLD VICARAGE	SP 88800 58808	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040783	1406/0/16	-	10, HIGH STREET	SP 88848 58568	LB Grade II	Post Medieval		
1040784	1406/0/19	-	22 High Street	SP 88832 58738	LB Grade II*	Post Medieval		



NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Designation	Period
1040785	1406/0/21	-	HOME FARMHOUSE	SP 88894 58628	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040794	3272/0/8	-	HOMESTEAD FARM	SP 90704 59009	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040795	3272/1/1	346845	CHURCH OF ST MARY	SP 90616 59204	LB Grade I	Medieval
1040796	3272/0/10	-	5, DAG LANE	SP 90775 58846	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040797	3272/0/12	-	TOWN FARMHOUSE	SP9077858900	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040798	01/05/3272	-	SPRING HILL FARMHOUSE	SP 90886 58964	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040799	01/06/3272	-	EAST FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARNS	SP 90948 58995	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040800	3272/0/19	-	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	SP 90544 59134	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1041611	3321/0/7	-	RIGHT GATEPIER AT EAST OR NEVITT'S LODGE	SP 87025 58987	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1041612	3321/0/9	-	KNUCKLEBONE ARBOUR	SP 86917 58916	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189487	3272/0/18	-	MILESTONE HOUSE	SP 90503 58964	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189605	1406/0/11	-	PARK FARMHOUSE	SP 89021 58818	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189610	1406/1/1	1342230	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	SP 88864 58819	LB Grade I	Medieval
1189619	1406/1/2	-	WALL AND GATEPIER APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	SP 88841 58814	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189637	1406/0/19	-	MANOR FARMHOUSE	SP 88850 58735	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189643	1406/0/15	-	LIMES FARMHOUSE	SP 88846 58618	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189658	1406/0/20	-	THE OLD FARMHOUSE	SP 88830 58716	LB Grade II	Post Medieval



NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Designation	Period
1189903	3321/0/7	-	EAST OF NEVITTS LODGE	SP 87028 58997	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189913	3321/0/7	-	LEFT GATEPIER AT EAST OR NEVITT'S LODGE	SP 87023 58984	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1190552	3523/0/0	-	CHURCH OF ST MARY	SP 87885 60446	LB Grade II*	Medieval
1190588	3523/0/15	-	5-7, CHURCH WAY	SP 87876 60410	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1190604	3523/0/19	-	38, MAIN ROAD	SP 87970 60531	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1190609	3523/0/22	-	50, MAIN ROAD	SP 88024 60656	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1293754	3523/0/7	-	6, CHURCH WAY	SP 87848 60457	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1294160	1406/0/17	-	WELL HOUSE	SP 88842 58780	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1294240	3272/0/20	-	29, MILE STREET	SP 90704 59131	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1294269	3272/0/16	-	3, EASTON LANE	SP 90436 59016	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371681	9827/1/1	-	LOW FARMHOUSE	SP 89859 58380	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371682	1406/0/14	-	BARNS ATTACHED TO SOUTH OF MANOR FARMHOUSE	SP 88845 58708	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371683	1406/0/18	-	OLD SCHOOL HOUSE	SP 88826 58763	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371685	3272/0/7	-	56, ALLENS HILL	SP 90701 59153	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371686	3272/0/9	-	BURNT CLOSE	SP 90657 59166	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371687	3272/1/8	-	MANOR FARMHOUSE	SP9076759029	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371688	3272/0/13	-	LITTLE THATCH	SP 90815 58946	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371689	3272/0/17	-	42, HIGH STREET	SP 90707 58939	LB Grade II	Post Medieval



NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Designation	Period
1371701	3523/1/2	-	CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	SP 87879 60457	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1428093	N/A	-	Bozeat War Memorial	SP 90336 59060	LB Grade II	Modern
1433006	3523/1/3	-	Grendon War Memorial	SP 87910 60435	LB Grade II	Modern
1040669	1979/1/1	-	GREENFIELD LODGE	SP 91044 60758	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040737	3523/0/5	-	26, BLACKMILE LANE	SP 88468 61075	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040738	3523/0/6	1507822	29, CHEQUERS LANE	SP 88148 60427	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040740	3523/0/14	-	1-3, CHURCH WAY (See details for further address information)	SP 87893 60415	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040741	3523/0/16	-	BLACKSMITHS COTTAGE AND ATTACHED FORGE	SP 87847 60399	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040742	3523/0/18	-	2, MAIN ROAD	SP 87873 60200	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040743	3523/0/20	-	40, MAIN ROAD	SP 87974 60568	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040744	3523/0/21	-	THE HALF MOON PUBLIC HOUSE	SP 87988 60585	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040745	3523/0/23	-	54-58, MAIN ROAD	SP 88066 60685	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040781	1406/1/2	-	WALL AND GATEPIER APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	SP 88876 58801	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040782	1406/0/10	-	THE OLD VICARAGE	SP 88800 58808	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040783	1406/0/16	-	10, HIGH STREET	SP 88848 58568	LB Grade II	Post Medieval



NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Designation	Period
1040784	1406/0/19	-	22 High Street	SP 88832 58738	LB Grade II*	Post Medieval
1040785	1406/0/21	-	HOME FARMHOUSE	SP 88894 58628	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040794	3272/0/8	-	HOMESTEAD FARM	SP 90704 59009	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040795	3272/1/1	346845	CHURCH OF ST MARY	SP 90616 59204	LB Grade I	Medieval
1040796	3272/0/10	-	5, DAG LANE	SP 90775 58846	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040797	3272/0/12	-	TOWN FARMHOUSE	SP9077858900	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040798	01/05/3272	-	SPRING HILL FARMHOUSE	SP 90886 58964	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040799	01/06/3272	-	EAST FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARNS	SP 90948 58995	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1040800	3272/0/19	-	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	SP 90544 59134	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1041611	3321/0/7	-	RIGHT GATEPIER AT EAST OR NEVITT'S LODGE	SP 87025 58987	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1041612	3321/0/9	-	KNUCKLEBONE ARBOUR	SP 86917 58916	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189487	3272/0/18	-	MILESTONE HOUSE	SP 90503 58964	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189605	1406/0/11	-	PARK FARMHOUSE	SP 89021 58818	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189610	1406/1/1	1342230	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	SP 88864 58819	LB Grade I	Medieval
1189619	1406/1/2	-	WALL AND GATEPIER APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	SP 88841 58814	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189637	1406/0/19	-	MANOR FARMHOUSE	SP 88850 58735	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189643	1406/0/15	-	LIMES FARMHOUSE	SP 88846 58618	LB Grade II	Post Medieval



NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Designation	Period
1189658	1406/0/20	-	THE OLD FARMHOUSE	SP 88830 58716	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189903	3321/0/7	-	EAST OF NEVITTS LODGE	SP 87028 58997	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1189913	3321/0/7	-	LEFT GATEPIER AT EAST OR NEVITT'S LODGE	SP 87023 58984	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1190552	3523/0/0	-	CHURCH OF ST MARY	SP 87885 60446	LB Grade II*	Medieval
1190588	3523/0/15	-	5-7, CHURCH WAY	SP 87876 60410	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1190604	3523/0/19	-	38, MAIN ROAD	SP 87970 60531	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1190609	3523/0/22	-	50, MAIN ROAD	SP 88024 60656	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1293754	3523/0/7	-	6, CHURCH WAY	SP 87848 60457	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1294160	1406/0/17	-	WELL HOUSE	SP 88842 58780	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1294240	3272/0/20	-	29, MILE STREET	SP 90704 59131	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1294269	3272/0/16	-	3, EASTON LANE	SP 90436 59016	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371681	9827/1/1	-	LOW FARMHOUSE	SP 89859 58380	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371682	1406/0/14	-	BARNS ATTACHED TO SOUTH OF MANOR FARMHOUSE	SP 88845 58708	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371683	1406/0/18	-	OLD SCHOOL HOUSE	SP 88826 58763	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371685	3272/0/7	-	56, ALLENS HILL	SP 90701 59153	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371686	3272/0/9	-	BURNT CLOSE	SP 90657 59166	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371687	3272/1/8	-	MANOR FARMHOUSE	SP9076759029	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371688	3272/0/13	-	LITTLE THATCH	SP 90815 58946	LB Grade II	Post Medieval



NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Designation	Period
1371689	3272/0/17	-	42, HIGH STREET	SP 90707 58939	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1371701	3523/1/2	-	CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	SP 87879 60457	LB Grade II	Post Medieval
1428093	N/A	-	Bozeat War Memorial	SP 90336 59060	LB Grade II	Modern
1433006	3523/1/3	-	Grendon War Memorial	SP 87910 60435	LB Grade II	Modern

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period					
HER 'monu	HER 'monument' records								
95/0/0	345211	Iron Age finds, south of Easton Lodge Farm	SP 89699 56599	Iron Age					
95/0/1	-	Undated industrial finds, west of Bozeat Grange	SP 89800 56399	Early Iron Age to Late Medieval					
95/0/2	-	Iron Age finds	SP 89400 56699	Iron Age					
95/0/4	345230	Medieval Iron Smelting Site, south of Easton Lodge	SP 89580 56360	Medieval					
95/0/8	-	Iron Age trackway (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89767 56619	Iron Age					
95/0/9	-	Possible Iron Age pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89705 57013	Iron Age					
95/0/10	-	Possible Iron Age pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89789 56925	Iron Age					
95/0/11	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89796 56630	Iron Age					
95/0/12	-	Iron Age ironstone workings (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89791 56433	Iron Age					
95/0/13	-	Undated enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89803 56413	Unknown					
95/0/14	-	Prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89956 56428	Prehistoric					



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
95/0/15	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 90004 56418	Iron Age
95/0/16	-	Possible Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89989 56429	Iron Age
95/0/17	-	Possible prehistoric macula (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89987 56453	Prehistoric
95/0/18	-	Possible undated pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 90840 56525	Unknown
95/1	345204	Probable Iron Age and Roman settlement north of Easton Lodge	SP 89561 57083	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
95/1/1	-	Possible Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89458 57009	Iron Age
95/1/2	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89551 57153	Iron Age
95/1/3	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89553 57155	Iron Age
95/1/4	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89555 57118	Iron Age
95/1/5	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89557 57120	Iron Age
95/1/6	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89605 57129	Iron Age
95/1/7	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89597 57129	Iron Age
95/1/8	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89525 57117	Iron Age
95/1/9	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89514 57123	Iron Age
95/1/10	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89511 57141	Iron Age
95/1/11	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89536 57192	Iron Age
95/1/12	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89537 57192	Iron Age
95/1/13	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89470 57181	Iron Age
95/1/14	-	Iron Age ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89418 57194	Iron Age



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
95/1/15	-	Iron Age road (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89644 57074	Iron Age
95/1/16	-	Possible Iron Age feature of uncertain type (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89605 57029	Iron Age
95/1/17	-	Possible Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89462 57071	Iron Age
95/1/18	-	Possible Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89629 57121	Iron Age
95/2	346846	Iron Age settlement, west of Bozeat Grange	SP 90026 56655	Iron Age
95/2/0	346886	Unstratified, Undated Iron Slag	SP 90100 56799	Unknown
95/2/2	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 90001 56618	Iron Age
95/2/3	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89985 56532	Iron Age
95/2/4	-	Prehistoric ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 90066 56679	Prehistoric
95/2/5	-	Possible prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 90022 56754	Prehistoric
95/2/7	-	Iron Age hut circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89969 56521	Iron Age
95/2/8	-	Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 90066 56570	Iron Age
95/2/9	-	Prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 90059 56541	Prehistoric
95/2/10	-	Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90062 56539	Prehistoric
95/2/11	-	Possible prehistoric ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 90033 56734	Prehistoric
95/3/1	-	Possible Iron Age/Romano-British Furnace	SP 90399 56300	Early Iron Age to Late Medieval
95/3/2	346878	Possible undated ironstone workings (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 90372 56323	Unknown
95/3/3	-	Possible undated trackway (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 90445 56255	Unknown



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
95/4	968639	Possible Iron Age settlement, north-west of Easton Lodge	SP 89260 56881	Lower Palaeolithic to Late Roman
95/4/0	345206 345208	Unstratified Romano-British Finds	SP 89190 56849	Roman
95/4/1	-	Possible Iron Age trackway (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89281 56979	Iron Age
95/4/3	-	Possible Iron Age ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89346 56886	Iron Age
95/4/4	-	Possible Iron Age ditches (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89171 56857	Iron Age
95/4/5	-	Possible Iron Age ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89207 56802	Iron Age
95/4/6	-	Possible Iron Age enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89335 56955	Iron Age
95/4/7	-	Possible Iron Age ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89294 56948	Iron Age
110/0/0	-	Unstratified Iron Age Find	SP 90599 59319	Iron Age
342/0/0	-	Unstratified Prehistoric Flints	SP 89569 60199	Prehistoric
453/0/0	-	Slight Scatter of Prehistoric Flints	SP 89699 59650	Prehistoric
537/0/0	-	Possible Romano-British Manuring Scatter (& Small Early Middle Saxon Component)	SP 89899 59599	Early Roman to Early Middle Saxon
576	-	Modern Industrial Activity	SP 90359 58559	Modern to Mid 20th Century
576/1	-	Bozeat Windmill	SP 90359 58554	Modern to Mid 20th Century
579/0/1	-	C20th Building (Possible Field Barn) & Two Other Possible Buildings Adjacent	SP 90586 58698	Modern to Mid 20th Century
1335/0/1	346883	Saxon to medieval wood banks (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90543 57400	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
1335/0/2	346883	Saxon to medieval wood banks (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90413 57147	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
1335/0/3	346883	Saxon to medieval wood banks (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90300 57432	Early Saxon to Late Medieval



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
1406	-	Easton Maudit	SP 88651 58400	Medieval to Late 20th Century
1406/0/2	-	Probable area of medieval settlement, Easton Maudit	SP 89000 58730	Medieval
1406/0/2	345233	Possible medieval fishpond, Easton Maudit	SP 88600 58699	Medieval
1406/0/3	345189	Medieval occupation site, Easton Maudit	SP 89282 58238	Medieval
1406/0/4	-	Unstratified post-medieval pottery, Easton Maudit	SP 88901 58399	Unknown
1406/0/5	-	Possible medieval ditched enclsoures (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89318 58238	Unknown
1406/0/5	-	Possible medieval ditched enclsoures (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89303 58334	Unknown
1406/0/6	-	Site of a medieval/post-medieval house (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88931 58365	Medieval to Post Medieval
1406/0/8	-	Undated building (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89177 58268	Unknown
1406/0/10	-	The Old Vicarage	SP 88797 58807	Post Medieval to Modern
1406/0/11	-	Park Farmhouse	SP 89021 58818	Modern
1406/0/13	-	Manor Farmhouse	SP 88906 58711	Post Medieval to Modern
1406/0/14	-	Barns attached to S of Manor Farmhouse	SP 88900 58699	Post Medieval to Modern
1406/0/15	-	Limes Farmhouse	SP 88846 58618	Post Medieval to Modern
1406/0/16	-	No.10	SP 88848 58565	Modern
1406/0/17	-	Well House	SP 88841 58784	Post Medieval
1406/0/18	-	No.25 (Old School House) and No.26	SP 88830 58765	Modern
1406/0/19	-	No.22	SP 88834 58737	Post Medieval to Modern



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
1406/0/20	-	No.20 (The Old Farmhouse)	SP 88829 58711	Post Medieval to Modern
1406/0/21	-	Home Farmhouse	SP 89117 58049	Post Medieval
1406/0/22	-	Possible undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89265 58292	Unknown
1406/0/23	-	Possible undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89209 58217	Unknown
1406/0/24	-	Possible undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89470 58323	Unknown
1406/0/25	-	Possible undated hut circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89131 58252	Unknown
1406/0/26	-	(Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89081 58157	Post Medieval
1406/0/27	-	Undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89100 58202	Post Medieval
1406/0/29	-	Possible post-medieval enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88922 58330	Post Medieval
1406/0/30	-	(Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89001 58600	Post Medieval
1406/0/31	-	(Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88912 58379	Post Medieval
1406/0/32	-	Post-medieval enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88899 58392	Post Medieval
1406/0/33	-	Post-medieval ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88894 58354	Post Medieval
1406/0/34	-	Post-medieval ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89007 58540	Post Medieval
1406/0/35	345231	Medieval settlement remains, Easton Maudit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88754 58628	Medieval to Post Medieval
1406/0/35	-	Medieval settlement remains, Easton Maudit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88718 58621	Medieval to Post Medieval
1406/0/36	-	Probable post-medieval hollow way(Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89113 58650	Post Medieval
1406/0/37	-	Probable post medieval hollow way(Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89039 58548	Post Medieval



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
1406/1	-	Easton Maudit Church	SP 88899 58799	Unknown
1406/1/1	1342230	Church of St. Peter and St.Paul	SP 88861 58821	Medieval to Modern
1406/1/2	-	Wall and gatepier approx. 10m. SE of Church of St. Peter and St. Paul	SP 88873 58801	Unknown
1406/1/3	-	Wall and gatepier approx. 10m. SW of Church of St. Peter and St. Paul	SP 88836 58817	Unknown
1406/2/1	345199 536592	Site of medieval/post-medieval manor, Easton Maudit	SP 88984 58832	Medieval to Modern
1406/2/2	-	Former Manor House gardens, Easton Maudit	SP 88810 58893	Medieval to Post Medieval
1406/2/2	-	Former Manor House gardens, Easton Maudit	SP 88899 58799	Medieval to Post Medieval
1973	-	Possible Park at Grendon House	SP 88604 61652	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
1979/1/1	-	Greenfield Lodge	SP 91045 60759	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
1979/1/2	-	Garden at Greenfield Lodge	SP 91079 60774	Modern to Late 20th Century
1979/1/3	-	Stable range, Greenfield Lodge	SP 91084 60725	Modern
1979/1/4	-	Greenfield Lodge Cottages	SP 90975 60543	Modern
2879/1	1591822	Probable Iron Age/Roman settlement, north-west of Glebe Farm	SP 91140 59865	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
2879/2	1624506	Possible Iron Age/Roman enclosure, north of Glebe Farm	SP 91489 59998	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
3220	347139	Romano-British Settlement & Possible Field System, south of Greenfield Lodge	SP 91124 60354	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
3220/0/1	347168	Romano-British Enclosure	SP 91133 60348	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
3220/0/2	-	Romano-British Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91130 60392	Roman
3220/0/3	-	Romano-British Hut Circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91157 60320	Roman



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3220/0/4	-	Romano-British Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91135 60257	Roman
3220/0/5	-	Possible Romano-British Hut Circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91225 60355	Roman
3220/0/6	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91126 60335	Unknown
3220/0/7	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91113 60464	Unknown
3220/0/8	-	Possible Romano-British Field System (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91060 60457	Roman
3220/0/9	-	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91282 60277	Unknown
3220/0/10	-	Possible Trackway, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91287 60266	Unknown
3220/0/12	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91121 60265	Unknown
3220/0/13	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91051 60265	Unknown
3220/0/14	-	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91237 60326	Unknown
3221/0/0	347133	Possible Iron Age site	SP 91300 60500	Iron Age
3243/0/0	347132	Site of possible Roman settlement	SP 90001 61401	Roman
3244/0/11	-	Former road to Grendon	SP 89992 61676	Medieval to Modern
3244/0/13	-	Site of a ditched and banked enclosure, possibly 17th century	SP 90104 61518	Post Medieval to Unknown
3244/0/14	-	Possible enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90699 61440	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3244/0/16	-	Possible medieval/post-medieval enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90699 61438	Early Saxon to Post Medieval
3244/0/17	-	Medieval/post-medieval hedge bank (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90521 61462	Early Saxon to Post Medieval
3245/1/0	347140	Site of medieval windmill, Strixton	SP 90520 61291	Medieval
3246/0/0	347135	Site of possible Iron Age and Roman settlement	SP 90703 61001	Early Iron Age to Late Roman



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3248	3248	Prehistoric Settlement, east of Wollaston Road	SP 90636 60291	Prehistoric
3248/0/1	-	Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90638 60325	Prehistoric
3248/0/2	-	Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90640 60306	Prehistoric
3248/0/3	-	Prehistoric Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90644 60220	Prehistoric
3248/0/4	-	Possible Pits, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90662 60247	Unknown
3248/0/5	-	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90686 60239	Unknown
3248/0/6	-	Possible Boundary Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90701 60293	Unknown
3248/0/7	-	Undated Quarry Pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90554 60237	Unknown
3260/0/1	-	Probable Medieval Moat	SP 91044 56993	Medieval to Post Medieval
3260/0/2	-	Possible Medieval Building, Wold Barn	SP 90999 56900	Medieval
3262/0/0	346885	Undated finds	SP 90001 57000	Early Iron Age to Late Medieval
3265/0/0	346884	Undated finds	SP 90001 57503	Early Iron Age to Late Medieval
3266/0/0	346849	Iron Age finds	SP 90602 57599	Iron Age
3267	346848	Possible Iron Age Settlement	SP 90949 57550	Iron Age
3268/1	346850	Romano-British Pottery Production	SP 90650 58799	Roman
3270	-	Possible site of Saxon activity, unlocated	SP 90000 59000	Saxon
3272	-	Bozeat	SP 90574 59084	Late Saxon to Late 20th Century
3270/0/0	-	Unlocated Saxon finds	SP 90000 59000	Saxon



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3272/0/0	346890	Unstratified, Undated Find	SP 90450 58949	Unknown
3272/0/2	-	Medieval/Post Medieval Bank (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90915 59137	Medieval to Post Medieval
3272/0/3	-	Medieval/Post Medieval Settlement Earthworks	SP 90500 59119	Medieval to Post Medieval
3272/0/4	-	Medieval/Post Medieval Settlement Earthworks	SP 90530 59200	Medieval to Post Medieval
3272/0/5	-	Medieval/Post Medieval Settlement Earthworks	SP 90619 59270	Medieval to Post Medieval
3272/0/6	-	Late Medieval Building	SP 90650 59000	Late Medieval
3272/0/7	-	No.56 Allens Hill	SP 90699 59158	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/0/8	-	No.1 Church Lane (Homestead Farm)	SP 90704 59012	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/0/9	-	No.6 Church Walk (Burnt Close)	SP 90655 59169	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/0/10	-	No.5 Dag Lane	SP 90775 58847	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/0/11	-	3-5 Camden Street	SP 90750 58920	Modern to 21st Century
3272/0/12	-	No.6 Dychurch Lane (Town Farmhouse)	SP 90776 58900	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/0/13	-	No.12 Dychurch Lane (Little Thatch)	SP 90814 58948	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/0/14	-	Saxon/Medieval Earthwork Bank (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90379 59258	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3272/0/15	1309502	Shoe Factory (possibly Taylor & Drage), Easton Lane	SP 90396 58975	Modern to Mid 20th Century
3272/0/16	-	No.3 Easton Lane	SP 90442 59018	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3272/0/17	-	No.42 High Street (Formerly The Lord Nelson)	SP 90705 58943	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/0/18	-	No.67 London Road (Milestone House)	SP 90503 58966	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/0/19	-	No.7 Mile Street (Church Farmhouse)	SP 90544 59131	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/0/20	-	No.29 Mile Street	SP 90704 59131	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/0/21	1309602	Possible Shoe Factory, High Street	SP 90555 59009	Modern to Mid 20th Century
3272/0/22	1309609	Possible Boot & Shoe Workshop, rear of 51 London Road	SP 90498 59070	Modern to Late 20th Century
3272/0/23	1309613	Possible Boot & Shoe Workshops, High Street	SP 90643 58990	Modern to Late 20th Century
3272/0/24	1309637	Possible Boot & Shoe Workshops, Burton Terrace	SP 90692 59057	Modern to Late 20th Century
3272/0/25	1309649	Boot & Shoe Factory (Possible W. Botterill & Son), London Road	SP 90486 58629	Modern to Late 20th Century
3272/0/26		Post Medieval Quarry Pits	SP 90404 59066	Post Medieval
3272/0/27	1309624	Possible Boot & Shoe Workshop	SP 90703 59095	Modern to Late 20th Century
3272/0/28	1309642	Probable Boot & Shoe Workshop, Mile Street	SP 90693 59137	Modern to Late 20th Century
3272/0/29	-	Bozeat War Memorial	SP 90336 59060	Early 20th Century to Unknown
3272/0/30	-	Medieval quarry pit and associated gully	SP 90583 59009	Early Medieval to Medieval
3272/0/31	-	19th century quarry pit	SP 90587 59015	Modern
3272/0/32	-	Row of 19th century cottages known as Fish Row	SP 90585 59008	Modern



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3272/1/1	346845	St. Mary's Church, Bozeat	SP 90617 59206	Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/1/2	-	St.Mary's Churchyard	SP 90621 59197	Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/1/3	-	Possible Former Extension to Churchyard	SP 90648 59178	Medieval to Modern
3272/2	346887	Probable site of Latimer's Manor (Bery Yard)	SP 90860 58946	Medieval to Post Medieval
3272/3	346888	Medieval Manor	SP 90413 59147	Medieval
3272/3/0	-	Unstratified Medieval Finds	SP 90399 59100	Medieval
3272/3/1	-	Medieval Closes (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90390 59130	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3272/3/2	346888	Medieval Manorial Earthworks	SP 90380 59106	Medieval
3272/3/3	346888	Medieval Hollow Way	SP 90447 59124	Medieval
3272/3/4	346888	Saxon/Medieval Earthwork Banks (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90435 59194	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3272/3/5	346888	Medieval Boundary Bank	SP 90406 59178	Medieval
3272/3/6	346888	Possible Medieval Pond	SP 90472 59241	Medieval
3272/3/7		Possible Medieval Dovecote	SP 90455 59200	Medieval
3272/3/8	346888	Medieval Boundary Banks	SP 90400 59051	Medieval
3272/4	-	Bozeat Cemetery	SP 90294 59085	Modern to Late 20th Century
3272/5/1	-	Spring Hill Farmhouse	SP 90889 58973	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/5/2	-	Barn at Spring Hill Farm	SP 90911 58954	Modern to Unknown
3272/5/3	-	Cart hovel at Spring Hill Farm	SP 90888 58959	Modern



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3272/5/4	-	Barn at Spring Hill Farm	SP 90913 58982	Modern
3272/6/1	-	No.30 Dychurch Lane (East Farmhouse) & Attached Barns	SP 90947 59001	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/6/2	-	Barn at East Farm	SP 90935 58968	Modern
3272/6/3	-	Cart hovel at East Farm	SP 90944 58939	Modern
3272/7/1	1309497	Nos.1-14 Hope Court (Former Drage Factory)	SP 90479 59516	Modern to Late 20th Century
3272/8/1	-	No.7 Dychurch Lane (Manor Farmhouse)	SP 90765 59026	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/8/2	-	Manor Farm Barn	SP 90781 59005	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3272/8/3	-	C19th Cart Shed	SP 90783 58994	Modern to Late 20th Century
3272/8/4	-	C19th Pit (Soak-Away)	SP 90781 59000	Modern to Early 20th Century
3274	-	Possible Post Medieval/Modern Agricultural Activity	SP 89499 59900	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3276	-	Cold Oak Copse	SP 87986 57473	Medieval to Post Medieval
3281	-	Site of industrial activity, possibly Iron Age	SP 89501 57500	Unknown
3274/0/1	-	Post Medieval Field Boundary (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89544 59882	Post Medieval
3274/0/2	-	Possible Road, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89602 59841	Unknown
3274/0/3	-	Possible Road, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89615 59854	Unknown
3274/0/4	-	Post Medieval Field Boundary (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89578 59966	Post Medieval
3274/0/5	-	Possible Trackway or Modern Pipeline (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89740 60062	Modern to Late 20th Century



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3275/0/1	-	Probable medieval fishponds, Easton Maudit	SP 88900 59098	Medieval
3275/1	-	Probable medieval rabbit warren, Easton Maudit	SP 88989 59049	Medieval to Post Medieval
3276/0/1	-	Wood banks, Cold Oak Copse	SP 88289 57598	Medieval to Post Medieval
3276/0/1	-	Wood banks, Cold Oak Copse	SP 88421 57508	Medieval to Post Medieval
3276/0/1	-	Wood banks, Cold Oak Copse	SP 88417 57337	Medieval to Post Medieval
3276/0/1	-	Wood banks, Cold Oak Copse	SP 88411 57498	Medieval to Post Medieval
3276/0/1	-	Wood banks, Cold Oak Copse	SP 88352 57284	Medieval to Post Medieval
3276/0/1	-	Wood banks, Cold Oak Copse	SP 88296 57587	Medieval to Post Medieval
3276/0/4	-	Probable Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge & Furrow, Cold Oak Copse	SP 88577 56178	Medieval to Post Medieval
3276/0/8	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Pond	SP 88401 57399	Medieval to Post Medieval
3276/0/9	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Ditch, Cold oak Copse	SP 87883 57497	Medieval to Post Medieval
3276/0/10	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Ditch & Bank	SP 87708 57809	Medieval to Post Medieval
3276/0/11	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Ditch & Bank	SP 87862 57850	Medieval to Post Medieval
3278/1	-	Easton Maudit Roman Villa	SP 89512 58205	Early Iron Age to Early Saxon
3279/0/1	-	Possible medieval routeway (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89135 57742	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3281	345229	Site of industrial activity, possibly Iron Age	SP 89501 57500	Unknown
3281/0/0	345229	Undated industrial deposits	SP 89501 57500	Unknown
3281/0/1	-	Possible undated ironstone workings (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89371 57618	Unknown
3281/0/1	-	Possible undated macula (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89334 57556	Unknown



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3281/0/2	-	Iron Age ironstone workings (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89562 57491	Iron Age
3282/0/1	-	Undated ditches, south-west of Horn Wood	SP 89300 57300	Unknown
3288/0/1	345193	Probable Iron Age and Roman settlement, Cold Oak Copse	SP 87999 57199	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
3290	-	Possible undated enclosures, east of Easton Way	SP 88710 59106	Unknown
3290/0/1	-	Probable undated enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88611 59116	Unknown
3290/0/2	-	Probable undated enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88652 59120	Unknown
3290/0/3	-	Possible undated pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88660 59111	Unknown
3290/0/4	-	Possible undated enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88672 59107	Unknown
3290/0/5	-	Possible undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88737 59140	Unknown
3290/0/6	-	Probable undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88777 59097	Unknown
3290/0/7	-	Possible undated ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 88682 59015	Unknown
3291/0/0	345210	Possible Roman site	SP 88299 59400	Roman
3292/0/0	968064	95/1	SP 88435 59892	Prehistoric
3292/0/1	-	Possible prehistoric enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88611 59832	Prehistoric
3293/0/1	345209 345560	Iron Age and Roman settlement	SP 87986 59899	Late Roman
3294/0/0	345207	Unstratified Romano-British Finds	SP 87700 59499	Roman
3296	345212	Probable Romano-British Settlement, south of Yardley Road	SP 87509 59084	Roman
3296/0/1	-	Romano-British Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87513 59146	Roman
3296/0/2	-	Possible Romano-British Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87518 59142	Roman



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3296/0/3	-	Possible Romano-British Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87515 59130	Roman
3296/0/4	-	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87449 58931	Unknown
3296/0/5	-	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87405 58993	Unknown
3297	-	Possible Romano-British Settlement	SP 87049 58900	Roman
3297/0/0	345190	Unstratified Romano-British Pottery	SP 86999 58799	Roman
3298/1	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Watermill	SP 87405 58375	Medieval to Post Medieval
3298/1/0	-	Unstratified & Probably Re-Located C19th Mill Stones	SP 87399 58099	Modern
3298/1/1	345237	Medieval/Post Medieval Dam	SP 87403 58390	Early Saxon to Post Medieval
3298/1/2	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Fishponds (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87457 58398	Early Saxon to Mid 20th Century
3298/1/3	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87451 58381	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3298/1/4	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87446 58451	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3298/1/5	-	Medieval/Post Medieval Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87333 58360	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3298/1/6	-	Medieval/Post Medieval Pit (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87360 58368	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3298/1/7	-	Medieval/Post Medieval Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87326 58304	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3298/1/8	-	Medieval/Post Medieval Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87330 58301	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
3299	345214	Iron Age & Romano-British Settlement	SP 87449 58100	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
3299/0/0	345214	Unstratified Iron Age & Romano-British Finds	SP 87399 57999	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
3299/0/1	345214	Romano-British Well	SP 87399 58099	Roman



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3299/0/2	345214	Romano-British Pits & Ditches	SP 87399 57999	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
3299/0/3	345214	Undated, Reinterred Human Burial	SP 87399 57999	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
3299/0/4	345214	Possible Romano-British Pottery Kiln	SP 87399 57999	Roman
3300/0/0	345215	Unstratified Neolithic Axe	SP 87501 58099	Neolithic
3321/0/17	-	Left Gatepier at East or Nevitt's Lodge	SP 87022 58982	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3321/0/28	-	C18th Ha Ha	SP 86753 59003	Modern to Late 20th Century
3321/0/7	-	East or Nevitt's Lodge	SP 87028 58995	Modern to Late 20th Century
3321/0/9	-	The Knucklebone Arbour, Castle Ashby (Formerly Margaret's Bower)	SP 86916 58915	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3321	-	Castle Ashby Park	SP 86134 58939	Medieval to Late 20th Century
3495	-	The Park (Bozeat Grange)	SP 90363 56722	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3495/1	-	Bozeat Grange	SP 90299 56599	Modern to Late 20th Century
3515/0/0	345558	Unstratified Iron Age pottery	SP 89100 61300	Iron Age
3516/0/0	345553	Unstratified Roman pottery	SP 89771 61061	Roman
3517/0/1	345550	Site of probable late Iron Age settlement	SP 89941 60761	Iron Age
3518/0/0	-	Unstratified Prehistoric Flints	SP 89679 60570	Prehistoric
3518/0/0	-	Unstratified Iron Age, Romano-British & Early Middle Saxon Finds	SP 89600 60500	Early Iron Age to Early Middle Saxon
3518/0/1	-	Late Iron Age/early Roman occupation (Northern settlement), Bozeat Quarry	SP 89661 60549	Late Iron Age to Late Roman



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3518/0/2	-	Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pit alignment, Bozeat Quarry	SP 89611 60610	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
3518/0/3	-	Bronze Age/ Iron Age cremation, Bozeat Quarry	SP 89657 60588	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
3518/0/4	-	Possible extractive pit, undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89683 60669	Unknown
3518/0/5	-	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89651 60641	Unknown
3518/0/6	-	Possible Romano-British Enclosure	SP 89674 60574	Roman
3518/0/7	-	Possible extractive pit, undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89674 60663	Unknown
3518/0/8	-	Possible undated enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89636 60646	Unknown
3518/0/9	-	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89658 60659	Unknown
3518/0/10	-	Probable Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89654 60628	Prehistoric
3518/0/11	-	Possible Iron Age Enclosure	SP 89677 60646	Iron Age
3518/0/12	-	Possible undated enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89666 60676	Unknown
3518/0/25	-	Probable Early Middle Saxon Pit & Adjacent Undated Postholes	SP 89681 60594	Early Middle Saxon
3519/0/0	345551	Unstratified Romano-British Pottery	SP 89499 60199	Roman
3519/0/1	345188	Romano-British Circular Building	SP 89600 59940	Early Roman to Middle Saxon
3519/0/2	-	Romano-British Settlement (Southern Settlement), With Iron Age & Early Middle Saxon Activity	SP 89672 60119	Early Iron Age to Early Middle Saxon
3519/0/3	-	Site of a probable early-middle Saxon cemetery, Bozeat Quarry	SP 89864 59921	Saxon
3520/0/1	-	Prehistoric Trackway (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89147 60066	Prehistoric
3520/0/2	-	Possible Field Boundary, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89032 60117	Unknown



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3522	-	Possible Prehistoric Settlement	SP 88949 60374	Prehistoric
3522/0/1	968075	Prehistoric Enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88895 60461	Prehistoric
3522/0/2	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88914 60431	Unknown
3522/0/3	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89025 60336	Unknown
3522/0/4	-	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88977 60278	Unknown
3522/0/5	-	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88973 60266	Unknown
3523	-	Grendon	SP 87973 60641	Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/0/1	-	Possible Medieval & Post Medieval House Platforms	SP 88100 60400	Medieval to Post Medieval
3523/0/5	-	No.26 Blackmile Lane	SP 88467 61075	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/0/6	1507822	No.29 Chequers Lane	SP 88144 60426	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/0/7	-	No.6 Church Way	SP 87845 60452	Modern to Late 20th Century
3523/0/8	-	Nos.8 & 10 Church Way & Wall Attached to the West	SP 87837 60434	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/0/14	-	Nos.1 & 3 Church Way & No.21 Main Road	SP 87892 60414	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/0/15	-	Nos.5 & 7 Church Way	SP 87871 60412	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/0/16	-	No.11 Church Way (Blacksmiths Cottage & Attached Forge)	SP 87846 60399	Modern to Late 20th Century
3523/0/18	-	No.2 Main Road	SP 87870 60201	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3523/0/19	-	No.38 Main Road	SP 87974 60527	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/0/20	-	No.40 Main Road	SP 87979 60572	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/0/21	-	The Half Moon Public House	SP 87988 60585	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/0/22	-	No.50 Main Road	SP 88026 60656	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/0/23	-	Nos.54 to 58 Main Road (even)	SP 88067 60690	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/0/24	-	Grendon Union Chapel, Main Road	SP 87920 60380	Modern to 21st Century
3523/0/25	-	Possible early medieval settlement, Hill Farm	SP 88022 60441	Late Saxon to Late 20th Century
3523/1/1	1342553	Church of St. Mary	SP 87885 60447	Early Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/1/2	-	Chest Tomb c.3m North of North Aisle of Church of St. Mary	SP 87880 60456	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
3523/1/3	-	Grendon War Memorial	SP 87910 60434	Early 20th Century to Unknown
3523/3/2	-	Marlow Hall (Former Stables for Grendon Hall)	SP 88037 60823	Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century
3523/6	-	The Grange (Formerly Grendon Rectory)	SP 87754 60147	Modern to Late 20th Century
3523/8	-	Possible WWII Radio Station (Grendon, 53-A)	SP 87900 60400	Second World War
3524/0/0	345574	Roman coins, west of Main Road	SP 87880 60400	Roman



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
3998/0/1	-	Middle to late Iron Age settlement, Bozeat Quarry	SP 89786 59922	Middle Iron Age to Early Roman
4033	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Activity	SP 90297 56504	Medieval to Post Medieval
4033/0/1	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90374 56475	Unknown
4033/0/2	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Bank (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 90191 56541	Early Saxon to Late Medieval
4570	-	Possible Woodland Industry, Undated	SP 88514 57553	Unknown
4570/0/1	-	Possible Charcoal Burning Platform, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88514 57553	Unknown
4576	-	Uncertain, Undated Activity	SP 88450 57977	Unknown
4576/0/1	-	Uncertain, Undated Feature (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88450 57977	Unknown
5278/0/1	-	Possible undated field boundary (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation) checked	SP 89346 56216	Unknown
5511/0/0	345612	Unstratified Mesolithic Find	SP 87999 60000	Mesolithic
5564/0/0	-	Undated pond (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 89691 57218	Unknown
5564/0/4	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Ditch	SP 89634 57916	Medieval to Post Medieval
5564/0/5	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Ditch	SP 89583 57825	Medieval to Post Medieval
5567/0/1	345232	Possible medieval building, Horn Wood	SP 89820 57540	Medieval
5567/0/2	-	Possible Iron Age enclosure, Horn Wood	SP 89623 57560 SP 89602 57516 SP 89610 57598	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval
5567/0/3	-	Possible medieval wood boundary, Horn Wood	SP 89700 57400	Unknown
5567/0/4	-	Limestone scatter, Horn Wood	SP 89980 57522	Unknown



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
5567/0/5	-	Undated Pits, Horn Wood	SP 89650 57470	Unknown
5898	-	Uncertain, Undated cropmarks	SP 87507 59813	Unknown
5898/0/1	-	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87510 59790	Unknown
5898/0/2	-	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87490 59840	Unknown
5898/0/3	-	Undated Pits (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 87498 59833	Unknown
5900	-	Possible Prehistoric Settlement, south of Lower End	SP 88400 60788	Prehistoric
5900/0/1	-	Undated Hut Circle (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88264 60845	Unknown
5900/0/2	-	Possible Enclosure, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88267 60772	Unknown
5900/0/3	-	Undated Linear Features (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88305 60852	Unknown
5900/0/4	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88521 60784	Unknown
5900/0/5	-	Possible Ditch, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88501 60697	Unknown
5917/0/1	-	Possible prehistoric/Roman ring ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88874 59542	Lower Palaeolithic to Late Roman
5917/0/2	-	Possible undated enclosure (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88985 59408	Unknown
5985	-	Possible undated enclosure and ditch, south of Hillside Close	SP 90600 58690	Unknown
6293/0/1	-	Possible Charcoal Burning Platform, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88239 57728	Unknown
6334/1	-	C19th Brickworks	SP 89584 59750	Modern
6334/1/1	-	C19th Brick Kiln	SP 89571 59735	Modern
6334/1/2	-	C19th Drying Shed	SP 89562 59757	Modern



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
6334/1/3	-	Probable C19th Brick Pits	SP 89597 59752	Modern
6521/0/6	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 88731 61446	Medieval
6521/0/7	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 88706 60983	Medieval
6521/0/8	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 88131 60511	Medieval
6521/0/9	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 88127 60257	Medieval
6521/0/10	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 88683 60442	Medieval
6521/0/12	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 88267 60603	Medieval
6528	346850	Possible early Saxon cemetery, Wyman Close	SP 90645 58825	Early Saxon
6809	-	Easton Maudit Landscape Park	SP 88899 58799	Unknown
6892/0/1	-	Post Medieval Building (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 88224 57812	Post Medieval
7382/1	-	Kettering to Newport Pagnell Turnpike	SP 89237 67375	Modern
8049/1/1	-	The Staddle Granary	SP 87030 59259	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
8060	-	Open Field System, Strixton	SP 90000 60999	Medieval to Post Medieval
8091/0/1	-	Site of probable Saxon settlement, Easton Maudit	SP 89499 58200	Late Roman to Late Saxon
8120/1	-	Possible WWII Ammunition Storage	SP 86950 59247	Second World War
8344	-	Open Field System, Bozeat	SP 90999 59000	Medieval to Post Medieval
8344/0/2	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 91272 58857	Medieval
8344/0/4	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 90974 59133	Medieval



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
8344/0/5	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 90628 58610	Medieval to Modern
8344/0/6	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 90867 58196	Medieval
8344/0/7	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 89604 58569	Medieval to Modern
8344/0/8	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 90357 57691	Medieval
8344/0/10	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 91449 60376	Medieval
8344/0/11	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 90628 59873	Medieval
8344/0/12	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 90253 59577	Medieval to Modern
8344/0/13	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 90877 58405	Medieval
8344/0/14	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 90862 59300	Medieval
8344/0/15	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 90176 59105	Medieval to Modern
8344/0/16	-	Open Fields Project: Areas of Survival of Ridge & Furrow	SP 90158 58148	Medieval to Modern
8344/1	-	Sandwell Field, Medieval/Post Medieval Open Field, Bozeat	SP 89699 60099	Medieval to Post Medieval
8344/1/0	-	Medieval & Post Medieval Manuring Scatter	SP 89670 60540	Medieval to Post Medieval
8344/1/0	-	Medieval & Post Medieval Manuring Scatter	SP 89699 60250	Medieval to Post Medieval
8344/1/0	-	Possible Medieval/Post Medieval Manuring Scatter	SP 89699 59599	Medieval to Post Medieval
8344/1/1	-	Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge & Furrow Cultivation	SP 89749 59959	Medieval to Post Medieval
8344/1/3	-	Possible Modern Linear Features &/or Ridge & Furrow Cultivation	SP 89700 60015	Medieval to Late 20th Century
9704/3	1625243	WW2 military ordnance dump, east of old Wollaston Road	SP 90543 61459	Second World War



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
9704/4	1625240	WW2 military ordnance dump, old Wollaston Road	SP 90536 61280	Second World War
9704/5	1625239	WW2 military ordnance dump, old Wollaston Road	SP 90524 61086	Second World War
9704/6	1625234	WW2 military ordnance dump, old Wollaston Road	SP 90522 60888	Second World War
9704/7	1625237	WW2 military ordnance dump, lane leading to Greenfield Lodge	SP 90691 60881	Second World War
9704/8	1625232	WW2 military ordnance dump, old Wollaston Road	SP 90498 60712	Second World War
9704/9	1625231	WW2 military ordnance dump, old Wollaston Road	SP 90489 60471	Second World War
9704/10	1625228	WW2 military ordnance dump, old Wollaston Road	SP 90491 60269	Second World War
9704/11	1625225	WW2 military ordnance dump, old Wollaston Road	SP 90493 60076	Second World War
9704/12	1625632	WW2 military ordnance dump, old Wollaston Road	SP 90529 59875	Second World War
9704/13	1624196	WW2 military ordnance dump, Harrold Road	SP 91173 59322	Second World War
9704/19	1624489	WW2 military ordnance dump, London Road	SP 90441 58318	Second World War
9704/20	1624488	WW2 military ordnance dump, London Road	SP 90379 58077	Second World War
9704/21	1624484	WW2 military ordnance dump, A509	SP 90187 57307	Second World War
9704/22	1624483	WW2 military ordnance dump, A509	SP 90165 57065	Second World War
9704/23	1624478	WW2 military ordnance dump, A509	SP 90145 56845	Second World War
9704/24	1624477	WW2 military ordnance dump, A509	SP 90109 56329	Second World War
9704/25	1624486	WW2 military ordnance dump, A509	SP 90133 57936	Second World War
9704/26	1624490	WW2 military ordnance dump, off London Road	SP 90086 58178	Second World War
9704/52	-	WW2 military ordnance dump, Dychurch Lane	SP 91082 59164	Second World War



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
9827	-	Post medieval to modern agricultural activity	SP 89850 58400	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
9827/1	-	Low Farm	SP 89853 58396	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
9827/1/1	-	Low Farmhouse	SP 89876 58388	Post Medieval to Late 20th Century
9913	-	Iron Age & Romano-British Settlement	SP 91151 57899	Early Iron Age to Late Roman
9913/0/0	-	Unstratified Iron Age Pottery	SP 91149 57900	Iron Age
9913/0/1	968107	Possible Round Barrow, Undated (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91152 57810	Unknown
9913/0/3	-	Undated Ditch (Morphed Aerial Archaeology Interpretation)	SP 91110 57970	Unknown
9913/1	-	Romano-British Pottery Production	SP 91162 57937	Roman
9913/1/0	-	Unstratified Romano-British Pottery & Kiln Debris	SP 91100 57899	Roman
9970/1	1624504	Probable WW2 aircraft crash site, north-east of Red Gables Farm	SP 90879 60118	Second World War
-	345605	Ditched trackway on air photographs	SP8920059950	Unknown
-	346889	Possible Saxon coins from Bozeat village	SP9000059000	Saxon
-	347136	IA pottery; charcoal	SP9030060400	Iron Age
-	498233	The site of a post medieval windmill.	SP9030058300	Post Medieval
-	968063	Cropmark	SP8960059900	Unknown
-	1319916	H26 Main Road. ouse, built mid to late 18th century with later additions.	SP8795060470	Post Medieval
-	1624502	A post-medieval clay extraction site is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data.	SP9075759243	Post Medieval
-	1624503	A probable post-medieval clay extraction site is visible as earthworks on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data.	SP9024359011	Post Medieval
-	1625407	Two blocks of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, remnants of the former	SP9000758074	Medieval/ Post Medieval



HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
		open common field system, are visible on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data.		

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	Year	NGR	Period		
HER 'event'	HER 'event' records						
ENN9785	-	Fieldwalking, 1965	1965	SP 87001 58799	Roman		
ENN9786	-	Yardley Hastings, Site 23	Pre-1979	SP 87421 58377 SP 87421 58378	Medieval/Post Medieval		
ENN9787	-	Fieldwalking, 1959-67	1959-67	SP 87401 58099	Iron Age Roman		
ENN9788	642437	Yardley Hastings Sand Pit, 1967-8 (Excavation)	1967-8	SP 87401 58099	Roman		
ENN9789	-	Finds, 1966	1966	SP 87501 58099	Neolithic		
ENN9790	-	Grendon, Site 10 (Observation)	Pre-1996	SP 87970 59970	Roman		
ENN9791	-	Fieldwalking, 1966	1966	SP 87701 59501	Roman		
ENN9793	-	Fieldwalking, 1966	1966	SP 87501 59099	Roman		
ENN9796	-	Main Road, Grendon, 1956 (Find)	1956	SP 87880 60400	Roman		
ENN10045	-	Cold Oak Copse, 1966 (Fieldwalking)	1966	SP 87999 57199	Iron Age Roman		
ENN10047	-	Easton Maudit Manor, Documentary	N/A	SP 88899 58799	Medieval/Post Medieval		
ENN10048	-	Easton Maudit, Sites 9, 11, 13, 14 & 15	1979	SP 88874 58845	Medieval/Post Medieval		
ENN10049	-	Parchmarks Observation, Undated	N/A	SP 88899 58799	Medieval/Post Medieval		
ENN10051	-	Easton Maudit, pre 1979 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1979	SP 88901 58399	Post Medieval		
ENN10054	-	Easton Maudit, pre 1979 (Earthwork survey)	Pre-1979	SP 88900 59098	Medieval		
ENN10057	-	Grendon site 7, (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 88299 59400	N/A		
ENN10063	-	Earthwork Observation, 1980	1980	SP 88102 60400	Medieval/Post Medieval		
ENN10068	-	Finds, Pre 1977	Pre-1977	SP 87999 60000	Mesolithic		
ENN10283	-	Easton Lodge, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 89191 56851	Iron Age Roman		
ENN10285	-	Easton Maudit Site 7, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 89401 56701	Undated		
ENN10286	-	Easton Maudit Site 5, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 89701 56601	Undated		



HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	Year	NGR	Period
ENN10287	-	Easton Maudit Site 4, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 89801 56402	Undated
ENN10288	-	Land south of Easton Lodge, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 89503 56301	Undated
ENN10294	642159	Horn Wood, 1965 (Excavation)	1965	SP 89800 57600	Medieval
ENN10297	-	Horn Wood, 1989 (Survey)	1989	SP 89650 57470 SP 89600 57900	Medieval/unda ted
ENN10298	-	Horn Wood, 1989-90, (Earthwork Survey)	1989-90	SP 89630 57600	Undated
ENN10299	-	Horn Wood, 1990 (Test pits)	1990	SP 89700 57400	Medieval
ENN10300	-	Horn Wood, 1989, (Survey)	1989	SP 89820 57540	Medieval
ENN10302	657504	Horn Wood, 1991 (Geophysical survey)	1991	SP 89640 57580	N/A
ENN10305	-	Easton Maudit, site 10, pre 1979 (Survey)	Pre-1979	SP 89301 58201	Medieval
ENN10306	642160	Oakfield, Easton Maudit, 1972 (Excavation)	1972	SP 89198 58202	Medieval
ENN10308	-	Earthwork Observation, Undated	N/A	SP 89303 58301	Medieval
ENN10309	-	Documentary	N/A	SP 89303 58301	Medieval
ENN10311	-	Easton Maudit villa, 1988-90 (Excavation)	1988-90	SP 89540 58179	Roman
ENN10313	-	Bozeat, 1965 (Excavation)	1965	SP 89600 59940	Roman
ENN10314	-	Bozeat, 1964 (Excavation)	1964	SP 89600 59940	Roman
ENN10315	-	Land south of Strixton Plantation, pre 1966 (Excavation)	Pre-1967	SP 89941 60761	Iron Age
ENN10317	-	Fieldwalking, Pre 1967	Pre-1967	SP 89500 60201	Roman
ENN10323	-	Grendon, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 89100 61300	Iron Age
ENN10324	-	Grendon, pre1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 89771 61061	Roman
ENN10480	-	Banky, 1960s (Observation)	1960s	SP 90001 56602	Iron Age Roman
ENN10481	-	Bozeat Site 2, 1963-7 (Excavation)	1963-67	SP 90001 56502	Iron Age
ENN10482	-	Land south of Bozeat Grange, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 90399 56300	Iron Age Roman
ENN10483	-	Fieldwalking, Pre 1966	Pre-1966	SP 90100 56799	Undated
ENN10484	-	Bozeat Grange, Documentary Evidence	N/A	SP 90495 56797	Post Medieval
ENN10487	-	Bozeat, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 90001 57000	Undated
ENN10492	-	Fieldwalking, Pre 1966	Pre-1966	SP 90900 57500	Iron Age



HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	Year	NGR	Period
ENN10493	-	Wyman Close, 1968 (Observation)	1968	SP 90650 58799	Roman Saxon
ENN10494	-	Finds, 1976	1976	SP 90450 58949	Undated
ENN10495	-	RCHM Site 15, Pre 1979 (Earthwork Survey)	Pre-1979	SP 90850 58949	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN10500	-	Easton Lane, 1979 (Evaluation)	1979	SP 90399 59100	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN10502	657557	RCHME Site 16, Pre 1979 (Earthwork Survey)	Pre-1979	SP 90399 59000	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN10503	-	RCHME Church Survey (St. Mary's), Pre 1997	Pre-1997	SP 90617 59206	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN10506	-	Finds, pre 1936	Pre-1936	SP 90000 59000	Saxon
ENN10507	-	Staneway Woods, documentary	N/A	SP 90000 59000	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN10508	-	Bozeat Manor, Documentary	N/A	SP 90399 59100	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN10509	-	High Street, 1979 (Observation)	1979	SP 90650 59000	Medieval
ENN10510	-	Berry Yard, 1979 (Earthwork Survey)	1979	SP 90407 59149	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN10511	-	A509 Bozeat Bypass, 1988 (Watching brief)	1988	SP 90000 59000	N/A
ENN10512	-	Fieldwalking, Pre 1967	Pre-1967	SP 90299 60500	Iron Age
ENN10516	-	Strixton, Sites 7, 8, 9 & 10	Pre-1979	SP 90263 61671 SP 90262 61670	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN10521	-	Strixton Plantation, pre 1966 (Trial trench)	Pre-1966	SP 90001 61401	Roman
ENN10525	-	Wollaston Road, Strixton 1965- 1966 (Excavation)	1965-66	SP 90521 61349	Medieval
ENN10526	-	Land north-west of Greenfield Lodge, pre 1966 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 90703 61001	Iron Age Roman
ENN10662	-	Documentary/Observation	N/A	SP 91043 56993	Medieval
ENN10663	-	Fieldwalking, Pre 1966	Pre-1966	SP 91100 57899	Iron Age Roman
ENN10667	-	Fieldwalking, Pre 1966	Pre-1966	SP 90999 60400	Roman
ENN10669	-	Strixton, site 4 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1966	SP 91300 60500	Iron Age
ENN12579	-	Bozeat Brickworks, Documentary	1889-90	SP 89564 59741	Post Medieval
ENN12711	-	Northamptonshire Ridge & Furrow Survey, Pre 1993	Pre-1973	SP 78886 62513	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN13055	-	RCHME SURVEY OF CHURCHES	Pre-1966	SP 87890 60450	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN13879	-	Easton Maudit Park, 1996	1996	SP 88899 58799	Post Medieval



HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	Year	NGR	Period
ENN14625	1324193	Land at Bozeat, 1996 (Desk based assessment)	1996	SP 89778 60146	Roman
ENN14875	-	Bozeat Cemetery, documentary	N/A	SP 90289 59070	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN16800	-	Land at Bozeat, 1996 (Field 2, Fieldwalking)	1996	SP 89664 60554	Prehistoric Iron Age Roman Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN17593	1074047	Easton Maudit Villa (Excavation)	Pre-1994	SP 89499 58200	Roman Saxon
ENN17892	-	Finds, 1991	1991	SP 90599 59319	Iron Age
ENN18077	-	Finds, circa 1986	1986	SP 90640 58850	Early Saxon
ENN18980	-	Easton Maudit, (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1994	SP 89499 58200	Roman
ENN18984	-	Field Survey, Pre 1994	Pre-1994	SP 87701 59501	N/A
ENN19051	-	Defence of Britain Survey, 1996	1996	SP 87900 60450	Second World War
ENN19056	-	Yardley Hastings 3, pre 1994 (Fieldwalking)	Pre-1994	SP 87601 59099	Roman
ENN19065	-	Fieldwalking, Pre 1994	Pre-1994	SP 87000 58897	Roman
ENN19096	-	Parkhill Farm Staddle Granary, 1996	1996	SP 87030 59259	Post Medieval
ENN19430	-	RCHME SURVEY OF COUNTRY HOUSES	Pre-1996	SP 88899 58799	Post Medieval
ENN20227	-	Bozeat (Measured survey)	1986-99	SP 90599 59000	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN100548	1351305	2 St Mary's Road, 1999 (Evaluation)	1999	SP 90537 58684	N/A
ENN100885	-	Bozeat Manor House Garden, 1994	1994	SP 90799 59000	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN100949	-	St Mary's Church, 1978 (Churchyard Survey)	1978	SP 90621 59197	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN101023	-	St Peter & St Paul (graveyard survey)	1978	SP 88879 58825	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN101061	-	St Mary (graveyard survey)	1978	SP 87900 60460	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN103163	-	The Church of St Mary, 2001 (Excavation)	2001	SP 87869 60442	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN103651	763195 763194	Horn Wood, Easton Maudit	1991	SP 89647 57611	N/A
ENN103909	-	Northamptonshire Boot and Shoe Survey, 1998/9	1998/9	SP 86080 69504	Post Medieval



HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	Year	NGR	Period
ENN104018	-	Land at Bozeat, 1996 (Field 3, Fieldwalking)	1996	SP 89673 60249	Prehistoric Iron Age Roman Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN104019	-	Land at Bozeat, 1996 (Field 5, Fieldwalking)	1996	SP 89726 59605	Prehistoric Iron Age Roman Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN104020	-	Land at Bozeat, 1996 (Field 6, Fieldwalking)	1996	SP 89837 59742	Prehistoric Iron Age Roman Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN104025	1129771	Land at Bozeat: Stage 3, 1996 (Test Pits & Trial Trenching)	1996	SP 89720 60261	Late Iron Age Roman Early Middle Saxon Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN104034	1502265	Drage Shoe Factory, 2005 (Building recording)	2005	SP 90491 59514	Post Medieval
ENN104249	-	Nun Wood Wind Farm, 2006 (Trial trench)	2006	SP 91455 56745	Roman Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN104376	-	Wold Barn, 1965	1965	SP 90999 56900	Medieval
ENN105483	-	Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase, 2007 (DBA)	2007	SP 84345 54299	Neolith/Bronze Age Iron Age Roman Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN105484	-	Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase, 2007 (Topographic survey)	2007	SP 84630 54567	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN105876	1586022	6 Church Walk, 2011 (Observation)	2011	SP 90651 59179	N/A
ENN107311	1401652	Easton Wood Woodland Survey, c.1997-2001	1997- 2001	SP 88577 56178	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN107312	1401650	Cold Oak Copse Woodland Survey, c.2000-2001	2000-1	SP 87986 57472	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN107315	1401651	Horne Wood Woodland Survey, 2000-2001	2000-1	SP 89790 57719	Iron Age Medieval/Post Medieval



HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	Year	NGR	Period
ENN107396	1606252	Land at Dychurch Lane, Bozeat 2014 (Observation)	2014	SP 90813 58974	Post Medieval
ENN107403	-	Manor Farm Barn, 2012 (Building Recording)	2012	SP 90781 59005	Post Medieval
ENN107621	1613129	Land Opposite No.33 Easton Lane, 2014 (Observation)	2014	SP 90339 59013	Post Medieval
ENN107636	-	Manor Farm Barn, 2012 (Evaluation)	2012	SP 90782 58995	N/A
ENN107746	1096864	Land at Bozeat, 1996 (Geophysical survey)	1996	SP 89759 60158	Middle to Late Iron Age Late Iron Age/Early Roman Early Middle Saxon
ENN107748	-	Land at Bozeat, 1996 (Fields 2-4, Metal Detecting)	1996	SP 89722 60262	Middle to Late Iron Age Late Iron Age/Early Roman Early Middle Saxon Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN107794	1610768	Land at Hillside Close, 2013 (Geophysics)	2013	SP 90620 58628	Medieval
ENN107795	-	Land at Hillside Close, 2013 (Resistivity survey)	2013	SP 90608 58688	Modern
ENN107797	1610778	No.1 St Mary's Road, 2013 (Watching Brief)	2013	SP 90522 58759	N/A
ENN107917	-	Bozeat Windmill, Documentary	1880-89	SP 90359 58554	Post Medieval Modern
ENN108012	1621610	Fish Alley, 2015 (excavation)	2015	SP 90584 59015	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN108015	-	39-41 Main Road, Grendon, 2015 (Observation)	2015	SP 87952 60594	Saxo-Norman Post Mdieval Modern
ENN108112	-	Designation Assessment: Bozeat War memorial	Pre-2015	SP 90336 59060	Modern
ENN108216	1620154	Spring Hill Farm 2014 (Building recording)	2014	SP 90922 58962	Post Medieval
ENN108613	-	Strixton, 1960-1965 (Earthwork survey)	1960-65	SP 90242 61704	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN108816	-	Greenfield Lodge, Strixton 2017 (Building recording)	2017	SP 91067 60760	Post Medieval



HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	Year	NGR	Period
ENN108281	-	Designation Assessment: Grendon War Memorial	N/A	SP 87910 60434	Modern
ENN108812	-	St Mary the Virgin, Bozeat, 2017 (Observation)	2017	SP 90616 59207	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN109251	642081 642082	Bozeat Quarry, 2001-16 (Excavation and Observation)	200116	SP 89760 60118	Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age Middle to Late Iron Age Late Iron Age/early Roman Roman Saxon
ENN109255	-	Greenfield Lodge, Strixton 2017 (Building recording)	2017	SP 91084 60725	Post Medieval
ENN109298	-	Greenfield Lodge Cottages, Strixton, 2018 (Building survey)	2018	SP 90983 60540	Post Medieval
ENN109299	-	Greenfield Lodge Cottages, Strixton, 2021 (Observation)	2021	SP 90978 60543	Roman
ENN109486	-	Grendon Union Chapel, 2019 (Building recording)	2016-19	SP 87920 60380	Post Medieval
ENN109782	-	Easton Maudit, 1985 (Fieldwalking)	1985	SP 89530 58200	N/A
ENN109783	-	Grendon, 1985 (Fieldwalking)	1985	SP 87650 59500	N/A
ENN109853	-	Easton Maudit village survey	N/A	SP 88650 58399	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN109940	-	Hill Farm, Grendon, 2020 (Trial trench)	2020	SP 88011 60481 SP 88041 60482 SP 88022 60442	Early/Middle Anglo Saxon Late Anglo Saxon Post Medieval
ENN110087	-	Bedford Borough NMP, 2016-2019	2021	SP 96106 66839	All periods
ENN110341	-	3-4, 5 Camden Square, 2021	2021	SP 90750 58920	Post Medieval
ENN110427	1612190	Manor Farm, Dychurch Lane, 2021 (Building recording)	2021	SP 90765 59026	Post Medieval
ENN110489	660652 660653	Land south of Easton Lodge, 1964- 67 (Excavation)	1964-67	SP 89580 56360	Medieval
ENN110866	-	Outbuilding, Manor Farm, Dychurch Lane, 2022 (Building recording)	2022	SP 90761 59040	Post Medieval
ENN111002	-	Area C, Bozeat Quarry, 2021 (Geophysical Survey)	2021	SP 89996 60307	Medieval/Post Medieval



HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	Year	NGR	Period
ENN111181	-	Easton Maudit (Measured survey)	N/A	SP 88000 58000	Medieval/Post Medieval
ENN111285	-	Church Farm, London Road, 2023 (Geophysical survey)	2023	SP 90434 59539	N/A
ENN111286	-	Church Farm, London Road, 2023 (Trial trench)	2023	SP 90430 59530	N/A
ENN111320	-	Easton Maudit Church, 1969 (Observation)	1969	SP 88862 58821	Medieval/Post Medieval





































