Green Hill Solar Farm
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Environmental Statement
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Green Hill Solar Farm
Site E
Northamptonshire

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Report No. 4577

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Green Hill Solar Farm
Site E
Northamptonshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Interim Report
Report No. 4577

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Summary

Archaeological evaluation trial trenching was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd at Site E, Fields EF4, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF27, EF28, EF31, and EF33 of the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm from October 2024 to January 2025 to inform a planning application for a solar farm development. The purpose of the archaeological works was to identify and record any remains of archaeological and historical significance. The archaeological features recorded across Site E suggest that there is a spread of activity across the site. This may be reflective of a series of enclosures dating from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period. The iron age activity was most notable in fields EF14, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF23, EF24, EF31 and EF33 with the Romano British features being more prevalent in fields EF15, EF21, EF22, and EF28.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation trial trenching investigation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) for Lanpro on behalf of Green Hill Solar Farm Limited, with evaluation trial trenching taking place between the 16th October 2024 and 17th January 2025. The CFA site code and project number for the works are GHSO5 and 5329, respectively.

The work was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), produced by CFA Archaeology (Walker 2024) and approved by the Northamptonshire County Lead Planning Archaeologist.

The works were required in support of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for a solar development. The development scheme consists of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) site and eight electricity generating sites, each with a capacity of over 50 megawatts (MW) consisting of ground mounted solar arrays and 'Associated Development' comprised of energy storage, grid connection infrastructure, and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the scheme.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The proposed Green Hill Solar Farm comprises nine sites (Green Hill A, A2, B, C, D, E, F, G, and BESS). Eight of the sites are located between Northampton and Wellingborough in Northamptonshire (Green Hill A to F and BESS). Site G is located to the north of Lavendon in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire. Collectively, the sites cover approximately 1,224ha.

Site E (hereafter 'the Site'), is located east of Mears Ashby and west of Wilby, centered at NGR SP 84818 66237 (Fig. 1). It is comprised of c.308 hectares of arable land, surrounded by further fields and scattered agricultural buildings.

The bedrock geology of the site is comprised of Blisworth Limestone Formation, Wellingborough Limestone Member, Stamford Member, Northampton Sand

Formation, and Rutland Formation, superficial deposits of Oadby Member (Diamicton) are recorded in the northern portion of the site and areas of Mid Pleistocene Glaciofluvial Deposits (sand and gravel) are recorded in Fields EF33 and EF34 (BGS 2024). It has areas of freely draining lime-rich loamy soils, freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils, lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage, and slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (LandIS 2024).

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

A full archaeological and historic background is available in the Desk Based Assessment (Lanpro in 2024), and the relevant information from this document is summarised below.

Prehistoric

Within Green Hill E there are 46 HER assigned a broad 'prehistoric' date, one an 'Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age' date, two a Bronze Age date, one an 'Early Bronze Age to Post Medieval' date, and five a 'Lower Palaeolithic to Late Roman' date.

Unstratified prehistoric flints have been discovered within Site E, including a flint scraper in Field EF15 (HER 1977/0/1), a Neolithic/Bronze Age axe fragment in Field EF17 (HER 3866/0/1), worked flint and a scraper in Field EF20 (HER 1977/0/18), a Neolithic flint arrowhead in Field EF25 (HER 1977/0/23), worked flint in Field EF27 (HER 3872/0/1, HER 3873/0/1), and a flint scraper in Field EF30 (HER 9805/0/0).

A possible Bronze Age round barrow is recorded on Low Hill, at the southern end of Field EF33 (HER 1985/0/1). This was visible as a low mound spread by ploughing in 1979 but since this time it has largely been ploughed out. While it is not visible in the current LiDAR dataset, a slight rise was noted at this location during the site visit. The northern extent of the ring ditch surrounding it has been identified by the recent geophysical survey, and this indicates that there may have been an entrance causeway on the eastern side of barrow, as there is a clear gap in the surrounding ditch at this point. There are two further postulated barrows within Field EF33 identified as cropmarks (HER 1990/0/1 and HER 1990/0/2), although neither of these has been identified by the geophysical survey, and it is possible that these are instead caused by geological changes in the substrata, or have been since ploughed out. One of these (HER 1990/0/2) is at the precise location of a windmill depicted on Jefferys map of 1779, the surrounding fence for which survived at the time of the OS 1st edition 25 inch map of 1885. A ring ditch cropmark immediately to the north of this has been interpreted as a Saxonmedieval windmill (HER 1990/0/3). A possible Bronze Age round barrow and prehistoric enclosures are recorded by the HER in Field EF23 (HER 01/01/1980). The features have not, however, been detected by the archaeological evaluation, and it is possible that they have either been ploughed out or that they have been misinterpreted from geological or pedological changes in the substrata.

The geophysical survey has identified numerous ring ditches within Field EF33 in the vicinity of the known barrow, and it is possible that some or all of these could relate to Early Bronze Age funerary activity. Cropmarks in the field to the west of Low Hill, outside of the Scheme, have previously been interpreted as representing a possible barrow cemetery (HER 1987/1/1). Similarly, numerous ring ditches have been identified as cropmarks and geophysical anomalies within the study site and, whilst most could be Iron Age or Romano-British roundhouses, some of the larger examples might relate to Early Bronze Age or earlier funerary activity, for example the ring ditch straddling the boundary between Fields EF30 and EF32 (HER 1983/0/1). Other possible Bronze Age barrows within the wider 1km search area have been identified *c.*775m to the south-west of Green Hill C, near to Sywell Aerodrome (HER 2017), *c.*100m to the west of Field EF22 (HER 1981/0/0), *c.*280m to the east of Field EF3 (HER 7625/0/1), and *c.*775m to the west of EF34 (HER 1997/0/0).

Iron Age and Roman

Within Green Hill E there are 46 HER entries assigned a general 'prehistoric' date, many of which are likely to relate to Iron Age activity. In addition, there are two HER entries which have been assigned an Iron Age date, five have been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Late Roman' date, five that have been assigned a 'Lower Palaeolithic to Roman' date and eight records relating to the Roman period.

Air photo analysis of Middle to Late Iron Age rural settlement in Northamptonshire has identified a dispersed pattern of single hut circles and other open settlement evidence (commonly comprising loose groups of hut circles together with rectilinear, polygonal or curvilinear enclosures) throughout most of the county (Deegan and Foard 2007, 90). An example of an open settlement has been identified at Sywell Aerodrome, c.875m to the south-west of Green Hill C, where a probable Iron Age farmstead was excavated, having been identified previously as a series of cropmarks of grouped and linked oval enclosures and open sided C-shaped ditched features (HER 9514). The excavated features were interpreted as stock pens by the excavators, with occupation possibly occurring beyond the excavated area (Atkins *et al.* 2001, 69). The small rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures thought to be stock pens are ubiquitous at open settlement as well enclosed sites, and this may attest to the predominance of pastoralism during this period (Deegan and Foard 2007, 108). An area of possible open settlement has also been identified within Field EF23 of Green Hill E, comprising rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures adjacent to a possible roundhouse (HER 5888).

The results of air photo analysis suggests that it was common for Middle and Late Iron Age enclosed settlement in Northamptonshire (usually comprising rectilinear enclosures or small groups of conjoined rectilinear enclosures) to be built along one side of a long ditch or trackway (Deegan and Foard 2007, 95). Numerous cropmarks are recorded on the HER within Site E which relate to Iron Age / Roman 'washing line' or 'ladder' settlements (HER 1977, HER 3871). Features identified through recent air photo and LiDAR assessment correspond with those identified on the HER, and

geophysical survey results have provided greater detail on the extent and form of these settlements. The double-ditched trackway and 'washing line' settlement identified in Fields EF13 and EF22 as an extensive boundary ditch zigzagging through Fields EF13, EF14, EF20, EF21, EF25, EF26 and EF18 has both 'ladder' and 'washing line' type settlements appended along it. The double-ditched trackway and associated settlement identified in Fields EF16 and EF17 is a further example of this type of settlement pattern, although the relationship between the settlement evidence in Field EF17 and the trackway has been obscured by the construction of the Gas Valve Compound. Evidence of Iron Age activity, possibly including iron working, was identified in the north of Field EF28 (HER 02/01/3871), directly next to a buried utility recorded on the geophysical survey and it is possible that associated activity has been destroyed by this. A Romano-British oven or kiln is recorded by the HER as being excavated within Field EF20 in 1967 (HER 1977/0/3) which contained grey, colour-coated and Samian pottery sherds. An unstratified Roman coin was also found in Field EF23 (HER 1977/0/4) and was dated to AD 251-3.

The geophysical survey results suggest the presence a possibly earlier field system within Green Hill E, which has a different orientation to the 'ladder' and 'washing line' type settlement and has a less distinct geophysical response. A c.300m long linear ditch (identified also as part of cropmark HER 1977) can be traced from Field EF21 at the northwest, amongst the conjoined rectilinear enclosures, continuing in a south-easterly direction across Field EF25 and into Field EF26 where it appears to be cut by the ditches of the rectilinear 'washing line' enclosure. Another linear ditch parallel to this is visible in Field EF25, c.225m to the south-west, which has also been recorded as a cropmark (HER 1982/0/6). This is associated with another short section of perpendicular ditch, and there are other similar short sections of ditch which are parallel to this in the south-western corner of filed EF26 and towards the north-west corner of Field EF27, and further linear features within this latter field that might be part of the same field system.

Large double ditched enclosures are also numerous in Northamptonshire, and it is thought that many of these were built in the Middle to Late Iron Age (Deegan and Foard 2007, 102). Whilst it has been suggested that these may have been defensive in nature, they could also have been an expression of higher status (Deegan and Foard 2007, 110). Two such enclosures have been identified within Green Hill E, the smaller of the two, in Field EF19, measuring c.60m by 60m (HER 1977/0/10). Fieldwalking in this field and the field to the west has recovered large quantities of Roman pot as well as a coin (an Antoninianus of Volusianus, AD 251-253). However, these finds were concentrated around the multiple conjoined and overlapping enclosures immediately to the north and west of the larger enclosure, but not from within it, which suggests the possibility that this may represent later Romano-British settlement adjacent to an earlier, possibly Iron Age, farmstead.

The larger of the two double-ditched enclosures within Green Hill E is located further to the south, straddling Fields EF28 and EF29, is rectangular and measures c.120m by 90m (HER 1984/0/1). Whilst it is possible that this could have Iron Age origins, the large

quantities of non-local stone, roof tiles, tesserae, Roman pot, and a coin recovered from the ploughsoil above the cropmark indicate that this was the likely site of a substantial Roman building. The coin was identified as a barbarous radiate (Callis 1991, 18), which most likely dates it to the later 3rd century AD. Another relatively large (though single ditched) enclosure has been identified by cropmarks and the geophysical survey in Field EF25 (HER 1982/0/5), and this is associated with large quantities of Roman pot, and a scatter of non-local stone, suggesting the possible location of another Romano-British stone building.

Several cropmarks are recorded on the HER as relating to possible Iron Age / Roman enclosures (HER 1977/0/13, 1977/0/20 1982/0/4, 1984/0/1 - 1984/0/3, 1984/0/7 - 1984/0/10, 3867/0/0, 3867/0/2, 3867/0/3 and 3871/0/8).

Within the wider 1km search area there are several other examples of possible prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement activity identified from cropmarks, for example to the south of Mears Ashby Road c.300m to the east of Field EF18 (HER 5889), on the western side of Mears Ashby, c.600m to the west of Field EF9 (HER 1996), and adjacent to Cromwell Spinney, c.670m to the east of Field EF4 (HER 3593). An area of Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement has also been identified c.200m to the south of Field EF30 (HER 2035), and possible Iron Age pits (HER 8161) and Romano-British settlement (HER 8718) have been recorded at separate locations within Earls Barton.

In addition to these areas of possible settlement activity, excavations at Appleby Lodge in 2014, c.610m to the north-east of Field EF2, identified a series of parallel cultivation trenches potentially dated by pottery recovered from their fills to the 2nd century AD. These were interpreted as part of a vineyard, due to their similarity with other possible vineyards excavated further to the south at Grendon and Woollaton (Clarke and Meadows 2014, 19). These sites were all located within the hinterland of the Roman town of Irchester, *c.*6km to the east of Green Hill E, and it has been suggested that this was a major wine-producing region during the Romano-British period (Clarke and Meadows 2014).

Medieval

Within Green Hill E there is a possible Early Saxon to Late Medieval windmill (HER 1990/0/3), and a possible Bronze Age barrow, which was later used as a hundred meeting place in 1565, is recorded in Field E33 (HER 1985/0/1). There are also 30 HER records assigned an 'unknown' date within Green Hill E, some of which could be of medieval origin.

The earliest evidence for medieval activity within the 1km search area comprises an Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery scatter recovered during fieldwalking in the fields to the west of the village of Mears Ashby, c.900m to the east Green Hill E (HER 5981/0/1). However, follow up evaluation trenching in this vicinity revealed no further pottery or features, and therefore it is unconfirmed as to whether these finds represent evidence

for Saxon settlement activity. W.G. Callis states that evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity is *"almost non-existent*" in the parish of Mears Ashby, although he mentions three sherds of 6th-7th century date that he found in the region of Ward's Barn which is immediately adjacent to field EF23 and EF33, and another later Anglo-Saxon sherd which was found towards the south-east corner of the village (Callis 1991, 25).

The placename 'Ashby' is a common one, and means 'Ash-tree farm', the 'by' indicating that this is a placename with Norse origins. The Domesday Book records that at the time of the Norman Conquest Mears Ashby was part of a larger estate held by the Anglo-Saxon thegn Bondi which included Earls Barton, Great Doddington and Wilby (Callis 1991; Williams and Martin 1992, 619-620). Earls Barton was the seat of this estate, and the ditch surrounding the Norman motte at Earls Barton, known as Berry Mount (NHLE 1009510; HER 3738/1/1), may have been a defensive ditch surrounding the Anglo-Saxon manor house adjacent to the Church of St Mary, which has a 10th century tower (NHLE 1294226). Possible Early Saxon to Late Medieval enclosures have also been identified from cropmarks on the western edge of Earls Barton (HER 2147), and a medieval ditch has been recorded within the village (HER 8161).

In Mears Ashby, a series of low earthworks to the west of Low Lane are thought to represent medieval house platforms and closes (HER1995/0/4) of the shrunken village (HER 1995). The earthworks to the west of the church are thought to be part of the manorial enclosure of North Manor (HER 1995/3/1) and a possible manorial fishpond fed by Swanspool Brook also survives in this vicinity (HER 1995/3/2). Other medieval evidence from the village includes a possible cross (HER 1995/0/1) and a chalice (HER 1995/0/0) recovered from a medieval tomb (HER 1995/1/2). Pottery dating to the 13th-15th centuries has also been recovered from the village (HER1995/0/3). Earthworks of an enclosure thought to be associated with the South Manor house have been identified (HER 1995/2/2), and a hollow way approaching these earthworks from the west is likely to represent a route named as 'the Saltway' in 1577 (HER 1995/0/5).

Fields EF1-EF7 are located within the historic parish of Wilby, and the remaining fields of Site E are located within the parish of Mears Ashby. The village of Wilby is located just beyond the western edge the 1km search area, but a medieval settlement named Wilby Thorpe, is also referenced in 13th and 14th century documents, and it has been suggested that this might have been located at Wilby Hall, immediately to the north-west of Field EF2 (HER 1975). Possible medieval remains within the 1km search area in the parish of Sywell include several medieval boundary ditches (HER 2001/0/2) evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation (HER 5989/06 and HER 5989/0/7) ER 5989/0/7) and a possible medieval moat (HER 2001/0/1), all of which were identified within Sywell Aerodrome. The settlement at Hardwick is outside the 1km search area, but a linear earthwork that extends into the search area (HER 1974/0/7) is thought to be associated with the shrunken medieval village (HER 1974).

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The parishes of Mears Ashby, Earls Barton, Wilby, Sywell, Holcot, Wellingborough, Ecton, Great Doddington and a portion of Hardwick formed the medieval hundred of *Hamfordshoe*, which was referred to as 'Andferdesho' and Hanverdesho' in the Domesday Book (Salzman 1937, 112). In 1565 the meeting place of the hundred was recorded as being at Low Hill on the Mears Ashby/Earls Barton parish boundary, most likely at the site of a possible Bronze Age barrow in Field EF33 (HER 1985/0/1) that still survived as a mound in the late 20th century but has now been partially levelled by ploughing.

A manorial survey of Mears Ashby in 1577 provides a snapshot of the village and parish in the immediate post-medieval period. It also provides information regarding the layout of the surviving medieval open field system, as well as confirming the likely locations of the North and South Manor houses and the origins of the routeways across the parish (Callis 1991, 34-41). There were eight fields surrounding the medieval village core. To the north, Wood Field occupied the area north of the route known at the time as the Portway (now Sywell Road). Part of the field was also occupied by Ashby Wood, a block of woodland that was classed as 'extra-parochial' i.e. not in any parish (Callis 1991, 80). This is the remnant of a much larger area of medieval woodland which included Sywell Wood to the west. This woodland covered the high clay ground between Northampton and Kettering and was considered to be part of Rockingham Forest in the 13th century and once spread into Mears Ashby to the south and Walgrave to the north (Hall 1992, 99). There were two fields between the Portway and the village, to the west the Haden Field (later 'Headland Field'), and to the east of this the Hall Field, which extended north-eastwards from the village.

A relatively small rectangular field was located to the west of the village, known as Rye Field or Little Field, and the Garbroade Field occupied a wide swathe of land to the east of the village. This is a common medieval field name that derives from the Middle English *gore-brode* or 'the breadth of the gore', a gore being a triangular piece of land formed when the boundaries of two adjacent fields met at an acute angle (Field 1993, 135). Fields within Green Hill E located within the former Garbroade Field include EF8 – EF12, EF14, EF15, EF20 and EF21, as well as parts of EF13, EF16, EF18, EF19, EF25 and EF26. Further to the west, at the eastern edge of the parish was a relatively small enclosure named Little Holme Hall Field, which includes the whole of Field EF17 and parts of Fields EF5, EF16, EF18, and EF19. 'Holme' derives from the Old Norse 'holmr' meaning 'raised land in marsh, water-meadow', and this is apposite being as the field

was largely defined by the valley of Wilby Brook to the east, and the dry valley known as Springswell Hole to the south and west.

To the south of the village were two large fields extending as far as the parish boundary. The whole of the south-western part of the parish west of Swanspool Brook was known as Trunching Field, and Fields EF33 and EF34 of Green Hill E occupy part of this. The land parcel to the east of Swanspool Brook was known as South Field, and this is today occupied by Fields EF22, EF23, EF32 and parts of EF13, EF24 and EF31. To the south-east of South Field and south of Garbroade Field and Little Holme Hall Field, and occupying the south-eastern corner of the parish, the Woolland Field now includes Fields EFG27-EF30, and parts of Fields EF18, EF26, EF25and EF32.

The study site was located outside of the focus of any known medieval settlement and is likely to have remained in agricultural use throughout the period. It is therefore considered that any remains of a medieval date surviving in the study site are likely to primarily relate to agricultural activity. There may be some limited potential for remains associated with the deserted medieval settlement of Wilby Thorpe to extend into the Green Hill E site, but no evidence for this was identified by the geophysical survey.

Post-medieval and Modern

In Green Hill E, there is one entry with a date range spanning the 'Late Bronze Age to Post-Medieval' periods, three assigned a 'Post Medieval to Late 20th century' date, one assigned a 'Post Medieval to Modern' date, and one assigned a 'Second World War to 21st century' date.

Within the surrounding 1km search area, there are 173 HER records for the post-medieval and modern periods. These are largely 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.

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.

The parish survey of Mears Ashby of 1577 illustrates the likely continuity of land-use and organisation from the medieval period into the early postmedieval period. A major reorganisation of the landscape subsequently took place with the enclosure of the common fields in Mears Ashby, following the passing of an Act of Parliament 'for Dividing, Allotting and Inclosing the Open and Common Fields, Common pastures, Common meadows and other Commonable lands and grounds of and within the Manor and Parish of Mears Ashby in the County of Northampton', in 1777.

The Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing (OSD) for Wellingborough surveyed in 1816 provides an indication of the post-enclosure field layout across the whole of the study

site, although comparing this to later mapping it, it is evident that the OSD was drawn somewhat schematically, and it has been noted that the OSDs 'vary considerably in content, accuracy and finish' and include detail that has been sketched in (Oliver 2013, 62). Nevertheless, the general layout of the fields correspond to that shown on later mapping. Buildings are depicted Green Hill E within EF31, and on the boundary between EF27 and EF28, and the windmill in EF33 is depicted. A building is also depicted adjacent to the south-eastern corner of Field EF27 of the study site at the end of an access track from the road to the south.

Bryant's map of 1825 is drawn somewhat schematically and doesn't provide much detail within the study site. Four buildings are depicted within Green Hill Site E, these include Hockerhill Farm which was depicted at the southwest corner of the study site on the OSD, and a building to the north-west of this which is likely to be the building depicted on the boundary between Fields EF27 and EF28 on the OSD. Another building is depicted further to the south-west which is on a trackway running between Mears Ashby and the Ecton-Wilby Road (now A4500 Main Road) to the south, but later mapping indicates that his building was outside of the study site. The windmill in Field EF33 is depicted and named as Sywell Windmill.

The OS Old Series one inch map of 1835 provides little additional detail than previous maps, but names Hocker Hill farm adjacent to the south-western corner of Field EF27 as 'Hawker Hill' and shows a trackway linking it to the building on the boundary of Fields EF27 and EF28. The trackway to the west depicted on Bryant's map is also shown terminating at a building near to the southern end of Field EF32. Later mapping confirms this is outside of the study site, as is 'Ward's Barn', mapped for the first time near to the north-western corner of Field EF23. The windmill in EF33 is depicted, as well as the tumulus at the southern edge of EF33.

The windmill in field EF33 is no longer depicted on the OS 1st edition 25 inch mapping of 1885, although a semi-circular boundary fence surrounding its former location is shown. This map confirms that much of the present field pattern within the study site was in place by this time. In Green Hill E all the extant field boundaries were in place, but with additional sub-divisions in several fields. Field EF1 had one additional internal boundary, EF2 had two, EF4 had three, EF5 had one, EF6 had two, EF23 had one, EF27 had one, EF29 had one, EF30 had one, EF31 had one, EF33 had three and EF34 had one. Subsequent OS mapping illustrates that all of these internal boundaries were in place until 1926-27, by which time the internal boundary within Field EF1 had been removed. Another change evident on this map is the addition of a Sewage Works within Field EF23.

Another possible site dating from the Second World War within the study site is a searchlight battery recorded in 1940 as '467 Searchlight Battery 73 Searchlight Regiment', which is thought to have been located towards the south-west corner of Field EF24 (HER 7965/0/1).

The OS 1:10,000 map of 1971, shows the internal boundaries within EF4, EF29, EF30, EF31 and EF34 had been removed, as had the semi-circular fence line surrounding the site of the former windmill in Field FF33. Other changes within the study site on the 1971 OS map include the addition of a Gas Valve Compound within Field EF17, and a new internal sub-division within Field EF13, and two internal boundaries had been added to Field EF22. No changes are evident within the study site on the subsequent OS map from 1983-88.

1.3 Previous Work

A geophysical gradiometer survey has been undertaken across the entirety of the Green Hill Solar Project area (ASWYAS 2025). The geophysical survey of Green Hill Site E provided a greater level of detail of the potential extent and form of buried archaeological remains, as well as identifying previously unknown areas of archaeological interest. Geophysical survey has mapped a series of contiguous enclosures, as well as rectilinear, linear, curvilinear and sub-circular anomalies that are indicative of likely prehistoric and/or Roman settlement activity. Further anomalies of a likely archaeological origin have been identified to the south of Mears Asby Road in Fields EF4 and EF9.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the WSI (Walker 2024), the overall aim of the archaeological works was to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the Proposed Development Area (PDA). This will allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made for further archaeological mitigation works, the scope of which would be detailed in a project design in agreement with the Archaeological Advisor(s) to the relevant Local Planning Authority(s).

This was achieved through the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the PDA;
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence;
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features;
- To report the results of the archaeological assessment and place them in their local and regional context; and
- To compile and deposit a site archive and to provide information for the HER.

2.1 Regional Research Framework

Targeted research priorities will be identified from the East Midlands Regional Research Framework (Regional Frameworks 2025) in the complete report, forthcoming. Targeted research priorities may include:

Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age

- *3.1.2: How can we date more precisely the various regional styles of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age pottery?*
- *3.8.1: Can we identify intra-regional variations in the character of sites and artefacts and what might these signify in social or economic terms?*
- *3.9.2: How far may petrographic and other scientific analyses contribute to our understanding of systems of ceramic production and distribution?*

Romano-British

- *5.4.1: How did the Conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?*
- *5.4.2: How and why did settlement forms and building traditions vary within the region and over time?*
- *5.4.4: How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?*
- *5.4.5: What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?*
- *5.6.1: What resources moved in and out of the region during this period?*
- *5.6.3: How may studies of the production, movement and consumption of pottery contribute to understanding of the regional economy?*

3 WORKING METHODS

3.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2022 & 2023 and Historic England 2011 & 2015).

All work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation produced by CFA Archaeology (Walker 2024). All features and trenches were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish the levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation. Modern finds (c. 20th-century onwards) were identified but not retained.

A summary of the results of the archaeological works has been submitted for inclusion in the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS V, Appendix 2). The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-531971.

3.2 Method of Excavation

A total of 246no. 50m x 2m evaluation trial trenches were excavated across 14 fields (Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF27, EF28, EF31, EF33 Figs. 1 & 2).

During the excavation of the evaluation trial trenches, the topsoil and recent overburden were removed down to the natural substrate in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness, using a tracked machine equipped with a wide toothless ditching bucket. The groundwork was carried out under direct archaeological supervision. All the exposed features were cleaned and excavated by hand. The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 or 1:20 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale (figs. in prep.).

All archaeological features were scanned with a metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The location of the excavated trenches can be seen in Figure 1. A table with the topsoil, subsoil and trench depths can be found in Appendix 1. The trenches containing archaeological features are described below. These results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1, 2 and 3. Recorded trenches and archaeological features are prefixed by the site designation (E) and field number (F#).

*4.1 **Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings***

Site E, Field EF4

Twenty-eight trenches were excavated, of which nine contained archaeological features (Trenches EF04-02, EF04-07, EF04-08, EF04-15, EF04-18, EF04-20, EF04-21, EF04-25, EF04-26).

Site E, Field EF14

Sixteen trenches were excavated, of which six contained archaeological features (Trenches EF14-01, EF14-07, EF14-12, EF14-14, EF14-15, EF14-16).

Site E, Field EF15

Seven trenches were excavated, of which three contained archaeological features (Trenches EF15-01, EF15-02, EF15-03).

Site E, Field EF16

Thirteen trenches were excavated, of which eight contained archaeological features (Trenches EF16-01, EF16-02, EF16-03, EF16-04, EF16-06, EF16-08, EF16-10, EF16-11).

Site E, Field EF17

Thirteen trenches were excavated, of which two contained archaeological features (Trenches EF17-05, EF17-06).

Site E, Field EF18

Sixteen trenches were excavated, of which three contained archaeological features (Trenches EF18-01, EF18-03, EF18-04).

Site E, Field EF21

Eight trenches were excavated, of which three contained archaeological features (Trenches EF21-03, EF21-05, EF21-08).

Site E, Field EF22

Twenty-one trenches were excavated, of which twelve contained archaeological features (Trenches EF22-01, EF22-02, EF22-03, EF22-04, EF22-07, EF22-09, EF22-10, EF22-13, EF22-14, EF22-15, EF22-16, EF22-20).

Site E, Field EF23

Twenty-two trenches were excavated, of which six contained archaeological features (Trenches EF23-03, EF23-16, EF23-18, EF23-19, EF23-20, EF23-21).

Site E, Field EF24

Fourteen trenches were excavated, of which six contained archaeological features (Trenches EF24-01, EF24-03, EF24-06, EF24-08, EF24-12, EF24-13).

Site E, Field EF27

Twenty-three trenches were excavated. None contained archaeological features.

Site E, Field EF28

Twenty trenches were excavated, of which ten contained archaeological features (Trenches EF28-01, EF28-02, EF28-03, EF28-05, EF28-06, EF28-07, EF28-08, EF28-09, EF28-16, EF28-21).

Site E, Field EF31

Twenty-nine trenches were excavated, of which eight contained archaeological features (Trenches EF31-02, EF31-03, EF31-04, EF31-08, EF31-11, EF31-23, EF31-26, EF31-29).

Site E, Field EF33

Twenty-three trenches were excavated, of which eleven contained archaeological features (Trenches EF33-11, EF33-12, EF33-13, EF33-14, EF33-15, EF33-16, EF33-18, EF33-19, EF33-20, EF33-21, EF33-22).

4.2 Results by Trench

4.2.1 Field EF04

Trench EF04-02 (Fig 2.1a)

This trench was located at the far southern end of Field EF04. The trench was on a north-west to south-east alignment. At the north-western end of the trench was a palaeochannel **EF04-0214.** It was filled with a fine mid grey, brown sandy deposit **EF04-0215**, presumably formed as the channel silted up.

To the east of this feature were two small pits**: EF04-0204** and **EF04-0206**. Both these features were sub-oval in plan and filled by a light brown silty sand, **EF04-0205** and **EF04-0207** respectively. They measured 0.4m across and 0.2m deep. Pit **EF04-0204** had a distinctly broader base compared to its counterpart. It is unclear as to the age or purpose of these features as no finds were recovered from either fill.



Plate 1: North-west facing section of Pit EF04-0204



Plate 2: North-west facing section of Pit EF04-0206

Trench EF04-07 (Fig 2.1c)

Trench EF04-07 lay within the south-eastern extent of the field. It was set out on a north-east to south-west alignment and targeted two very clear linear trends on geophysical survey. The most prominent feature within the trench was a curvilinear ditch that was excavated in two places at either end of the trench. On the geophysical survey, this feature appears to be the corner of a sub-rectangular enclosure, however its entire western border is not present. Two pits were identified either side of the

southern ditch belonging to the enclosure (EF04-0720), and a curved linear ditch and two post holes are located within the enclosure.

The ditch was assigned two numbers: **EF04-0717** and **EF04-0720**. The north-east to south-west section of the ditch **EF04-0717** had a U-shaped profile with gradual breaks of slope, moderately concave sides and a flat base, measuring 1.13m wide and 0.36m deep. At this point the ditch contained four fills, the first of which was **EF04-0716** which was a mid-brownish grey clayey sand. This was overlain by **EF04-0715** which was a mid-brownish orange sandy clay, which was overlain by **EF04-0714**, a mid-orangish brown sandy clay. The uppermost fill of the ditch was **EF04-0713** which was a mid-brownish grey silty sand.



Plate 3: South-west facing section of Ditch EF04-0717

The north-west to south-east section of this ditch **EF04-0720** had a shallow profile with gradual breaks of slope, gentle concave sides and a flat base, measuring 2.62m wide and 0.45m deep. At this point the ditch contained a single fill **EF04-0721** which was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. The ditch was flanked at **EF04-0720** by two small pits. These pits were **EF04-0718** (predating the ditch) and **EF04-0722** (postdating the ditch). Pit **EF04-0722** measured 1.32m wide and 0.38m deep and was filled by dark grey silty sand (**EF04-0723**). **EF04-0718** was slightly wider and shallower, measuring 1.42m wide and 0.31m deep. This feature was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (**EF04-0719**). A small amount of pottery was retrieved from **EF04-0719** which is suspected to be Iron Age in date.

Three more features were located within this enclosure ditch. They consisted of two post holes and a small curved linear. Postholes **EF04-0707** and **EF04-0710** were located roughly 2m apart in the center of the trench. Their proximity to each other suggests they may have been part of a crude structure. The more southernly post hole

EF04-0707 measured 0.36m x 0.3m x 0.24m while post hole **EF04-0710** measured 0.22m x 0.24m x 0.32m. Both features contained two fills, lower fills **EF04-0708** and **EF04-0711**, and upper fills **EF04-0709** and **EF04-0712** respectively.



Plate 4: South-east facing section of Posthole EF04-0707



Plate 5: South-east facing section of Posthole EF04-0710

To the north of the postholes lay a small ditch **EF04-0704**. This feature corresponded to a curved anomaly on the geophysical survey which seems to form a small internal division within the main enclosure. This ditch was only 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep with a single dark brownish, yellow clayey sand fill (**EF04-0705**) which contained a small

amount of possible Iron Age pottery. This corroborates with the pottery found from Pit **EF04-0718**, suggesting that the features within this part of the site were Iron Age in date.



Plate 6: South-west facing section of Ditch EF04-0704

Trench EF04-08 (Fig 2.1c)

This trench was located directly north of Trench EF04-07 and targeted an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey that resembled a square enclosure. This feature was caught at two points in the trench and excavated at its most northerly location. The feature **EF04-0804** was a small linear ditch measuring 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. It had flat, straight sides and a narrow-rounded base. Its light grey, brown silty clay fill (**EF04-0805)** was the only deposit within the feature. No finds were recovered. The fill was probably formed through natural siltation.



Plate 7: North-east facing section of Ditch EF04-0804

Trench EF04-15 (Fig 2.1b)

Only one feature was recorded in this trench. The feature was a small, shallow linear ditch measuring 0.82m in width by 0.28m in depth. The alignment and shape of **EF04-1504** suggests that it was a small, rounded drainage ditch related to a wider field system.



Plate 8: South-west facing section of Ditch EF04-1504

Trench EF04-18 (Fig 2.1d)

Trench EF04-18 was located on the western side of the field. It wasn't targeting any known archaeological trends however three features were present within the trench. These consisted of two small pits and a ditch terminus. The ditch terminus was extending 0.9m out from the western side of the trench. The terminus **EF04-1807** was 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained one dark silty grey clay fill (**EF04-1808**) which had multiple rounded stone inclusions. No finds were present in the feature with the fill seemingly a product of natural siltation.



Plate 9: North facing section of Ditch EF04-1807

Pit **EF04-1804** was located just 4m south of the ditch terminus. It contained two fills **EF04-1805** and **EF04-1806**, the lower fill **EF04-1805** was dark grey in colour with frequent charcoal inclusions. The feature measured 0.71m X 0.48m X 0.19m. Due to the amount of burnt material within the feature, it is likely that it had acted as a form of waste pit. The second pit **EF04-1809** was located towards the northern end of the trench and had a similar layer of burnt material within it (**EF04-1810)**. This pit measured 0.73m X 0.48m X 0.16m. its similarity to **EF04-1804** suggests they were both used for the same purpose.



Plate 10: North-east facing section of Pit EF04-1804



Plate 11: North facing section of Pit EF04-1809

Trench EF04-20 (Fig 2.1e)

This trench was located towards the eastern side of the field. It contained one feature that was also present in EF04-21. The ditch **EF04-2004** ran on an east-west alignment. It was 1.5m wide and 0.43m deep and contained one mid brownish grey silty fill (**EF04-2005**). Based on the geophysical survey results it is probable that this feature was a post medieval field boundary.



Plate 12: East facing section of Ditch EF04-2004

Trench EF04-21(Fig 2.1d)

This trench was located towards the western side of the field and was aligned north to south. It contained one feature that was also present in EF04-20. Ditch **EF04-2104** ran on an east-west alignment. It was 1.14m wide and 0.33m deep and contained one mid brownish grey silty clay fill (**EF04-2105**). Based on the geophysical survey it is probable that this feature was a post medieval field boundary. It is noticeably smaller and shallower than how it appeared in EF04-20.



Plate 13: East facing section of Ditch EF04-2104

Trench EF04-25 (Fig 2.1d)

Opened on a broadly east to west axis, this trench contained one feature **EF04-2504.** This linear cut may have been made by a plough or a watercourse as it seems unconvincing that it was farmed as a deliberate act to form a boundary or drain an area of land. The feature was filled by a spread of mid grey, brown silty clay material **EF04-2505** and was narrow and shallow. It measured 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep, however, its edges were very diffuse with the spread of material around it.



Plate 14: Plan of Cut EF04-2504

Trench EF04-26 (Fig 2.1f)

Trench EF04-26 contained one feature. Ditch **EF04-2604** was a shallow linear feature running on a north-west to south-east axis. The ditch had a smooth rounded base and contained one fine, silty sand fill, **EF04-2605** that was pale orange, grey, brown in colour. No material finds were recovered from the feature, which correlates to weak anomaly identified by geophysical survey.

4.2.2 Field EF14

Trench EF14-01 (Fig 2.2a)

Trench EF14-01 was located in the far north-east corner of Field EF14. This trench and EF14-07 both targeted a dense area of small sub-rectangular enclosures connected to a long winding ditch running the length of the field, identified on the geophysical survey. One of these small enclosures was identified twice in Trench EF14-01 and excavated once in the center of the trench. Ditch **EF14-0106** made up the eastern boundary of a small square enclosure. This ditch was 1.6m wide and 0.9m deep with steep, concave sides and a narrow flat base. The ditch contained two fills that were both formed by natural silting. The lower fill (**EF14-0108**) of the ditch was a mid-orangey brown silty clay which contained pottery. The upper fill **EF14-0107** was a dark greyish brown silty clay and contained animal bone and probable Romano-British pottery. This ditch cut a small, shallow circular pit **EF01-1409**. The pit contained one fill **EF14-0110** formed through natural silting and contained a small amount of animal bone. This pit was probably for storage as it is located within the series of enclosures.



Plate 15: North-east facing section of Ditch EF14-0106

Five meters to the north-west of Pit **EF14-0109** was Pit **EF14-0104.** This feature was noticeably shallower and less regular in plan. The pit measured 0.96m x 0.56m x 0.22m and had gently sloping sides with a concave base. It contained one mid orange, brown silty clay fill (**EF14-0110**) which yielded a small amount of pottery that was probably of an Iron Age date. This pit was located only 2m east of the returning enclosure ditch recorded further down the trench as **EF14-0106.**



Plate16: South-west facing section of Ditch EF14-0104

Running parallel to **EF14-0106** was another linear ditch that formed a double boundary along the eastern side of the enclosure. This was Ditch **EF14-0111**. This feature had steep, concave sides and a wide, slightly concave base. The feature as a whole measured 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep making it a sizable boundary ditch. It contained two fills: a lower primary fill (**EF14-0112**) which was a mid greyish brown silty clay that lined the base and sides of the feature that was probably formed though a slumping event and a secondary fill (**EF14-0113**) which was a light yellowish brown silty clay that likely formed through gradual natural siltation. Neither fill contained any finds. It is likely that this feature was cut to aid drainage along the boundary ditch at the north-east end of the field the results of the geophysical survey suggest that **EF14-0111** only extends for approximately 50m beyond the trench.



Plate 17: North-east facing section of Ditch EF14-0111

Trench EF14-07 (Fig 2.2a)

Located directly south of EF14-01, Trench EF14-07 targeted a similar assortment of small enclosure ditches attached to a long boundary/drainage ditch. The trench contained six linear features, the majority of which were derived from two sub-rectangular enclosures.

The two northerly linear ditches within the trench were **EF14-0704** and **EF14-0709**. These features made up the northern and southern extents of a small enclosure. Both ditches were very shallow, measuring only 0.12m-0.14m deep, however, **EF14-0704** was noticeably wider, with a width of 0.84m (**EF14-0709** only measured 0.35m wide). Both features had gently sloping sides with a concave base. Ditch **EF14-0704** contained two fills, lower fill **EF14-0705** which was a mid-orangey brown silty clay with inclusions of chalk and stones. The upper fill of Ditch **EF14-0704** was **EF14-0706** which was a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional large angular to sub-rounded spheroidal rocks, occasional small to medium angular to sub-rounded spheroidal flint and animal bone and pottery. Ditch **EF14-0709** contained a single fill (**EF14-0710**) of mid-greyish brown silty clay which contained Roman pottery.



Plate 18: South-east facing section of Ditch EF14-0704

Slightly further south, occupying the center of the trench was a large square enclosure. This too was excavated at the two points it appeared in the trench, with its northern boundary being assigned **EF14-0715** and its southern boundary recorded as **EF14-0711** and **EF14-0713**. The original cut for this enclosure measured 2.2m wide and 0.6m deep in both **EF14-0711** and **EF14-0715.** The feature had moderately steep sides with a concave base. Both these cuts contained a single silty grey, brown fill (**EF14-0712** and **EF14-0714** respectively) that had formed through natural deposition. A re-cut (**EF14-0713** was recorded in the southernmost ditch (**EF14-0711**). This re-cut was noticeably deeper and narrower than the original cut, measuring 1.5m and 0.7m deep, and contained a single fill **EF14-0714** which was a dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular to sub-rounded elongated natural stones and moderate flecks of charcoal Pottery, animal bone and metal were recovered from this fill. The existence of the re-cut demonstrates the prolonged use of this enclosure, with finds from it including an iron nail and Romano-British pottery.



Plate 19: North-west facing section of Ditches EF14-0711 and EF14-0713

The most southerly feature in this trench, **EF14-0707**, was a small ditch measuring 0.4m wide and 0.11m deep. This feature corresponded to an east to west anomaly identified by geophysical survey and probably acted as a localized form of drainage as part of the field system. A small amount of pottery was recovered from its single silty grey, brown fill (**EF14-0708**); however, its age cannot be determined.

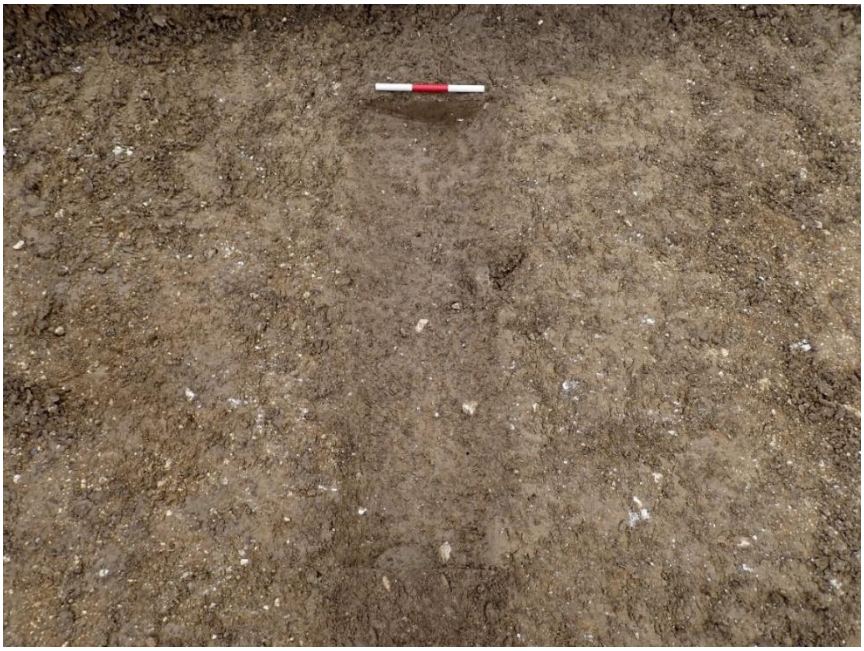


Plate 20: East facing section of Ditch EF14-0707

Trench EF14-12 (Fig 2.2b)

Trench **EF14-12** was situated on the far eastern side of EF14 and was located at the bottom of a slope. As a result, there was a significant deposit of hill wash present in the stratigraphy as well as numerous regularly spaced field drains. One linear feature was identified and excavated within the trench. **EF14-1204** was orientated north-east to south-west and located in the center of the trench. The ditch measured 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep containing one pale grey, brown silt clay fill (**EF14-1205**). Very degraded sherds of pottery and some potentially worked flints were found in the fill, suggesting a possible prehistoric date. It is possible this ditch was a continuation of **EF14-1404** to the south-west.

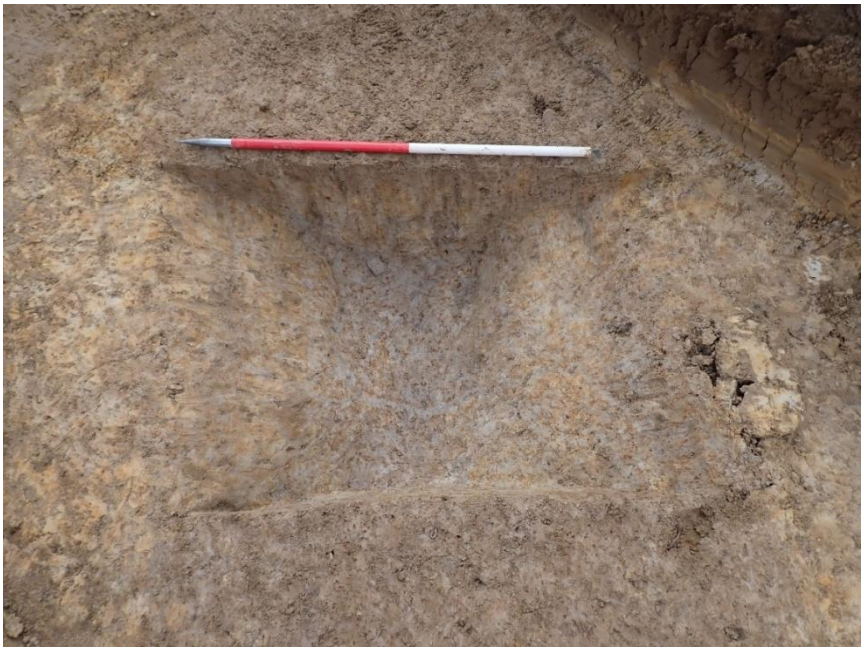


Plate 21: South-west facing section of Ditch EF14-1204

Trench EF14-14 (Fig 2.2b)

Located at the southern end of the field, this trench was aligned north-east to south-west and was targeting two linear features. The southernmost feature was a long drainage ditch of probable Iron Age origin that had been excavated in EF14-16 to the west. The other feature within the trench was an offshoot of the main ditch. This ditch **EF14-1404** weas orientated north-east to south-west and on the geophysical survey appeared to terminate a few meters beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch **EF14-1404** measured 1.2m wide and 0.65m deep. It had steep, concave sides and a narrow concave base and contained two fills that had formed through a natural process of silt deposition. The lower fill **EF14-1405** was slightly darker and contained evidence of organic material being deposited in the feature which aided the silting process. The upper fill **EF14-1406** contained crude pottery and animal bone suggesting the feature dated to the Iron Age.



Plate 22: East facing section of Ditch EF14-1404

Trench EF14-15 (Fig 2.2b)

This trench was located in the middle of the field, slightly towards the southern end and contained two linear features and two small pits.

Pit **EF14-1504** was located halfway down the trench, jutting out from the northern LOE. It measured 0.53m long, 0.38m wide and 0.19m deep. The very shallow feature had a broad, flat base and gently sloping sides. The feature contained one, very dark greyish, black silty fill (**EF14-1505**). The fill contained a large amount of animal bone. This combined with the distinct dark colour of the fill suggests the material was deliberately deposited with the feature being used as a waste or fire pit.

One meter to the south of **EF14-1504** lay a 10m long linear feature. It was 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep and was contained completely within the trench. The feature was very uniform with straight sides and a flat base. The feature was investigated at both its terminal ends (**EF14-1506** and **EF14-1508**), and it contained a single fill of mid-greyish brown silty clay in both interventions (**EF14-1507** and **EF14-1509** respectively). No find were recovered from either terminal end. The feature was likely agricultural in origin, and may represent ridge and furrow or Roman cultivation.



Plate 23: South-east facing section of Ditch EF14-1506

A second, identical feature was located 8m west. This feature **EF14-1512** was at least 5m long (and extended beyond the LOE) and had a width of 0.6m. Its depth was 0.26m and contained one fill **EF14-1513** which was a mid-greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions. Feature **EF14-1512** was likely agricultural in nature, possibly representing ridge and furrow or Roman cultivation. The terminus of this linear was cut into a small pit **EF14-1510** that measured 0.8m X 0.35m X 0.09m. The pit contained one light greyish brown silty fill (**EF14-1511**).



Plate 24: East facing section of Terminus EF14-1508

Trench EF14-16 (Fig 2.2b)

This trench was located in the south-west corner of the field. It targeted a single ditch **EF14-1604**. The ditch measured 2.2m wide and 0.4m deep and had a broad, flat base with shallow sloping sides. The fill **EF14-1605** was pale grey, brown silty clay, very similar to the natural. A small amount of pottery was found in the feature that was either Iron Age or Romano-British in date.



Plate 25: East facing section of Ditch EF14-1604

4.2.3 Field EF15

Trench EF15-01 (Fig 2.2c)

Trench EF15-01 contained nine separate features, eight of which were excavated and recorded.

This trench targeted the northern end of a dense area of archaeology on the geophysical survey located at the southern side of EF15. The features captured in the trench all link to a series of interior and exterior boundary ditches making up a rectilinear enclosure of Iron Age or Romano-British date.

The two smallest features within EF15-01 were a pair of sub-ovular pits located towards the trenches southern end. Pit **EF15-0104** measured 0.9m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It was filled by a dark brownish black silty clay (**EF15-0105**) that contained two sherds of Roman pottery. The feature had a broad base and gradually sloping sides.



Plate 26: East facing section of Pit EF15-0104

Located approximately 6m south of this was Pit **EF15-0108**. This was far more irregular in plan, being 1.36m long, 0.4m wide and 0.13m deep. It too had gradually sloping sides but with a more concave base. The fill (**EF15-0109**) was very similar however contained no finds.



Plate 27: North-east facing section of Pit EF15-0108

Located at the northern end of the trench, ditches **EF15-0112** and **EF15-0114** were excavated as they corresponded to a linear anomaly with strong increases in magnetic value on the geophysical survey. These ditches comprised of what appeared to be an

outer boundary ditch to the main enclosure,. Ditch **EF15-0112** was 2m wide and 0.5m deep with a narrow base and gradually sloping sides. The feature was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (**EF15-0113**) that was a product of natural silting. **EF15-0112** was cut by **EF15-0114,** a much smaller ditch measuring 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep. This recut was also filled with a light brownish, grey silty clay (**EF15-0115**). No finds came out of either feature.



Plate 28: Plan of Ditches EF15-0112 and EF15-0114

To the south of **EF15-0112** and **EF15-0114** lay a small curvilinear ditch that corresponded with a geophysical anomaly composed of weak increases in magnetic value. **EF15-0106** may have acted as an internal division within the northern part of the enclosure. **EF15-0106** measured 1.3m wide and 0.35m deep, its sides were flat and gently sloping with a slightly concave base. The feature was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (**EF15-0107**). Several sherds of late Iron Age pottery were found within the feature.



Plate 29: North-west facing section of Ditch EF15-0106

The next linear located within EF15-01 was the main outer enclosure ditch for this Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure. Ditch **EF15-0110** was present in all three of the trenches at the bottom of EF15. This feature was 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep, the sides were straight and almost flat, tapering to a very narrow rounded base. It contained one dark silty grey, brown fill (**EF15-0111**) which yielded considerable amounts of late Iron Age to early Romano-British pottery. This fill had formed naturally through silt deposition. However, the amounts of finds from the feature demonstrate that it had at times been used to dispose of waste material.



Plate 30: East facing section of Ditch EF15-0110

The final features excavated within EF15-01 were a pair of small drainage gullies located at the southern end of the trench. Both gullies with filled by a mid-brownish grey silty clay and were of similar dimensions. The smaller of the two, **EF15-0116** measured 0.4m wide, 0.15m deep and was orientated east to west. **EF15-0118** was slightly wider at 0.65m wide but only 0.12m deep and was orientated north-east to south-west. Roman pottery was found within the fill of **EF15-0116**.

Trench EF15-02 (Fig 2.2d)

Within Trench EF15-02 were four ditches (three were excavated) and two pits. Ditch **EF15-0211** lay towards the centre of the trench**.** Ditch **EF15-0211** was orientated north-west to south-east and had a gradual top and bottom break of slope with a rounded base and concave sides. The ditch measured 1.75m wide and 0.45m deep at this point and was filled by a single fill (**EF15-0212**) which was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt with inclusions of small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, and Roman pottery.

Ditch **EF15-0211** cut Ditch **EF15-0207** which was a north-west to south-east orientated ditch with a sharp top and bottom break of slope, steep to concave sides and an uneven base. This ditch measured 1.87m wide and 0.27m deep and was filled by a single fill (**EF15-0208**) which was a mid-brownish grey sandy silt which contained pottery. Also cut by Ditch **EF15-0211** was Pit **EF15-0209** which was sub-oval in plan with a sharp top break of slope, moderately steep sides, a gradual bottom break of slope and a rounded base. The pit extended beyond the limit of excavation and was at least 1.69m long, 0.97m wide and 0.25m in depth. Pit **EF15-0209** was filled by **EF15-0210** which was a sterile mid-greyish brown sandy silt and which contained sherds of late Iron Age to early Romano-British pottery.



Plate 31: Plan shot of features EF15-0207, EF15-0209 and EF15-0211

To the east of these features was another small ditch **EF15-0204** which was orientated north to south. This ditch measured 1.25m across and 0.34m deep. It contained a single sterile fill (**EF15-0205**) which was dark yellowish brown silty clay.



Plate 32: South facing section of Ditch EF15-0204

At the far south-western end of the trench was Ditch **EF15-0213**. This ditch was orientated north to south and measured 1.94m wide and 0.24m deep and contained one sterile pale brown sandy fill (**EF15-0214**).



Plate 33: North-west facing section of Ditch EF15-0213

Trench EF15-03 (Fig 2.2d)

This trench targeted the outer boundary ditches of the Iron Age/Romano British enclosure that was also targeted by EF15-01 and EF15-02. In total, three ditches were excavated in EF15-01, the most easterly of which was Ditch **EF15-0304**. This was also present in EF15-01 however it was left unexcavated there. This feature corresponds to a linear that runs parallel to the enclosure's outer boundary on the geophysical survey but forms a noticeably smaller inner boundary area. The ditch was 1.4m wide and 0.35m deep with gradually sloping convex sides and a rounded base. It contained one fill of dark grey, brown sandy silt (**EF15-0305**). No finds were within the feature.



Plate 34: North facing section of Ditch EF15-0304

Five meters to the west of **EF15-0304** was the outer enclosure ditch, previously excavated at **EF15-0110.** Here, however, along the western edge it had split into two features. The first cut for the enclosure ditch was **EF15-0311**. This was 1.75m wide and 0.45m deep with gradually sloping sides and a narrow base. It was filled by a very dark greyish brown silty sand (**EF15-0312**) that contained considerable amounts of late Iron Age to early Romano-British pottery. This fill was cut by **EF15-0308**. This was a larger ditch dug into the outside of the enclosure's outer boundary, probably to prolong the working lifespan of the feature.

Ditch **EF15-0308** was 1.81m, wide and 0.8m deep and contained two fills. It is probable that this was a continuation of the feature found in EF15-01. The lower fill **EF15-0309** was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate small to large angular to sub-rounded stones. This was overlayed by the upper fill **EF15-0310** which was a yellowish orange clayey silt with inclusions of occasional medium to sub-rounded stones. The lower of these two fills **EF15-0309** contained over 50 sherds of Early Roman pottery. The sherds themselves all came from coarse storage vessels and jars, making up a very utilitarian assemblage. The pottery appears to have been deposited within a very short period of time due to its proximity and consistency throughout the feature, with it almost forming a single depositional event.



Plate 35: South-west facing section of Ditch EF15-0308

4.2.4 Field EF16

Trench EF16-01 (Fig 2.3a)

EF16-01 targeted the extremity of a possible field system concentrated in the south-east corner of Field EF16. At the southern end of the trench was a ditch (**EF16-0104)** running on a north-east to south-west alignment. The feature was 1.7m wide and 0.5m deep with straight sloping sides and a rounded base. Ditch **EF16-0104** contained one mid-grey, brown silty sand fill (**EF16-0105**). No finds were recovered from the feature. This ditch continued into both EF16-02 and EF16-06.



Plate 36: South-west facing section of Ditch EF16-0104

The second feature within this trench lay towards the centre of the trench. This was a small curvilinear ditch **EF16-0106.** The ditch was orientated east-west and measured 0.48m wide and 0.04m deep. It probably acted as a small irrigation gully to aid drainage of a field system. It contained one sandy clay fill (**EF16-0107**) that contained no finds.

Trench EF16-02 (Fig 2.3a)

Trench EF16-02 only contained two features, one of which was a continuation of **EF16-0104** and thus remained unexcavated in this trench. The only excavated feature was **EF16-0204,** a small ditch orientated north-east to south-west. This ditch formed the outer boundary for a rectilinear square enclosure and was also present in EF16-04. The feature measured 2.04m wide and 0.51m deep. It contained one light greyish brown silty sand fill (**EF16-0205**). Two sherds of pottery were present in feature of a probable Iron Age in date.



Plate 37: South-west facing section of Ditch EF16-0204

Trench EF16-03 (Fig 2.3a)

Orientated north-west to south-east, this trench cut through a dense area of archaeology located in the south-east corner of the field. Five features were excavated and recorded in the trench. The furthest north feature in the trench was a small ditch running on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch (**EF16-0312)** contained two fills and measured 0.66m wide and 0.22m deep. The ditch had straight sides and a rounded, concave base. The lower fill (**EF16-0314**) comprised a light brownish grey sandy silt, overlying this was upper fill **EF16-0313** which was a dark brownish grey sandy silt. No finds were recovered.



Plate 38: South-west facing section of Ditch EF16-0312

The south-east end of the trench targeted a pair of parallel ditches on the geophysical survey that seemed to form either a double enclosure boundary or a form of trackway and entry point to the enclosure. These ditches were orientated north-east to south-west. The two northern linear ditches were **EF16-0310** and **EF16-0308.** Both features were filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt (**EF16-0311** and **EF16-0309** respectively). The smaller ditch **EF16-0310** measured 0.6m wide and 0.09m deep while **EF16-0308** measured 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. A small amount of Iron Age pottery came from the fill **EF16-0309**.



Plate 39: North-east facing section of Ditch EF16-0308

The second pair of small ditches lay slightly to the south. The ditch **EF16-0306** measured 0.55m wide and 0.17m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by dark yellow brown silty sand **EF16-0307**. Comparatively, **EF16-0304** was narrower and deeper, measuring 0.35m wide and 0.22m deep. This feature had straight, flat sides and a very narrow concave base making in look almost V shaped. Ditch **EF16-0304** contained a single fill (**EF16-0305**) of dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of sub-rounded stone. Neither feature contained any finds.



Plate 40: Plan shot of Ditches EF16-0304 and EF16-0306

Trench EF16-04 (Fig 2.3a)

Located to the east of EF16-02, this trench contained only one feature which was a continuation of **EF16-0204.** Ditch **EF16-0404** was orientated north-west to south-east and contained one light grey, brown silty sand fill (**EF16-0405**). The cut had steep flat sides and a wide flat base with dimensions of 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep. No finds were recovered.



Plate 41: South-east facing section of Ditch EF16-0404

Trench EF16-06 (Fig 2.3a)

The trench contained a continuation of the ditch excavated in EF16-01 (**EF16-0104**) which was located at the northern extent of the trench and left unexcavated in trench EF16-06 due to being recorded elsewhere.

At its southern end was a wide and shallow natural deposit **EF16-0604**.



Plate 42: Natural deposit EF16-0604

Trench EF16-08 (Fig 2.3a)

The trench targeted three linear ditches associated with the southern end of activity in Field EF16. One feature was unexcavated as it was believed to be a continuation of Ditch **EF16-0304** based on the geophysical data.

To the east of this lay a small east-west ditch (**EF16-0806)** that lined up with a weak anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Measuring 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep, this ditch seemed to act as an outer boundary to aid drainage away from the main enclosure. It contained one orange, brown silty sand fill (**EF16-0807**) that contained no finds.

At the far western end of the trench was a small, north-south oriented ditch **(EF16-0804)**. Judging by the geophysical survey, this was a drainage ditch that extended out from the main square enclosure excavated in Trench EF11. Ditch **EF16-0804** measured 0.5m wide and 0.33m deep and had a rounded base with steep, concave sides. The ditch contained one dark, orange, brown silty sand fill (**EF16-0805**).



Plate 43: South Facing section of Ditch EF16-0804

Trench EF16-10 (Fig 2.3a)

This trench contained one feature which was a small east to west ditch **EF16-1004** containing one fill. The feature had moderate sloping, concave sides and a rounded base. Its fill (**EF16-1005**) was a mid-yellow, brown sandy silt that had formed through natural deposition. No finds were recovered from the feature.



Plate 44: North Facing section of Ditch EF16-1004

Trench EF16-11 (Fig 2.3a)

Towards the northern end of the trench two features were excavated that seem to have been used for localized water management and drainage within the main enclosure. These were **EF16-1108** and **EF16-1110.** Ditch **EF16-1108** was a north-east to south-west ditch measuring 1.2m wide and 0.44m deep. It had a very narrow base and steep flat sides making it look V shaped in section. The ditch contained one mid-orange brown coarse clayey sand fill (**EF16-1109**). The smaller ditch **EF16-1110** measured only 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. It too was V shaped in section with steep flat sides and a narrow-curved base. Ditch **EF16-1110** contained a single fill (**EF16-1111**) which comprised a light brownish orange fine clayey sand with rare small sub-rounded to well-rounded stones.



Plate 45: South-west facing section of Ditch EF16-1108

The most prominent feature within the trench was a rectangular enclosure located in the center of the field system. This was excavated at two points, one being the terminal end **EF16-1112** and the other being a double boundary **EF16-1104** and **EF16-1106.** The terminus presumably formed the entrance to the enclosure. It measured 1m wide and 0.5m deep. The terminal end of the ditch contained a single fill **EF16-1113** which was a light brownish orange poorly sorted sandy pebble fill.



Plate 46: South Facing section of Ditch EF16-1112

South of the terminal end was Ditch **EF16-1104** with re-cut **EF16-1106**. Ditch **EF16-1104** was orientated north-east to south-west and had a sharp top break of slope, moderate straight sides, a gradual bottom break of slope and a flat base. The ditch measured 1.05m wide and 0.64m deep and was filled by **EF16-1105** which was a mid-orangish brown clay-sand that contained sherds of Iron Age pottery



Plate 47: West facing section of Ditch EF16-1104

Ditch **EF16-1104** was re-cut by Ditch **EF16-1106** which had gentle sides and a flat base. Ditch **EF16-1106** measured 1.30m wide and was 0.31m deep, and contained a single fill of mid-orangish brown clayey sand with frequent medium to large angular to sub-rounded stones.

Two features were unexcavated within the trench, a small ring ditch at the northern end of the trench and a ditch in the center of the trench that formed an internal division within a square enclosure. These features were left unexcavated at this stage in agreement with the Northamptonshire County Lead Planning Archaeologist.

4.2.5 Field EF17

Trench EF17-05 (Fig 2.3b)

This trench targeted the concentration of features located in the top north-west corner of Field 17. The majority of these consisted of boundary ditches associated with sub-rectangular enclosures. EF17-05 contained five features, four of which were excavated and recorded.

The most northerly feature in the trench was Pit **EF17-0504**. This feature was 1.9m wide and 0.55m deep. It was located along the trenches north-eastern LOE. The feature

contained one dark blackish, grey fill consisting of dry sandy silt (**EF17-0505**) which contained sherds of Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British pottery.



Plate 48: South-west facing section of Ditch EF17-0504

Towards the centre of the trench was a triple ditch. This feature had three cuts: **EF17-0506, EF17-0508** and **EF17-0510.** The ditches **EF17-0506** and **EF17-0508** formed a double enclosure ditch. **EF17-0506** was the bigger feature measuring 0.55m wide and 0.17m deep compared to **EF17-0508** which measured 017m deep and only 0.31m wide. This smaller ditch was later re-cut by **EF17-0510**. This cut was 0.47m wide and 0.14m deep. All three features had moderately sloping, concave edges and concave bases. They all contained one fill each although none of the features contained any finds.



Plate 49: South facing section of EF17-0506

South of these ditches was a small pit located in the center of the trench. Pit **EF17-0512** was 1.35m long, 1.07m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled with soft dark grey, brown silty clay (**EF17-0513**) that contained no finds.



Plate 50: South-east facing section of Ditch EF17-0512

South of this was a large curved linear ditch **EF17-0514.** This ditch formed a broad outer boundary to the rectangular enclosure by arcing round its eastern side. This was presumably to expand the enclosure eastwards or aid drainage away from the inhabited areas. It was filled with **EF17-0515** which was mid grey, brown silty sand.

Trench EF17-06 (Fig 2.3b)

Trench EF17-06 contained a ring ditch that was investigated in two places, two sides of a small rectangular enclosure, of which one segment was investigated, and a small linear ditch at the trenches southern end.

The ring ditch was assigned four cut numbers: **EF17-0604, EF17-0606, EF17-0608** and **EF17-0610** with **EF17-0604** and **EF17-0608** being the same cut for the first phase of use and **EF17-0610** and **EF17-0606** being re-cuts. The first cut for the ring ditch measured between 0.27m-0.42m wide and 0.09m-0.2m deep. The second cut for the ring was more substantial, with a width from 0.4m-0.55m and a depth from 0.25m-0.29m. Both features were filled by natural silting (**EF17-0605, EF17-0607, EF17-0609** and **EF17-0611**), with a small amount of Iron Age pot coming from the fill **EF17-0605.**



Plate 51: South-west facing section of Ditch EF17-0604



Plate 52: South-west facing section of Ditch EF17-0608

A small posthole **EF17-0612** was recorded to the south of the ring ditch.



Plate 53: South-west facing section of Posthole EF17-0612

To the south of the posthole was the enclosure ditch **EF17-0614/ EF17-0616.** The original cut for this feature was **EF17-0614,** however this was not visible in plan. Ditch **EF17-0614** was orientated east to west and had a V shaped profile with steep sides and a rounded base. The ditch was filled by **EF17-0615**, a dark blackish grey sandy silt which contained animal bone and pottery of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date.

Ditch **EF17-0614** was re-cut by **EF17-0616** which had steep concave sides with a rounded base and was filled by **EF17-0617** comprising a dark brownish grey sandy silt which contained flint and Iron Age pottery**.** The combined depth of the ditches was 0.8m and width was 2.51m making this a significant boundary enclosure.



Plate 54: West facing section of Ditches EF17-0614 and EF17-0616

The final feature in the trench was located at its southern end. Ditch **EF17-0618** corresponds to a weak anomaly identified by geophysical survey. The ditch was 1.6m wide and 0.6m deep. Ditch **EF17-0618** was filled by **EF17-0619** which comprised a mid-yellowish brown sandy silt with inclusions of frequent small to medium sub-angular rounded platy stones. Pottery finds from the feature suggest it was formed in the Iron Age which correlates with finds from the surrounding features.



Plate 55: West facing section of Ditch EF17-0618

4.2.6 Field EF18

Trench EF18-01 (Fig 2.4d)

Trench EF18-01 was located to target geophysical anomalies which were thought to form part of the wider Iron Age/ Roman activity identified to the south of site E. One linear ditch corresponding to a geophysical anomaly was identified and recorded within the trench (Ditch **EF18-0104**).

Ditch **EF18-0104** was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep with steep flat sides and a broad, slightly rounded base. It contained one sterile fill (**EF18-0105**) which comprised a mid-orange, brown, silty clay.



Plate 56: South-west facing section of Ditch EF18-0104

Trench EF18-03 (Fig 2.4d)

Trench EF18-03 targeted the outer ditch forming the border of the possible ladder settlement. Ditch **EF18-0304** measured 0.84m wide and 0.28m deep. It had a narrow, rounded base with moderately steep, flat sides. It contained a single fill (**EF18-0305**) which was mid-brownish, pink clayey sand that contained no finds.



Plate 57: North-west facing section of Ditch EF18-0304

Trench EF18-04 (Fig 2.4d)

Trench EF18-04 was targeting an irregular sub-rectangular feature identified on the geophysical survey, located slightly north of the ladder settlement. One of the two ditches expected in the trench was identified and recorded. The feature **EF18-0404** was a small ditch, 0.94m across and 0.22m deep. It contained a mid grey, brown sandy silt fill (**EF18-0405**).



Plate 58: North-west facing section of Ditch EF18-0404

4.2.7 Field EF21

Trench EF21-03 (Fig 2.5f)

This trench targeted the extremity of a dense area of Iron Age/Romano British archaeology that spread across Fields EF21 and EF22. At least six features were observed and recorded on the GPS however snow and excessive flooding and rainfall prevented many of the features at the southern end of the trench from being excavated.

At the drier, northern end of the trench two small linear ditches were excavated. The smaller feature **EF21-0304** was cut by **EF21-0306**. The earlier ditch, **EF21-0304,** was 0.26m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained one mid grey, brown sandy clay fill (**EF21-0305**) that contained fragments of possible kiln material.



Plate 59: Mid excavation shot of superstructure of a domed oven from EF21-0304

Ditch **EF21-0306,** was only slightly larger, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a mid greyish, brown sandy clay fill (**EF21-0307**) that formed through natural siltation processes. One worked flint was found in the fill.

Trench EF21-05 (Fig 2.5g)

This trench lay in a dense area of Roman archaeology. The trench spanned what seemed in plan to be a narrow rectangular enclosure that contained several internal ditches.

Much of the eastern end of the trench was flooded so couldn't be recorded, however the northern end of the trench was fully excavated. In total, six ditches were excavated within the trench.

The most westerly feature in the trench was **EF21-0506**. This was a north-south feature measuring 1.34m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained one, mid brownish grey fill (**EF21-0507**) clayey sand fill with no inclusions.



Plate 60: North-west facing section of Ditch EF21-0506

To the east of this were three cuts for a series of ditches that occupied the middle of the trench. These features were **EF21-0510, EF21-0508** and **EF21-0512.** The smaller two ditches, **EF21-0510, EF21-0508** may have been contemporary as no discernible relationship could be identified between them. Ditch **EF21-0508** was north to south in orientation and had steep concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a flat base, and measured 1m wide and 0.36m deep. Ditch **EF21-0508** had one mid grey, brown sandy clay fill (**EF21-0509**) which contained two pieces of 3rd-4th century Roman pottery.

Ditch **EF21-0510** was situated on the western side of Ditch **EF21-0508** and was very similar in form, measuring 1m in width and 0.4m in depth. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (**EF21-0511**) containing Roman pottery and measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep.



Plate 61: North-east facing section of features EF21-0508, EF21-0510 and EF21-0512

Both these ditches were cut by the much more substantial Ditch **EF21-0512**. This ditch was 3.1m wide and 0.84m deep with steep undulating sides and a wide flat base. Ditch **EF21-0512** contained two fills. The lower fill (**EF21-0513**) was a light yellowish brown sandy clay with moderate small to medium angular to sub-rounded stones. Overlying this was the upper fill of the ditch (**EF21-0514**) which comprised a mid-greyish brown sandy clay with inclusions of small sub-rounded limestone, animal bone and Romano British mid 2nd century pottery.



Plate 62: South-west facing section of features EF21-0508 and EF21-0510



Plate 63: South-west facing section of feature EF21-0512

To the immediate east, was a small terminus with very steep sides and a flat base (**EF21-0504)**. This feature measured 1.12m wide and 0,5m deep. It was filled by a very dark, organic silty clay (**EF21-0505)** which yielded Roman pottery and part of a broken temporary kiln, likely representing a deliberate backfilling event.



Plate 64: North facing section of Ditch EF21-0504

The easternmost features in the trench corresponded to two anomalies identified by geophysical survey. The fainter of the trend represented a large terminus **EF21-0520**

while the broader trend correlated to a double ditch that formed the eastern outer boundary ditch to the Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure.

Terminus **EF21-0520** measured 2.13m wide and 0.82m deep. It contained one fill (**EF21-0521**) of mid-brownish orange sandy clay. Ditch **EF21-0520** was re-cut by **EF21-0522.** The re-cut also contained one fill of mid-blackish brown clayey sand (**EF21-0523**) but was slightly smaller, measuring 1.07m wide and 0.78m deep. Roman pottery came out of the fill of the re cut.

To the east of this was the double ditch that formed the external boundary of the enclosure. This consisted of two small ditches, **EF21-0516** and **EF21-0518.** Both features were similar in section with steep sides leading to a narrow base. Ditch **EF21-0518** was 1.2m wide and 0.78m deep. It cut **EF21-0516** which was only slightly shallower, measuring 0.67m deep. Both features were filled by a mid-brownish black, clayey sand (**EF21-0517** and **EF21-0519** respectively) that contained Roman pottery.



Plate 65: South-west facing section of Ditch EF21-0516

Trench EF21-08 (Fig 2.5g)

This trench targeted a large rectangular enclosure identified on the geophysical survey at the southern end of Field EF21. The trench contained the outer boundary ditch for the enclosure as well as three internal linear features. Due to flooding, it was not possible to survey in the northern end of the enclosure.

Its western boundary was excavated at **EF21-0804.** The ditch was 2.8m wide and 1.1m deep and had moderately sloping convex sides with a concave base. It contained four fills, the lowest fill was **EF21-0805** a dark brownish black sandy clay, overlying this was **EF21-0806** which was a mid-brownish black fine clayey sand, which was overlain by

EF21-0807, a mid-brown sandy clay. Overlying this was the uppermost fill **EF21-0808** which comprised a mid-brownish orange clayey sand.

The other three slots excavated within this trench were all internal divisions within the main enclosure. None of the features excavated yielded any finds from the fills. All three ditches **EF21-0809, EF21-0811** and **EF21-0813** were between 1.2m and 2.2m wide and were between 0.46-0.7m deep. They were all similar in form with a concave base and moderately sloping concave sides. Both ditches **EF21-0809** and **EF21-0811** contained a single fill (**EF21-0810** and **EF21-0812** respectively) of a light orangish brown medium clayey sand.



Plate 66: South-east facing section of Ditch EF21-0809



Plate 67: North-west facing section of Ditch EF21-0811

Ditch **EF21-0813** contained two fills, lower fill **EF21-0814** which was a dark brownish grey sandy silt, and upper fill **EF21-0815** which was a light yellowish brown sandy silt with inclusions of occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded spheroidal stones.



Plate 68: South-east facing section of Ditch EF21-0804

4.2.8 Field EF22

Trench EF22-01 (Fig 2.5a)

Trench EF22-01 targeted a series of enclosure ditches. In total, six ditches were excavated and recorded within the trench.

Towards the north-western end of the trench were two ditches orientated north-east to south-west. The ditches correlate to a weak geophysical trend. The smaller, earlier ditch of the two, **EF22-0106** measured 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained one dark brownish grey sandy fill (**EF22-0107**) that contained no finds. Ditch **EF22-0106** was cut by Ditch **EF22-0104**, which was similar in form and measured 0.4m deep and 1.2m wide with a single fill (**EF22-0105**) which was a dark greyish brown fine sand. Both ditches had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base.



Plate 69: South-west facing section of Ditch EF22-0104

To the north-west of these two ditches were two small ditches orientated north-east to south-west. Ditch **EF22-0110** was 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep. It had gently sloping sides, a rounded base and contained one fill (**EF22-0111**) of mid-greyish brown fine sand which had no finds. It was cut by **EF22-0108,** a very similar feature that was 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep and contained a single sterile fill (**EF22-0109**) of mid-yellowish-brown sand.



Plate 70: North-east facing section of Ditches EF22-0108 & EF22-0110

To the south-east of these ditches was a north-east to south-west orientated ditch **EF22-0112/EF22-0120** with re-cut **EF22-0117**. The ditch had gradual sides and a flat base, measuring 1.66m wide and 0.81m deep. The ditch contained a single sterile fill (**EF22-0113**/**EF22-0114**) of a mid-orangish brown medium sand. Re-cutting this ditch was Ditch **EF22-0117** which was 2.13m wide and 0.43m and had a gradual top break of slope with steep straight sides, a sharp bottom break of slope and a flat base**.** Ditch **EF22-0117** contained two fills, the lower fill **EF22-0118** comprised a dark orangish brown fine clayey sand with animal bone and pottery. The upper fill **EF22-0119** represented a deliberate backfill and comprised a deposit of stones, carefully laid to form either a pathway across the ditch or to build a wall. Deposit **EF22-0119** was 2.13m wide and 0.46m deep.



Plate 71: Plan of cut EF22-0112 with potential wall deposit

At the south-eastern end of the trench was ditch **EF22-0115** which was oriented north-east to south-west and had a U-shaped profile with moderately concave sides and an uneven base**.** This ditch was a broad, deep boundary measuring 3.6m wide and 1.33m deep. The ditch contained one mid orange, brown silty sand fill (**EF22-0116**) that contained no finds.



Plate 72: North-east facing section of Ditches EF22-0115

Trench EF22-02 (Fig 2.5a)

Trench EF22-02 targeted a single north to south linear trend. Towards the center of the trench lay Ditch **EF22-0204** and Pit **EF22-0206.** Ditch **EF22-0204** was orientated north to south and measured 0.52m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a U-shaped profile with steep, slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. Ditch **EF22-0204** contained one fill (**EF22-0205**) which comprised a dark brownish grey clayey silt with medium sub-rounded charcoal and occasional medium to large sub-rounded stones. Fill **EF22-0205** also contained a small amount of Roman pottery and an iron nail.



Plate 73: North-east facing section of Ditches EF22-0204 and EF22-0206

Pit **EF22-0206** cut Ditch **EF22-0204** on its eastern edge and measured 0.73m wide and 0.32m deep. The pit was circular in plan with a regular profile, moderately concave sides and a flat base. Pit **EF22-0206** contained a single fill (**EF22-0207**) of mid-brownish grey clayey silt with inclusions of charcoal, medium sub-rounded stones, CBM, and Roman pottery.

Located 5m to the west was a small north to south orientated ditch **EF22-0208** that terminated within the trench. Ditch **EF22-0208** was linear in plan with a regular profile, moderately concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.52m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained one fill (**EF22-0209**) which comprised a brownish grey clayey silt with inclusions of small angular charcoal, medium sub-rounded stones, CBM and Roman pottery.



Plate 74: West facing section of Ditch EF22-0208

Between **EF22-0208** and **EF22-0204** were four small pits, all sub circular in plan. Pit **EF22-0210** was located slightly to the north of the other pits. It was 0.52m long, 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep. Pit **EF22-0210** contained a single fill (**EF22-0211**) which comprised a mid-brownish grey medium silty sand with inclusions of small to medium angular to sub-rounded stones and a small amount of Roman pottery.



Plate 75: West facing section of Ditch EF22-0210 and Pit EF22-0216

To the south of this feature were two seemingly contemporary pits: **EF22-0212** and **EF22-0214.** The larger of the two was **EF22-0212,** it extended 1.4m out of the southern

LOE of the trench and was 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep. Pit **EF22-0212** contained a single fill of mid-brownish grey medium silty sand with occasional small to medium angular to sub-rounded stones, and Roman pottery. This pit was far larger than **EF22-0214,** which was only 0.65m long, 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep. Pit **EF22-0214** contained a single fill (**EF22-0215**) which comprised a mid-brownish grey silty sand with occasional small to large angular to sub-rounded stones and 2nd century pottery.

To the east of these two pits lay pit **EF22-0216,** which was very similar in plan to **EF22-0210.** This pit was 0.5m long, 0.44m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained one fill (**EF22-0217**) which comprised a mid-brownish grey silty sand with occasional small to large angular to sub-rounded stones.

Trench EF22-03 (Fig 2.5a)

Trench EF22-03 targeted two linear geophysical anomalies, which were both present in the trench. Ditch **EF22-0304** was a small linear ditch running on a north-south alignment. Ditch **EF22-0304** had a sharp top and bottom break of slope, with gradual sides and a concave base. The ditch measured 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep and contained one sterile fill (**EF22-0305**) which comprised a mid-yellowish brown sandy clay.



Plate 76: North facing section of Ditch EF22-0304

The second feature in this trench, **EF22-0306** was very similar to **EF22-0304,** however it ran on a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch **EF22-0306** had a sharp top and bottom break of slope, with gradual sides and a concave base. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a single sterile fill (**EF22-0307**) of mid-yellowish brown sandy clay.



Plate 77: East facing section of Ditch EF22-0306

Trench EF22-04 (Fig 2.5a)

Trench EF22-04 targeted a small square enclosure identified by geophysical survey. The trench contained seven ditches, one of which was left unexcavated due to conditions on the ground caused by heavy rainfall.

The most northerly feature within the trench was **EF22-0404.** This was a small, east-west ditch with steep, flat sides and a flat base. It measured 0.58m wide and 0.23m deep and contained one fill (**EF22-0405**) which comprised a dark greyish brown clayey silt with inclusions of medium sub-rounded spheroidal stones.



Plate 78: North facing section of Ditch EF22-0404

Approximately 25m south of this was **EF22-0406,** a small linear feature running east-west that was 1.2m wide and 0.22m deep with gentle concave sides and a rounded base. This feature contained a single fill (**EF22-0407**) which was mid-brown sandy clay. **EF22-0406** may have been a furrow as it matches their alignment by geophysical survey.

The densest area of archaeology within the trench was at its south-western end. Four ditches were excavated within a very small area, all probably corresponding to the south-eastern corner of the targeted square enclosure. The first feature to be excavated here was **EF22-0408**, a steep sided ditch with a narrow concave base. The feature contained one fill, with possible Iron Age pottery being recovered from the feature. The ditch was 1.45m wide and 0.5m deep.



Plate 79: North facing section of Ditch EF22-0408

Ditch **EF22-0408** appeared to turn and separate into two smaller ditches: **EF22-0410** and **EF22-0414.** These features were 0.5m and 0.46m wide and were 0.37m and 0.33m deep respectively. They both contained a very similar dark silty grey clay fill that contained Iron Age pottery.

Both features were cut by Ditch **EF22-0412,** a much wider feature running on north-south alignment. This may have be a continuation of the Roman era ditch recorded in EF22-02, although did contain Iron Age pottery, albeit thought to be likely residual as cut through the older disused enclosure.



Plate 80: Plan of features EF22-0410 to EF22-0416

Trench EF22-07 (Fig 2.5c)

This trench identified a single linear ditch **EF22-0704** that may have formed part of a loose field system and acted as a drainage ditch. **EF22-0704** was a north-south orientated feature that contained one silty mid brown fill. The feature was 1.4m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained no finds.



Plate 81: South facing section of Ditch EF22-0704

Trench EF22-09 (Fig 2.5c)

The trench targeted two linear ditches orientated east to west extending off a probable Iron Age ditch which was excavated in Trench EF22-16 (**EF22-1609**, **EF22-1612** and **EF22-1614**). The southern ditch **EF22-0906** measured 0.65m in length and 0.32m deep. It had steep, straight sides that tapered to a narrow, concave base. It contained one fill with no finds.

Feature **EF22-0904** was different in form, measuring 2.2m wide and 0.21m deep. It too contained one fill (**EF22-0905**) with no finds and most likely represents a furrow.



Plate 82: South-west facing section of Ditch EF22-0904

Trench EF22-10 (Fig 2.5c)

This trench targeted a small square enclosure feature located in the center of the field. There were three features within the trench. The first to be excavated was a circular pit located roughly 4m to the east of the enclosure. Pit **EF22-1004** was 1m in diameter and 1.04m deep. It contained one, mid orange, brown silty clay fill (**EF22-1005**) that yielded a small amount of Iron Age pottery.

To the west of the pit lay two ditches that may have formed the eastern and southern edges of the small square enclosure. The first was Ditch **EF22-1006.** This was possibly the southern boundary of the enclosure. It was 1.55m wide and 0.55m deep, containing four fills (**EF22-1007-1010)**, none of which produced any finds. The second ditch, **EF22-1011,** contained two fills (**EF22-1012 & EF22-1013**). It was 2.1m wide and 0.83m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. Significant amounts of late Iron Age pottery came from the feature.



Plate 83: South facing section of Ditch EF22-1011

Trench EF22-13 (Fig 2.5c)

This trench contained a ditch that was a continuation of **EF22-1011**.

Trench EF22-14 (Fig 2.5d)

This trench contained a ditch that was a continuation of **EF22-1011.**

Trench EF22-15 (Fig 2.5d)

This trench contained two ditches**.** The first feature excavated was an east to west orientated ditch that seemed to form part of a large, square enclosure identified by geophysical survey. The ditch, **EF22-1504,** measured 3.2m wide and 0.4m deep. It was a very broad but shallow ditch with moderately sloping sides and a wide, flat base and was filled by two fills (**EF22-1505** and **EF22-1506**).



Plate 84: North-east facing section of Ditches EF22-1504 & EF22-1507

Ditch **EF22-1504** was re-cut by **EF22-1507**, a much smaller ditch that measured 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep. The fill of the re-cut (**EF22-1508**) contained Roman pottery and animal bone.

Both these features were overlain by Furrow **EF22-1509**.

Trench EF22-16 (Fig 2.5d)

Trench EF22-16 contained several features associated with a sub-rectangular enclosure attached to a probable Iron Age ditch that continued north-south across Field EF22.

The southernmost feature excavated within this trench was boundary ditch **EF22-1606**. The ditch contained two fills (**EF22-1607** & **EF22-1608**). The ditch measured 1.84m across and 0.25m deep and had very gradually sloping sides and a concave base.



Plate 85: South facing section of Ditch EF22-1606

To the north of this ditch was a much smaller linear **EF22-1604**. This ditch had one fill **(EF22-1605)** and measured 0.6m wide and 0.17m deep. To the north of this, within the center of the trench, was a wide ditch that was unexcavated due to extensive flooding.

At the northern end of the trench was a broad linear corresponding to the north-south ditch present in Field EF22. The first feature was **EF22-1612,** a small linear measuring 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep with a rounded base and concave sloping sides. This was cut by both **EF22-1609** and **EF22-1614.** Ditch **EF22-1609,** measured 2.3m wide and 0.9 deep and correlated to an anomaly on the geophysical survey. It contained two fills (**EF22-1610 & EF22-1611)**, the upper fill of which contained Iron Age pottery.



Plate 86: South-east facing section of Ditch EF22-1609

Ditch **EF22-1614** was a much smaller feature than **EF22-1609** and was probably a continuation of **EF22-1606.** It measured 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a rounded base. No finds were within the fill **(EF22-1615).**



Plate 87: South facing section of EF22-1606

Trench EF22-20 (Fig 2.5c)

This trench targeted a dense collection of linear anomalies aligned north-west to south-east as identified by geophysical survey which were located at the southern side of Field F22.

The features **EF22-2004, EF22-2006** and **EF22-2008** were all of a similar nature, with steep flat sides and a broad flat base. **EF22-2008** was the smallest of the three, being only 0.36m wide and 0.1m deep while **EF22-2004** measured 0.62m wide and 0.28m deep**, EF22-2006** measured 0.64m wide and 0.21m deep. These are possibly agricultural in nature and may represent Roman cultivation.



Plate 88: South facing section of EF23-2004

Immediately to the east of these features in the trench was Ditch **EF22-2010.** This was another north to south linear measuring 0.93m wide and 0.21m deep. It contained one fill (**EF22-2011)** which contained one sherd of Roman pottery. The feature had gradually sloping sides with a rounded base.



Plate 89: North facing section of EF22-2010

Five meters to the east of this ditch was **EF22-2012,** a north to south linear with one fill (**EF22-2013)**. It was 1.26m wide and 0.22m deep with a concave base and gradual sloping sides. This feature also contained a small amount of Roman pottery.

4.2.9 Field EF23

Trench EF23-03 (Fig 2.6b)

Trench EF23-03 contained a north-west to south-east oriented ditch with one fill. The ditch, **EF23-0304,** was 1.56m wide and 0.15m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. No finds came from the fill of the feature **EF23-0305.**

Trench EF23-15 (Fig 2.6d)

This trench contained one feature that continued into and was excavated in EF23-16.

Trench EF23-16 (Fig 2.6d)

This trench targeted a large, square enclosure that contained several interior linear features and pits. At the far southern end of the trench was the southern boundary to the square enclosure. The feature, **EF23-1608,** was 1m wide and 0.52m deep with one fill **(EF23-1609)** that contained a small amount of late Iron Age pottery. The ditch had steep flat sides and flat base.



Plate 90: West facing section of EF23-1608

Five meters north of the southern enclosure ditch was a pair of sub-circular pits. The closest pit to the ditch was **EF23-1604,** a near circular feature with vertical sides. The pit measured 1.35 long, 1.3m wide and 0.27m deep. It contained one very dark silty sandy fill (**EF23-1605)** that contained a small amount of late Iron Age or Roman pottery.



Plate 91: South-east facing section of Pit EF23-1604

Three meters north of this pit was **EF23-1613**, a much larger near circular pit that extended beyond the eastern LOE of the trench. This feature was at least 1.4m long,

1.85m wide and 1.25m deep with four fills (**EF23-1614** to **EF23-1617)**. Late Iron Age finds were present throughout the feature, most notably pottery and a small, worked stone loom weight.



Plate 92: West facing section of Pit EF23-1613

Two more ditches were within the trench that acted as internal divisions within the square enclosure. Ditch **EF23-1606** ran east to west and was located in the center of the trench. It measured 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a shallow, concave base. Ditch **EF23-1610** was different, with very steep, flat sides and narrow base it was almost V shaped in profile. The ditch had two fills **EF23-1611** & **EF1612** that contained Iron Age pottery.



Plate 93: East facing section of Ditch EF23-1606

Trench EF23-18 (Fig 2.6e)

Trench EF23-18 contained one feature which was the terminus of a possible ring ditch as identified by geophysical survey. The terminus **EF23-1804** was 1m wide and 0.25m deep and had gradually sloped, concave sides and concave base. It contained one silty clay fill **EF23-1805** that contained Iron Age pottery. A return of this same feature was identified to the south of the trench, but was left unexcavated at this point.



Plate 94: South facing section of Ditch EF23-1804

Trench EF23-19 (Fig 2.6f)

Four features were recorded within this trench. At the far western end of the trench was an isolated linear feature **EF23-1904** aligned on a north to south orientation. The feature was 1.04m wide and 0.47m deep with steep, flat sides and flat base and contained one fill **EF23-1905**. This ditch correlated with an anomaly with increases in magnetic value that was identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 95: North facing section of Ditch EF23-1904

In the center of the trench was a concentrated area of linear features, possibly relating to a subcircular or sub-rectangular anomaly identified by geophysical survey. Feature **EF23-1910** was a steep sided V shaped ditch with a narrow base that had been re-cut by **EF23-1912** to form a 2.2m wide ditch that was 0.87m deep. The fill of the recut (**EF23-1913**) contained sherds of Iron Age pottery.



Plate 96: South facing section of EF23-1910

At the north-eastern end of the trench were two intercutting small linear features. Ditch **EF23-1908** was orientated north to south and cut Ditch **EF23-1906. EF23-1908** measured 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained one fill **EF23-1909**. No finds came from the feature.



Plate 97: North facing section of EF23-1906/08

Ditch **EF23-1906** was 1m wide and 0.5m deep and had a concave base with moderately sloping, concave sides and contained one fill **EF23-1907.** No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench EF23-20 (Fig 2.6f)

This trench contained features relating to two enclosures ditches, one that formed a rectangular enclosure and another that formed a sub-rounded enclosure located towards the western side of the trench.

The rectangular enclosure was captured at two points within the trench**.** Ditch **EF23-2004** was orientated north to south before returning at the north-eastern end of the trench on an east to west alignment. This ditch was 1.38m wide and 0.41m deep with moderately steep, concave sides and a concave base and was filled by **EF23-2005**.

Approximately three meters to the west was a small, sub-ovular pit **EF23-2006.** This pit was 2m long, 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep with one fill (**EF23-2007)**. It contained no finds. Its sides were moderately steep, slightly concave with a concave base.



Plate 98: South-west facing section of Pit EF23-2006

Located 10m to the west was Ditch **EF23-2008,** a feature that related to the second possible enclosure within the trench. This ditch was noticeably narrower than **EF23-2004** as it only measured 0.9m wide and 0,4m deep. It contained one fill (**EF23-2009)** and had concave sides and base.



Plate 99: South-west facing section of Ditch EF23-2008

Trench EF23-21(Fig 2.6f)

This trench contained three linears. The most northerly feature was a small east to west ditch. Ditch **EF23-2104** had one fill **EF23-2105** that contained no finds. It was 1m wide and 0.35m deep with concave sides and a wide, gently sloping concave base.



Plate 100: South-west facing section of Ditch EF23-2104

Within the center of the trench was enclosure ditch **EF23-2106.** This seems to be a continuation of the ditch excavated at **EF23-2004**. The ditch was 1.64m wide and 0.25m

deep and contained one fill **EF23-2107**. The feature had concave sides and a concave base with no finds being recovered.



Plate 101: South-west facing section of Ditch EF23-2106

4.2.10 Field EF24

Trench EF24-03 (Fig 2.7b)

This trench targeted a large boundary ditch that ran north to south across the field. At the eastern end of the trench was a small terminus **EF24-0304.** It was 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The feature had one fill **EF24-0305** that contained Roman pottery.



Plate 102: North-east facing section of Terminus EF24-0304

The centre of the trench contained four ditches on a north-west to south-east orientation that suggested reuse of a single ditch over a period of time.

The most westerly of these was **EF24-0306.** This ditch measured 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep with concave sides and a rounded base. It contained one fill **EF24-0307** that yielded Roman pottery.

The next two ditches **EF24-0308** and **EF24-0310** abutted each other, and were much smaller than **EF24-0306**, with **EF24-0308** measuring 0.2m wide and 0.06m deep and **EF24-0310** measuring 0.52m wide and 0.1m deep. Neither of these features contained finds.



Plate 103: South facing section of Ditches EF24-0308, EF24-0310 & EF24-0312

The final ditch was **EF24-0312.** This feature was the largest of the four, measuring 1m wide and 0.4m deep with gentle sloping sides towards a slightly concave base, it was filled by one mid, grey, brown silty clay **EF24-0313** that contained Roman pottery.

Trench EF24-06 (Fig 2.7a)

This trench targeted a probable small sub-rounded square enclosure located on the western side of the field. Both sides of the enclosure should have been present within the trench, however on excavation, only one was identified and excavated. This was Ditch **EF24-0604,** a moderately sized ditch with steep, straight sides and a rounded base measuring 2.1m wide and 0.65m deep with two fills (**EF24-0605 & EF24-0606)**. Its upper fill **EF24-0606** contained pottery of probable late Iron Age or Roman date.



Plate 104: South-east facing section of Ditch EF24-0604

Trench EF24-08 (Fig 2.7a)

Trench EF24-08 was located in the center of the field and was orientated north-west to south-east. The trench targeted two small ring enclosures and a small pit identified by geophysical survey.

The southernmost ring featured two concentric ring gullies, **EF24-0806** and **EF24-0808**. Ditch **EF24-0806** measured 0.46m wide and 0.23m deep and had shallow concave sides and base. Parallel ditch **EF24-0808** was slightly smaller, only measuring 0.37m wide and 0.17m deep.



Plate 105: South-west facing section of Gully EF24-0806

To the north of the trench lay the second ring ditch, **EF24-0804.** This ditch was 0.57m wide and 0.36m deep and had steep, straight sides with a rounded base. The fill of the ditch **EF24-0805** contained Iron Age pottery.



Plate 106: South-west facing section of Gully EF24-0804

At the far north of the trench was a small, sub-oval pit **EF24-0810.** This pit was 1.5m long, 0.46m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained one silty brownish, grey silty clay fill **EF24-0811** that yielded an in situ, partially complete Iron Age jar.



Plate 107: North facing shot of EF24-0810

Trench EF24-12 (Fig 2.7a)

This trench targeted a dense area of intercutting enclosures at the southern end of the field. At the northern end of the trench was a small north to south ditch **EF24-1206** that correlated to a vague trend on geophysical survey. The ditch was 1.05m wide and 0.23m deep and had concave sides and a wide, flat base. It didn't contain any finds within the fill **EF24-1207**.



Plate 108: South facing section of Ditch EF24-1206

In the center of the trench was a small irregular ditch **EF24-1204.** This feature was very heavily rooted and seems in plan to have been a small east to west drainage gully. It contained one fill **EF24-1205** with no finds.



Plate 109: West facing section of Ditch EF24-1204

At the southern end of the trench were two intercutting features that seem to have been contemporary **EF24-1208** and **EF24-1210.** The feature that represented the exterior ditch to a small sub-square enclosure was **EF24-1210.** This ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep and contained two fills (**EF24-1211** & **EF24-1212)**. The ditch was slightly smaller than **EF24-1208** which acted as an internal division within the enclosure. This ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.55m deep and was filled by dark brown clay silty clay **EF24-1209.** Neither feature contained any finds.



Plate 110: South-east facing section of Ditches EF24-1208 and EF24-1210

Trench EF24-13 (Fig 2.7b)

This trench targeted a pair of small, sub-square enclosures as well as a large north to south ditch that was a continuation of the trend seen in Trench EF24-03.

The first feature was located at the western end of the trench. This was a double terminus which may have formed an entry to an enclosure. Both these termini were small, with **EF24-1304** measuring 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep and **EF24-1306** measuring 0.5m wide and 0.22m deep. Both features contained dark, silty grey, brown fills with several stone inclusions (**EF24-1305** & **EF24-1307)** and yielded Roman pottery. The end of terminus **EF24-1306** had a small post hole cut into it. The posthole **EF24-1308** measured 0.36m wide, 0.26m long and 0.25m deep.



Plate 111: South-east facing section of EF24-1306

To the east of these termini was the outer boundary of the second small, square enclosure **EF24-1312.** This ditch was far more substantial, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.58m deep and had steep, flat sides and a concave base. The feature was filled by three deposits (**EF24-1313** to **EF24-1315)**. The upper fill, **EF24-1315**, contained Roman pottery and animal bone.



Plate 112: South facing section of EF24-1312

In the center of the trench was **EF24-1310.** This was a continuation of the boundary ditch in EF24-03. This ditch was very wide and shallow, measuring 3.5m across and

0.42m deep. It was filled with one mid, blueish grey silty clay **EF24-1311** that contained Iron Age pottery, animal bones and flint.



Plate 113: North-west facing section of Ditch EF24-1310

4.2.11 Field EF27

No features were present in this field.

4.2.12 Field EF28

Trench EF28-01 (Fig 2.9a)

Trench **EF28-01** contained one feature**,** ditch **EF28-0104.** The ditch was east to west aligned and contained one fill **EF28-0105** with no finds. It had gently sloped, convex sides and a concave base and measured 2.2m in width by 0.6m in depth.



Plate 114: West facing section of Ditch EF28-0104

Trench EF28-02 (Fig 2.9a)

This trench contained three linear features.

At the far western end of the trench was **EF28-0204,** an east to west ditch measuring 1.3m wide and 0.24m deep. The ditch had a rounded base and gently sloped sides and contained one mid greyish, brown silty clay fill **EF28-0205** that had finds of mid 3rd century Roman pottery within it.



Plate 115: East facing section of Ditch EF28-0204

To the east of this was a north to south orientated ditch **EF28-0206.** This feature was 3.08m across and 0.18m deep and contained no finds from its mid greyish, brown sandy silt fill **EF28-0207**.

The last feature found in this trench was **EF28-0208**, a 2.57m wide, 0.38m deep ditch with one fill **EF28-0209**. This ditch had gently sloped, concave sides and a wide, flat base. Roman pottery was recovered from within the feature.



Plate 116: South facing section of Ditch EF28-0208

Trench EF28-03 (Fig 2.9b)

Two features were excavated within the trench. At the northern end of the trench was a small east to west linear **EF28-0304.** The ditch was 1.04m wide and 0.2m deep and had moderately sloping, convex sides and a flat base. Its fill **EF28-0305** contained no finds.



Plate 117: East facing section of Ditch EF28-0304

At the opposite end of the trench was **EF28-0306,** a ditch that was 1.65m wide and 0.76m deep. It contained no finds. The ditch had a rounded base and moderately sloping concave sides and was filled with a mid greyish, brown sandy clay **EF28-0307**.



Plate 118: North-east facing section of Ditch EF28-0306

Trench EF28-05 (Fig 2.9b)

This trench contained two ditches which made up the inner and outer boundaries of rectilinear enclosure shown in geophysical survey. The inner ditch was **EF28-0505,** a feature that measured 1.7m across and 0.22m deep. The feature had moderately sloping sides and a wide flat base. Its fill **EF28-0506** contained a small amount of 2nd century Roman pottery.



Plate 119: East facing section of Ditch EF28-0505

The outer enclosure ditch was **EF28-0504**. This feature was 2.5m wide and 0.4m deep, markedly bigger than the inner ditch. The feature was filled by five separate deposits (**EF28-0507** to **EF28-0511)**. Most of the lower fills within the ditch were formed by naturally occurring slumping events, forming silty deposits that lined the base and lower edges of the feature. However, its upper two fills were formed by acts of deliberate deposition. The penultimate deposit within the ditch was **EF28-0510**, a distinctly light whitish grey silt. This fill contained large amounts of Roman wall plaster, many pieces of which were painted and still displayed different colours and patterns. In addition to this, there were multiple small iron objects within the fill. These pieces of iron were about 10cm in length, 1cm across and cylindrical, and they may have been part of a door hinge. Roman pottery was also recovered from the fill.

The deposit above, **EF28-0511**, was much darker and also contained iron objects and late 2nd century Roman pottery.



Plate 120: West facing section of Ditch EF28-0504

Trench EF28-06 (Fig 2.9a)

Located in the center of the field, this trench targeted a single north-west to south-east ditch. The ditch **EF28-0604** was 1.63m wide and 0.38m deep and had a rounded base with moderately sloping concave sides. The ditch was filled by yellow brown sandy silt (EF28-0605) that contained Roman pottery.



Plate 121: North-east facing section of Ditch EF28-0604

Trench EF28-07 (Fig 2.9d)

This trench was located at the far northern end of Field EF28. The trench was extended to help locate the features as the geology was inconsistent causing unclear horizons. Six features were present in the trench.

At the trenches eastern end, a small north to south ditch was excavated. This feature, **EF28-0704,** was 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained one very dark grey, brown silty clay fill **EF28-0705** from which no finds were recovered.

To the south-west was Ditch **EF28-0706**. This ditch was 2.4m wide and 0.45m deep and contained one fill **EF28-0707** that yielded several pieces of animal bone and 2nd century Roman pottery. The feature had a rounded base and moderately sloping, concave sides.



Plate 122: South-east facing section of Ditch EF28-0706



Plate 123: Plan shot of trench extension to EF28-07

The western end of the trench was extended to uncover a small, square enclosure. Three of the enclosure's ditches were exposed and excavated: **EF28-0709, EF28-0713** and **EF28-0715.** All three of these ditches were shallow, with a concave base and gradually sloping sides. They were between 0.8m and 0.4m wide and 0.1m-0.2m deep. A small amount of Roman pottery recovered from the fill of **EF28-0709, EF28-1710.**

A small east to west ditch was also excavated within the trench extension, **EF28-0711**. This ditch was 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep and was filled by **EF28-0712** an orange brown sandy clay.

Trench EF28-08 (Fig 2.9d)

Trench EF28-08 contained two features.

Ditch **EF28-0804**, located towards the centre of the trench, was 1.22m wide and 0.28m deep and had a concave base and moderately sloping concave sides. Its fill, **EF28-0805**, contained no finds.



Plate 124: South-east facing section of Ditch EF28-0804

Located to the north-west was Ditch **EF28-0806**. This ditch measured 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep and had one dark greyish, brown silty sand fill **EF28-0807** which contained a small amount of Roman pottery. The ditch had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base.



Plate 125: North-east facing section of Ditch EF28-0806

Trench EF28-09 (Fig 2.9d)

Four features were excavated within this trench, two at the northern end and two at the southern end.

The two smaller features located to the north were **EF28-0904** and **EF28-0909.** Neither of these features contained any datable finds, they both had moderately sloped, concave sides and a flat base and were filled with a mid greyish, brown sandy pebble deposit (fills **EF28-0905** and **EF28-0910** respectively). The larger ditch, **EF28-0904** measured 1m wide and 0.18m deep while **EF28-0909** measured only 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep.



Plate 126: South facing section of Ditch EF28-0904

The features at the southern end of the trench were more substantial. north-east to south-west orientated ditch **EF28-0906** measured 1.8m across and 0.55m in depth, with several finds from its fills (**EF28-0907** and **EF28-0908**) including, animal bone, worked flint, mid 2nd century Roman pottery and a very degraded copper coin. The coin was so worn that it was impossible to determine which emperor it was dated to.



Plate 127: North-east facing section of Ditch EF28-0908

Ditch **EF28-0911** was a much shallower feature, it was 0.2m deep and 1.8m wide and was filled with a dark grey brown sandy clay **EF28-0912**, from which Roman pottery was recovered.



Plate 128: South-east facing section of Ditch EF28-0911

Trench EF28-16 (Fig 2.9a)

This trench contained a continuation of the ditch excavated in EF28-06.

Trench EF28-21 (Fig 2.9b)

This trench was opened following the discovery of Roman plaster within Trench EF28-05. Its purpose was to assess if there were any surviving structural remains within the area.

On excavation, there was no evidence of a Roman building within the trench, however, three linear features were noted which may have acted as a mechanism for drainage within the area. At the western end of the trench was a large, circular feature filled with bulky dressed stone blocks and significant amounts of Roman roof tile. It was unclear if this feature was a well or simply just a large pit, although a cursory examination determined it had near vertical sides.

4.2.13 Field EF31

Trench EF31-02 (Fig 2.10a)

Trench EF31-02 contained one ditch, Ditch **EF31-0204**.

EF31-0204 was on a north-east to south-west orientation c.12 south-east of the north-western end of the trench. It had a width of 1.4m and a depth of 1.2m. The ditch contained two sandy clay fills; one of which was formed through natural slumping while the feature was still in use (**EF31-0205**), and one of which was formed through natural siltation after the feature fell out of use (**EF31-0206**). A single sherd of pot was recovered from this fill which was indicative of a provisional Romano-British date.



Plate 129: South-west facing section of Ditch EF31-0204

Trench EF31-03 (Fig 2.10b)

Trench EF31-03 contained one ditch, Ditch **EF31-0304.** The ditch was on a north-west to south-east orientation c.15m from the western end of the trench. It had a width of 0.9m and a depth of 0.33m. It contained a single fill of sandy silt **EF31-0305** from which several sherds of probable Romano-British pottery were recovered.



Plate 130: North-west facing section of Ditch EF31-0304

Trench EF31-04 (Fig 2.10b)

Trench EF31-04 contained two ditches which were excavated and one ditch which was unexcavated.

Ditch **EF31-0406** was orientated north-west to south-east c.10m from the north-eastern end of the trench. It had a width of 1.98m and a depth of 0.46m. It contained a single silty sand fill **EF31-0407** from which a fragment of daub was recovered. The ditch corresponds to a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey which is indicative of a boundary ditch.



Plate 131: South-east facing section of Ditch EF31-0406

Ditch **EF31-0404** lay c.6m south-west of Ditch **EF31-0406** on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment. It had a width of 1.2m and a depth of 0.29m. The ditch contained a single sandy silt fill **EF31-0407** from which two lithics were recovered.



Plate 132: South-east facing section of Ditch EF31-0404

A large ditch was identified at the southern end of the trench, with a width in plan of 2.1m. The ditch was on a north-west to south-east alignment and corresponded to a potential boundary ditch identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench EF31-08 (Fig 2.10b)

Trench EF31-08 contained one ditch. Ditch **EF31-0804** was north to south orientated c.8m west of the eastern end of the trench. It had a width of 1.68m and a depth of 0.46m. The ditch contained two fills. The lower fill **EF31-0805** consisted of a mid-brownish grey sandy silt which was deliberately backfilled and contained late Iron Age pottery and animal bone, provisionally dating to the Iron Age. The upper fill **EF31-0806** was a dark brownish grey sandy silt which was naturally infilled following disuse, from which finds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery were recovered. The feature aligns with the western arm of an enclosure ditch visible on the geophysical survey.



Plate 133: North-west facing section of Ditch EF31-0804

Trench EF31-11 (Fig 2.10d)

Trench EF31-11 targeted a square enclosure depicted on the geophysical survey. The ditches comprising the north-north-west to south-south-east arms of the enclosure were identified within the trench, and of these two ditches, one was excavated.

Ditch **EF31-1104** was on a north-west to south-east orientation within the center of the trench. The unexcavated enclosure ditch lay c.20m to the north-east.

Ditch **EF31-1104** was truncated by recut **EF31-1107**. Ditch **EF31-1104** had a width of 2.6m and a depth of 0.5m. It contained two fills; **EF31-1105** and **EF31-1106**. The recut had a width of 1.4m and a depth of 0.28m. It contained a single fill, **EF31-1108**. No finds were recovered from either of the ditches.



Plate 134: South-east facing section of EF31-1104 and EF31-1107

Trench EF31-23 (Fig 2.10f)

Trench EF31-23 contained one ditch which was unexcavated. A continuation of the ditch was excavated in Trench EF31-29.

Trench EF31-26 (Fig 2.10f)

Trench EF31-26 contained one ditch which was unexcavated. A continuation of the ditch was excavated in Trench EF31-29.

Trench EF31-29 (Fig 2.10f)

Trench EF31-29 contained three ditches**.**

Ditch **EF31-2908** lay c.4m south-west of the north-eastern end of the trench and was on a north-west to south-east orientation. It had a width of 1.3m and a depth of 0.5m. The ditch contained two fills **EF31-2909** and **EF31-2910** consisting of silty sands. The ditch corresponded to a short linear anomaly identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 135: South-east facing section of Ditch EF31-2908

Towards the centre of the trench was Ditch **EF31-2906,** which was on an east to west orientation. It had a width of 1.2m and a depth of 0.25m. It contained a single fill of silty pebbles **EF31-2907** from which no finds were recovered. The ditch corresponds to a sinuous field boundary identified by geophysical survey. This feature is also present in Trench EF31-23 and Trench EF31-26.



Plate 136: South-west facing section of Ditch EF31-2906

To the immediate south lay Ditch **EF31-2904**, which was on an east to west alignment. It had a width of 0.95m and a depth of 0.2m and contained a single fill of silty pebbles

EF31-2905 from which no finds were recovered. The ditch was present within the geophysical survey and appears to represent part of an enclosure system.

4.2.14 Field EF33

Trench EF33-11 (Fig 2.11b)

Trench EF33-11 contained two ditches. Both features were present towards the south-eastern end of the trench and were on a north-east to south-west orientation.

Ditch **EF33-1104** lay c. 8m north-west of the south-eastern end of the trench. It had a width of 0.65m and a depth of 0.38m and contained a single fill **EF33-1105**. A large amount of probable Iron Age pottery was recovered, including one partially complete jar.



Plate 137: South-east facing section of Ditch EF33-1104

Ditch **EF33-1106** lay c.8m north-west of Ditch **EF33-1104** and was on a north-east to south-west alignment. It had a width of 1.85m and a depth of 0.72m. This feature contained two silty clay fills; a primary fill **EF33-1105**, and an upper fill **EF33-1106**. This fill contained a small amount of poorly preserved pottery, provisionally dating to the Iron Age. The feature corresponds with a geophysical anomaly indicative of the north-western arm of a large enclosure ditch.



Plate 138: East facing section of Ditch EF33-1106

Trench EF33-12 (Fig 2.11b)

Trench EF33-12 contained five ditches and one gully.

Towards the north-eastern end of the trench was Ditch **EF33-1214**, which had a width of 1.48m and a depth of 0.9m. This feature contained two fills, the basal fill **EF33-1215** was comprised of a light brownish grey, firm sandy silt. The uppermost fill was comprised of a mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt **EF33-1216**.

The ditch was cut by Ditch **EF33-1212**, which had a width of 0.72m and a depth of 0.58m. This ditch contained a singular fill, **EF33-1213,** which comprised a light brownish grey, friable sandy silt with rare small sub-rounded to rounded stone inclusions. Pottery was recovered from this feature which indicates a probable Iron Age date.

Approximately 0.3m to the south-west was Gully **EF33-1210**, which had a width of 0.27m and a depth of 0.09m. This gully contained a singular fill comprised of dark brownish grey, friable sandy silt **EF33-1211**. Pottery was recovered which indicates a probable Iron Age date.



Plate 139: North-west facing section of Ditches EF33-1210, EF33-1212 and EF33-1214

Approximately 1m to the south-west of this feature was Ditch **EF33-1208**, which had a width of 0.75m and a depth of 0.35m. This feature was filled by a singular context, **EF33-1209,** comprised of a dark greyish brown sandy silt, with moderate flecks to small sized sub-rounded stones.

To the south-west of this was a curvilinear ditch which extended for approximately 15m through the trench. This feature had two slots excavated within it, the full profile, Ditch **EF33-1206**, had a width of 0.68m and a depth of 0.34m and was filled by dark greyish brown, friable silt with occasional small sub-rounded to rounded stones **EF33-1207**. Pottery was recovered from this context which indicated a provisional Iron Age date. The terminus of this feature was also excavated, Ditch **EF33-1204**. This ditch measured 0.76 in width and had a depth of 0.26m.

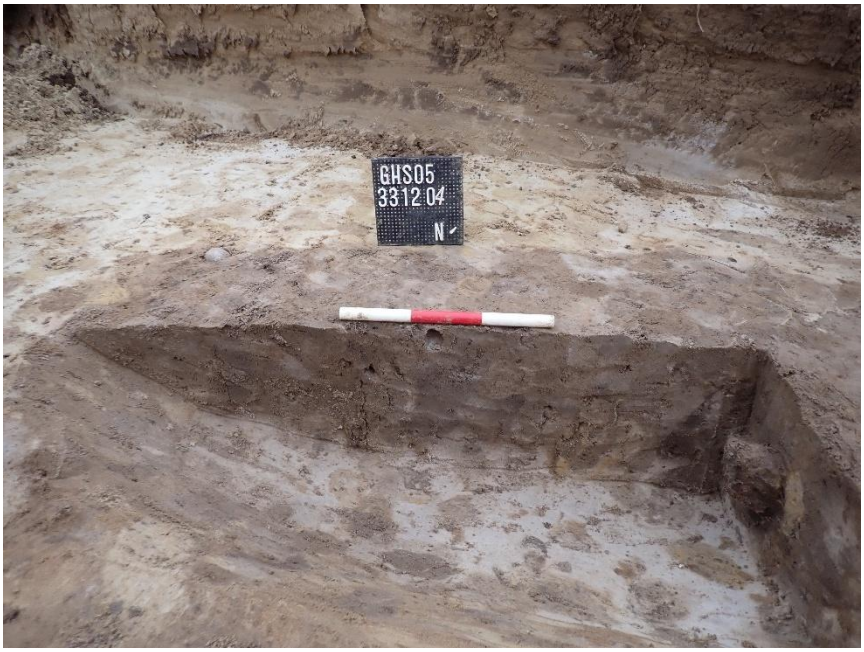


Plate 140: South-east facing section of Ditch EF33-1204

Trench EF33-13 (Fig 2.11b)

Trench EF33-13 contained four ditches which were excavated and one ditch which was left unexcavated as it was excavated in Trench EF33-11.

Towards the northern end of the trench was east to west Ditch **EF33-1306**, which had a width of 0.62 and a depth of 0.3m. This ditch contained a singular fill which is comprised of a mid-bluish brown, loose sandy silt **EF33-1307**. Pottery was recovered from this context, which indicates a provisional Iron Age date.



Plate 141: North-west facing section of EF33-1306

Approximately 15m to the south-west was Ditch **EF33-1304**, which had a width of 0.7m and a depth of 0.06m. This ditch contained a singular fill comprised of a mid-yellowish brown, loose silty sand **EF33-1305**.

Approximately 5m to the south-west was Ditch **EF33-1308** which had a width of 2.4m and a depth of 0.55m. This ditch contained a singular fill comprised of a mid-yellowish brown, loose clayey silt **EF33-1309**. This feature was identified by geophysical survey as forming part of a probable ring ditch.



Plate 142: South-east facing section of Ditch EF33-1308

At the southernmost end of the trench was Ditch **EF33-1311**, which had a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.42m. This feature contained a singular fill which comprised of a mid-brownish grey, loose silty clay **EF33-1312**.



Plate 143: North-west facing section of Ditch EF33-1311

Trench EF33-14 (Fig 2.11c)

Trench EF33-14 contained one ditch and one pit.

Both features within this trench were located towards the south-western end of the trench. The westernmost feature, **Ditch EF33-1404**, had a width of 3.97m and a depth of 0.26m. This feature was filled by a singular context, comprised of a mid greyish brown, loose sandy silt with rare fleck to small sub-rounded stone inclusions **EF33-1405**. This ditch was identified by geophysical survey and appears to be part of an enclosure which may be seen returning in the same trench.



Plate 144: North facing section of EF33-1404

Approximately 2m to the north-east of this feature was **Pit EF33-1406**, which had a width of 1.6m and a depth of 0.47m. This pit was filled by a singular context, which comprised of a dark black, firm clayey silt with occasional flecks to small sized angular stones, and frequent flecks of charcoal **EF33-1407**.

Trench EF33-15 (Fig 2.11c)

Trench EF33-15 contained two ditches.

Both of these ditches were located at the north-eastern end of the trench, the northernmost Ditch **EF33-1504**, had a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.49m. This ditch contained a singular fill which was comprised of a mid-reddish brown, malleable silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones **EF33-1505**.

Approximately 0.2m to the south-west lay Ditch **EF33-1506**, which had a width of approximately 5m and a depth of 0.28. This ditch contained a singular fill comprised of a light yellowish brown, loose silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones **EF33-1507**.



Plate 145: West facing section of EF33-1504 and EF33-1506

Trench EF33-16 (Fig 2.11c)

Trench EF33-16 contained nine ditches and one pit.

Towards the north-west end of the trench were a collection of ditches, the earliest being Ditch **EF33-1616**, which wis not visible in plan but had a width of 0.38m and a depth of 0.31m. This feature had a singular fill which was comprised of a mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt, with rare flecks of charcoal and small sub angular to rounded stones **EF33-1617**.

Within the same feature, but not related to this ditch, was Ditch **EF33-1618**, which was not visible in plan, had a width of 0.17m and a depth of 0.11m. This contained a singular fill which was comprised of a light brownish grey, friable sandy silt, with rare flecks of charcoal inclusions **EF33-1619**.

Overlying both Ditch **EF33-1616** and Ditch **EF33-1618** was Ditch **EF33-1620,** which had a width of 2.75m and a depth of 1.98m. This ditch contained 7 fills in total. The basal fill of this feature was comprised of a light brownish grey, friable sandy silt **EF33-1621**. The secondary fill of this feature was a mid-brownish grey, friable sandy silt, with rare flecks of charcoal and occasional small to medium sub-angular to rounded stone inclusions **EF33-1622**. Overlying this were two events of slumping **EF33-1623** and **EF33-1624,** which was overlain by another slumping event, comprised of a mid-reddish brown, friable sandy silt **EF33-1625**.

Overlying the slumping events was a natural infilling event comprised of a light grey, friable sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stones **EF33-1626.** The uppermost fill of this feature is comprised of a mid-brownish grey, friable

sandy silt, with frequent small to medium sub angular to rounded stone inclusions **EF33-1627**, from which pottery was recovered which indicates an Iron Age date.

This ditch was cut by Ditch **EF33-1628**, which had a width of 0.97m and a depth of 0.35m. This feature had a singular fill **EF33-1629** which was comprised of a mid orange brown, friable sandy silt, with frequent small to medium sub-angular to rounded stones.



Plate 146: South-west facing section of Ditches EF33-1616, EF33-1618, EF33-1620, EF33-1628

Approximately 10m to the south-east of the above features were four contemporary ditches, **EF33-1604** - **EF33-1607**.

Ditch **EF33-1604** contained a mid-brownish orange, friable sandy silt **EF33-1608**. Ditch **EF33-1605** contained a mid-brownish orange, friable sandy silt **EF33-1609.**

To the south-east of these ditches but recorded in the same section were Ditches **EF33-1606** and Ditch **EF33-1607**. Ditch **EF33-1606** had a width of 0.62m and a depth of 0.4m and contained a singular isolated fill which comprised of a mid-orangey brown, friable sandy silt **EF33-1610**. Ditch **EF33-1607** had a width of 0.61m and a depth of 0.26m and contained a singular isolated fill which comprised of a mid orangey brown sandy silt **EF33-1611**.

Ditches **EF33-1604**, **EF33-1605**, **EF33-1606** and **EF33-1607** were all overlain by a singular final deposition which was comprised of a dark brownish orange, friable, medium silty sand. Pottery was recovered from this context which indicates a provisional Iron Age date.



Plate 147: South-west facing section of Ditches EF33-1604 - EF33-1607

Approximately 15m to the south-east of the above features was **Pit EF33-1632**, which was sub-ovular in plan, with a length of 1.7m, a width of 0.45m, and a depth of 0.1m. This pit contained a singular fill comprised of a mid greyish brown, loose silty clay **EF33-1633**.

Approximately 0.2m to the south-east of the pit was Ditch **EF33-1630**, which had a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.22m. This ditch had a singular fill comprised of a mid greyish brown, loose silty clay **EF33-1631**. Pottery was recovered from this context which indicates a likely Iron Age date.

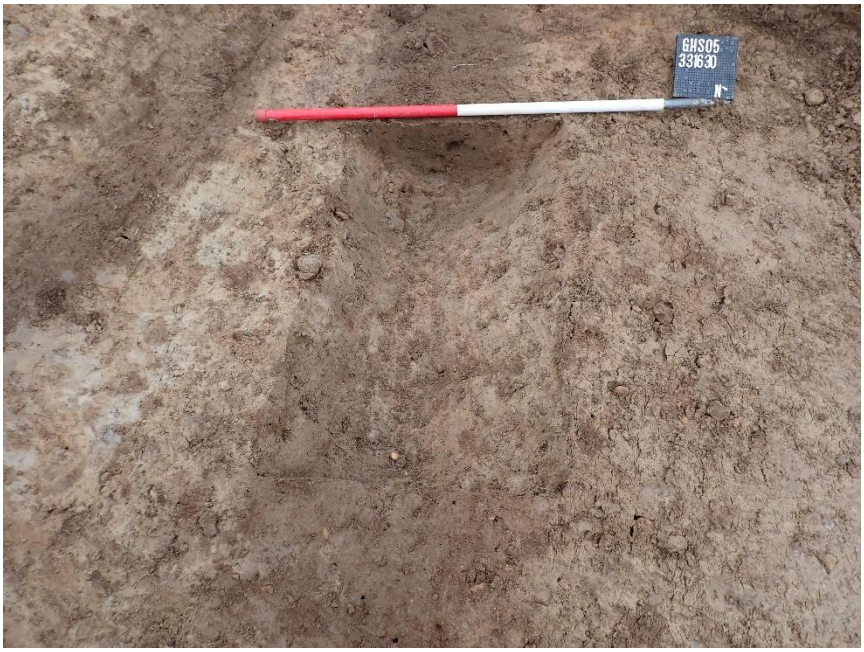


Plate 148: South-west facing section of Ditch EF33-1630

Trench EF33-18 (Fig 2.11c)

Trench EF33-18 contained two ditches.

Towards the north-east end of the trench was Ditch **EF33-1806**, which had a width of 3.25m and a depth of 0.38m. This ditch contained a singular fill **EF33-1807** which was comprised of an orange brown, friable sandy clay with occasional flecks to medium sized stones.



Plate 149: North-east facing section of Ditch EF33-1806

Approximately 15m to the south-east was Ditch **EF33-1804**, which had a width of 1.10m and a depth of 0.36m. This ditch contained a singular fill which is comprised of a mid orangey brown, loose sandy clay with flecks to medium sized stones **EF33-1805**. Pottery was recovered from this context which indicates a likely Iron Age date.

Trench EF33-19 (Fig 2.11c)

Trench EF33-19 contained one pit.

Towards the north-eastern end of the trench was Pit **EF33-1905**, which was ovular in plan-oriented east to west, with a length of 0.83m and width of 1.68m and a depth of 0.23m. This feature contained a singular fill which was comprised of a malleable mid orangey brown with moderate flecks to medium sized stone inclusions **EF33-1906**.



Plate 150: North-west facing section of Ditch EF33-1905

Trench EF33-20 (Fig 2.11d)

Trench EF33-20 contained two ditches.

Towards the north-western end of this trench was Ditch **EF33-2004**, which had a width of 1.1m, and a depth of 0.40m. This feature contains a singular fill comprised of mid greyish-brown, loose silty clay with moderate small sub rounded stones **EF33-2005.**



Plate 151: North-east facing section of Ditch EF33-2004

Towards the centre of the trench was Ditch **EF33-2006**, which had a width of 1.3m and a depth of 0.57m. This feature contained a singular fill which comprised of mid greyish brown, loose silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded stone inclusions **EF33-2007.**



Plate 152: South-east facing section of Ditch EF33-2006

Trench EF33-21 (Fig 2.11d)

Trench EF33-21 contained two pits, eight ditches, and one Tree Throw.

Towards the north-eastern end of the trench was Ditch **EF33-2108**. This ditch had a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.22m and contained a singular fill which consisted of a very dark blackish grey, loose friable sandy silt, with occasional small sub-rounded evenly distributed stones **EF33-2109**.

Approximately 2m to the south-west of this ditch were two features, the earliest being Pit **EF33-2104** which had a diameter of 0.75m and a depth 0.13m. This pit contained a singular fill which was comprised of dark grey, loose sandy silt, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions **EF33-2105**. The pit was cut by Ditch **EF33-2106**, which had a width of 0.93 and a depth of 0.37m. This ditch contained a singular fill which was a dark blackish grey friable sandy silt with moderate small to medium stone inclusions **EF33-2107**. Pottery and bone were recovered from this context which indicates a provisional date of Iron Age.

At the centre of the trench was a cluster of archaeological features, the earliest being Pit **EF33-2110**, which was sub-ovular in shape with a length of 1.21m, a width of 1.43m and a depth of 0.16m. This pit contained one fill which consisted of a mid-brownish grey, friable sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular rounded stones **EF33-2111**. Pottery and slag were recovered from this context which indicate a provisional Iron Age date.

Pit **EF33-2010** was cut by Ditch **EF33-2116**, which had a width of 0.59m and a depth of 0.25m. This feature contained a singular fill which consisted of a mid grey, friable sandy silt, with a moderate amount of small to medium sub-rounded stones **EF33-2117**. Pottery was recovered from this context which indicates a provisional date of Iron Age. This ditch appeared to be part of the two ring ditches identified by geophysical survey which this trench targeted.

Approximately 0.2m to the south of these features was Tree Throw **EF22-2112** which had a width of 2.02m and a depth of 0.49m. This Tree Throw contained a fill which was dark blackish grey, friable sandy silt, with moderate small to medium sub angular stones **EF33-2113**. The Tree Throw was cut by Ditch **EF33-2114** which had a width of 0.91m and a depth of 0.38m. It contained a singular fill comprised of a very dark blackish grey, friable sandy silt, with small to medium sub-angular stones **EF33-2115**. Pottery was recovered from this context which indicates a provisional date of Iron Age.

Towards the south-western end of the trench were several intercutting features. The earliest, Ditch **EF33-2118** had a width of 0.59 and a depth of 0.17m. This feature contained a singular fill which comprised of a dark brownish grey, friable silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones **EF33-2119**. Pottery and bone were recovered from this context which indicate a provisional date of Iron Age.

This ditch was cut Ditch **EF33-2120**, which had a width of 0.54m and a depth of 0.16m. This ditch contains a singular fill which was dark blackish grey, friable sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions **EF33-2121**. Pottery was recovered from this context which indicates a provisional date of Iron Age.

Cutting **EF33-2120** was Ditch **EF33-2122**, which had a width of 1.31m and a depth of 0.47m. This ditch contained a singular fill which is comprised of dark blackish grey, friable sandy silt, with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones **EF33-2123**. Pottery and bone were recovered from this context which indicate a provisional period of Iron Age.

This ditch was cut by Ditch **EF33-2124**, which had a width of 0.69m and a depth of 0.37m. This feature contains a singular fill comprised of dark blackish grey, friable sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub angular to rounded stone inclusions **EF33-2125**. Pottery was recovered from this feature which indicates a provisional date of Iron Age.



Plate 153: South-east facing section of Ditches EF33-2118- EF33-2124

Trench EF33-22 (Fig 2.11d)

Trench EF33-22 contained seven pits and two ditches.

Towards the north-eastern end of the trench was Pit **EF33-2204** which measured 1.50m in diameter with a depth of 0.58m. This pit contained three fills (**EF33-2205** – **EF33-2207**), the basal fill comprised of a mid greyish brown, loose sandy silt with moderate amounts of small subrounded stone inclusions, the middle fill comprised of a dark

blackish brown loose silty clay and the uppermost fill comprised of a mid greyish brown, loose silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded stones.



Plate 154: North-west facing section of Pit EF33-2204

Approximately 5m to the south-west of Pit **EF33-2204** lay Pit **EF33-2208**, which measured 1.14m in diameter and had a depth of 0.31m. This pit contained one fill which was comprised of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones **EF33-2209** which contained one sherd of pottery.

Around 10m to the south-west of Pit **EF33-2208** lay Pit **EF33-2218**, which had a diameter of 0.85m and a depth of 0.30m. This contained a single fill which was comprised of dark greyish brown, loose sandy silt **EF33-2219**. Pottery was recovered from this context which suggests a probable Iron Age date.



Plate 155: North-west facing section of Pit EF33-2208

Adjacent to Pit **EF33-2218** was Pit **EF33-2220**, which had a length of 1.10m, a width of 1.00m, and a depth of 0.20m. This pit had a flat base and contained a singular fill which was comprised of light greyish brown, loose sandy silt **EF33-2221**. Pottery was recovered from this context which indicates a probable Iron Age date.



Plate 156: South-west facing section of Pit EF33-2220

Approximately 5m to the south-west of Pit **EF33-2220** was Pit **EF33-2224**, which had a length of 1.29m, width of 1.45, and a depth of 0.30m. This feature contained a single fill which comprised of a mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt with moderate small to

medium sub-angular stone inclusions **EF33-2225**. Pottery was recovered from this context which indicates a probable Iron Age date.



Plate 157: North-east facing section of Pit EF33-2224

Parallel with Pit **EF33-2224** was Ditch **EF33-2222**, which had a width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.48m. This ditch contained one fill which is comprised of dark greyish brown, loose sandy silt **EF33-2223**. Pottery and animal bone were recovered from this context which indicates a probable Iron Age date.



Plate 158: South-west facing section of Terminus EF33-2222

At the south-western end of the trench were several features. The earliest being Ditch **EF33-2210**, which had a width of 1.0m and a depth of 0.4m and contained a singular fill comprised of a light greyish brown, loose sandy silt **EF33-2211**. Pottery was recovered from this context which indicates a probable Iron Age date.



Plate 159: South-west facing section of Ditches EF33-2210 and EF33-2212

Cutting the northern end of this ditch was Pit **EF33-2212**, which had a diameter of 2.10m and a depth of 0.60m. This pit contained two fills, the basal fill was comprised of a dark bluish brown, friable clayey silt with a depth of 0.2m **EF33-2213**. Pottery was recovered from this context which indicates a probable Iron Age date. The uppermost fill of this feature was a mid greyish brown, loose sandy silt with a depth of 0.4m **EF33-2214**. Animal bone was recovered from this context.

Cutting the southern end of Ditch **EF33-2210** was Pit **EF33-2215**. This Pit was ovular in plan with a length of 0.60m and a depth of 0.40m and contained one fill, which was comprised of a dark greyish brown, loose sandy silt **EF33-2216**.

5 INTERIM FINDS SUMMARY

The pre-quantified finds from Site E can be found in Table 1 below, organised by find type. At this stage, no cleaning or specialist assessment has been undertaken.

Find Type	Sum of No.	Sum of Wt (g)
Animal Bone	500	11715
CBM	83	14385
Charcoal	10	162
CU Alloy Coin	1	8
Daub?	1	266
Iron Nail	1	4
Iron Object	29	397
Flint	12	113
Lithics, pot, bone	25	339
Plaster	150	2186
Pottery	1416	48284
slag	3	73
Grand Total	**2081**	**77932**

Table 1: Artefactual Finds Pre-Quantification

*5.1 **Interim Pottery Summary***

Overall, most of the pottery recovered from the Site is relatively similar in nature, being comprised of grog-tempered wares in the Belgic tradition. These can date from the Late Iron Age through to the early 2nd century. The second most common type found were shell tempered wares, both early and late examples, and included general undecorated body sherds. They ranged in date from the prehistoric period through to the late Roman or medieval periods, although the latter tend to be finer body sherds when compared to the prehistoric handmade vessels. Most of the pottery from Site likely dates from the Late Iron Age to the early 2nd century.

The shell tempered wares had a range of vessel forms of channel rim jars, necked beaded rim jars, storage jars and large bowls, which suggest a repertoire form the Harrold kilns in Bedford, and are also prevalent on sites from Milton Keynes, and can date form the Iron Age through to the Roman period, with an emphasis of channel rim jars dating up to the middle of the 2nd century.

Some of the earliest sherds are 'Belgic tradition' grog tempered ware jars with cordon decoration on the necks, and at least one Belgic style platter from **EF23-1609**. These grog tempered wares follow a similar tradition to those from Kent but made in the local fabrics.

Examples of Roman pottery include sherds of a Samian ware bowl (**EF28-0907)** form central Gaul and a Nene Valley colour coated ware beaker dating to at least the middle of the second century. Pottery from Context **EF21-0509** included a middle to late 3rd century red slipped bowl form the Oxford region and sherds of a late Roman shell tempered ware jar.

The pottery selected was based on identifiable features such as rims or decoration, and only represents a small selection of the material recovered. Table 2 below is a general spot date of selected sherds based on identified features and dated on typologies such as Dragondorf (Samian), Youngs (1977) oxford industry and Isobel Thompson grog tempered Belgic pottery. Spot dates are general indications and taken from a selection of sherds from each context and may change once the full assemblage has been processed and assessed.

Context	Notes	Spot date
EF04-0719	Handmade vertical plain rim grog jar, and square plain rim jar	LIA
EF14-0714	Handmade shell tempered stubby rim jar	IA
EF15-0107	Shell and grog tempered ware channel rim jar and neckless jar	LIA
EF15-0111	Sandy grog bulbous bead rim jar	LIA-ERO
EF15-0210	Reduced sandy ware platter (similar to CAM1), Grog tempered narrow necked jar	LIA-ERO
EF15-0309	Grog cordon necked jar, grey cordon necked jar, grey grog storage jar, grey fine sandy cup/small bowl	ERO
EF15-0312	Red surfaced grog tempered beaded rim jar	LIA-ERO
EF16-1105	Grog and shell everted rim jar, handmade	IA
EF17-0505	Grog sandy everted rim jar	LIA-ERO
EF17-0617	Plain square rim Grog tempered Jar	IA
EF21-0509	Oxford Red slipped bead rim bowl (C46/55), ROBSH body sherds	240-400
EF21-0513	Grog storage jar, orange colour coat	MC2
EF22-0215	Grew way small necked jar	C2
EF23-1609	6x grog tempered vessels, neckless jars plain and squat stubby rims 1 possible platter	LIA- ERO
EF23-1616	Handmade neckless grog jar	LIA
EF28-0205	Harrold Shell tempered flanged bowl	MC2+
EF28-0506	M7 Oxford Mortaria, Grey Narrow Necked Jar with ribbing Grog Storage Jar, Black surfaced white sandy channel rim jar	C2
EF28-0510	Handmade shell beaded necked jar, Grey ware plain rim bowl, Burnished sandy bowl	MC2+
EF28-0511	Grey ware plain shallow dish, Burnished lipped bowl (Grog) small necked jar, grog hooked jar	LC2+
EF28-0707	Neckless channel rim jar, Lezoux samian body with repair, Grey ware plain rim bowl, Colour coated plain rimed bowl/lid, grog channel rim jar, Harrold? Shell tegular	C2+
EF28-0907	Nene Valley Colour coated beaker, Lezoux Samian Dr 38	MC2+
EF31-0805	Shell and grog tempered ware channel rim jar	LIA
EF31-0806	Grog tempered ware Jar, Shell channel rim jar	LIA-ERO

*5.2 **Interim Animal Bone Summary***

Some animal bone has been recovered from a range of features reported on within this interim report. The results from the animal bone assessment will be included in the final report produced at the completion of the evaluation trenching works.

*5.3 **Interim Palaeo-Environmental Summary***

Samples have been taken from a range of features reported on within this interim report. The results from the environmental assessment will be included in the final report produced at the completion of the evaluation trenching works.

*5.4 **Interim Finds Report***

Flint and one iron object were recovered from this excavation. These will be reported in further detail in the final report produced at the completion of the evaluation trenching works.

6 INTERIM DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Field EF04

The trenches that contained the most archaeology were EF04-07 and EF04-08. Both these trenches targeted trends on the geophysical survey that displayed two possible enclosures. The features found in EF04-07 related to an ephemeral sub-square enclosure while EF04-08 revealed features relating to a far more convincing small, square enclosure. The small amount of Iron Age pottery recovered suggests these features were probably of Iron Age date.

The features present in other trenches across the field were far more difficult to assign an age to. Judging by how they appear in most trenches and with consideration to the geophysical survey results, it is likely that most of the other features were part of a wider field system that spanned across the whole field. These features may relate to post medieval field divisions.

6.2 Field EF14

The vast majority of features found in EF14 probably dated to the late Iron Age with a few small ditches also containing Roman pottery. The features present in the field mainly comprised of a series of small, rounded square enclosures that were tied to a long meandering ditch that ran the length of the field. These small enclosures were present in trenches EF14-01 and EF14-07 and could possibly have been used as animal enclosures. Some of the smaller enclosures may have been used for habitation and domestic use as it seems unlikely that enclosures that were 5m across would have been created purely for keeping livestock.

The ditch that was present in several trenches contained Roman and Iron Age pottery at different points suggesting it was present in the landscape during these periods.

6.3 Field EF15

This field contained a very dense assortment of enclosure ditches containing several interior features that dated to the Iron Age and Roman periods. The enclosures in this field extended across the site into unexcavated fields EF19, EF20 and into the trenches in EF21 forming a series of dense Romano-British enclosures.

The three trenches in this field contained features were EF15-01, EF15-02 and EF15-03. In total, sixteen features were excavated which were a mix of ditches and pits. All these features either contained Roman pottery or were very likely to be Roman in date due to their location as part of a Roman field system. The finds from these features predominantly consisted of utilitarian pottery, probably storage jars, however some finds from EF15-02 included a decorated shard of Roman plate and a broken loom weight.

6.4 Field EF16

This field contained trenches that targeted a series of recti-linear enclosures and outer boundary ditches that formed a late Iron age and Early Romano-British field system. The vast majority of features seem to have been Iron Age in date due to the small amounts of prehistoric pottery found in the enclosure ditches. The Roman pottery found in this field was isolated to two features, one outer enclosure ditch found in trenches EF16-03 and EF16-02 and a small rectangular enclosure excavated in EF16-11.

This series of enclosures continued north-east into EF17 which, similar to this field, contained a mix of Roman and Iron Age pottery. It is likely that these features were created and occupied during the transitional phase from the Iron Age to Roman periods, meaning they were probably used during the first century CE.

6.5 Field EF17

The two trenches that contained archaeological features within this field targeted a continuation of the field system evaluated in EF16. These trenches were EF17-05 and EF17-06 and they contained a mix of Iron Age and Roman features. The rectilinear enclosures that were excavated contained pottery that could be dated to the Roman period whereas the features that contained the prehistoric finds were isolated to a pair of concentric ring ditches. These rings were almost certainly not contemporary with the square enclosures despite the square enclosures respecting and not cutting through the earlier features. It is likely that the features within this field dated to the mid Iron Age through to the early Roman period.

6.6 Field EF18

Very few archaeological features were recorded in this field due to poor ground conditions and very murky geology. All the features were concentrated to the southern side of the field. Based on the geophysical survey, these features probably dated to the Iron Age as the trenches targeted the eastern end of a ladder like settlement as seen on the geophysical survey and recorded by the HER (HER 3871). The trenches identified a series of ring ditches as well as an irregular sub-rounded rectangular enclosure. No finds were found in any of the excavated features which were limited to EF18-01, EF18-03 and EF18-04.

6.7 Field EF21

Field EF21 contained the southern section of Iron Age to Romano-British enclosures that were first excavated in EF15. Similarly, the archaeological features were contained to just three trenches: EF21-03, EF21-05 and EF21-08. Most of these features were ditches that were either external boundaries to the enclosures or smaller internal divisions within the enclosures that would have aided drainage. Large amounts of Roman pottery were recovered from the features as well as part of a small kiln or oven.

6.8 Field EF22

The field contained both Roman and Iron Age features. The northern end of the field contained a small concentration of Roman features that made up a field system. A large amount of Roman pottery was recovered from features in trenches EF22-01, EF22-02, and EF22-03. Further south, trenches targeted features tied to the long meandering ditch. The features located in these trenches were more of a mix of Iron Age and Roman, this was most notable in EF22-10, EF22-15, and EF22-16 where many of the ditches were definitely of an Iron Age date. One notable exception was EF22-20 that contained features believed to be Roman era cultivation furrows.

6.9 Field EF23

The majority of this field contained no archaeology with almost all the features concentrated at its southern end. All these features seemed to be from the Iron Age and consisted of a series of small, square and rectangular enclosures. The trenches that contained these features were EF23-15, EF23-16, EF23-18, EF23-19 and EF23-20. The most notable enclosure found was targeted by EF23-15 and EF23-16. This square enclosure contained several interior features that demonstrated more domestic use other than simply being used for crop cultivation or animal pens as two pits yielded finds of pottery and a loom weight.

6.10 Field EF24

Like EF24 contained a mix of Iron Age and Roman era features as this field lay directly south of EF22. At the northern end of this field were continuation of the cultivation furrows found at the southern end of EF22. As well as this, the long ditch that ran the length of EF22 was present here. As in EF22 the features located close to this ditch were a mix between Iron Age and Romano-British. The most notable difference seems to have been that the prehistoric features were predominantly circular in plan forming ring ditches as seen in EF24-08 while the later Roman era enclosures were rectangular in plan as seen in EF24-13.

It is likely that many of the Iron Age features were still present in the landscape when the later Romano-British enclosures were constructed. This is evidenced by a degree of separation between where the ring enclosures and rectangular enclosures were. In addition to this, the fact that the later features were dug close to and sometimes as part of the long running ditch (excavated in EF24-03) suggests that this feature was maintained and in use from the prehistoric period through to the Romano British era.

6.11 Field EF28

Unlike most on this phase of evaluation, this field exclusively contained Romano-British features. The features excavated in EF28 can be separated into three sections: those in the north-west, the south-west and south-east. The features in the north-west (excavated in trenches EF28-07, EF29-08 and EF28-09) seem to be part of a field system that operated as the hinterland to a large square enclosure in EF25 (de-scoped and unexcavated). They predominantly consisted of small medium sized ditches that acted as field boundaries, possibly for crop cultivation. A double boundary ditch was found in EF28-07 and EF28-09 which formed a boarder around the features.

This is also the case at the southern end of the field, where a large, square boundary enclosure was located at the south-western part of the field and was flanked to the east by a dense array of ditches the made up a field system. These ditches in the south-east of the field almost certainly were designed to encourage crop cultivation close to the main enclosure. These ditches were excavated in EF28-01, EF28-02 and EF28-03. The enclosure excavated in EF28-05 may have housed an area for human habitation and it is likely that some form of Roman era farm building was close by as evidenced by the large amounts of building material found in EF28-05 and EF28-21.

6.12 EF31

Like most of the site, this field contained a mix of Roman and Iron Age archaeology. The Roman features were concentrated to the far northern corner of the field and were present in EF31-04, EF31-02, EF31-03 and EF31-08. These features comprised of a series of ditches that made up a small Iron Age to Romano British field system that continued into EF25 and EF28. These features were likely created to aid in crop cultivation and field drainage.

The Iron Age features at the southern end of the field were excavated in EF31-29. They were consistent with most of the prehistoric linear features found on this phase of work as they consisted of a long running linear ditch that formed a large field boundary.

6.13 EF33

This field exclusively contained Iron Age features that formed a field system at the southern end of the area. The vast majority of features within the field were aimed at aiding drainage and cultivating the land for prehistoric people. Despite this, there were some trenches that displayed evidence of habitation. EF33-16, EF33-21 and EF33-18 all contained wide ring ditches that had multiple phases of re-use, demonstrating that people lived very close to the land they cultivated. The trenches at the far southern end of the field. Notable EF33-22 and EF33-21 contained several pits, presumably used for storage, again displaying evidence that the area was occupied by people and not simply used for crop cultivation or arable land.

6.14 Conclusion

In conclusion, the evaluation of Site E has proven the existence of a series of Iron Age and Romano British field systems that correlate strongly with the geophysical survey data. The features excavated invariably showed that the same areas of land were being reused from the Iron Age through to the Roman period, predominantly for the creation of cultivated areas and arable land. These were denoted by boundary and enclosure ditches.

In some cases, there was evidence for humans living close by or within the field systems themselves. This was often the case with prehistoric activity, with small ring ditches often located within a field system. However, some of the areas of the site used during the Roman period also show evidence of domestic activity as evidenced by the volume of material remains recovered and, on occasion, evidence of close by Roman structures.

Further assessment of the artefactual finds recovered from the site will provide greater information and will be included in the final assessment report.

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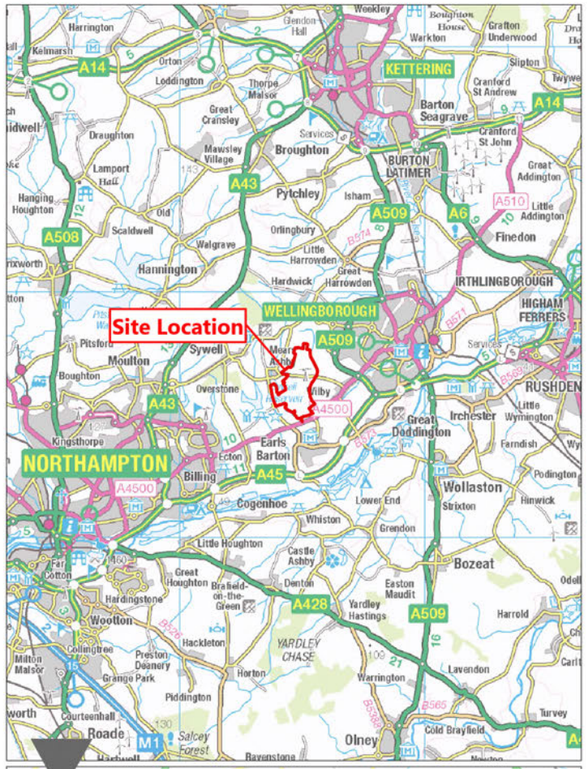
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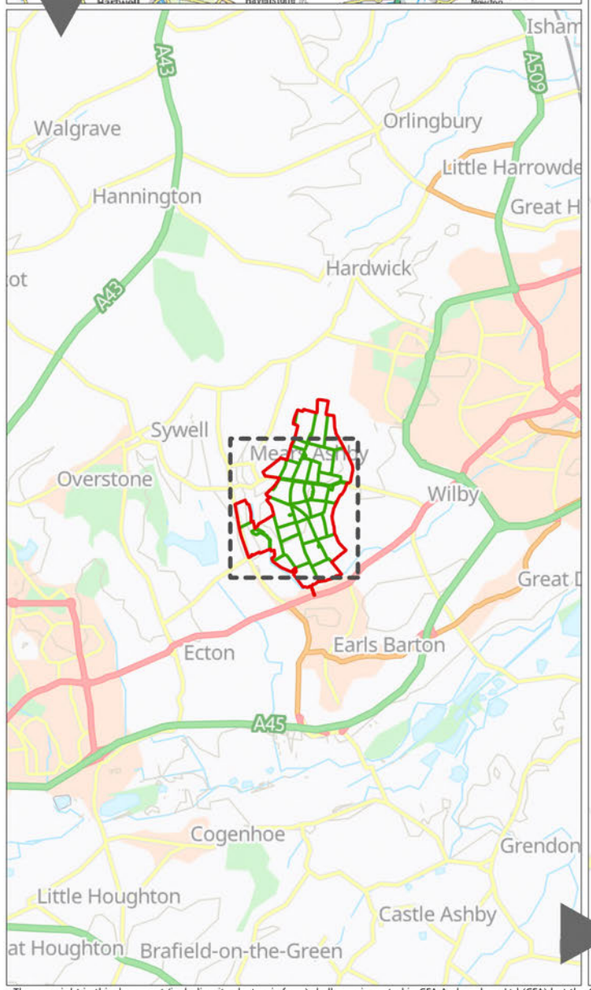
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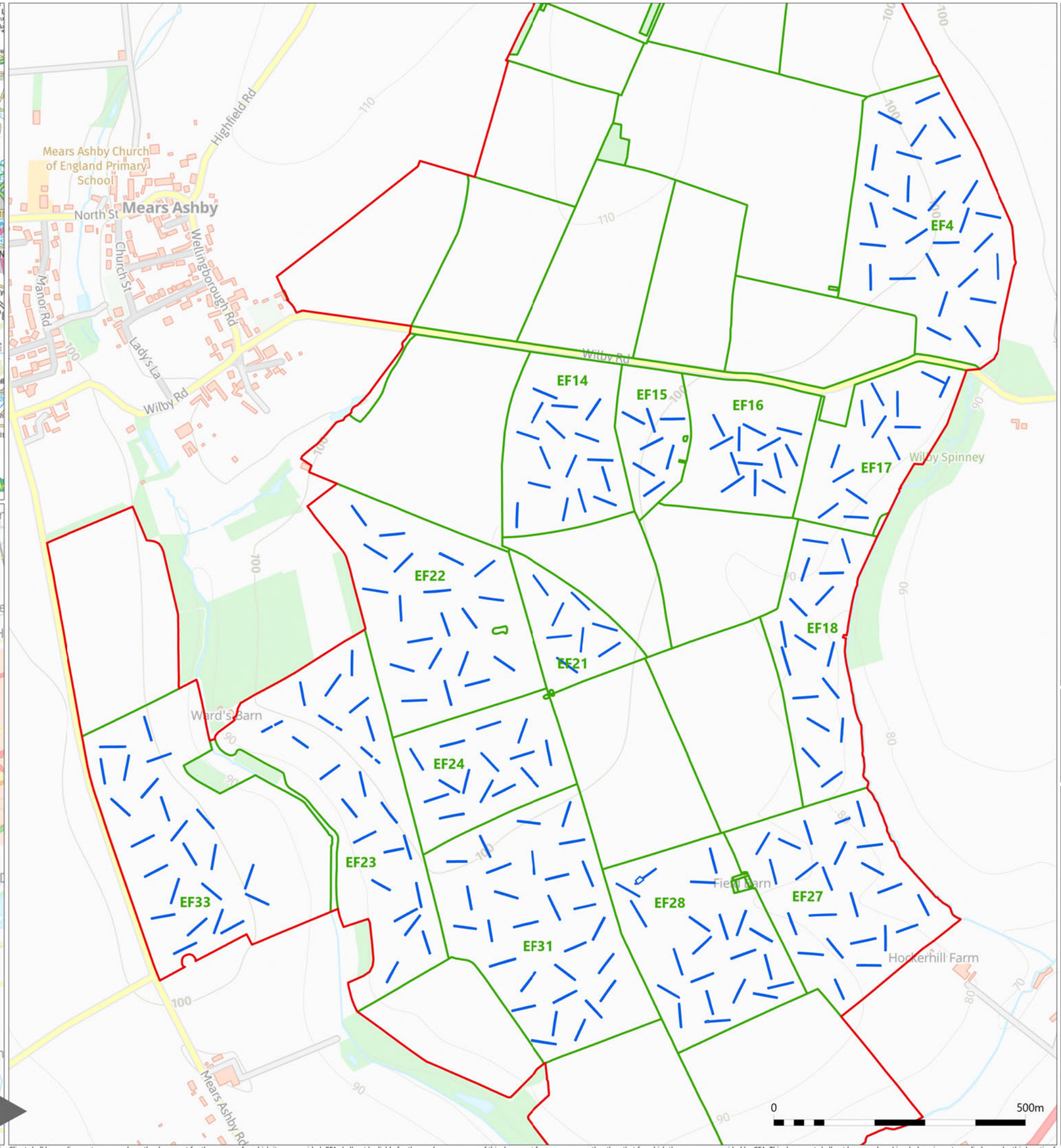
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FIGURES







Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Site Location and Plan

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:8,000 (main inset)

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
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Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	1

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EF04-28
EF04-23
2.1f
EF04-26
EF04-27
EF04-24
EF04-25
EF04-22
EF04-21
2.1e
EF04-20
EF04-17
EF04-19
2.1d
EF04-18
EF04-16
EF04-09
EF04-10
EF4
EF04-11
EF04-08
EF04-15
EF04-06
2.1b
EF04-13
2.1c
EF04-12
EF04-14
EF04-07
EF04-05
EF04-01
EF04-04
2.1a
EF04-02
EF04-03
EF17
100
0
125m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Modern
- Natural
- Sondage
- Pre-ex Feature

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF04

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:2,000

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
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Report No:	Fig. No:
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EF04-0704
EF04-0717
EF04-0710
EF04-0707
EF04-07
EF04-0718
EF04-0720
EF04-0722
EF04-01
EF04-04
EF04-0214
EF04-02
EF04-0204
EF04-0206
EF04-03
0
50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Modern
- Natural
- Pre-ex Feature

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Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

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EF04-06

EF04-15

EF04-1504

EF04-13

EF04-14

EF04-05

EF04-01

100

100

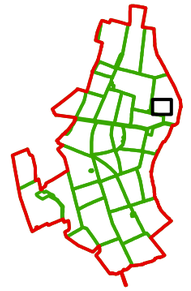
100

0

50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

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Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

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EF04

EF04-09

EF04-10

EF04-06

EF04-0804

EF04-08

EF04-13

EF04-12

EF04-07

EF04-0704

EF04-0717

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EF04-0720

EF04-0722

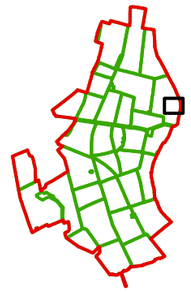
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0

50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Pre-ex Feature



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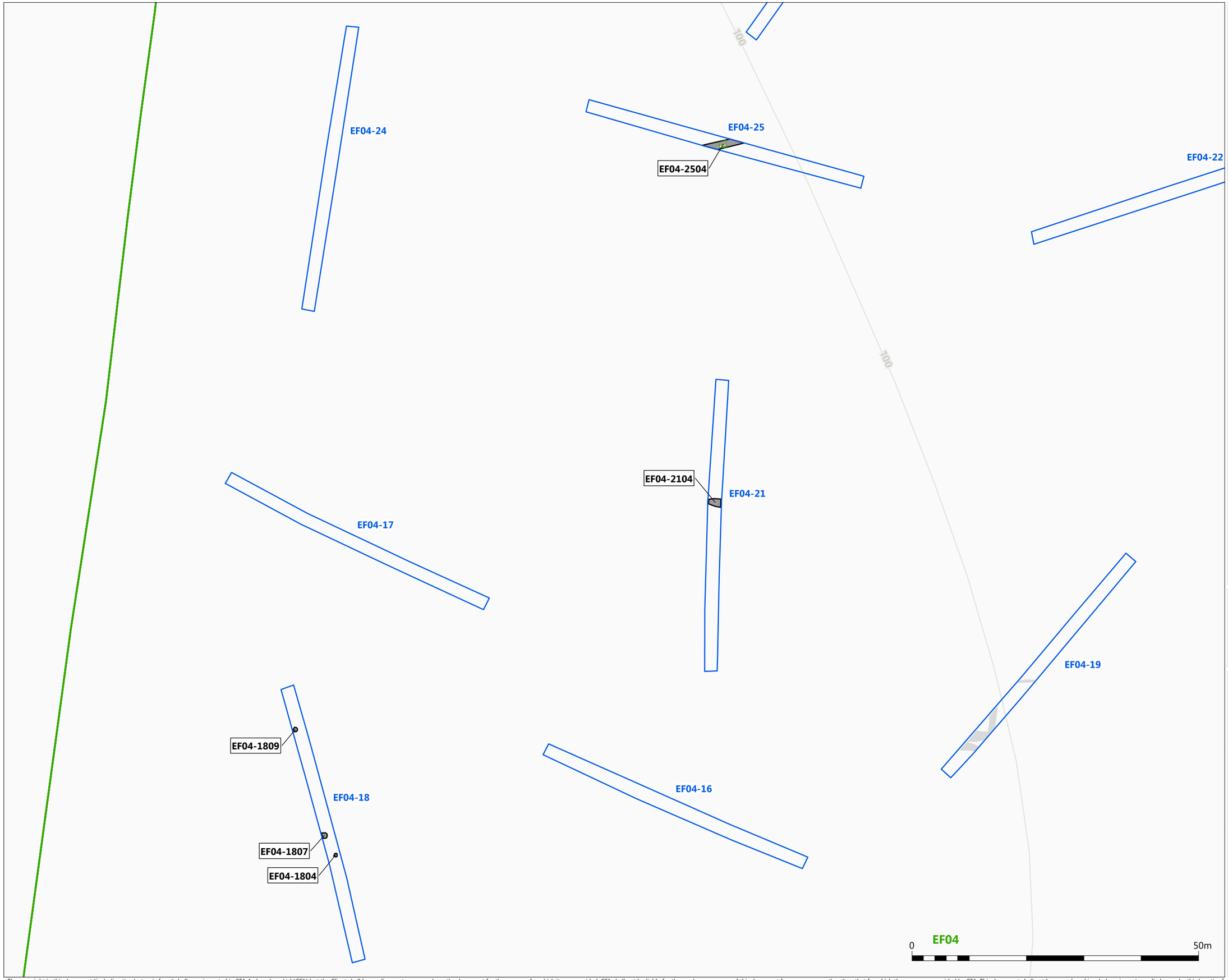
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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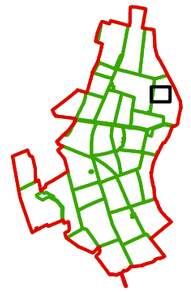
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Key:

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- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Furrow
- Modern
- Sondage



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Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

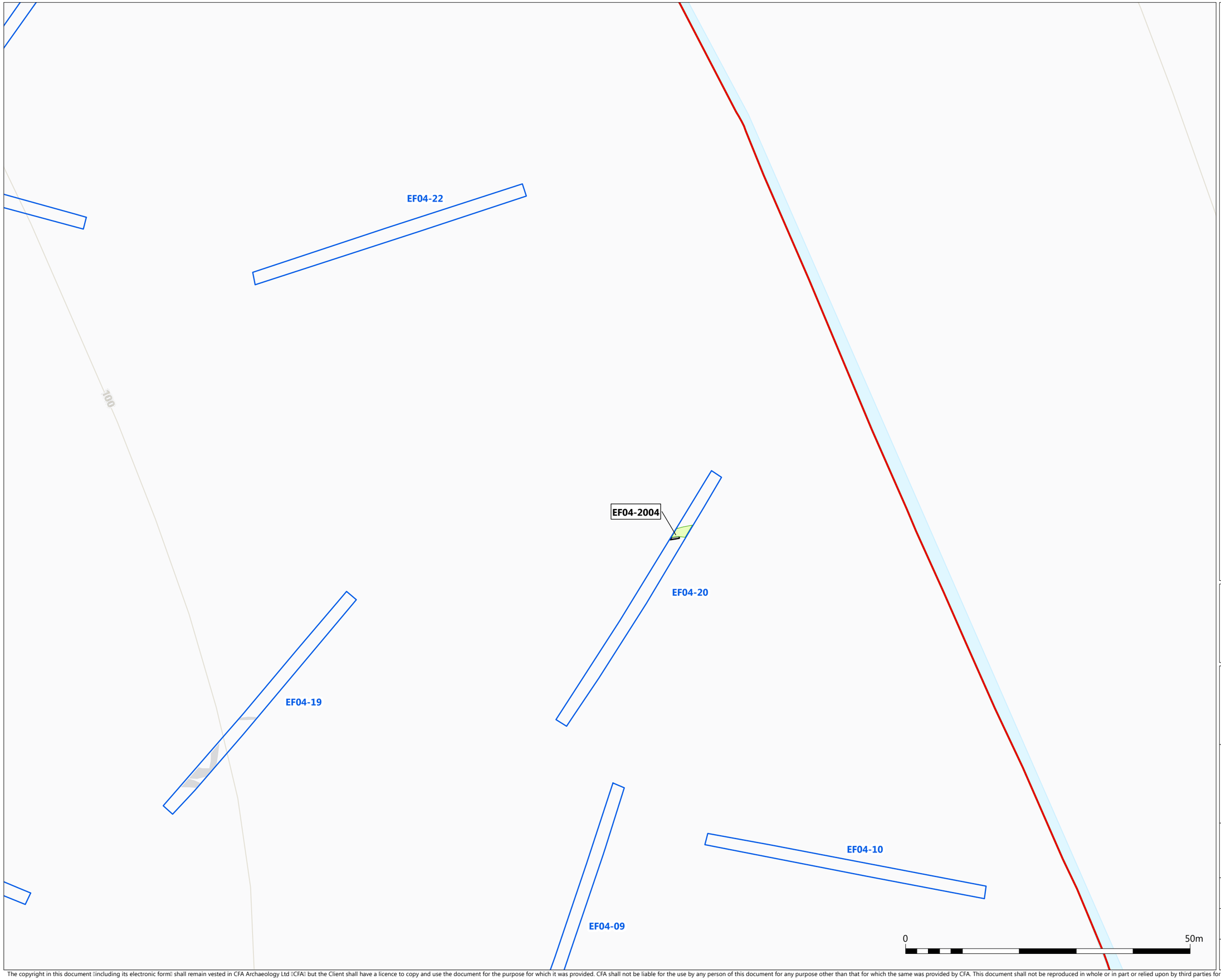
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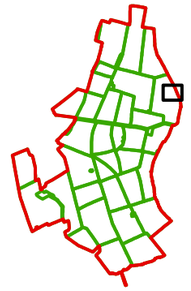
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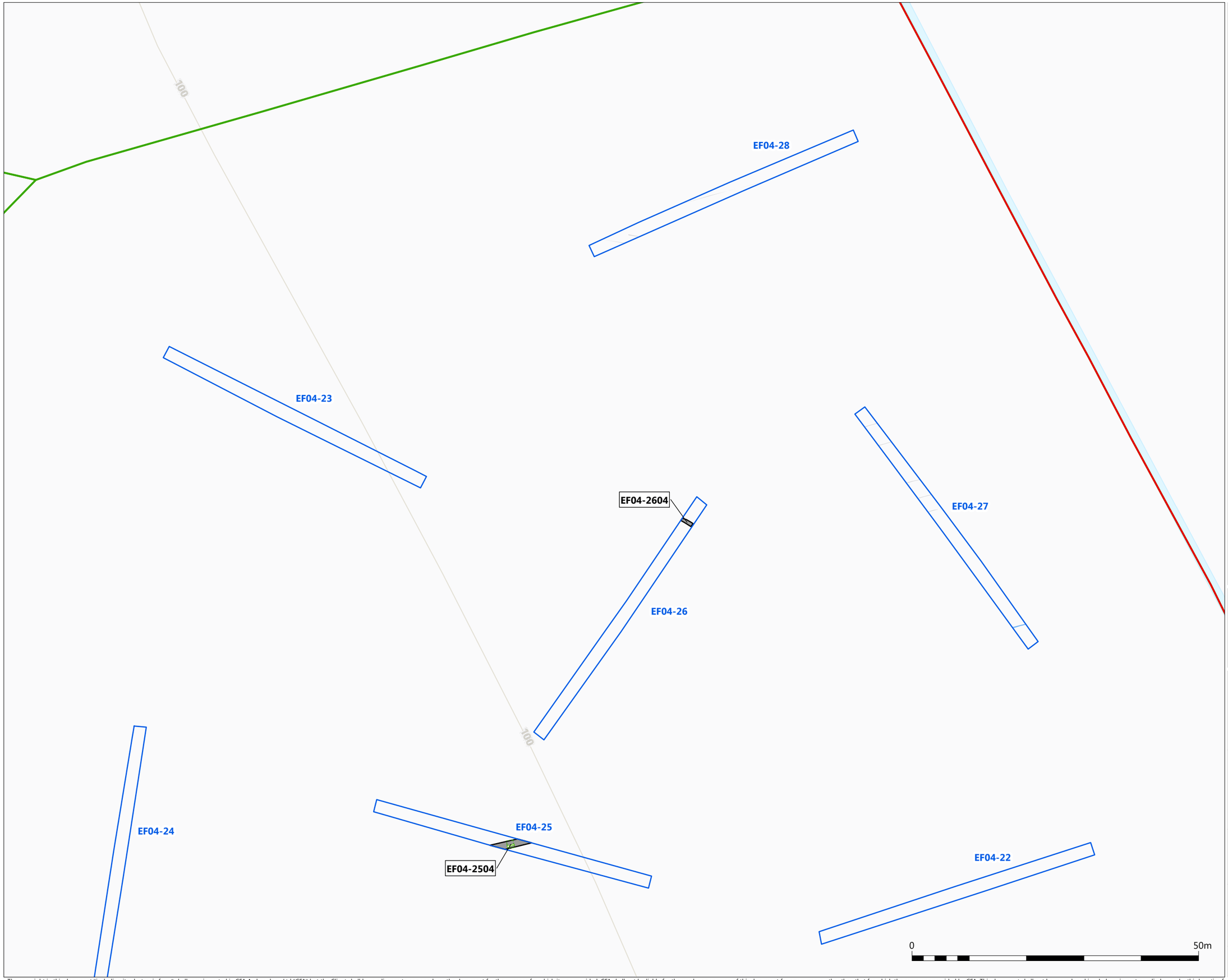
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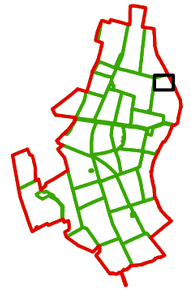
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Title:
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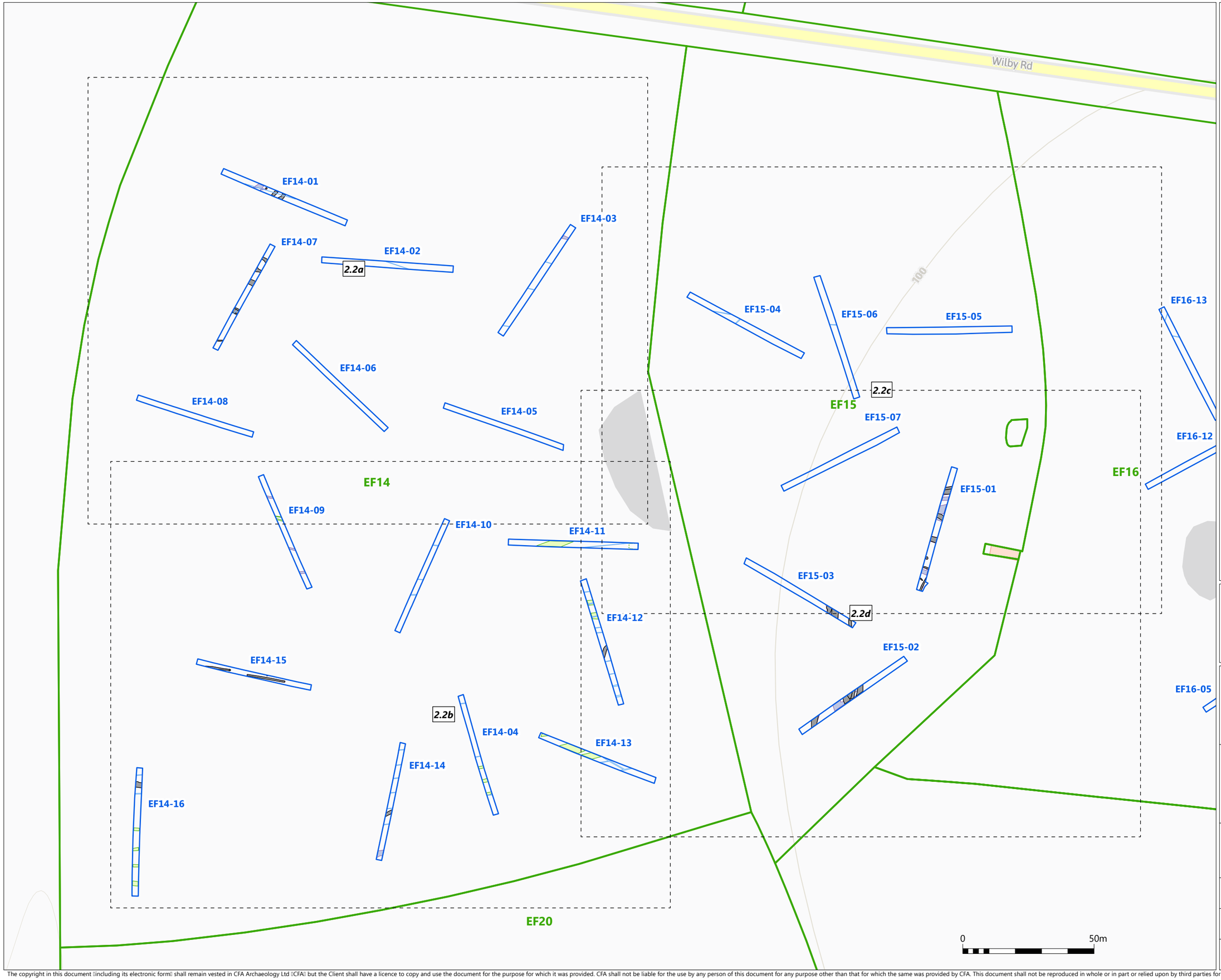
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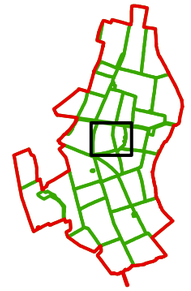
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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF14, EF15

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

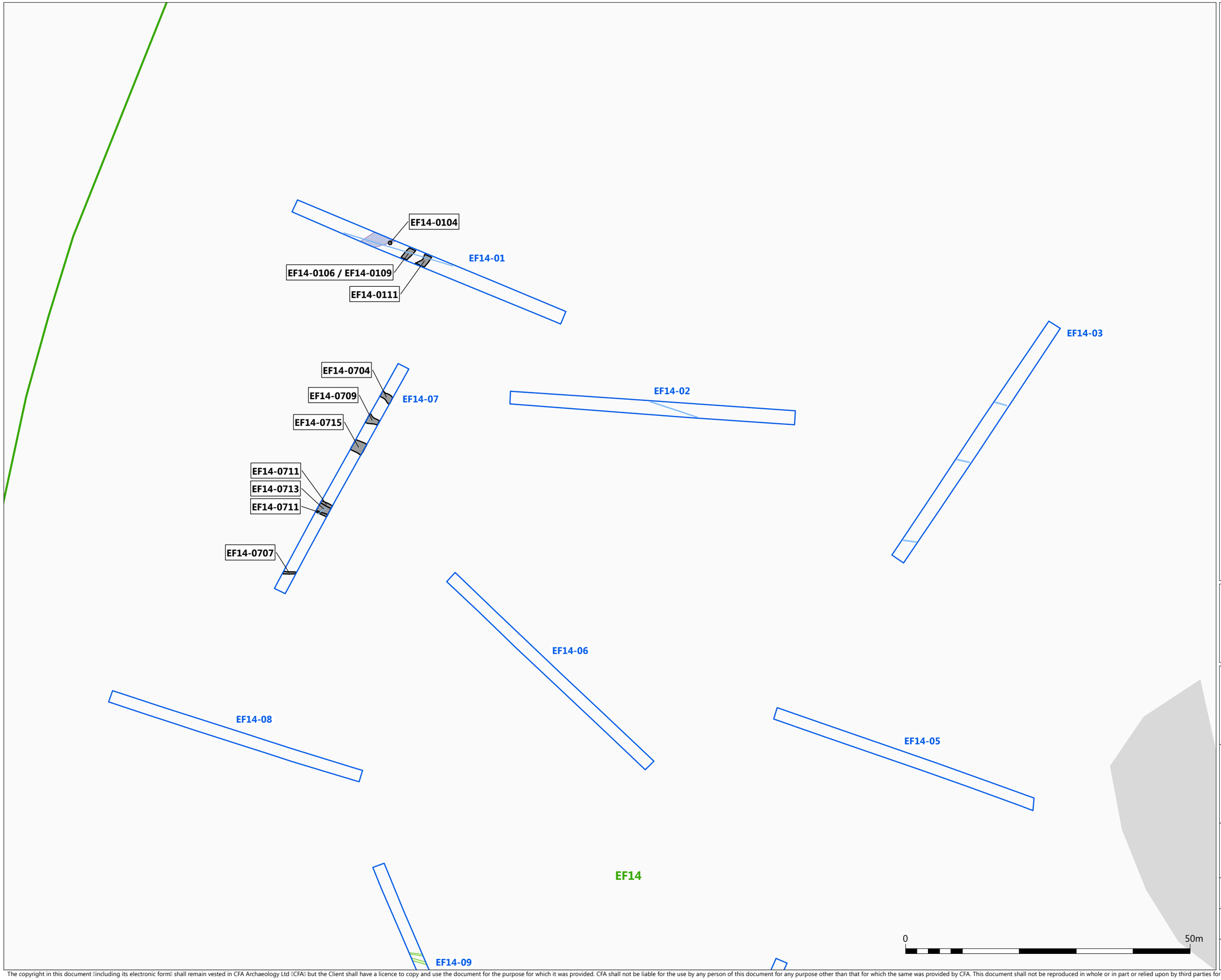
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

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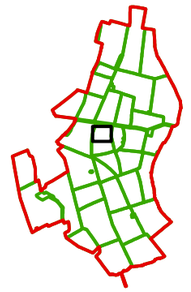
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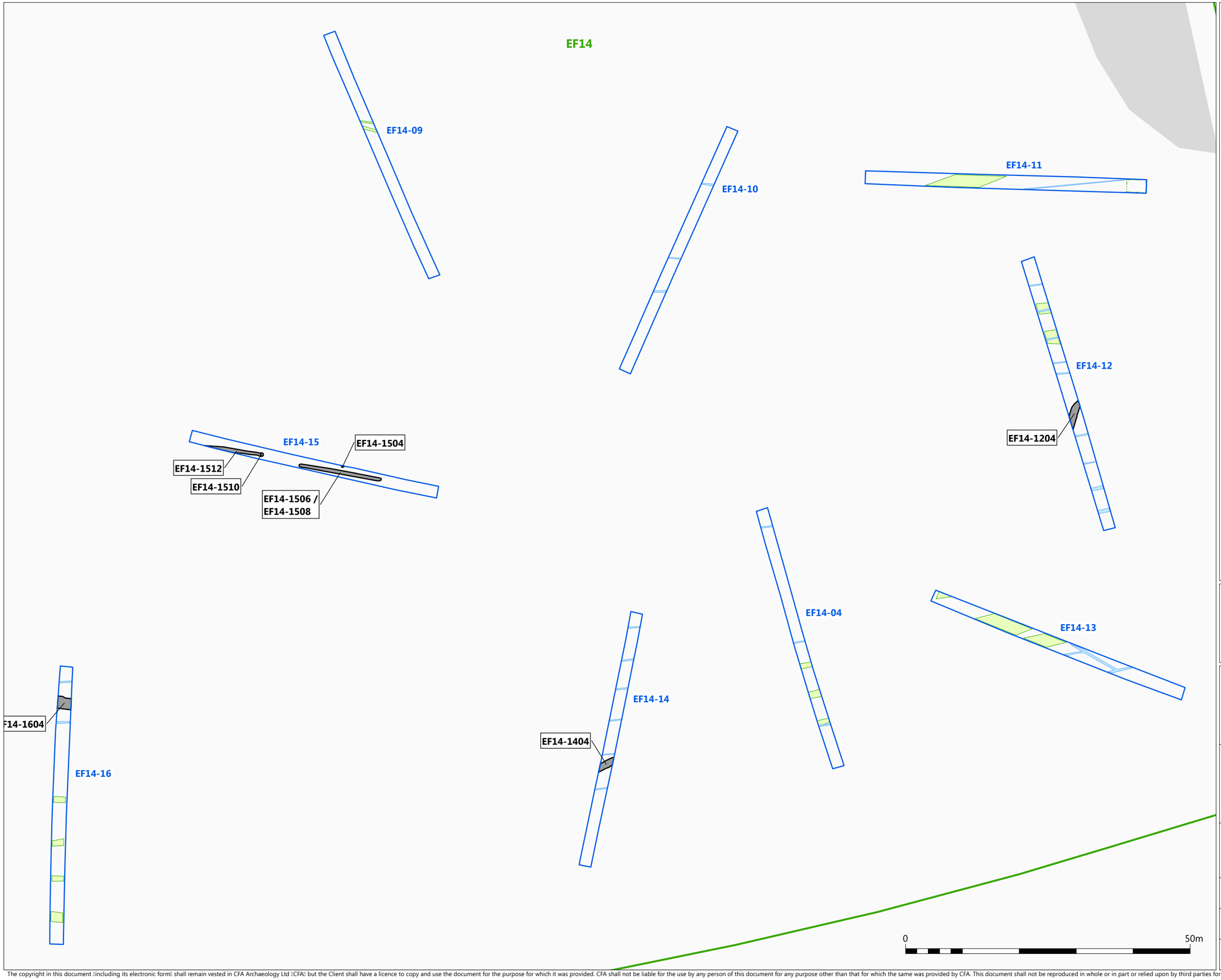
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

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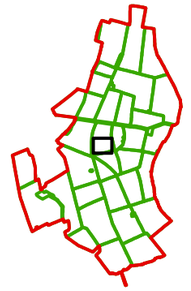
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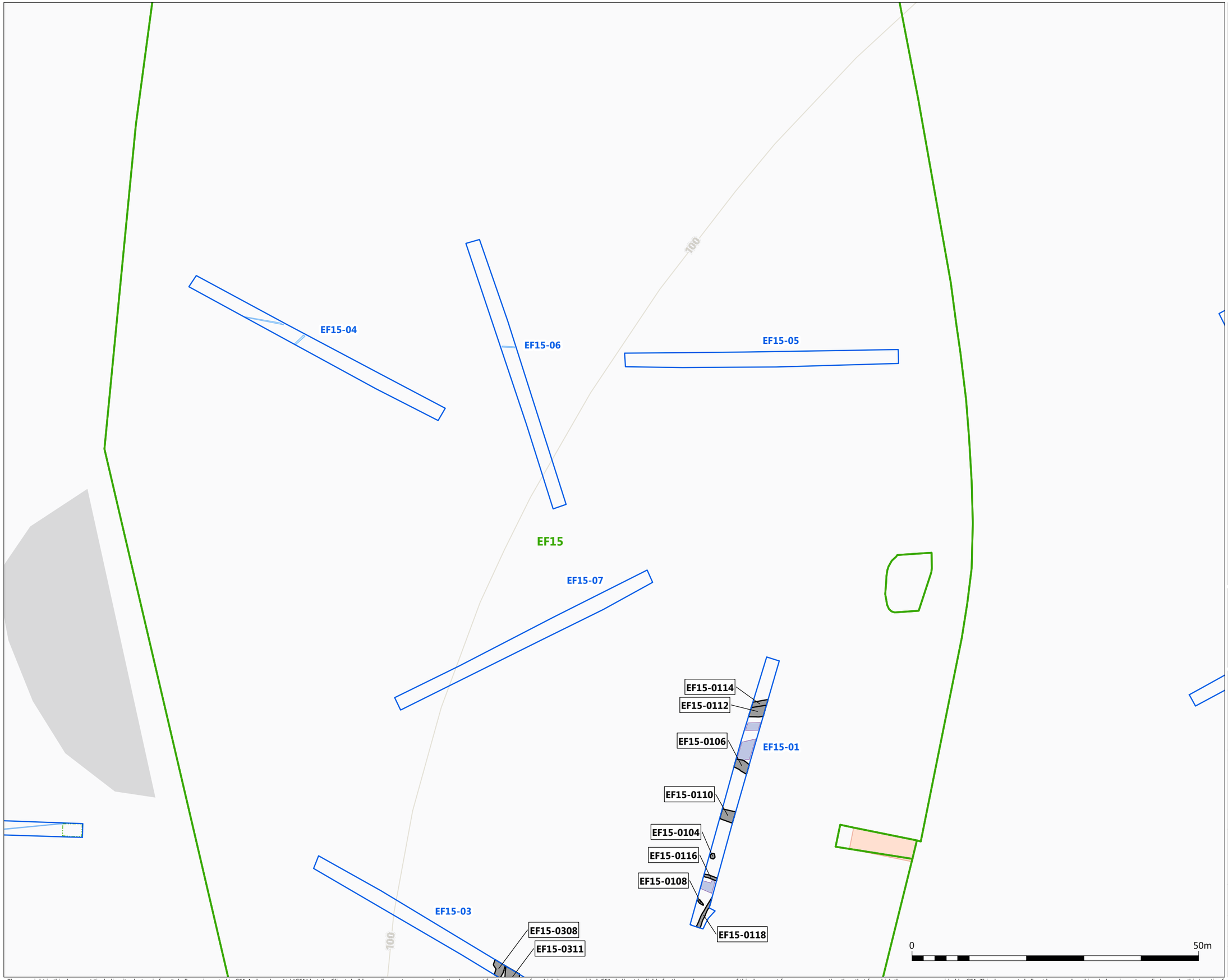
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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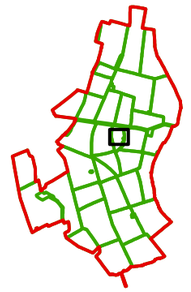
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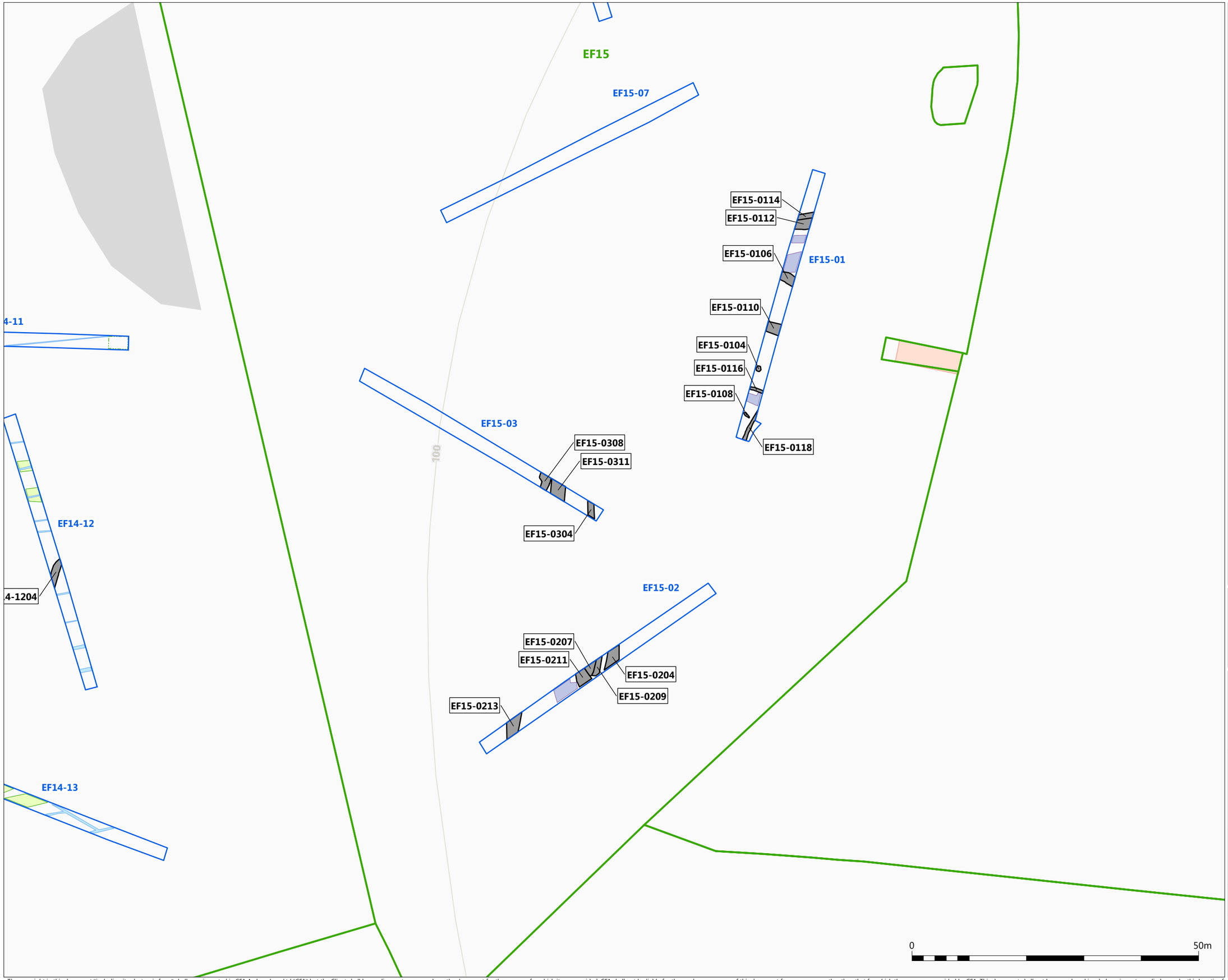
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CA	PM	10/04/2025

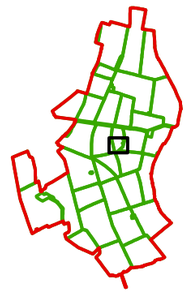
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.2c

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Modern
- Sondage
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF14, EF15

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

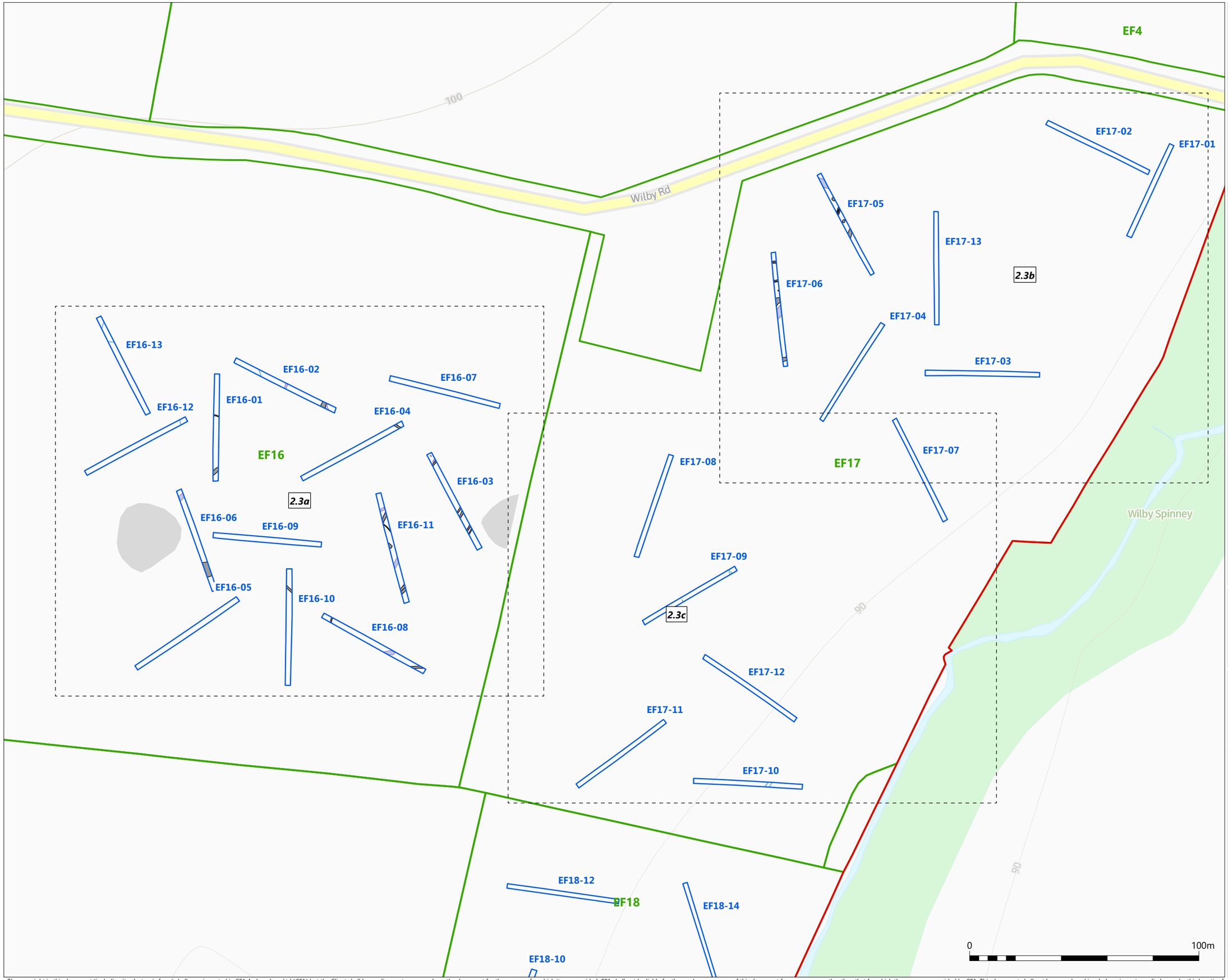
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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CA	PM	10/04/2025

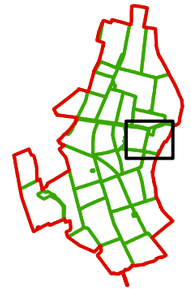
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.2d

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Key:

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF16, EF17

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

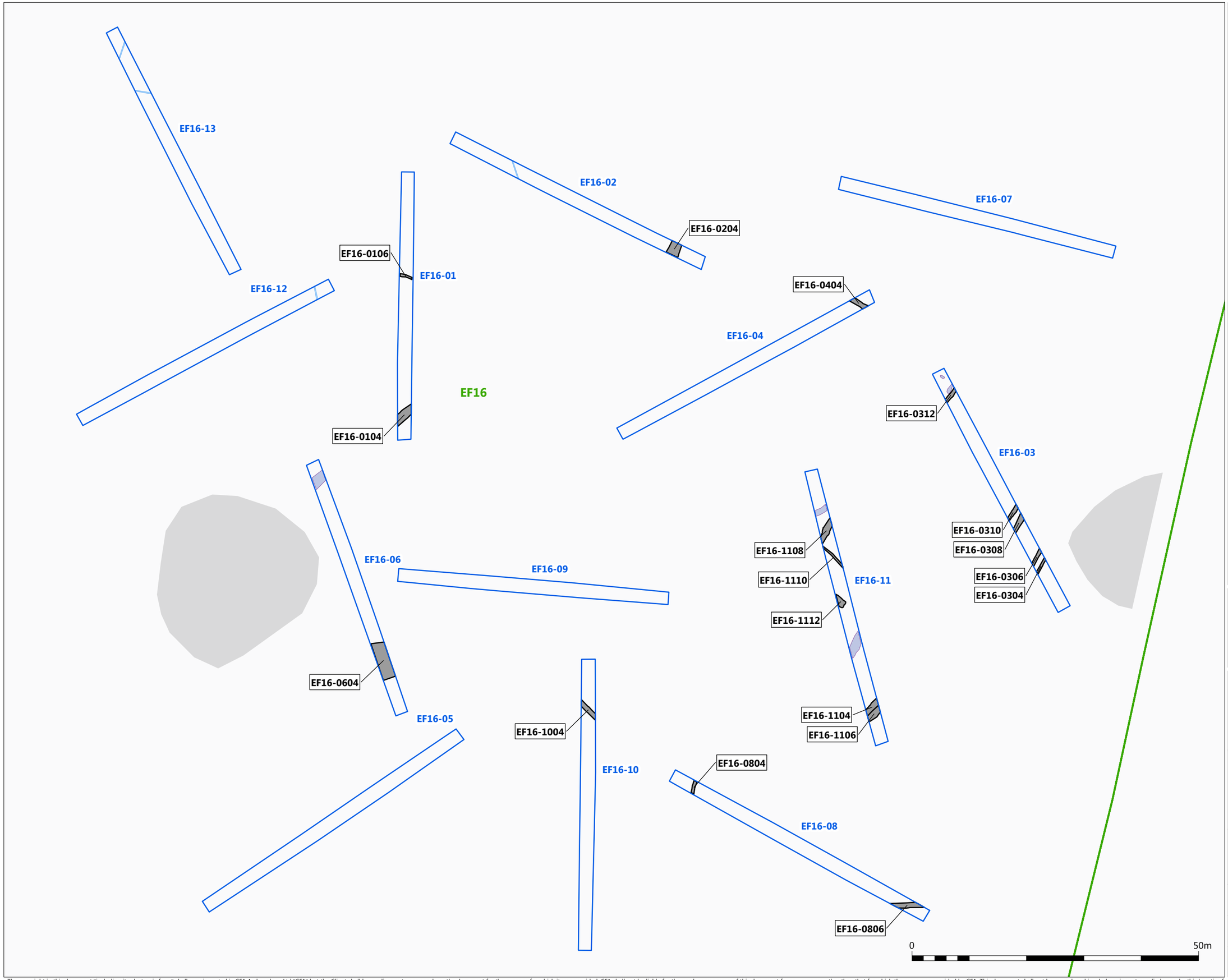
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:1,500

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

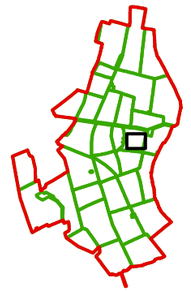
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.3

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Key:

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- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
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- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF16, EF17

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.3a

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Wilby Rd

EF17-02

EF17-01

EF17-0504

EF17-0506

EF17-0508

EF17-0510

EF17-0512

EF17-0514

EF17-05

EF17-13

EF17-0606

EF17-0604

EF17-0610

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EF17-0614
/ EF0616

EF17-06

EF17-0618

EF17-04

EF17-03

EF17

EF17-07

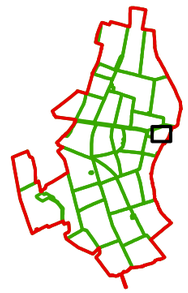
90

0

50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
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- Excavated Trench
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- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF16, EF17

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

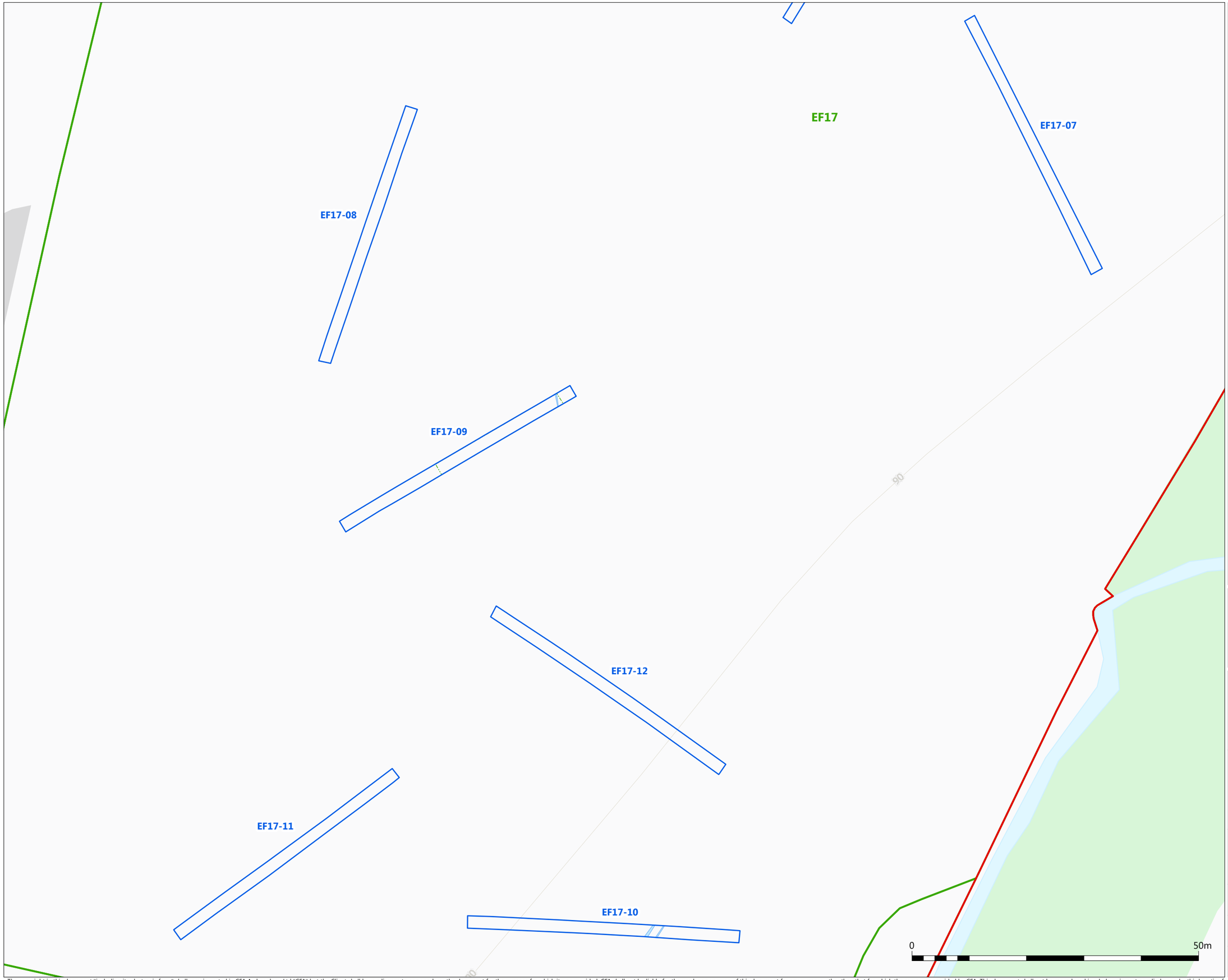
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

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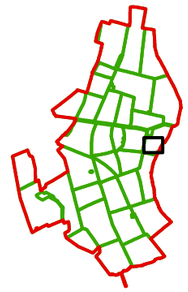
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.3b

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Key:

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- Excavated Trench
- Field Drain
- Modern
- Sondage



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF16, EF17

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

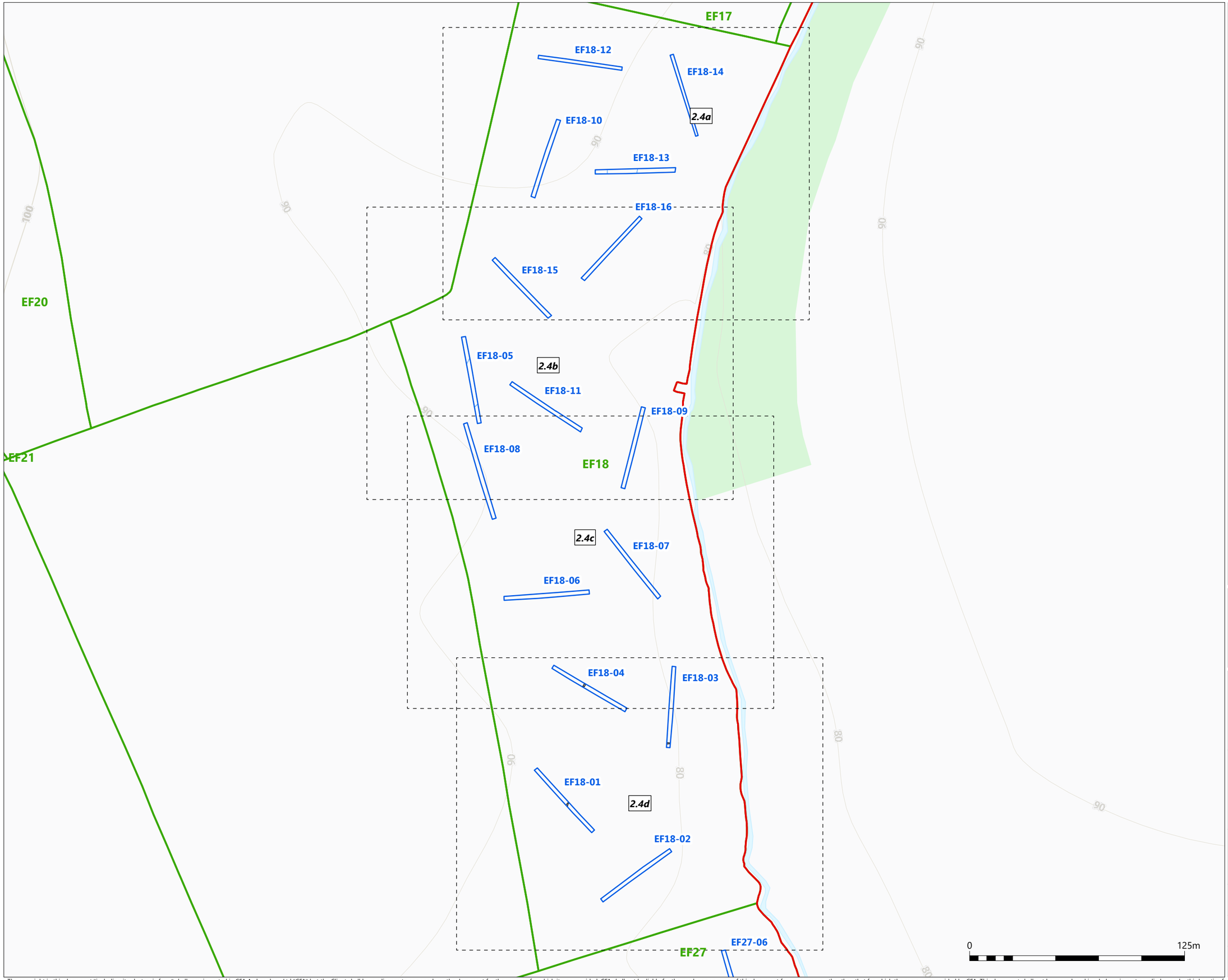
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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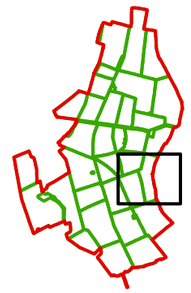
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.3c

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Key:

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- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF18

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

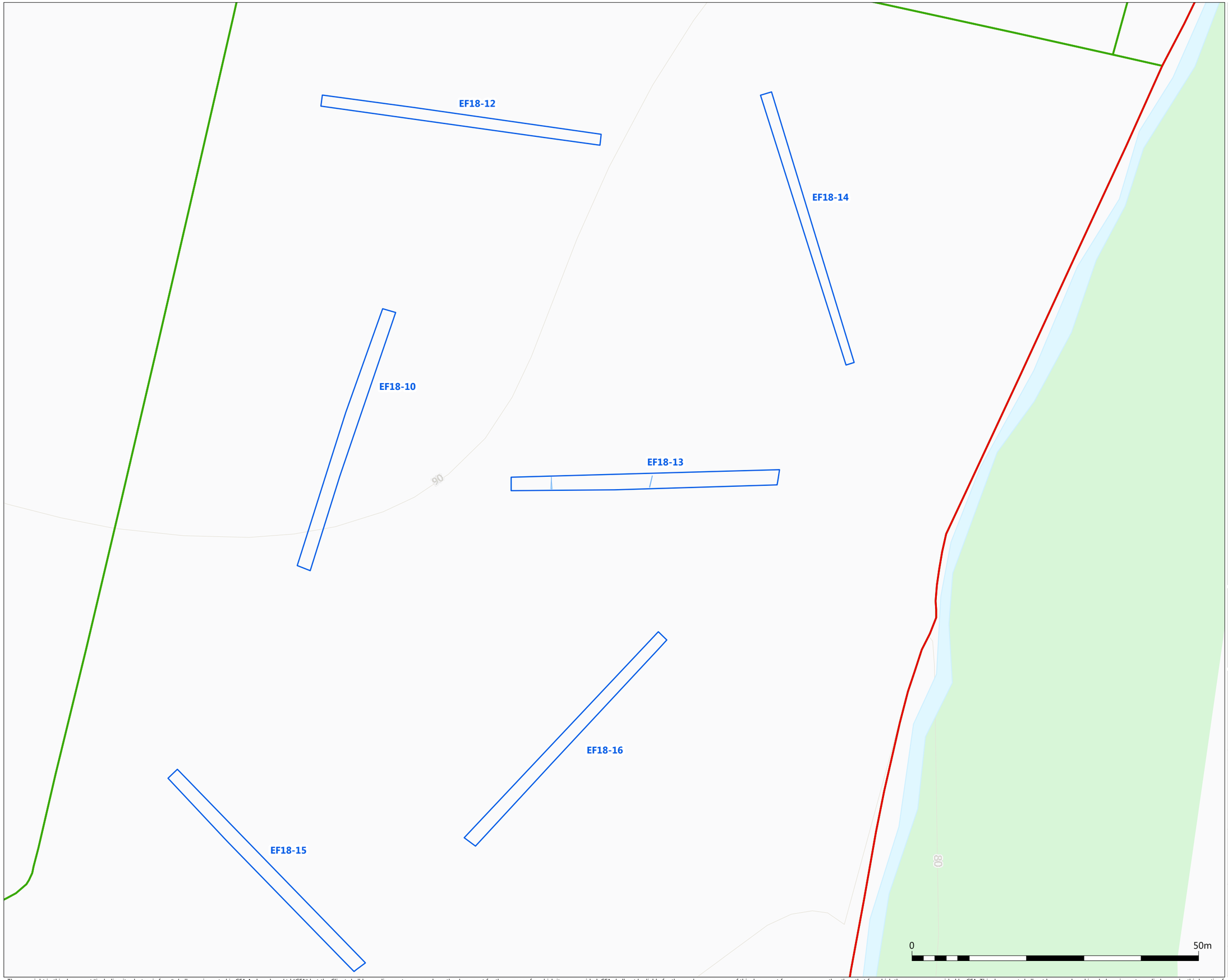
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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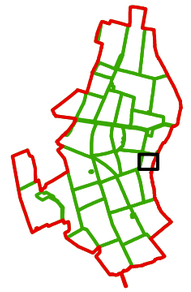
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.4

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Key:

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- Field Drain



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF18

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

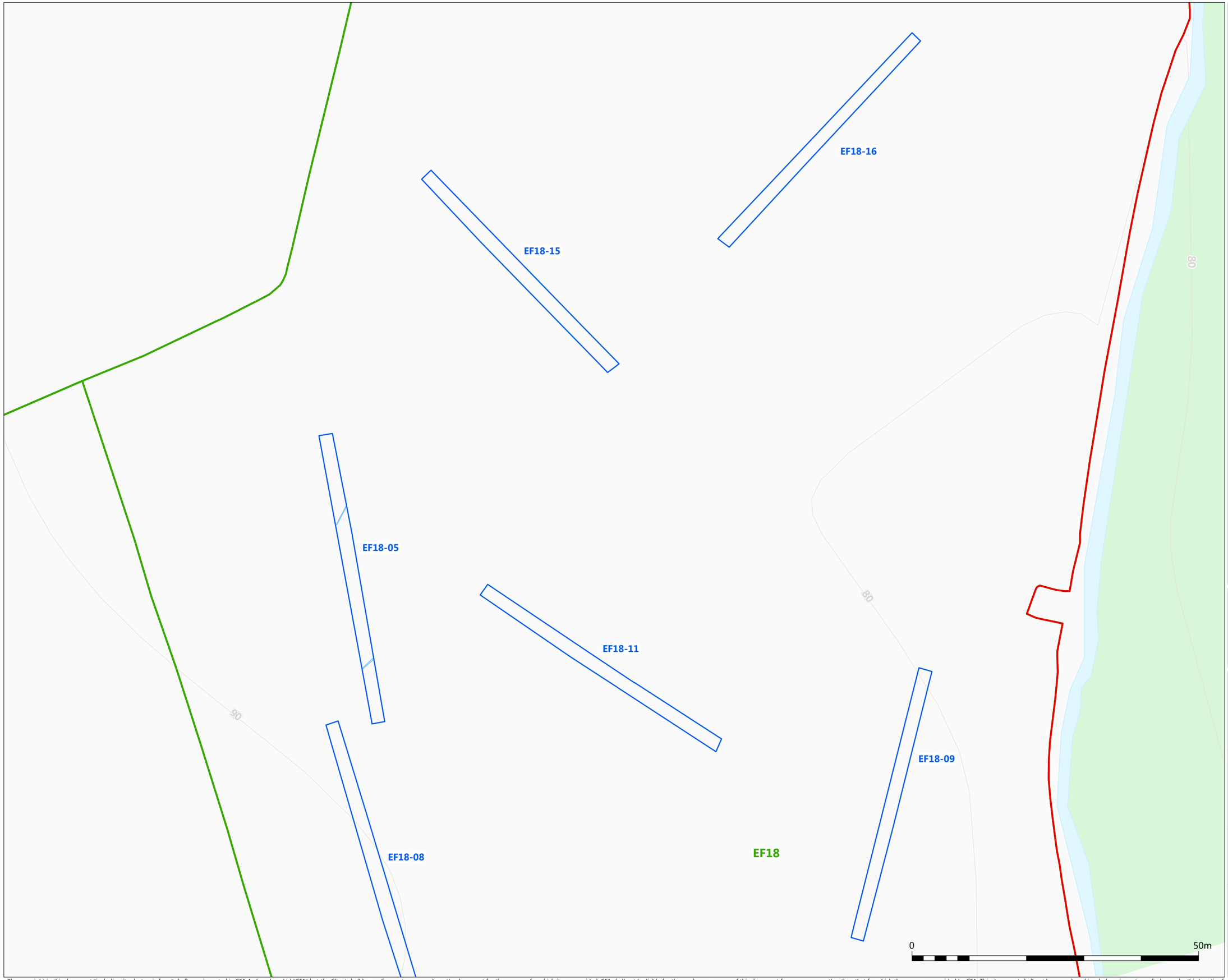
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Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
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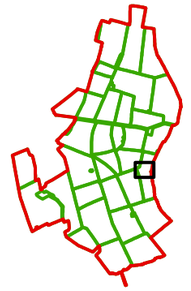
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.4a

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Key:

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- Excavated Trench
- Field Drain



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF18

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

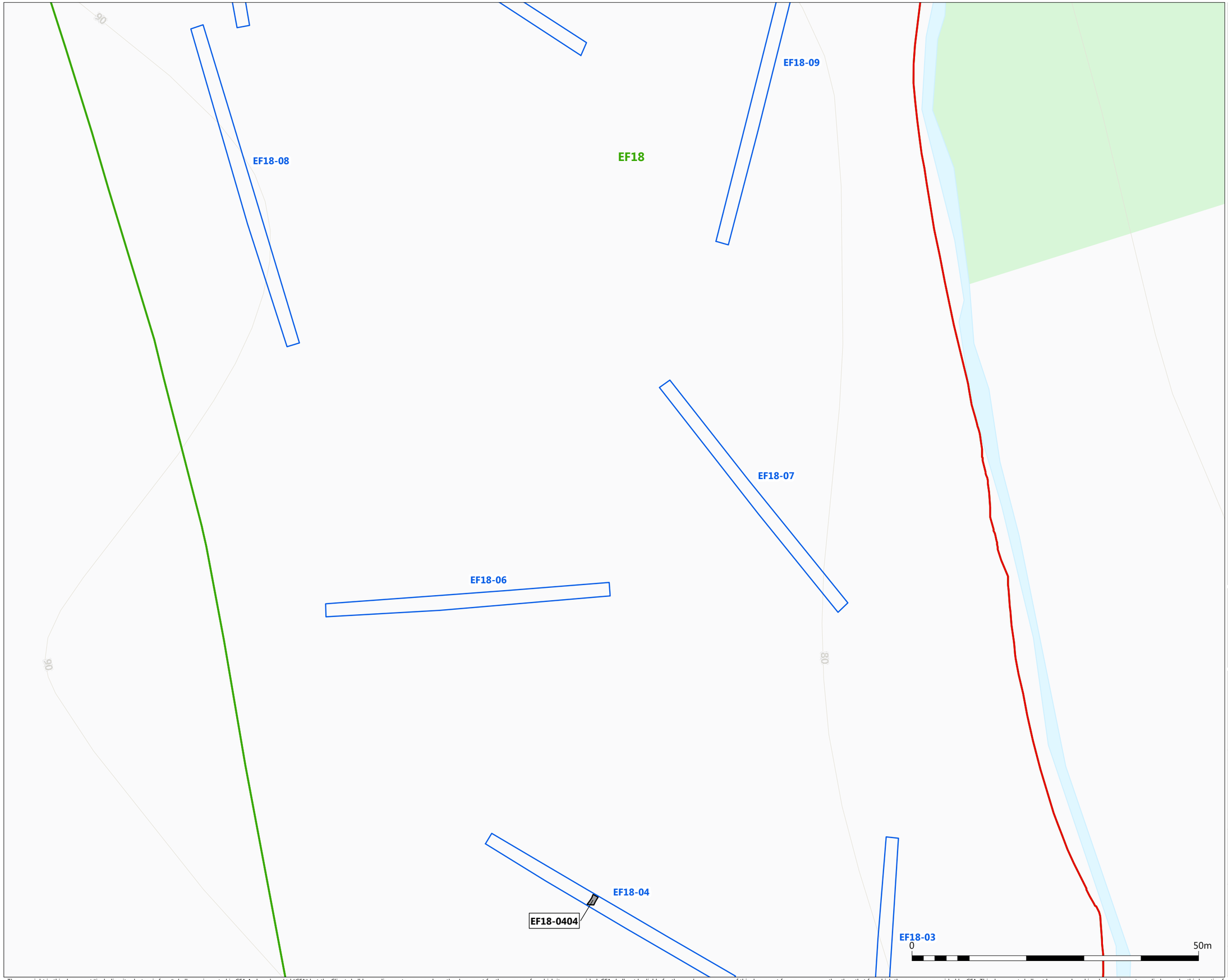
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Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
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Key:

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- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF18

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

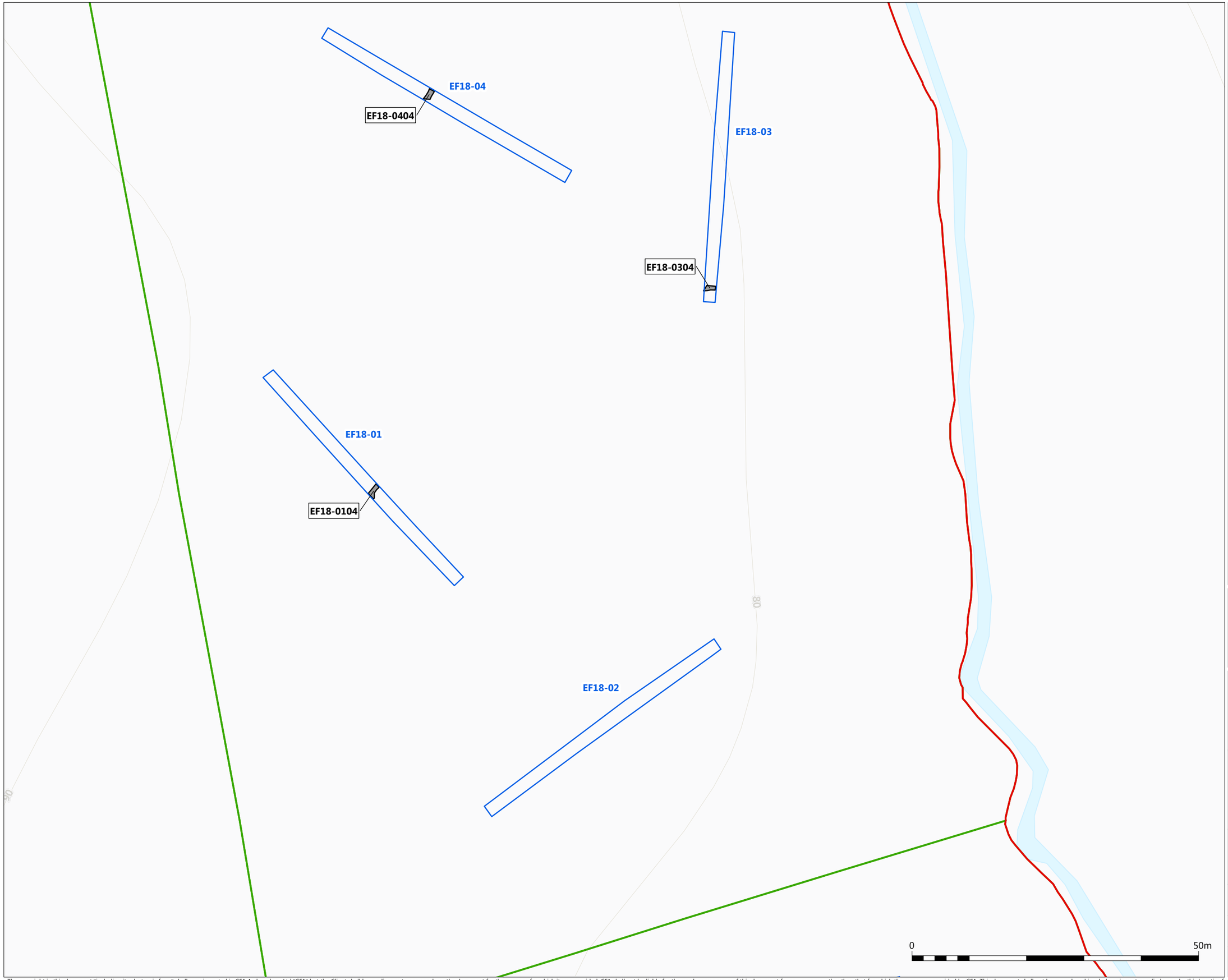
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Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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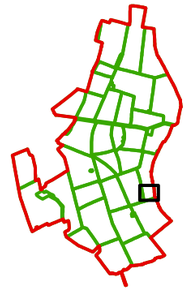
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.4c

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Key:

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF18

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

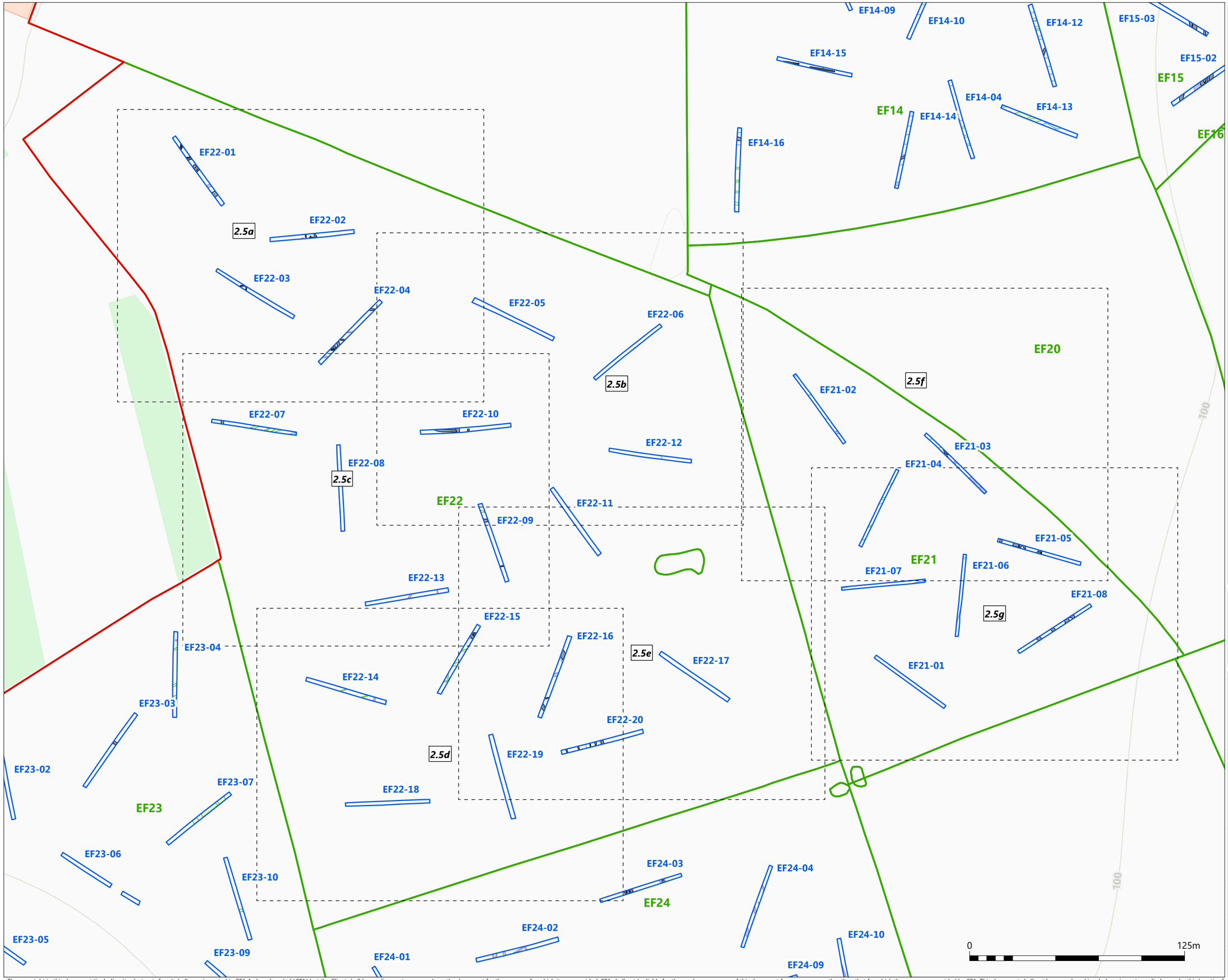
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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CA	PM	10/04/2025

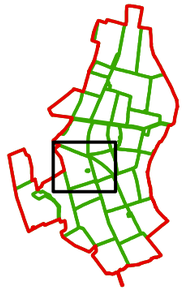
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.4d

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Key:

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF21, EF22

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

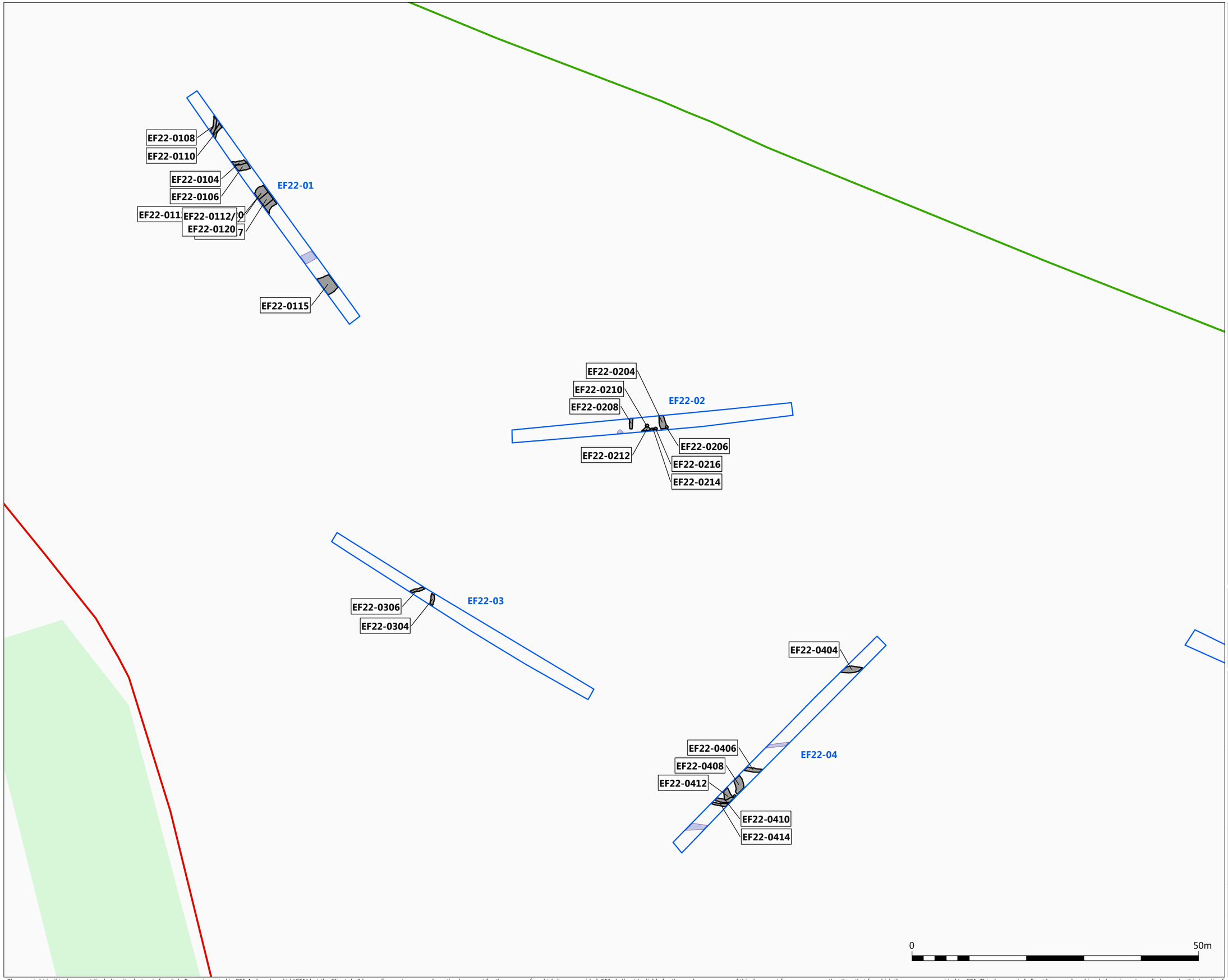
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

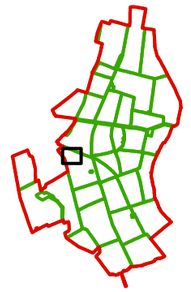
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.5

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Key:

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF21, EF22

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

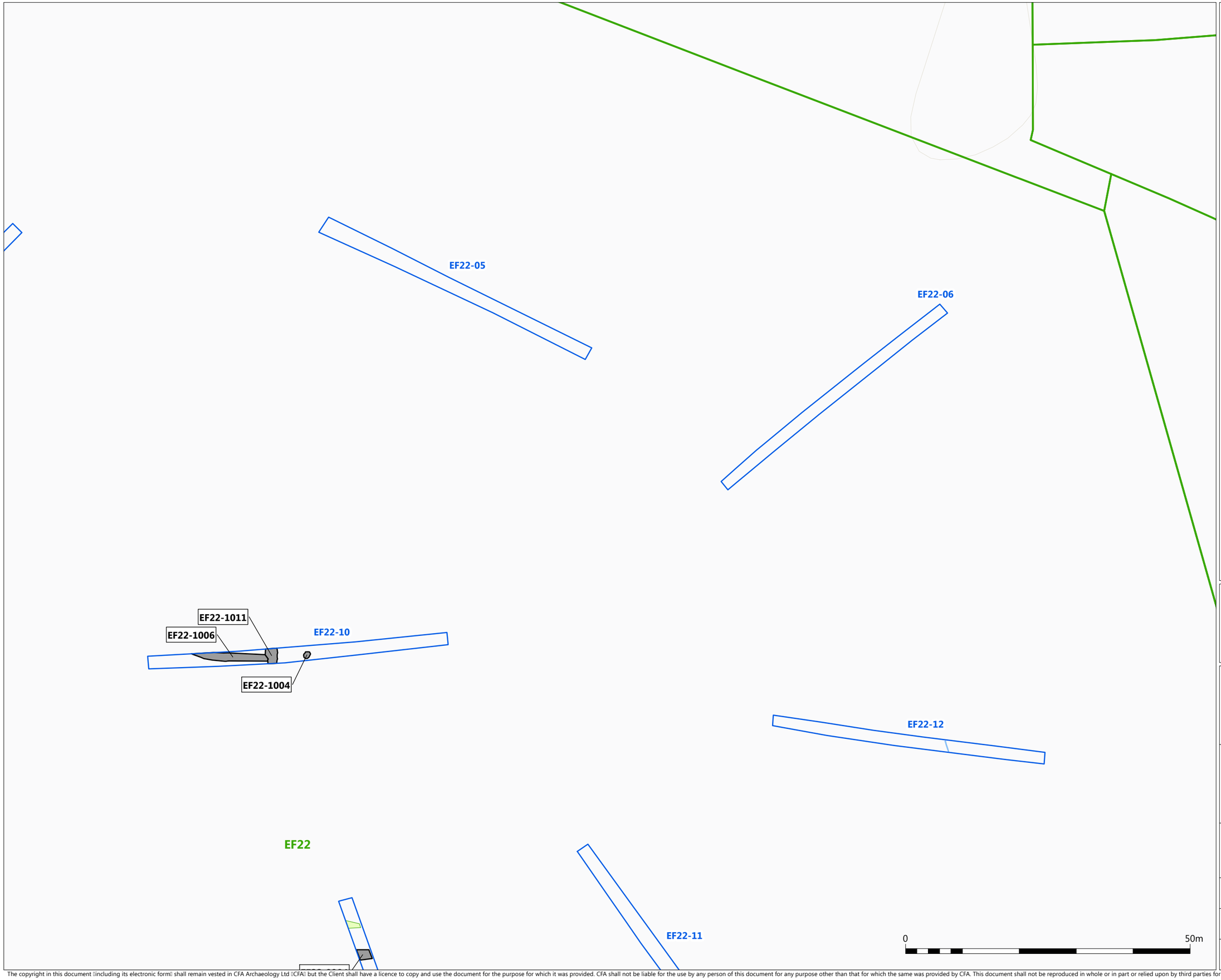
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

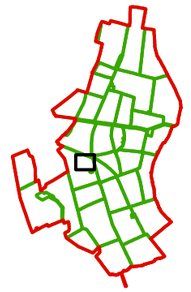
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.5a

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF21, EF22

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

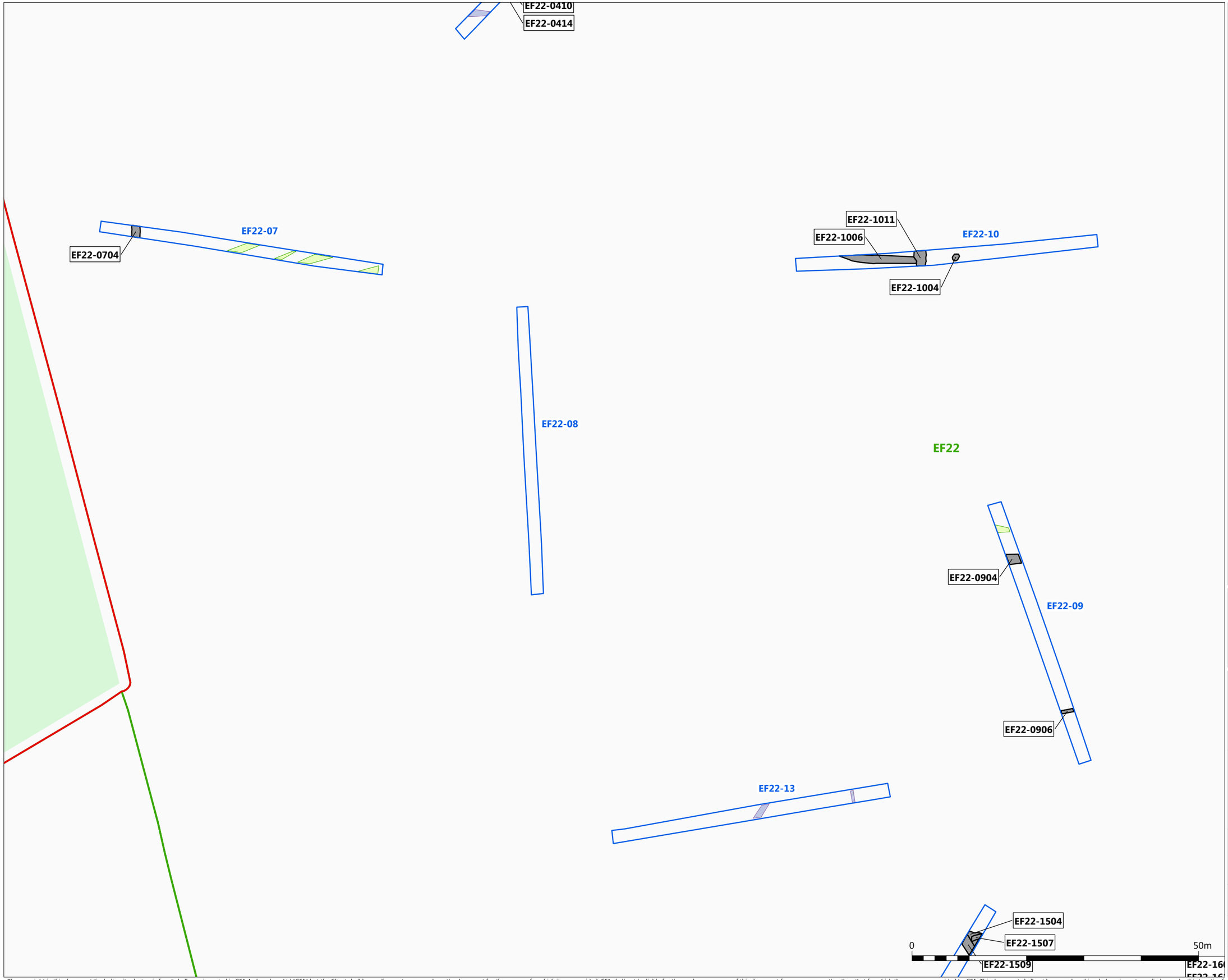
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

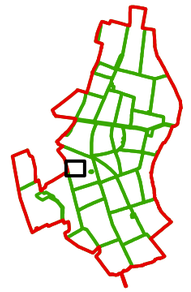
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.5b

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Furrow
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF21, EF22

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

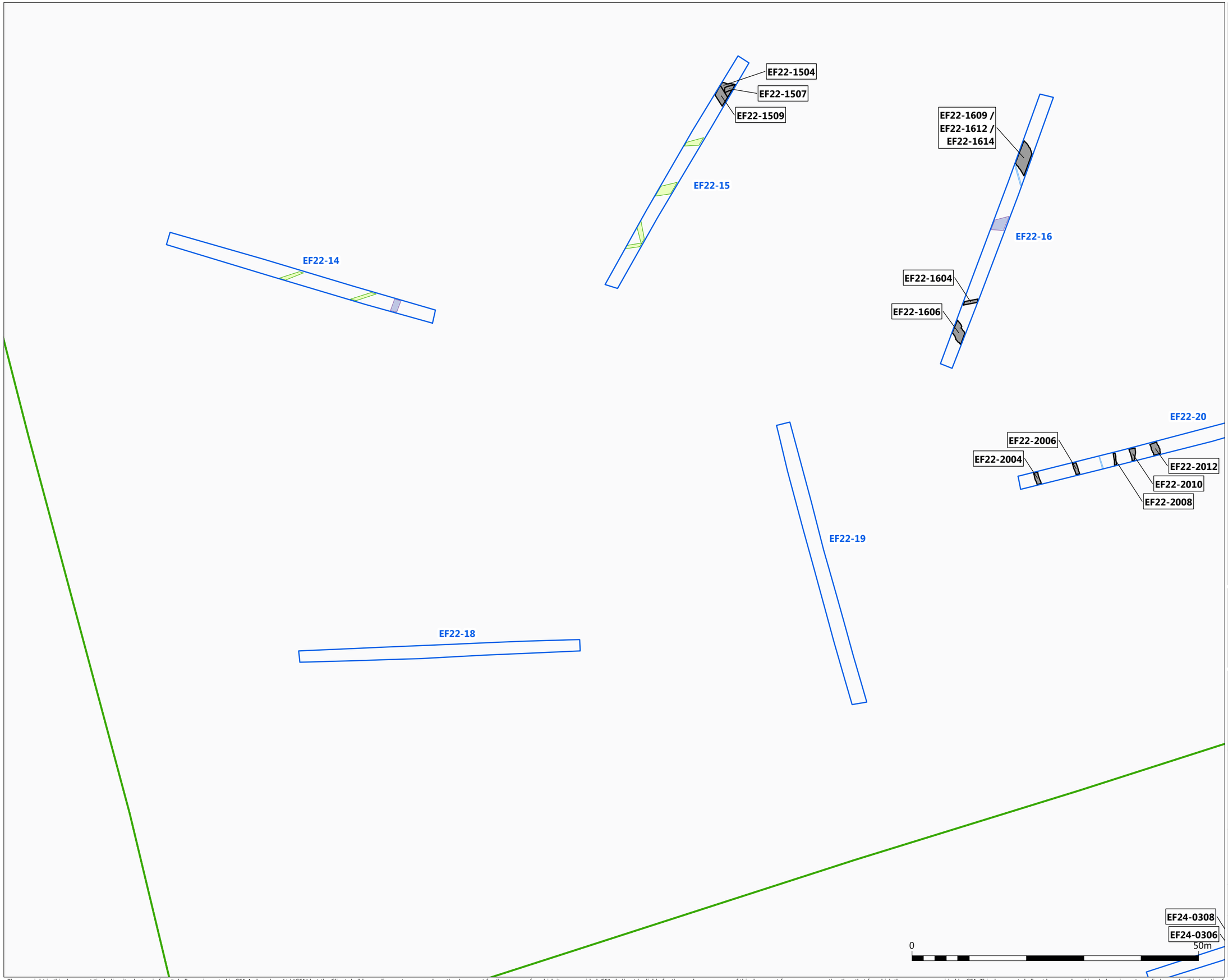
Client:
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Scale at A3:
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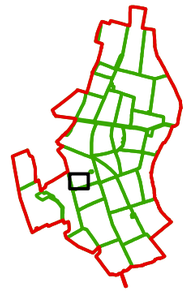
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.5c

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

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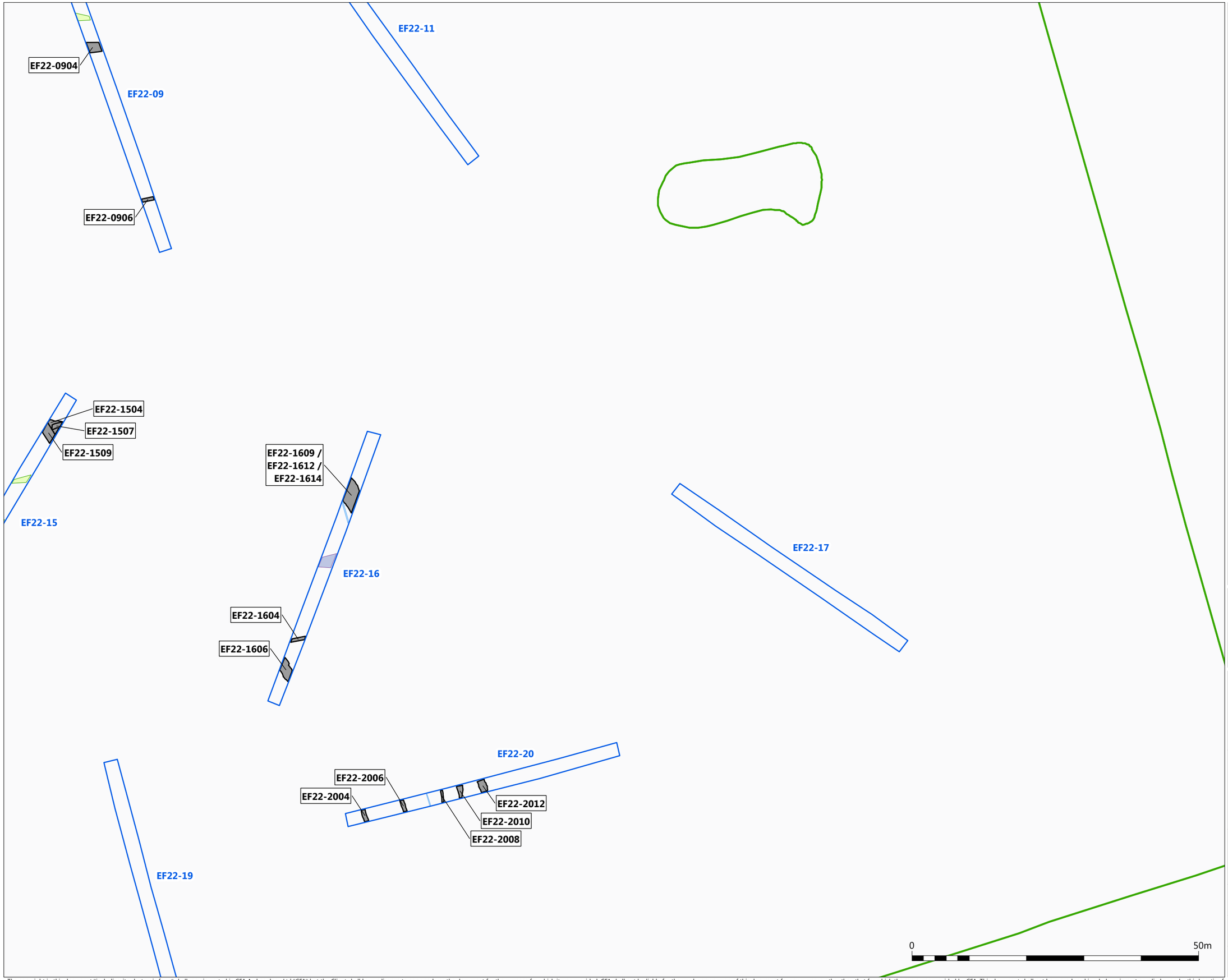
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Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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CA	PM	10/04/2025

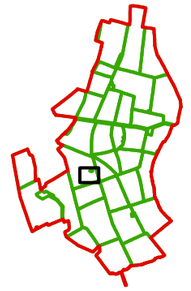
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.5d

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
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EF21, EF22

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

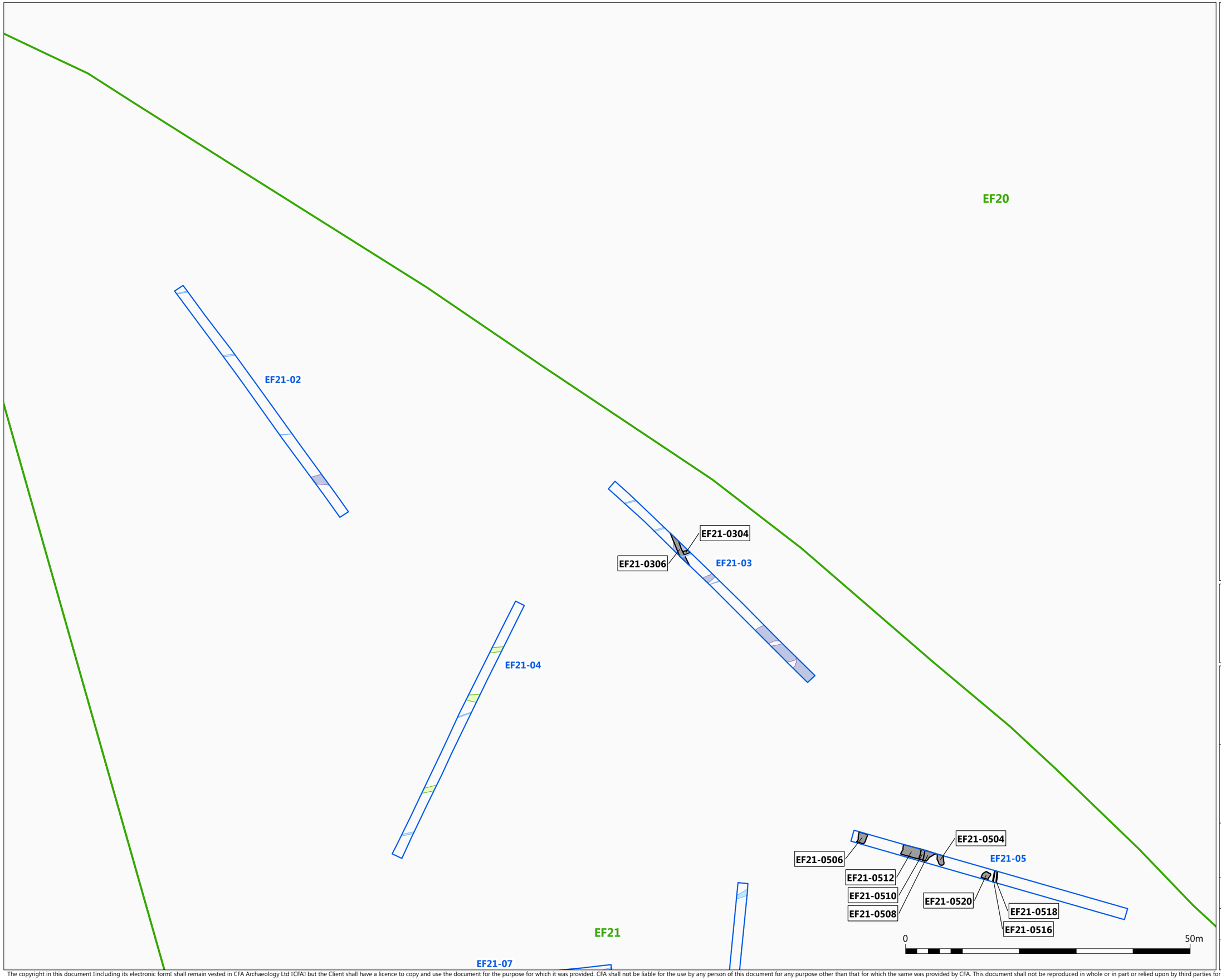
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

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CA	PM	10/04/2025

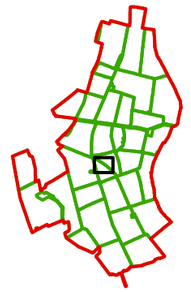
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.5e

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- Archaeological Feature
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- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF21, EF22

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.5f

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EF21-04

EF21-0504

EF21-0506

EF21-05

EF21-0512

EF21-0510

EF21-0520

EF21-0518

EF21-0508

EF21-0516

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EF21-0813

EF21-01

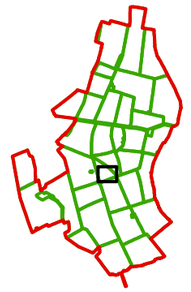
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0

50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

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EF21, EF22

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

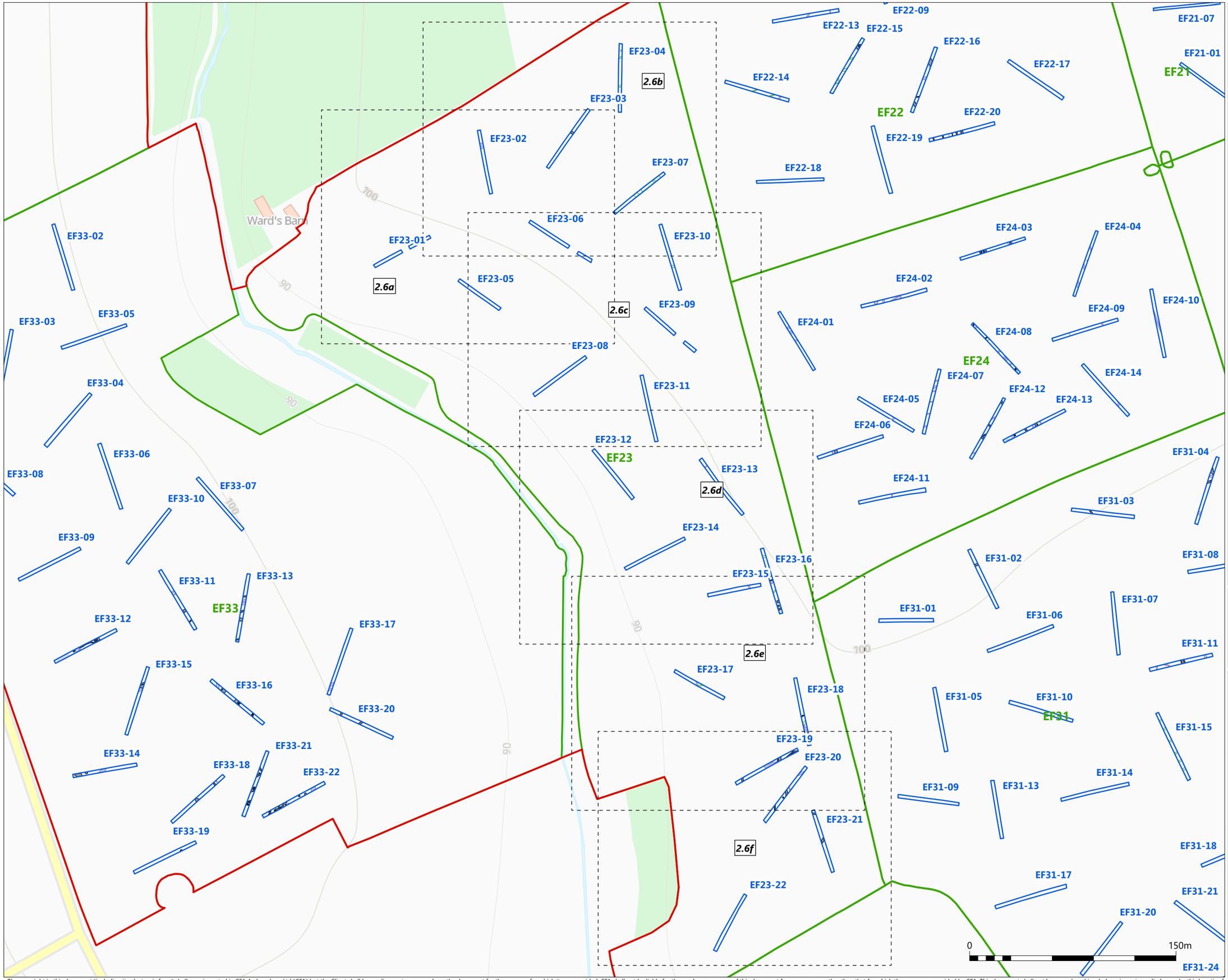
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

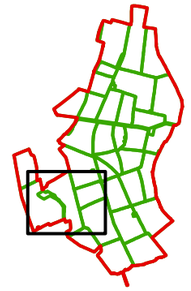
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.5g

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Modern
- Pre-ex Feature



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Title:
Trench Plans
EF23

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

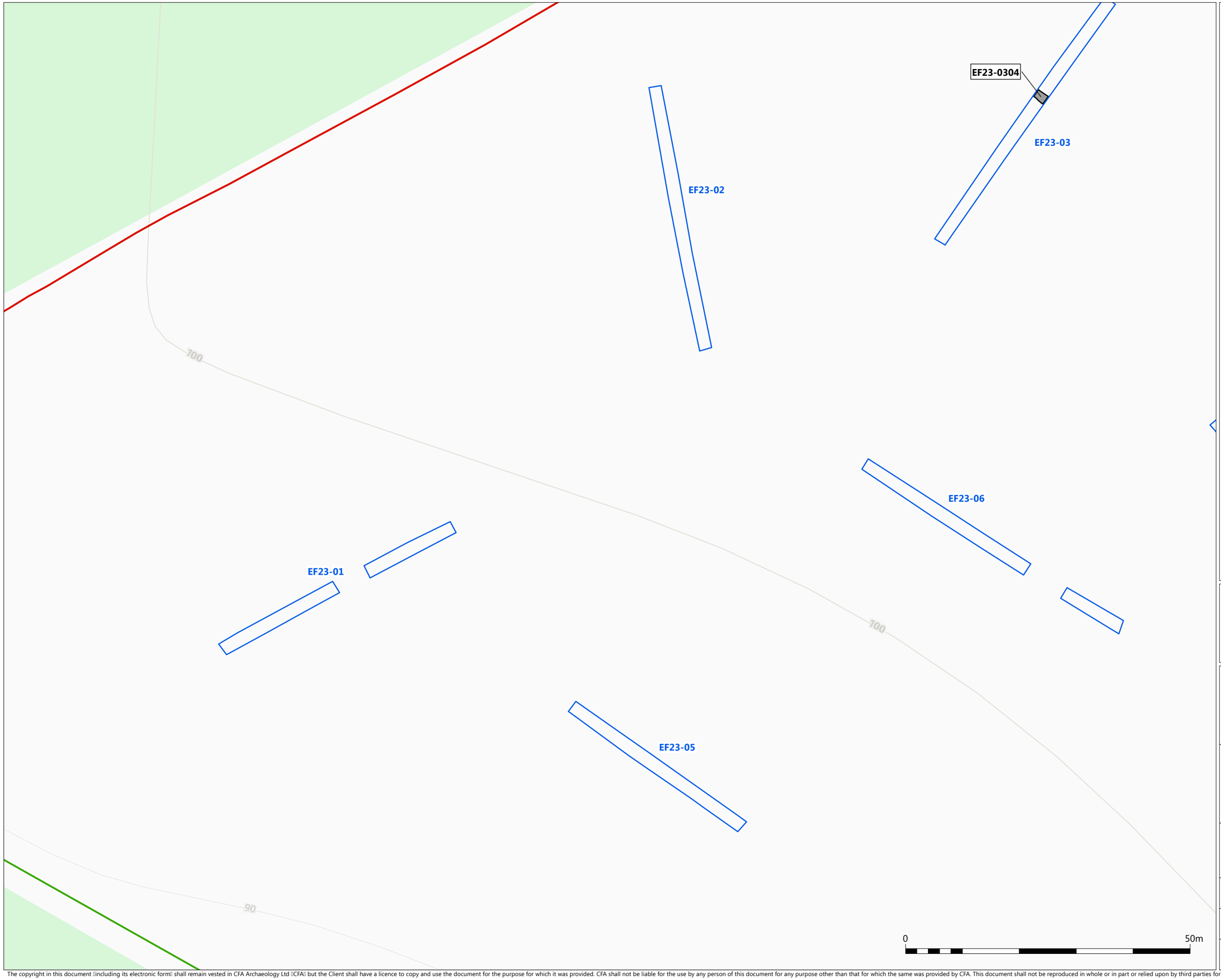
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Green Hill Solar Farm

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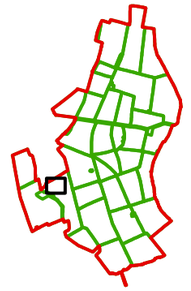
Report No:	Fig. No:
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Key:

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Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

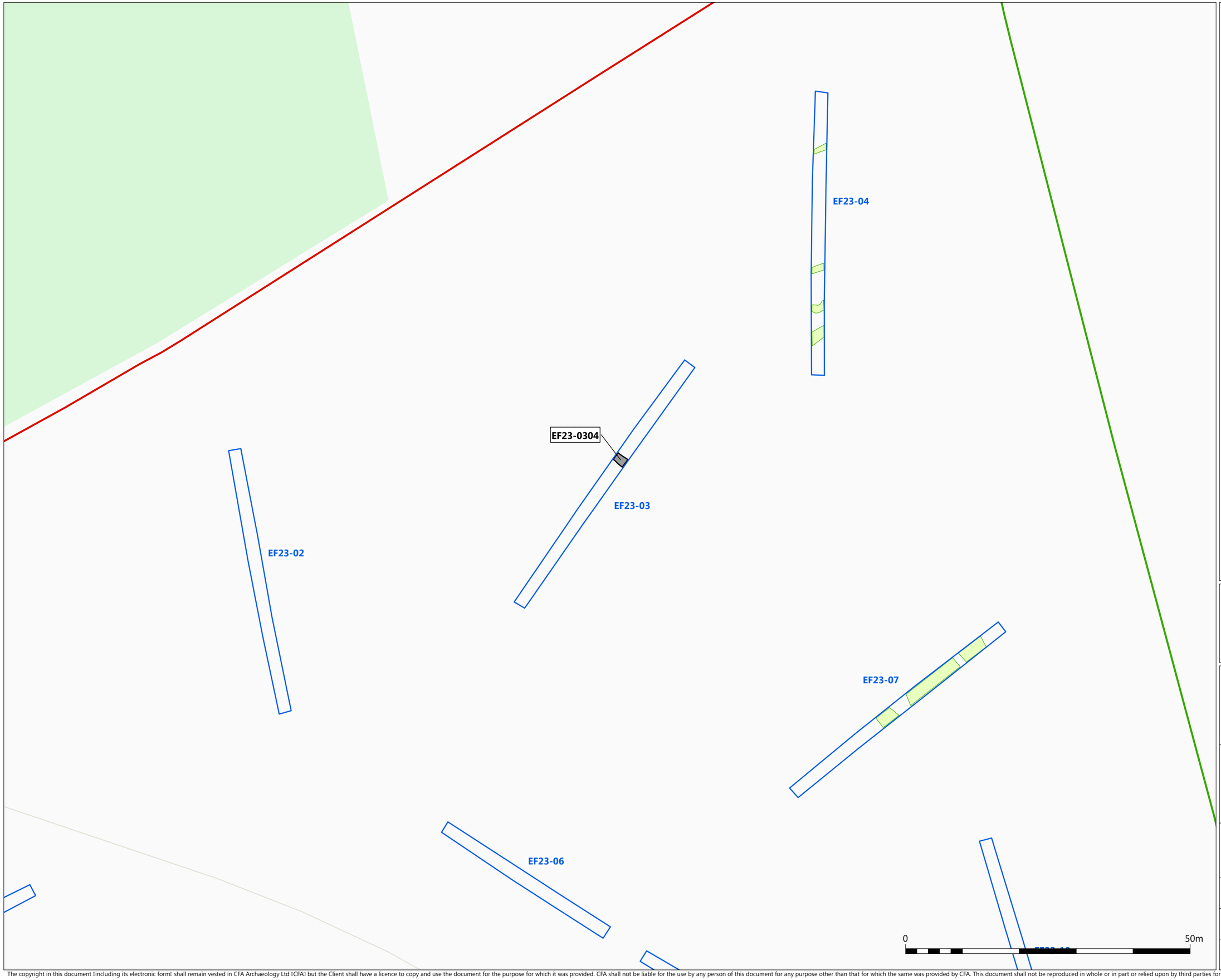
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Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

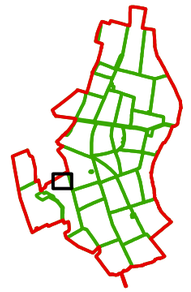
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.6a

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
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- Archaeological Feature
- Furrow



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF23

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.6b

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EF23-06

EF23-10

EF23-05

EF23-09

EF23-08

EF23-11

100

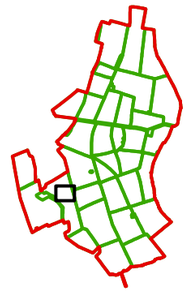
100

90

0 50m

Key:

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EF23

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

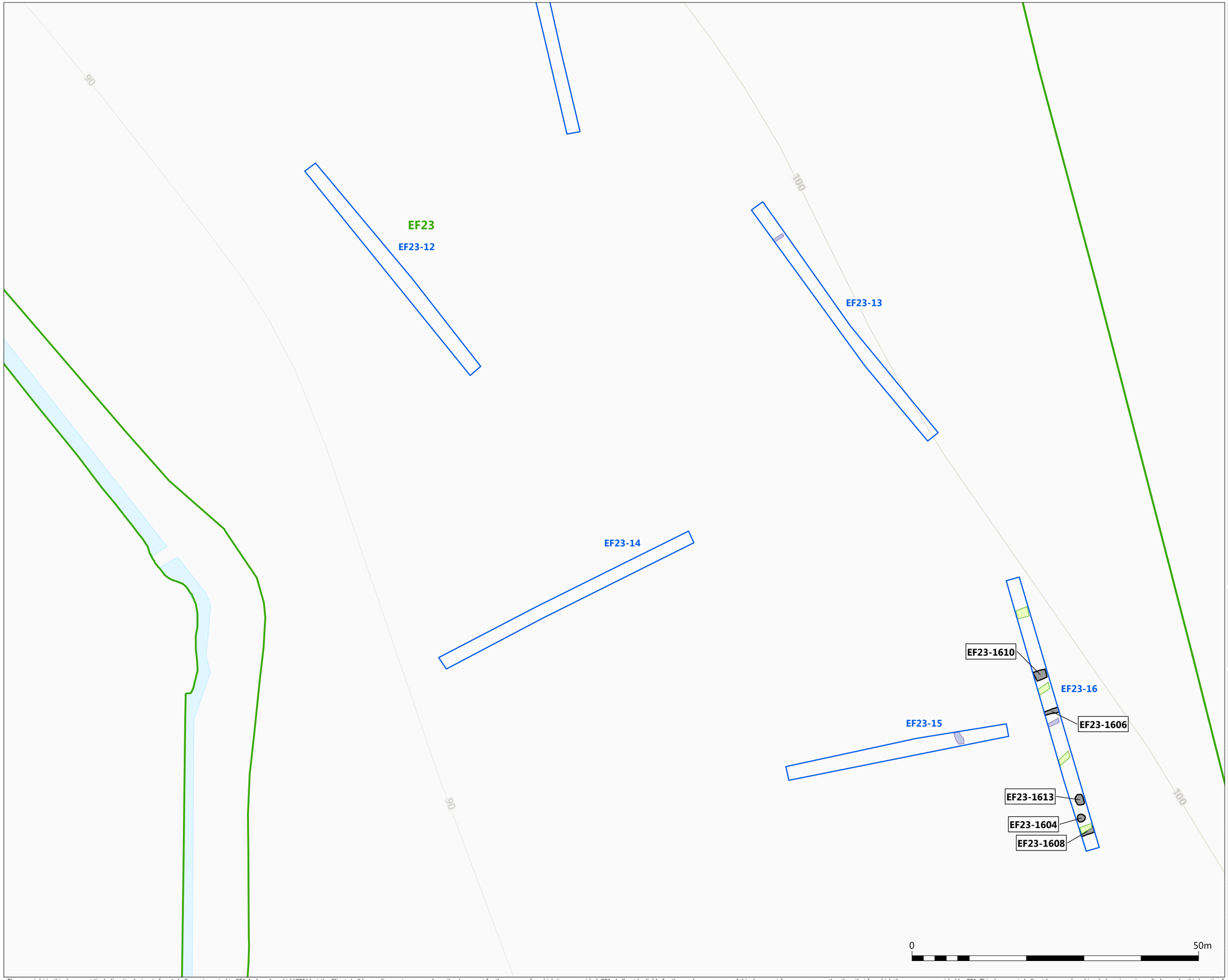
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.6c

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Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

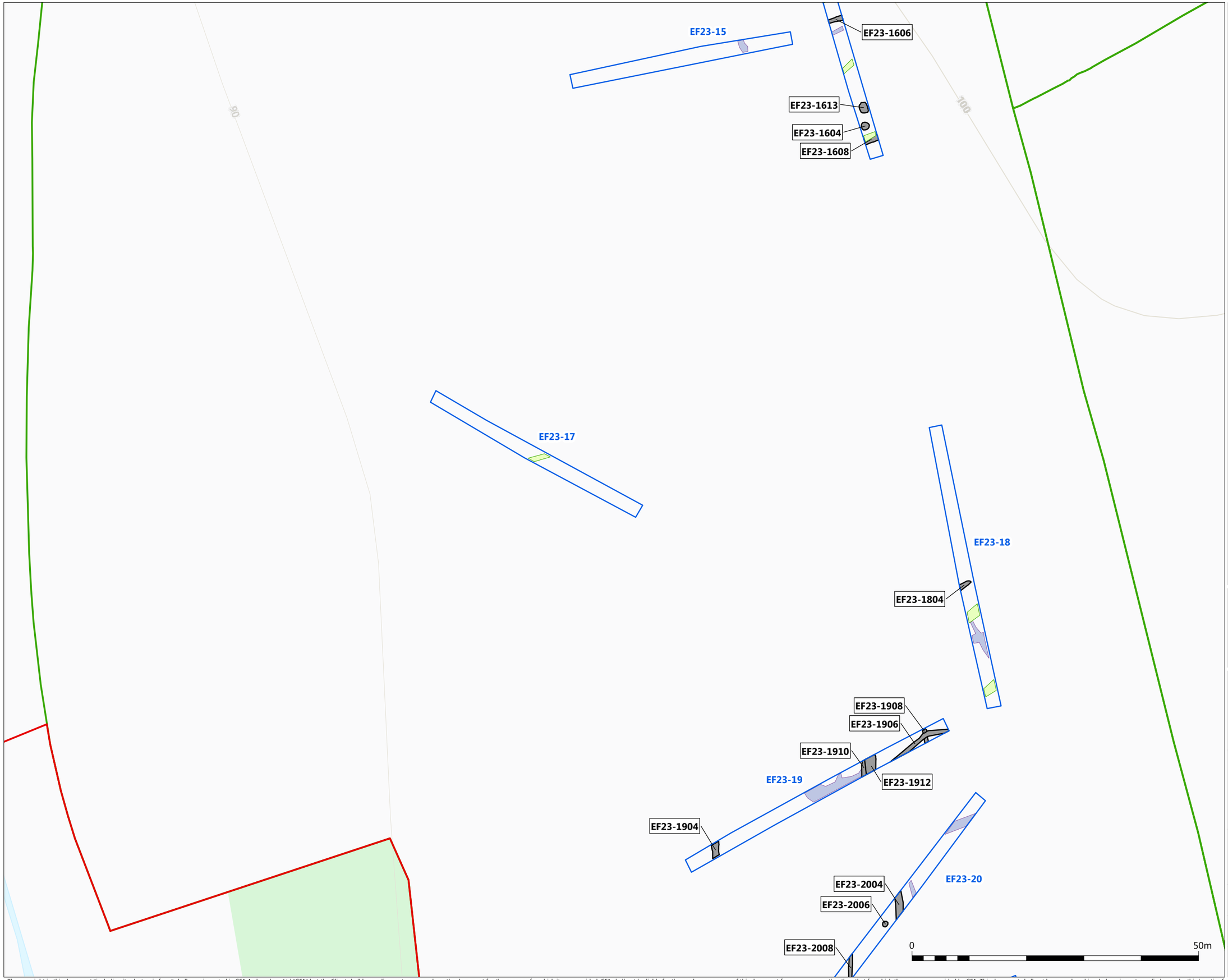
Client:
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Scale at A3:
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Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

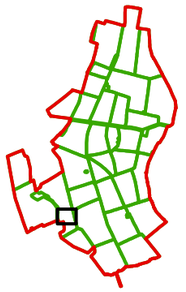
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.6d

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

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EF23

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Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.6e

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EF23-1908
EF23-1906
EF23-1910
EF23-1912
EF23-19
EF23-1904
EF23-20
EF23-2004
EF23-2006
EF23-2008
EF23-2104
EF23-21
EF23-2106
EF23-22
96
90
0
50m

Key:

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Client:
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EF22-18
EF22-19
EF22
EF21
EF24-03
EF24-04
EF24-02
EF24-01
EF24-10
EF24-09
EF24-08
2.7b
EF24
2.7a
EF24-07
EF24-14
EF24-12
EF24-13
EF24-05
EF24-06
EF23
EF31-04
EF24-11
EF23-13
EF31-03
EF31
EF23-16
EF31-02
EF31-08
EF23-15
EF31-07
100
100
0
50m

Key:

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Title:
Trench Plans
EF24

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

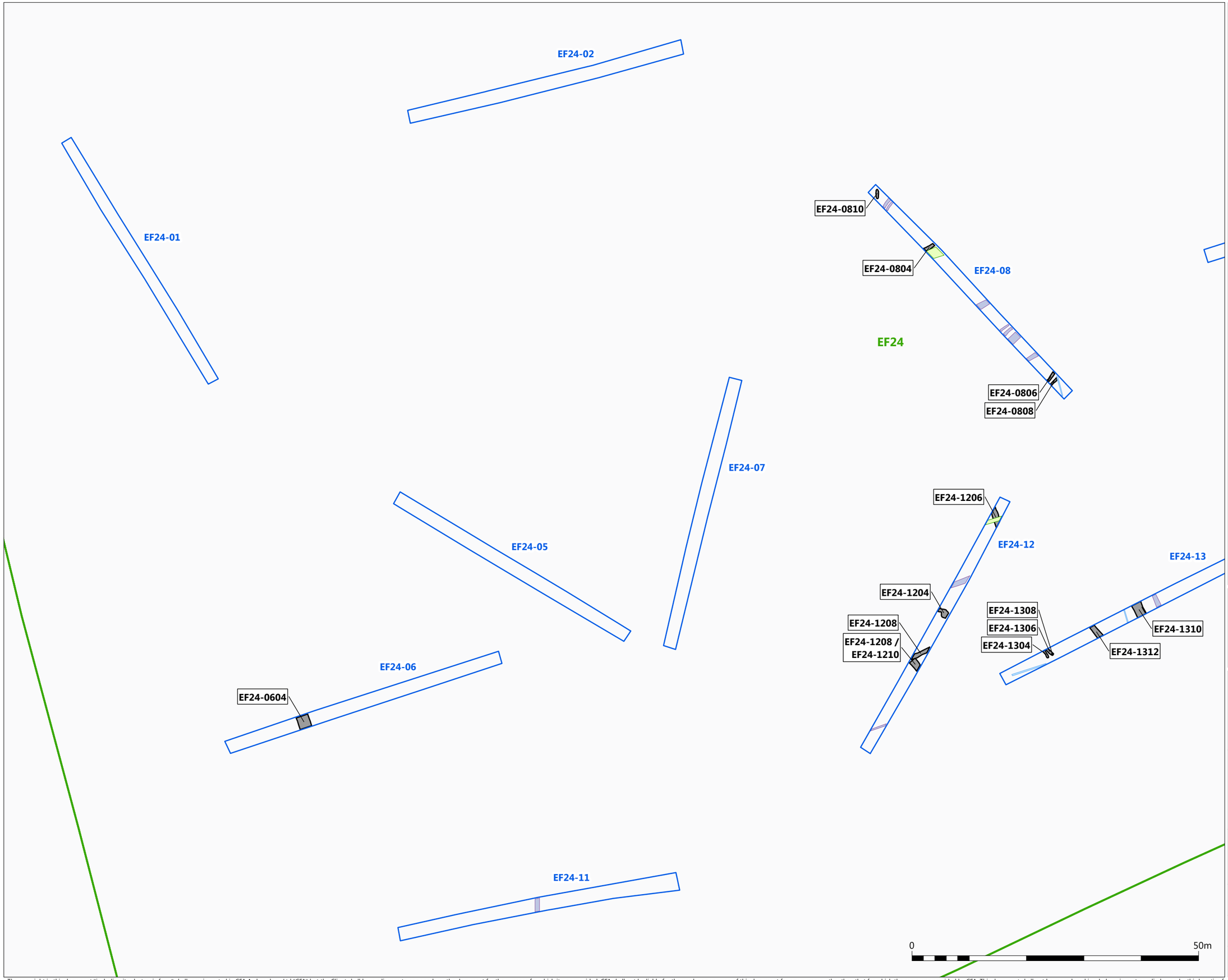
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

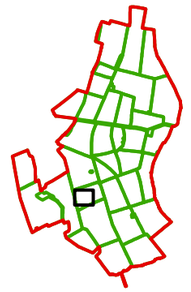
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.7

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF24

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

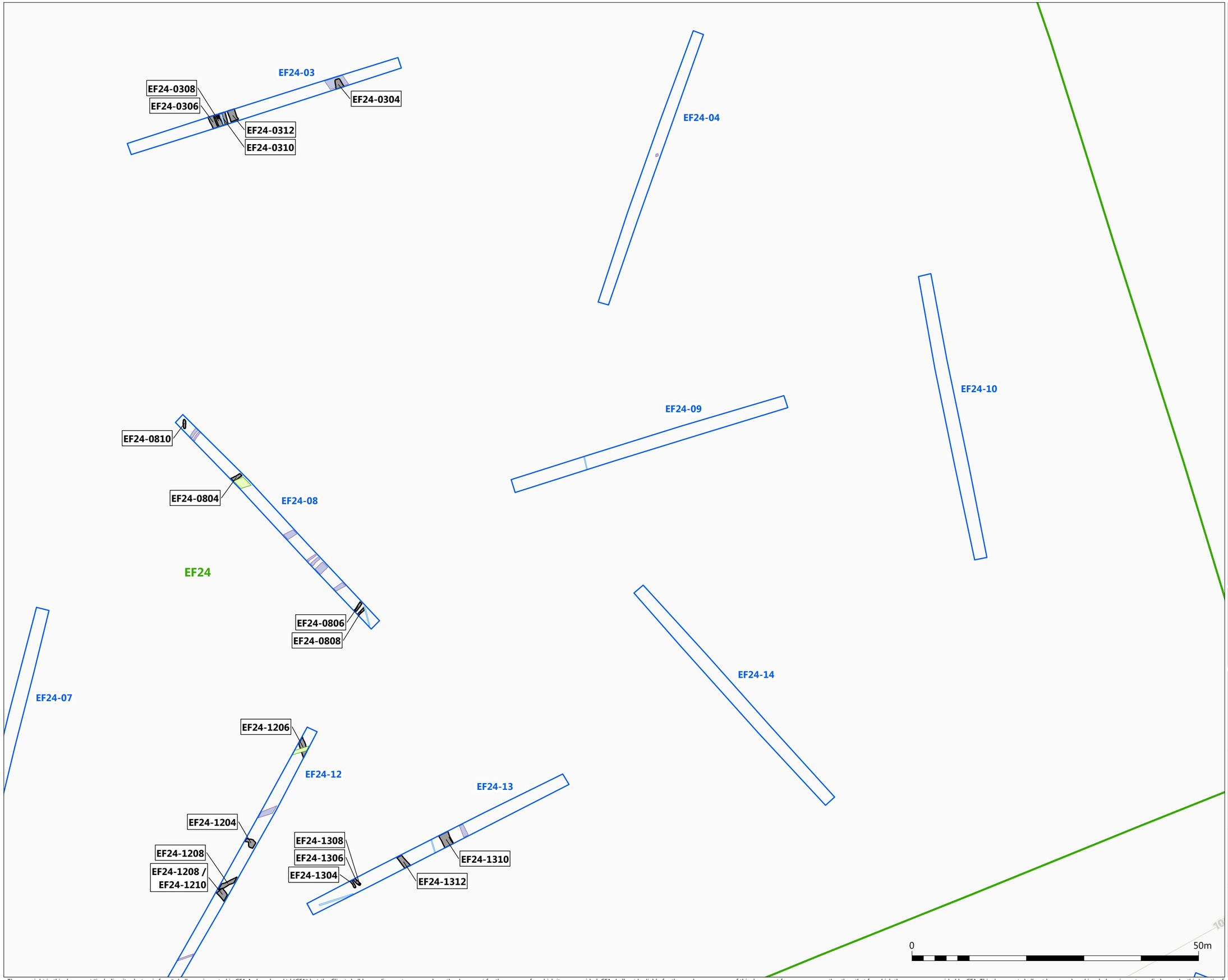
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

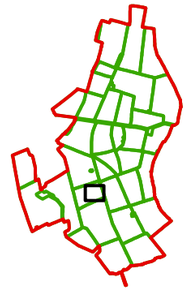
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.7a

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF24

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

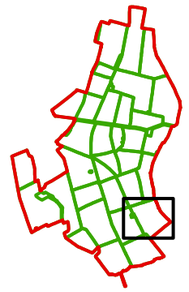
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.7b

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EF18-02
EF18
EF27-06
EF27-05
EF27-04
EF27-02
EF27-03
2.8a
2.8b
EF27-21
EF27-23
EF28-10
EF27-09
EF27-10
EF27-08
EF27-07
EF28-11
Field Barn
EF27-12
EF27
EF27-22
EF27-13
2.8c
2.8d
EF28-18
EF27-01
EF28-04
EF28-17
EF27-11
EF27-14
EF28-12
EF27-15
EF28-06
EF27-16
EF28
EF27-17
EF28-20
EF27-18
Hockerhill Farm
EF28-01
EF27-19
2.8e
EF28-16
EF28-03
EF28-19
EF27-20
EF28-02
EF28-05
90
80
60
0
100m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
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- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
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- Sondage
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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF27

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

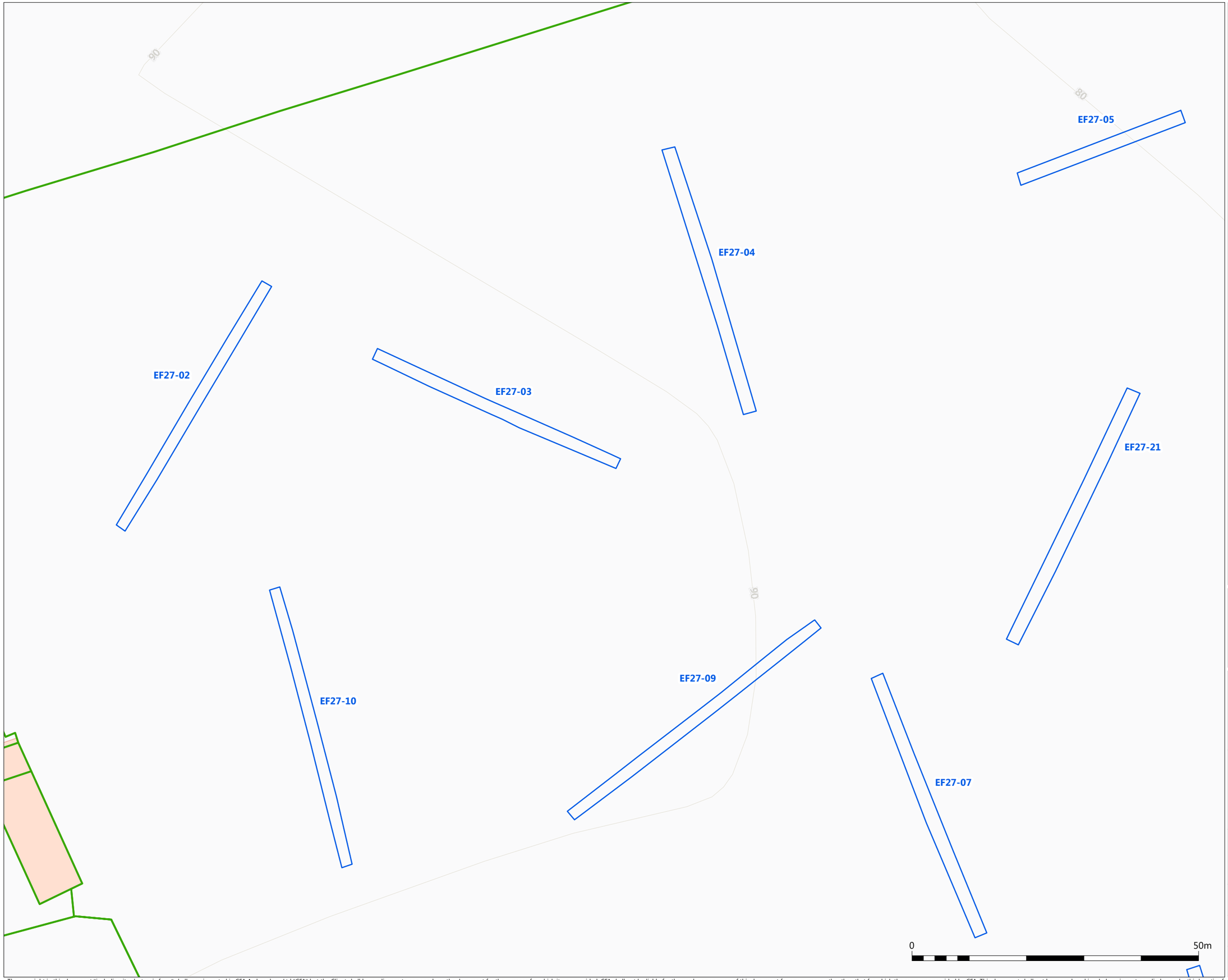
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

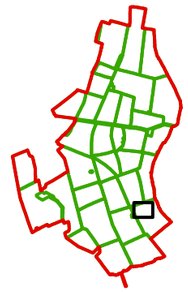
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.8

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Key:

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF27

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

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Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.8a

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EF27-06

EF27-05

EF27-23

EF27-21

EF27-08

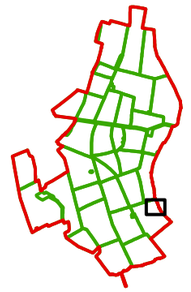
EF27-07

80

0 50m

Key:

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- Field Drain



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

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EF27

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Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

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CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
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EF27

EF27-22

EF27-01

EF27-11

EF27-16

EF27-17

EF27-18

EF27-19

0 50m

Key:

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- Sondage



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EF27

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

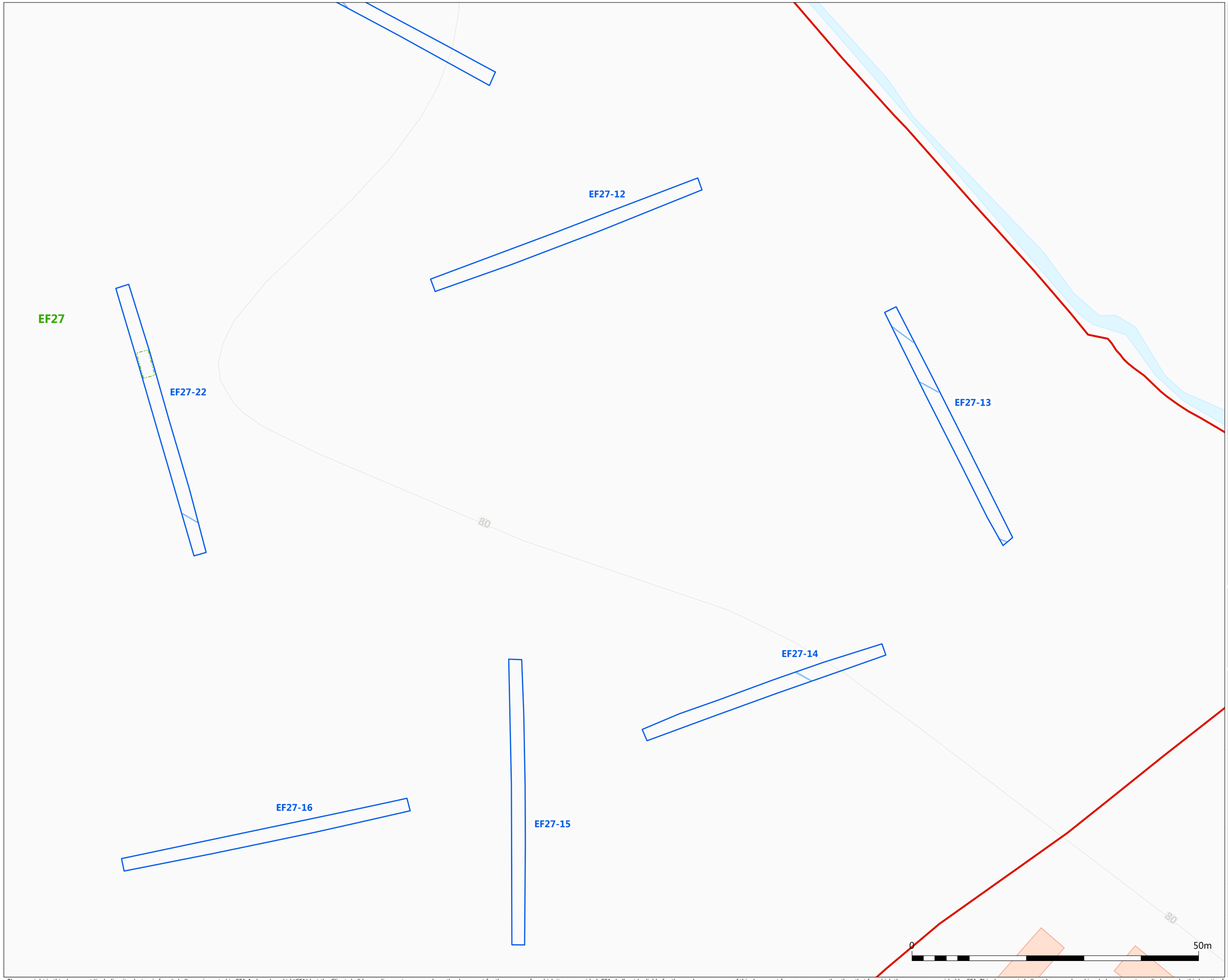
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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CA	PM	10/04/2025

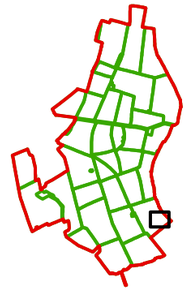
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.8c

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Title:
Trench Plans
EF27

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

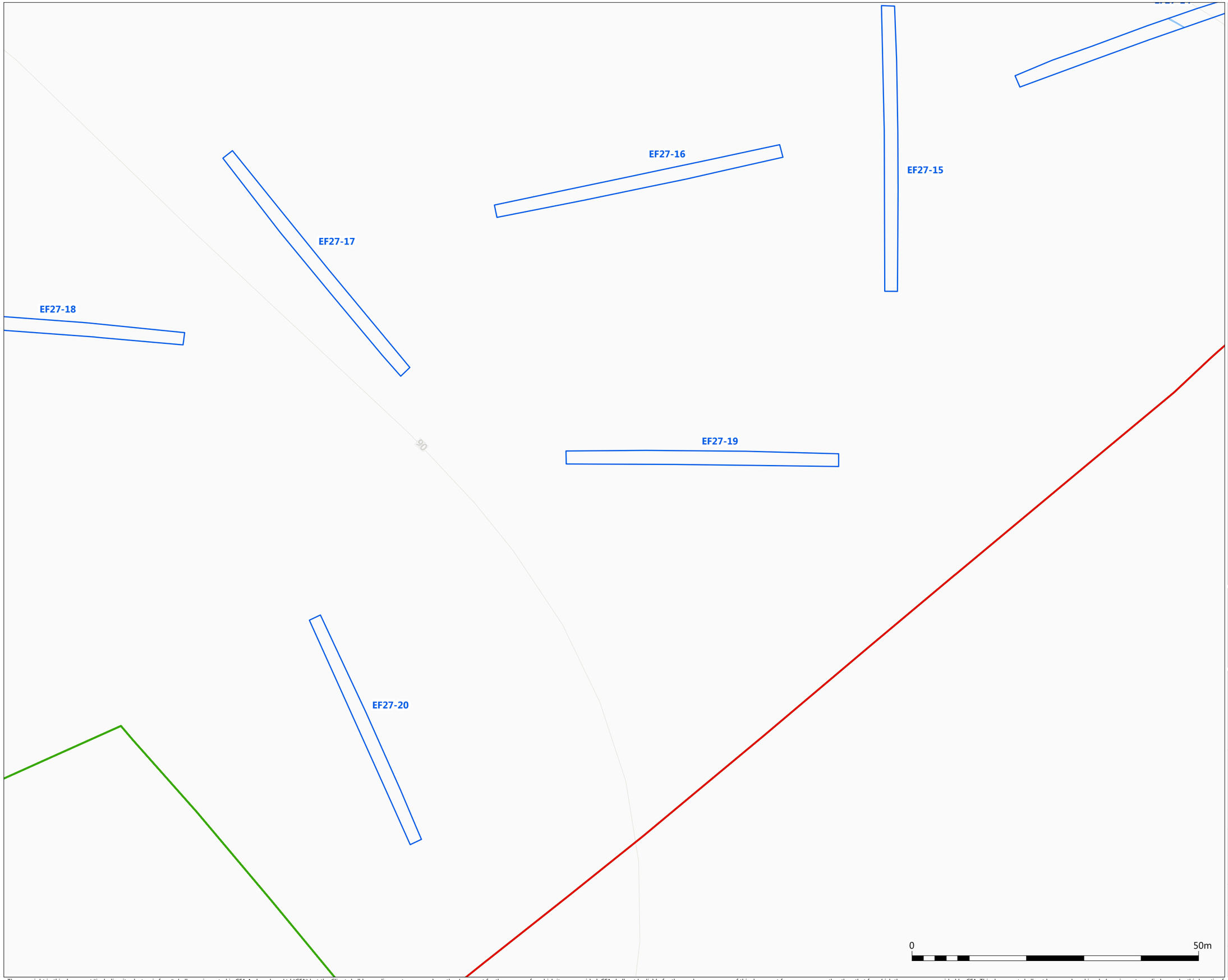
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Scale at A3:
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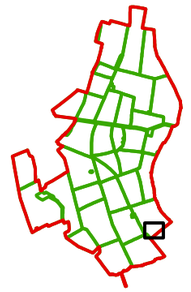
Report No:	Fig. No:
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Field Drain



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF27

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

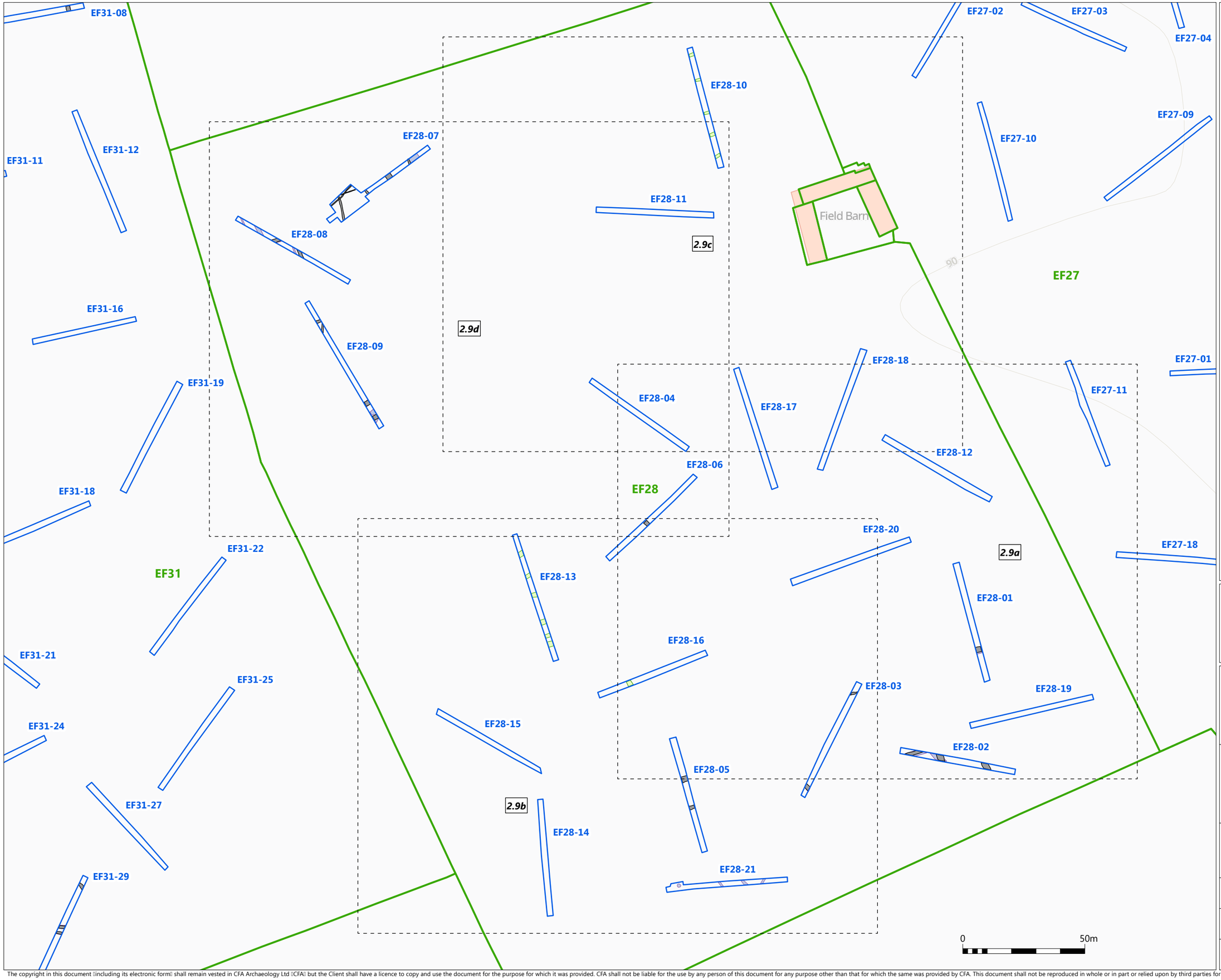
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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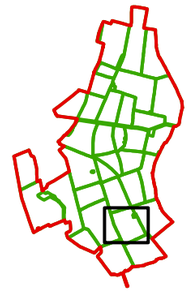
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.8e

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Key:

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- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF28

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:1,400

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CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.9

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EF28-04
EF28-17
EF28-18
EF27-11
EF28-12
EF28
EF28-0604
EF28-06
EF28-20
EF28-01
EF28-0104
EF28-16
EF28-0304
EF28-03
EF28-19
EF28-0204
EF28-0206
EF28-02
EF28-0208
EF28-0306
0
50m

Key:

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EF28

Project:
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Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
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EF28-06

EF28-20

EF28-13

EF28-16

EF28-0304

EF28-03

EF28-15

EF28-05

EF28-0504

EF28-0306

EF28-0505

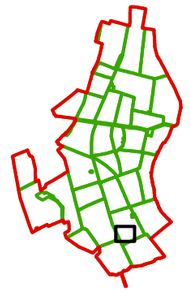
EF28-14

EF28-21

0 50m

Key:

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
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EF28

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Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.9b

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EF28-10

EF28-11

Field Barn

EF28-04

EF28-17

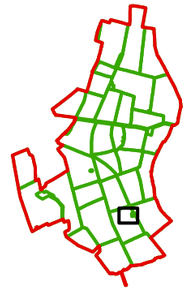
EF28-18

0

50m

Key:

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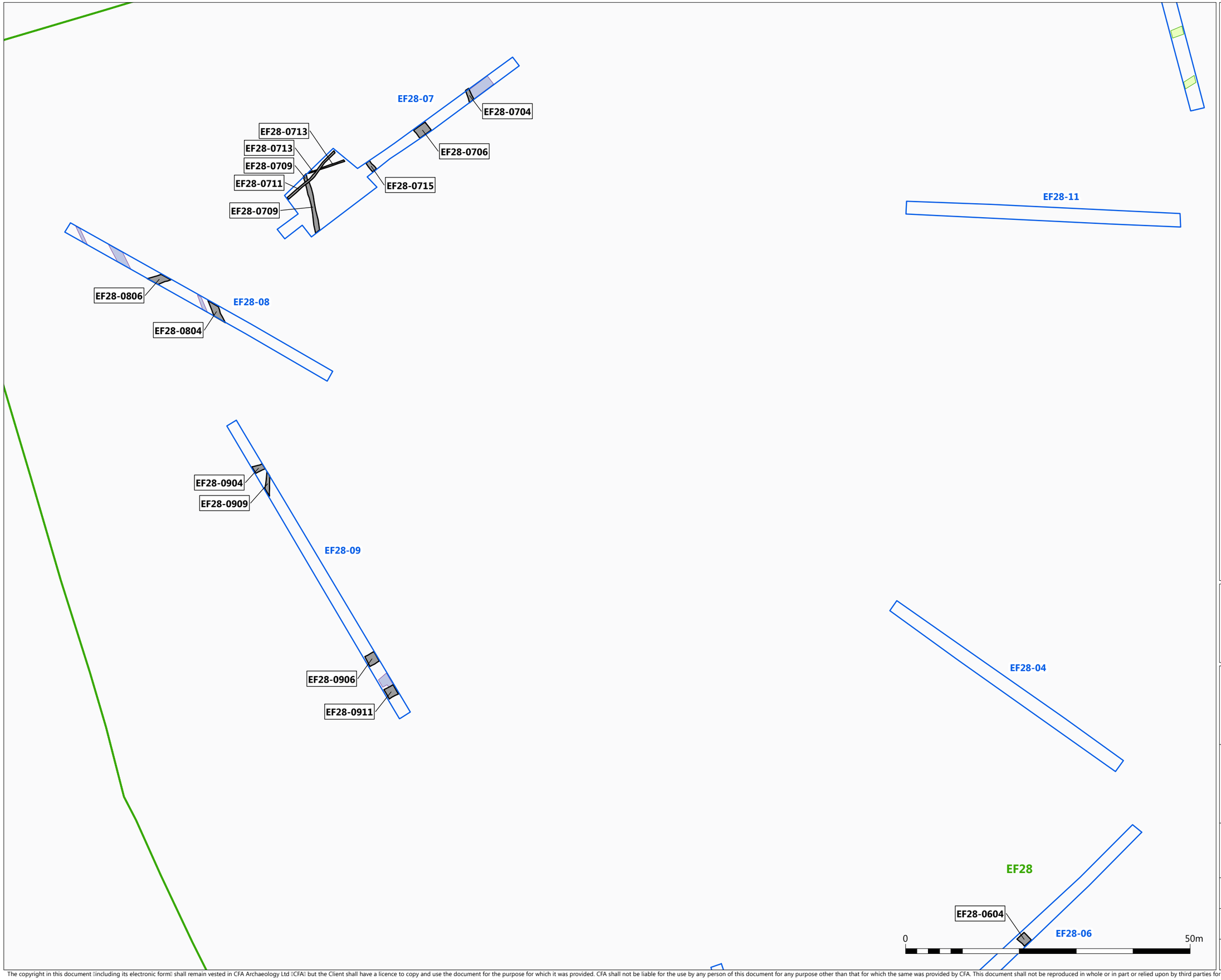
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

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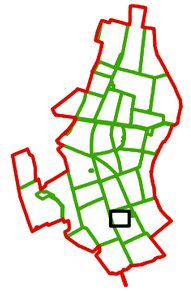
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Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

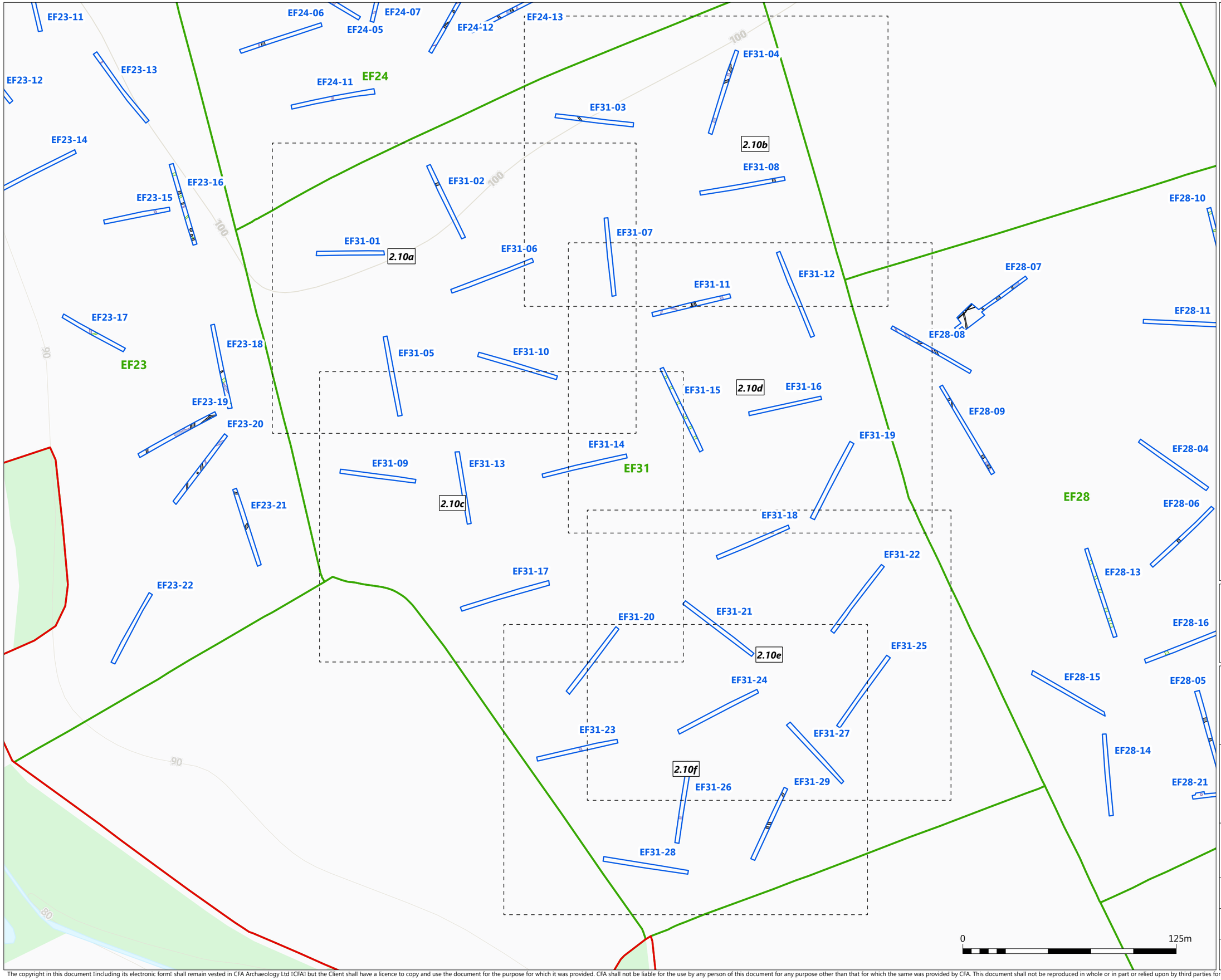
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

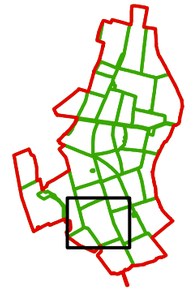
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.9d

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF31

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

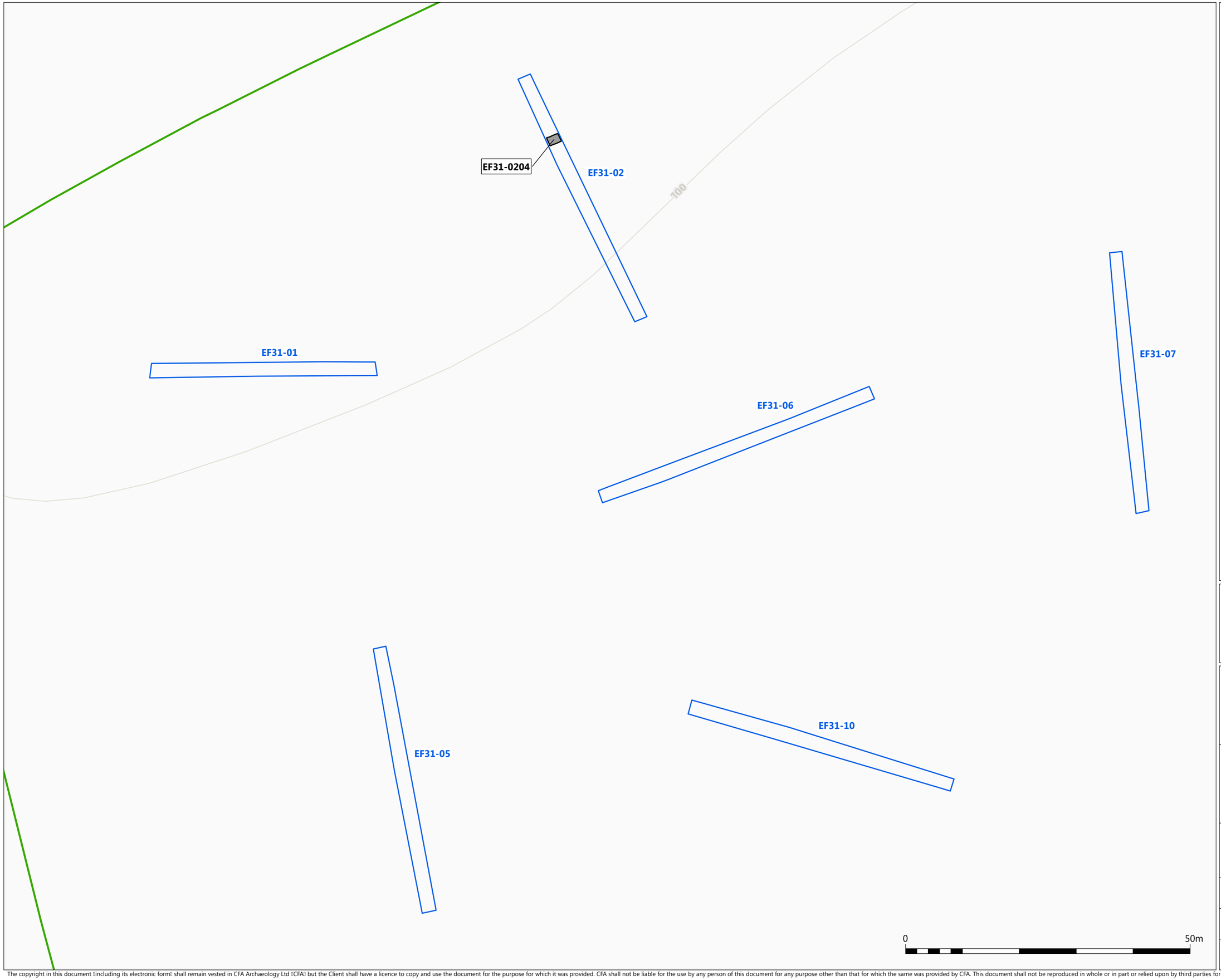
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:2,000

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

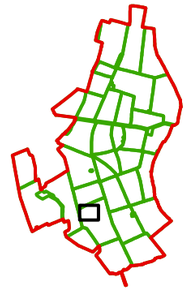
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.10

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Key:

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
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EF31

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

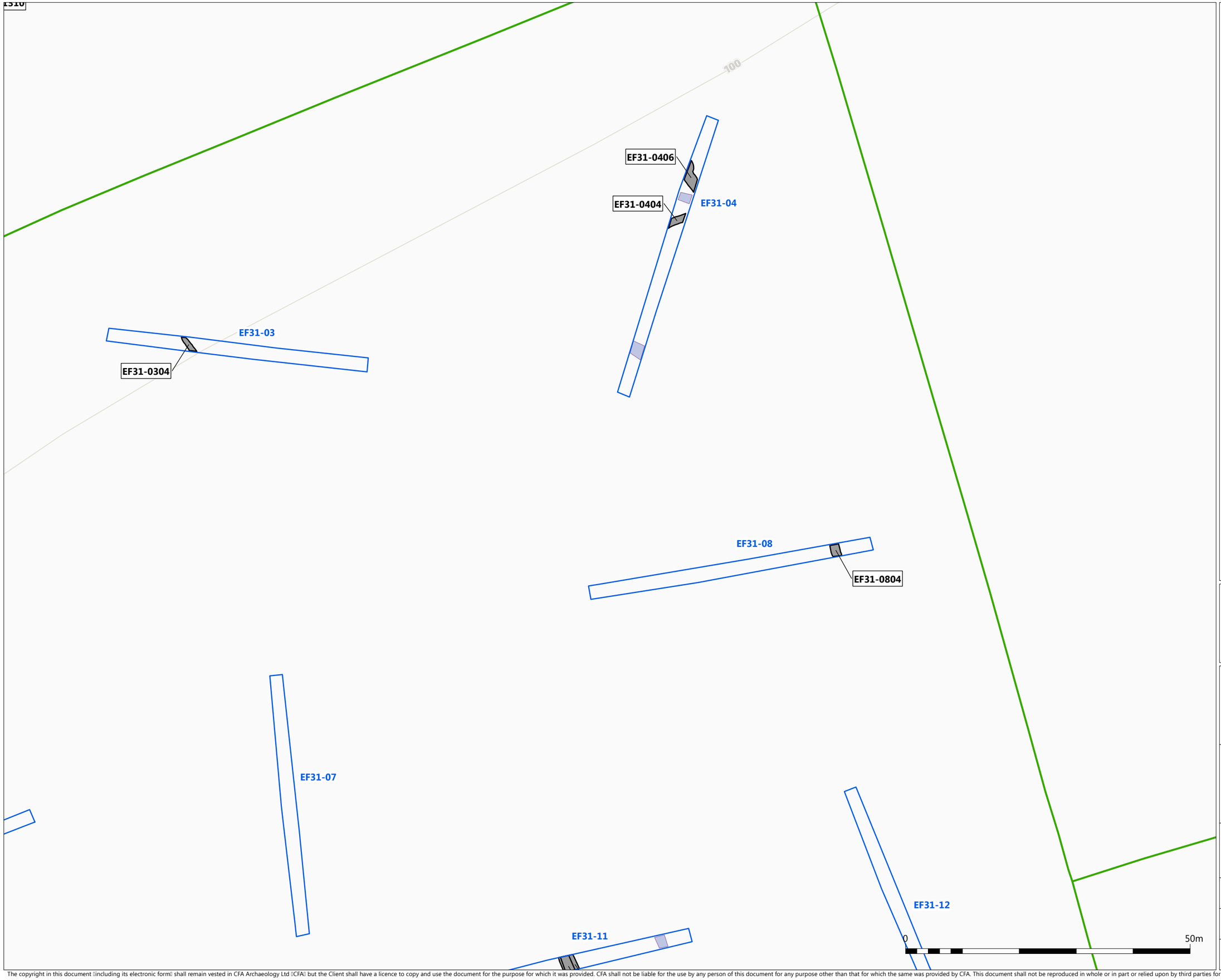
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Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

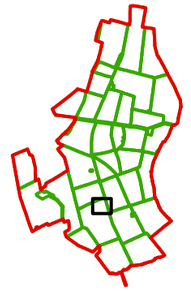
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.10a

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Key:

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF31

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

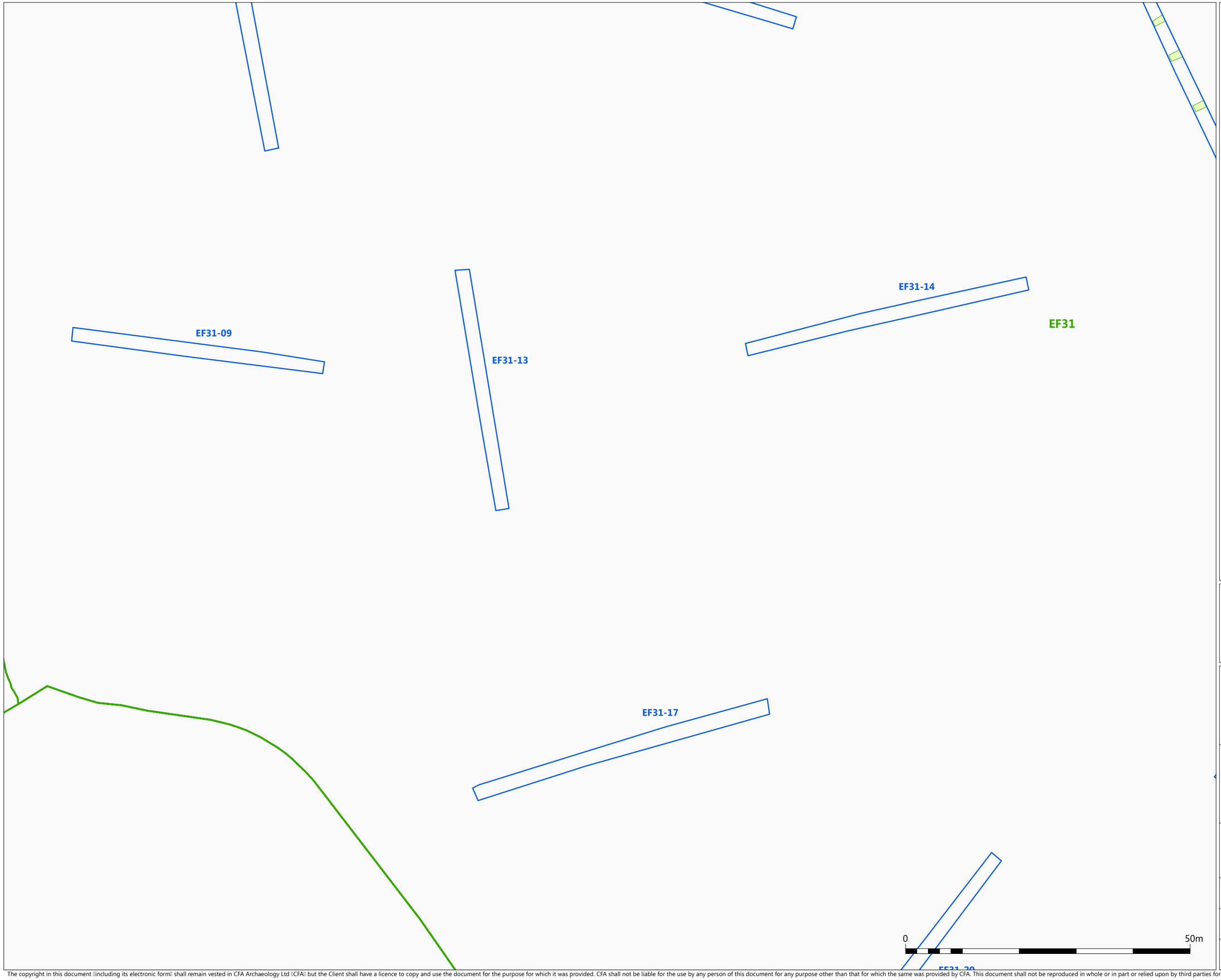
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

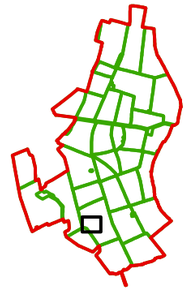
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.10b

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Key:

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- Excavated Trench
- Furrow



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF31

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

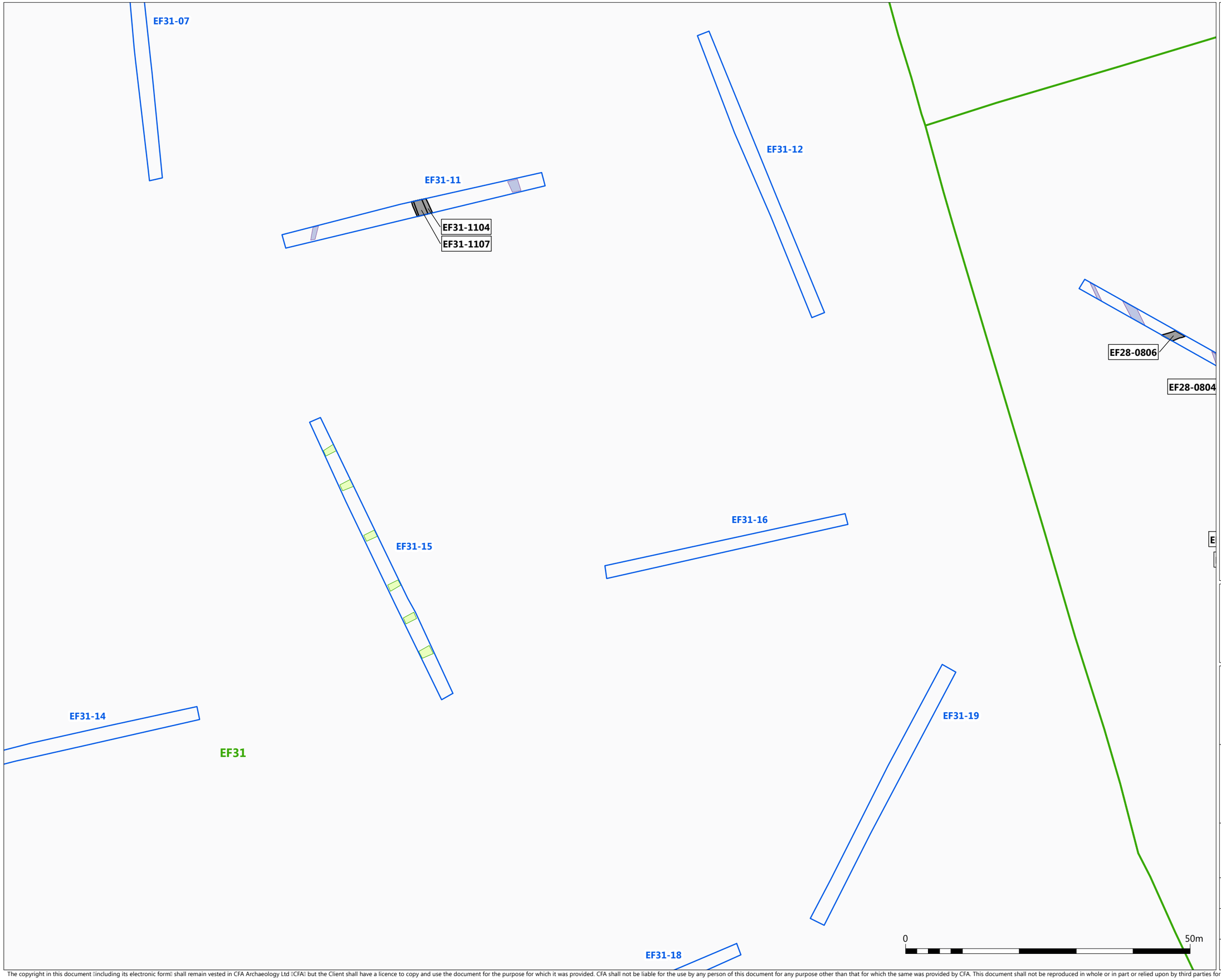
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

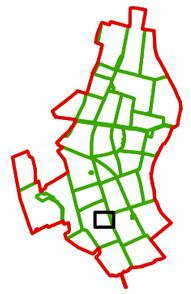
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.10c

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Furrow
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF31

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.10d

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EF31-18

EF31-22

EF31-21

EF31-20

EF31-24

EF31-25

-23

EF31-27

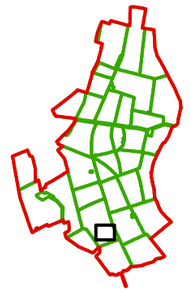
EF31-26

EF31-2908

0 50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF31

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.10e

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EF31-20

EF31-24

EF31-23

EF31-27

EF31-26

EF31-2908

EF31-29

EF31-2906

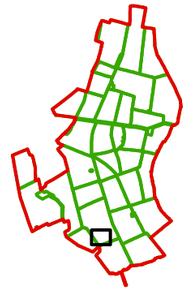
EF31-2904

EF31-28

0 50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF31

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

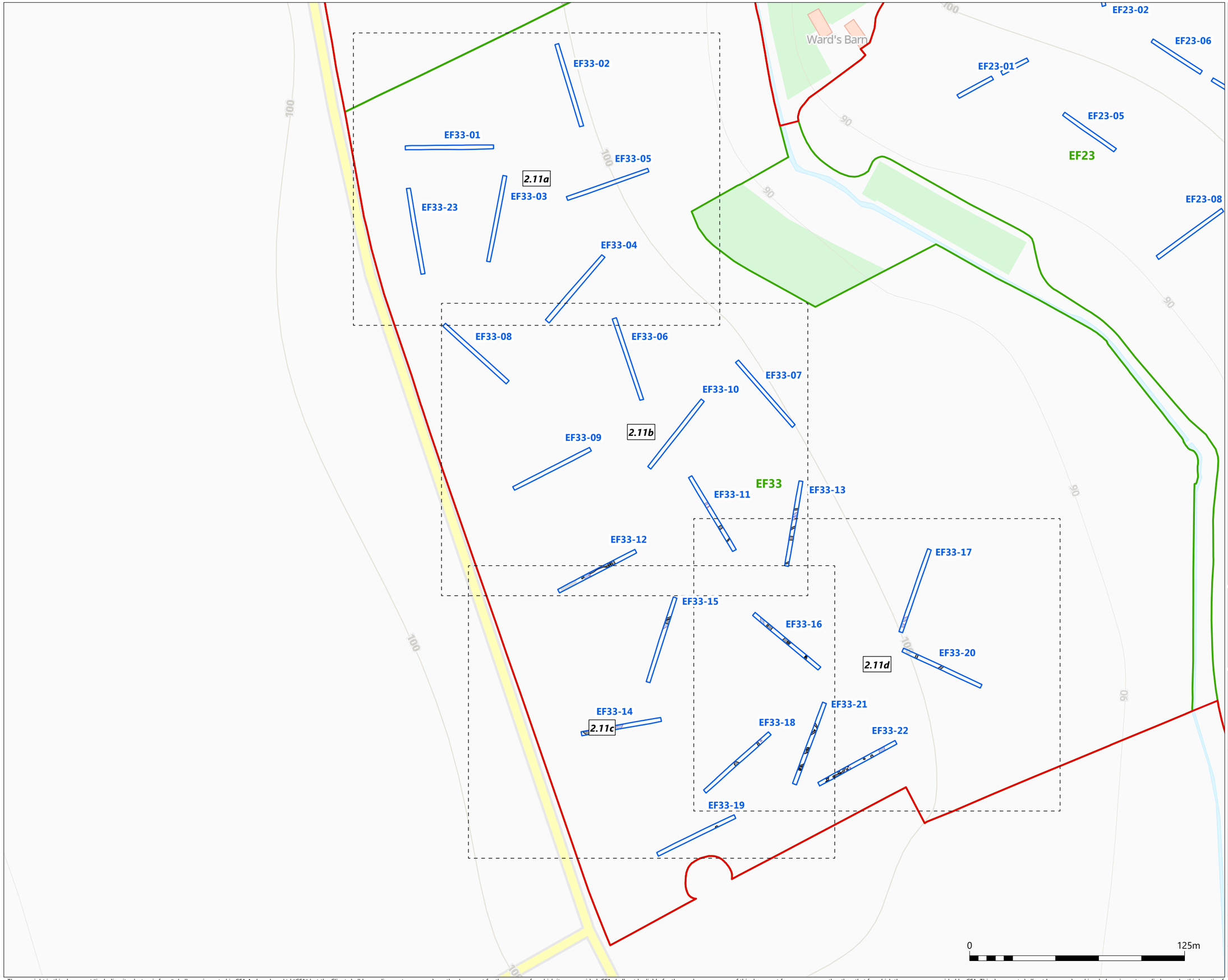
Client:
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Scale at A3:
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Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
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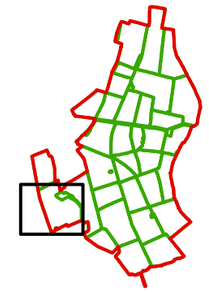
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.10f

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Modern
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF33

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

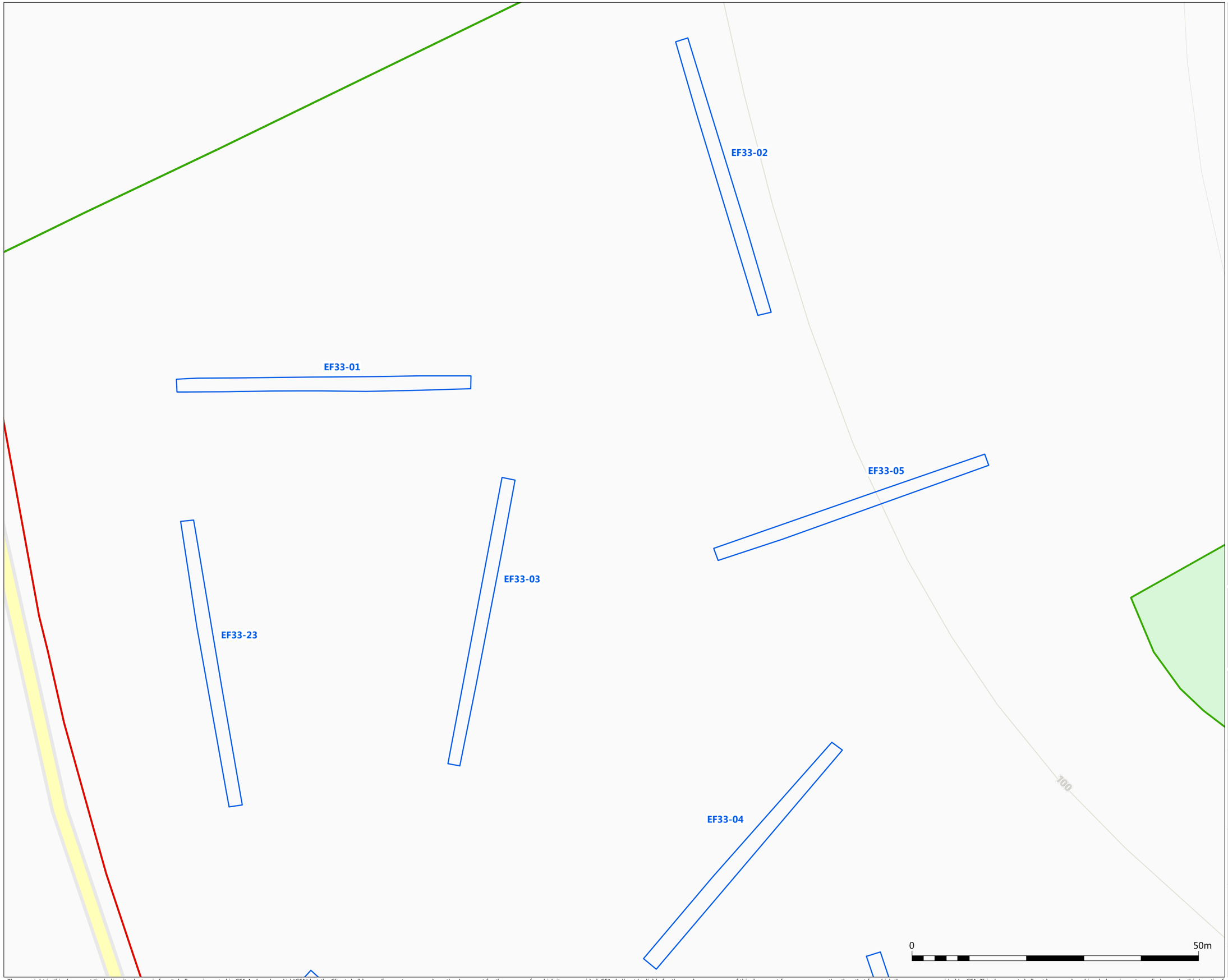
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
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Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

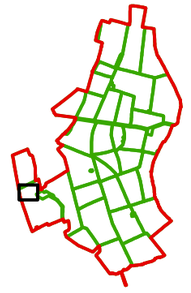
Report No:	Fig. No:
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Key:

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- Excavated Trench



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF33

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.11a

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EF33-08

EF33-06

EF33-07

EF33-10

EF33-09

EF33

EF33-11

EF33-1306

EF33-

EF33-1304

EF33-1106

EF33-1308

EF33-1104

EF33-1311

EF33-12

EF33-1210

EF33-1208

EF33-1206

EF33-1214

EF33-1204

EF33-1212

0

50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Modern
- Pre-ex Feature

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF33

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.11b

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EF33-1204
EF33-1214
EF33-1212
EF33-1504
EF33-1506
EF33-15
EF33-1620
EF33-1628
EF33-1618
EF33-1616
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EF33-2120
EF33-2118
EF33-22
EF33-22
EF33-2224
EF33-2212
EF33-2215
EF33-19
EF33-1905
0
50m

Key:

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- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Modern
- Pre-ex Feature

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF33

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

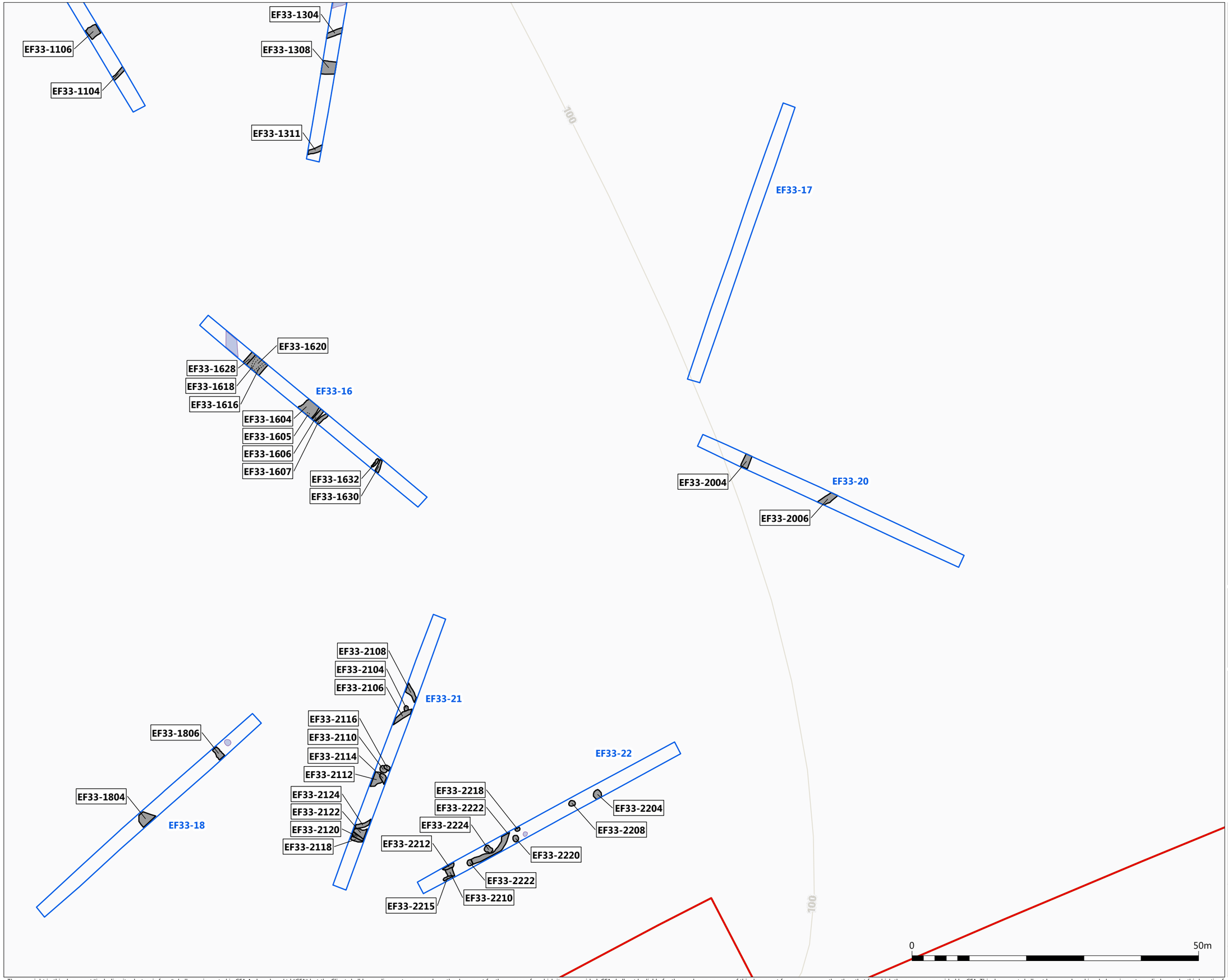
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

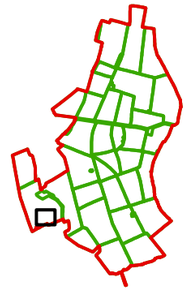
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.11c

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Key:

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- Archaeological Feature
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans
EF33

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

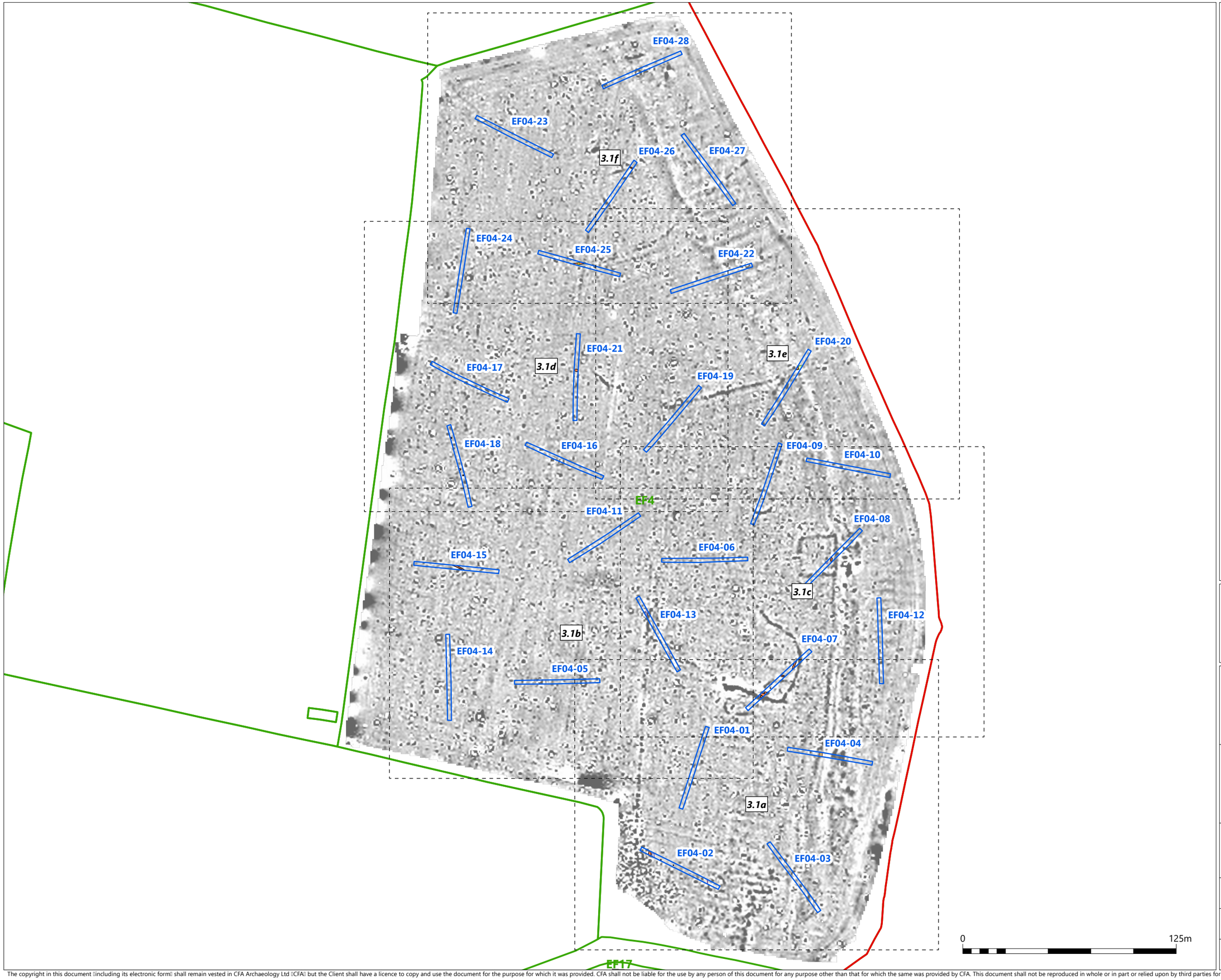
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	2.11d

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Key:

- Site Boundary
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- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Modern
- Natural
- Sondage
- Pre-ex Feature

Geophysical data supplied by Lanpro

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF04

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:2,000

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

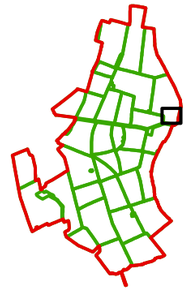
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.1

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Modern
- Natural
- Pre-ex Feature



Geophysical data supplied by Lanpro

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF04

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

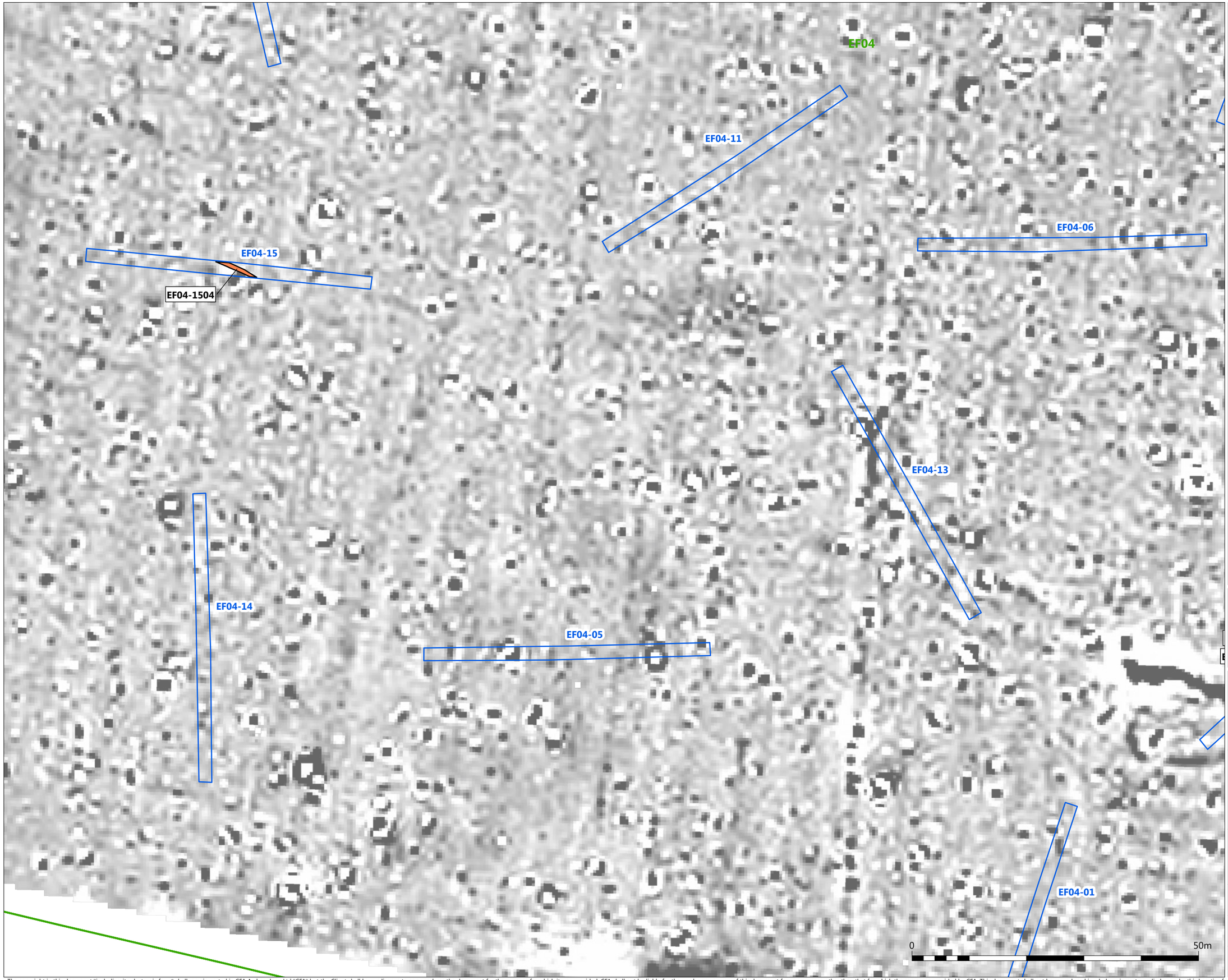
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

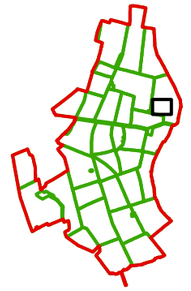
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.1a

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF04

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.1b

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EF04

EF04-09

EF04-10

EF04-06

EF04-0804

EF04-08

EF04-13

EF04-12

EF04-0704

EF04-0717

EF04-0710

EF04-0707

EF04-07

EF04-0718

EF04-0720

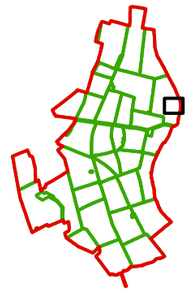
EF04-0722

0

50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF04

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

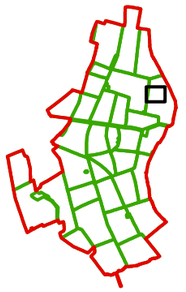
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.1c

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Furrow
- Modern
- Sondage



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF04

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

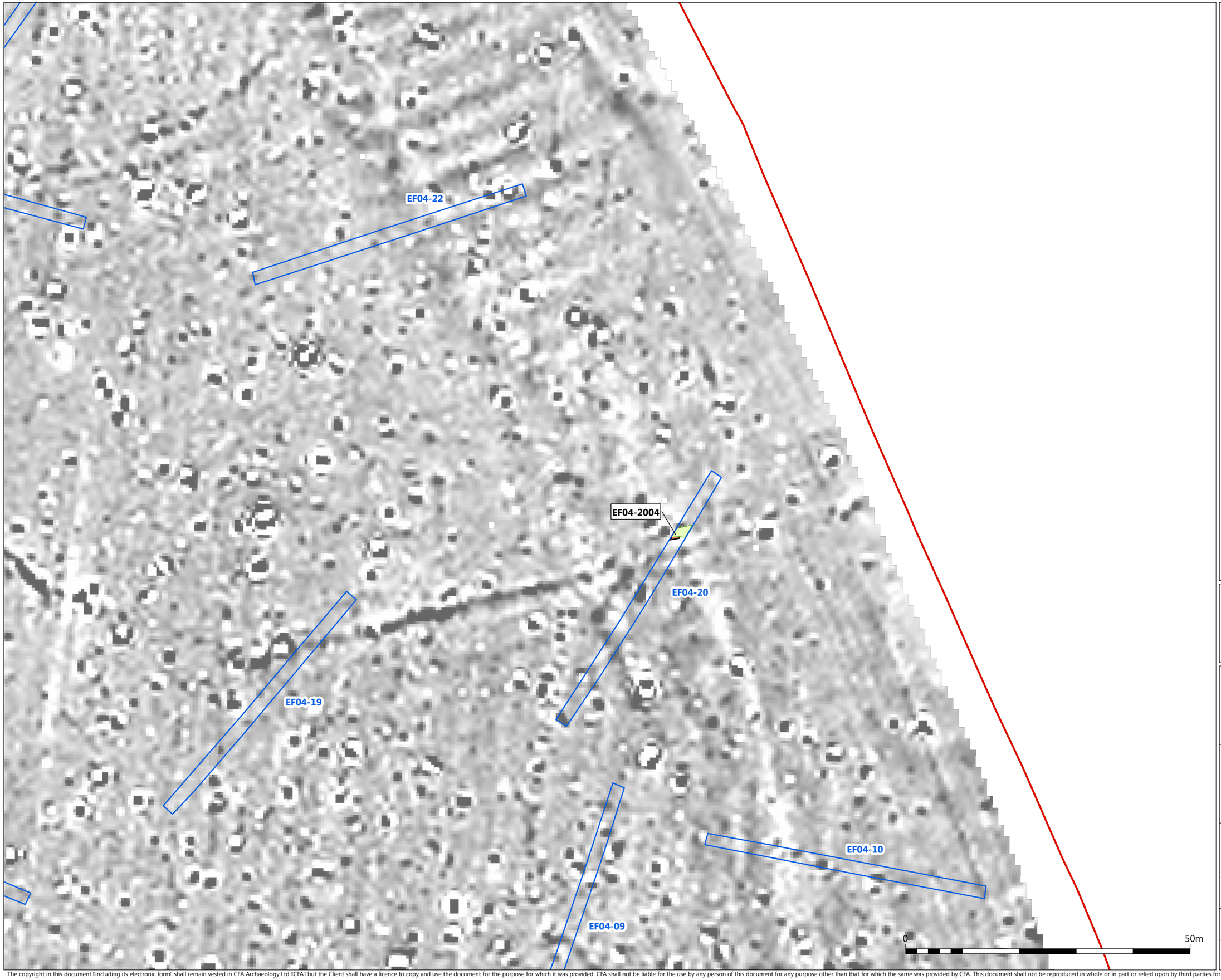
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

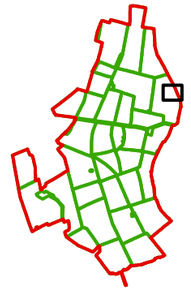
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.1d

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Furrow
- Modern



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF04

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

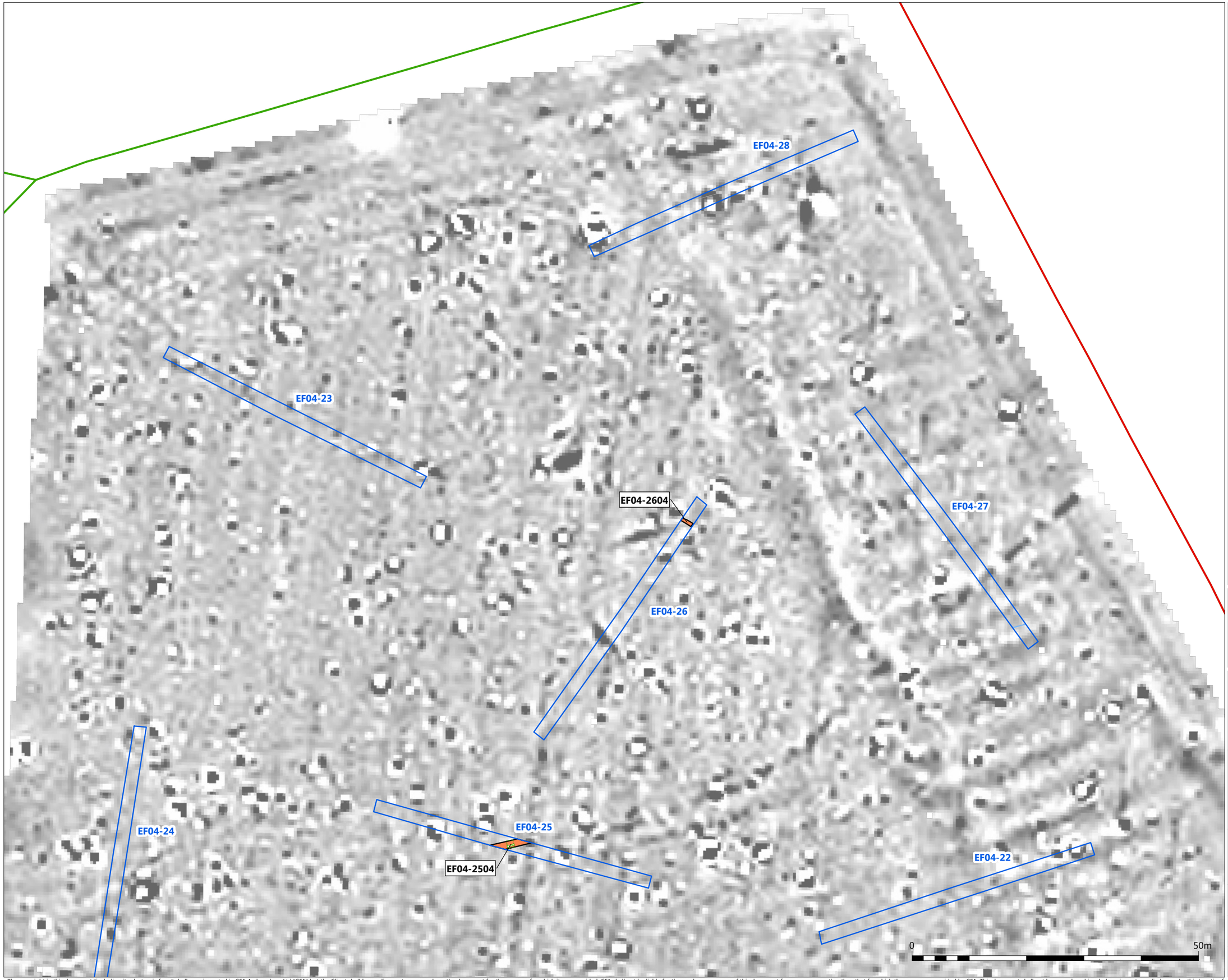
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

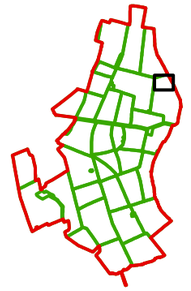
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.1e

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Modern
- Sondage



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF04

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

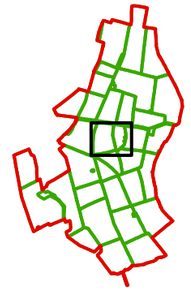
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.1f

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Modern
- Sondage
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF14. EF15

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:1,300

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
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Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.2

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Modern
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF14, EF15

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

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CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.2a

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EF14

EF14-09

EF14-10

EF14-11

EF14-12

EF14-15

EF14-1504

EF14-1512

EF14-1510

EF14-1506 /
EF14-1508

EF14-1204

EF14-04

EF14-13

EF14-14

EF14-1404

EF14-1604

EF14-16

0

50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Modern
- Sondage

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF14, EF15

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.2b

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EF15-04
EF15-06
EF15-05
EF15
EF15-07
EF15-0114
EF15-0112
EF15-0106
EF15-01
EF15-0110
EF15-0104
EF15-0116
EF15-0108
EF15-0118
EF15-03
EF15-0308
EF15-0311
0
50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Modern
- Sondage
- Pre-ex Feature

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF14, EF15

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.2c

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EF15

EF15-07

EF15-0114

EF15-0112

EF15-0106

EF15-01

EF15-0110

EF15-0104

EF15-0116

EF15-0108

EF15-0118

EF15-03

EF15-0308

EF15-0311

EF15-0304

EF15-02

EF15-0207

EF15-0211

EF15-0204

EF15-0209

EF15-0213

4-11

EF14-12

4-1204

EF14-13

0

50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Furrow
- Modern
- Sondage
- Pre-ex Feature

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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF14, EF15

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

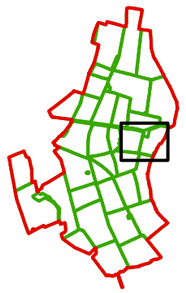
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.2d

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Modern
- Sondage
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF16. EF17

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

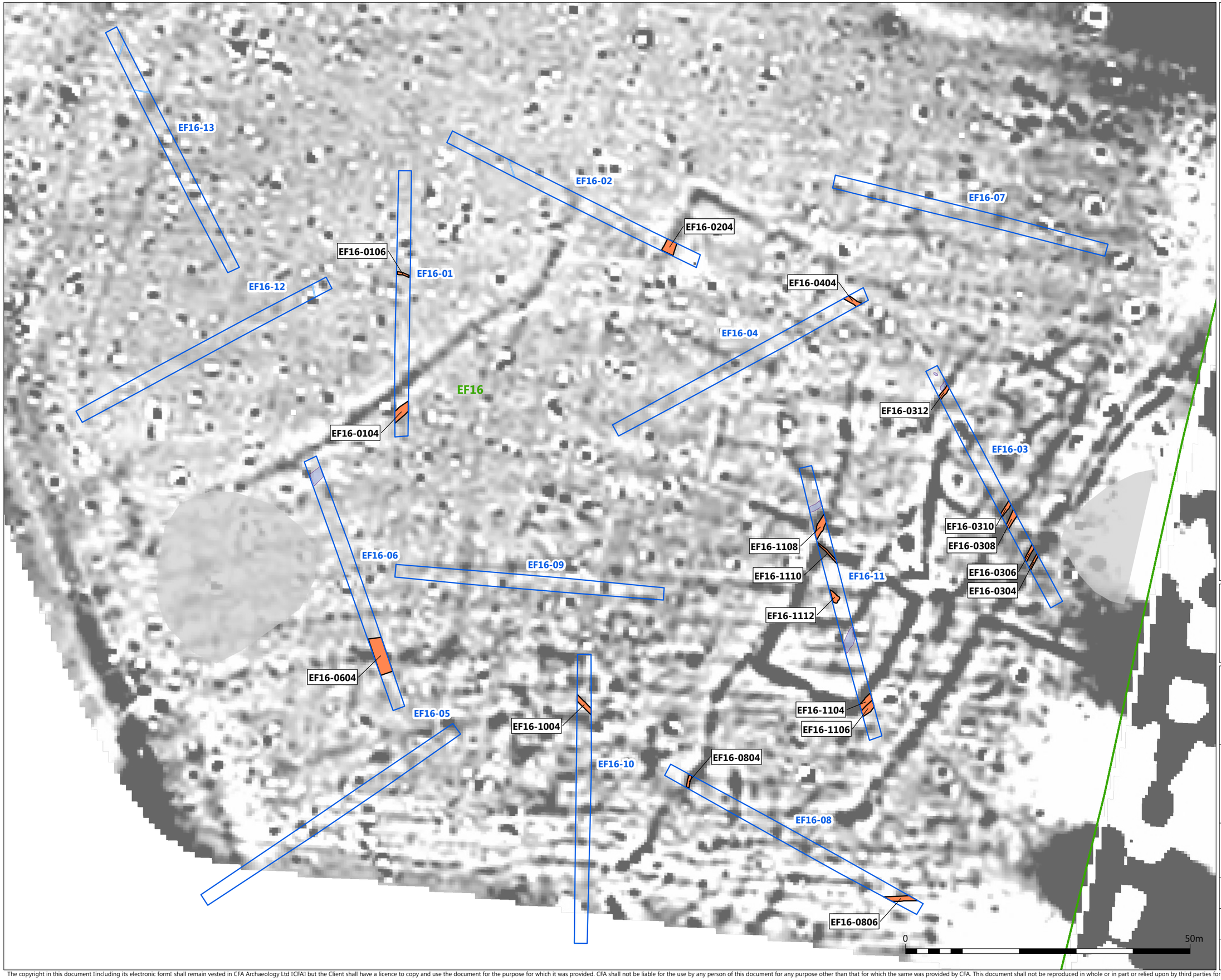
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:1,500

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.3

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Modern
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF16, EF17

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.3a

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EF17-02

EF17-01

EF17-0504

EF17-0506

EF17-0508

EF17-0510

EF17-0512

EF17-0514

EF17-05

EF17-13

EF17-0606

EF17-0604

EF17-0610

EF17-0608

EF17-0612

EF17-0614
/ EF0616

EF17-06

EF17-0618

EF17-04

EF17-03

EF17

EF17-07

0

50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Pre-ex Feature



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF16, EF17

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.3b

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EF17

EF17-07

EF17-08

EF17-09

EF17-12

EF17-11

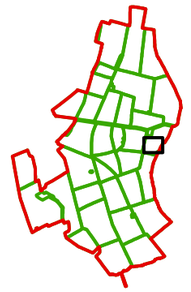
EF17-10

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50m

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Field Drain
- Modern
- Sondage



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF16, EF17

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

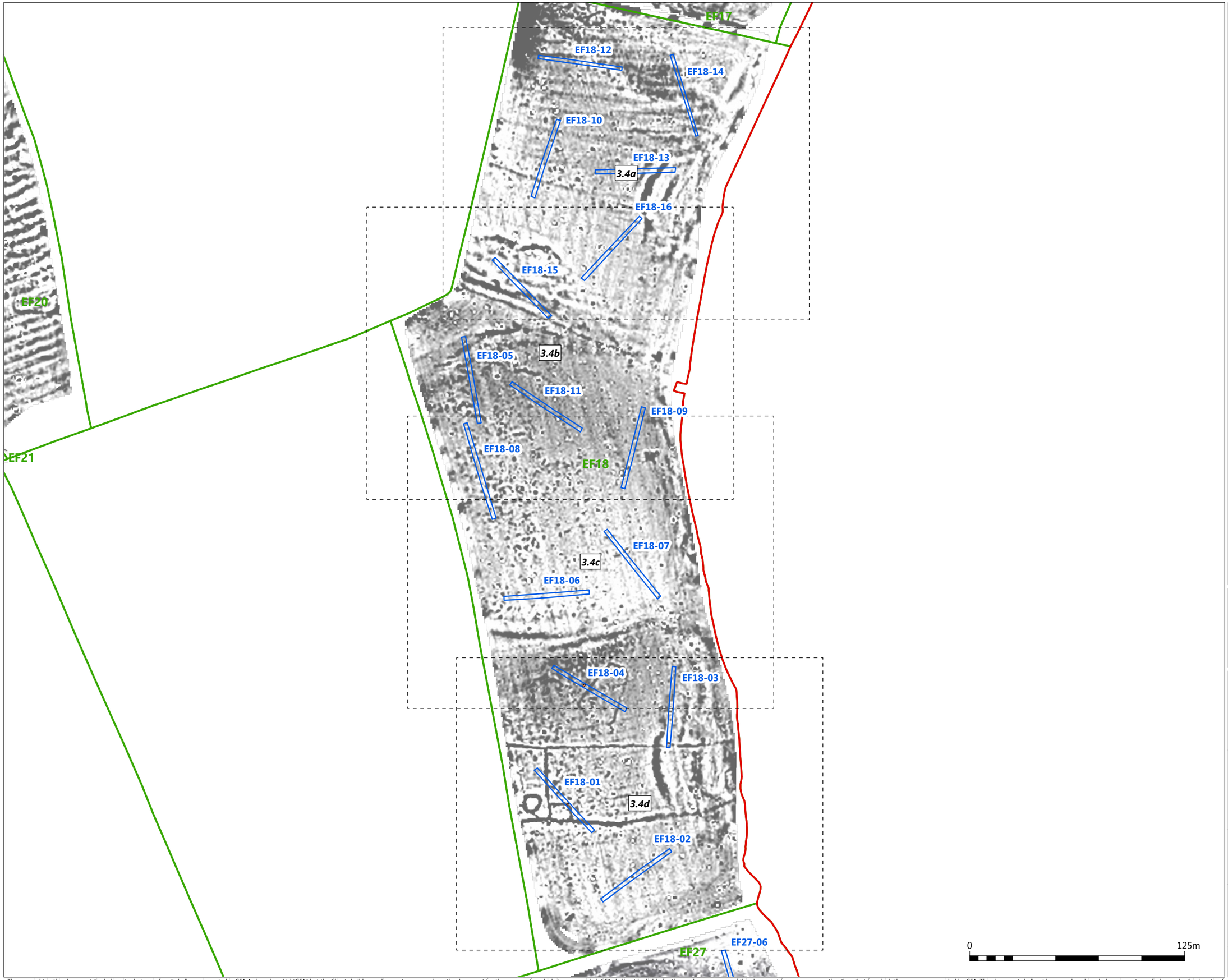
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

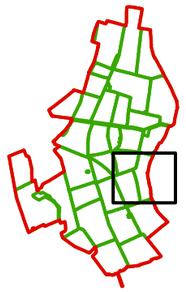
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.3c

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics
EF18

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

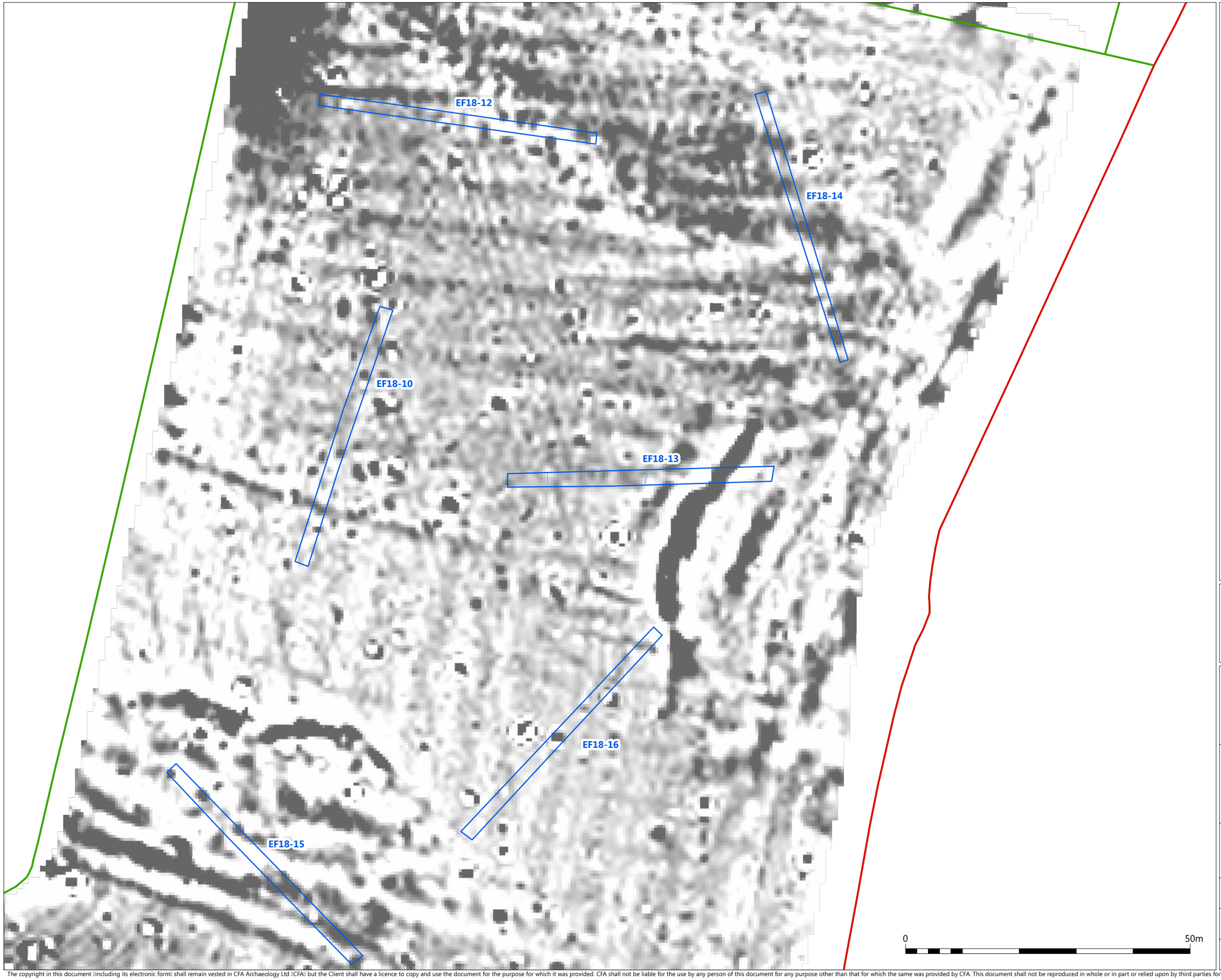
Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:2,000

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

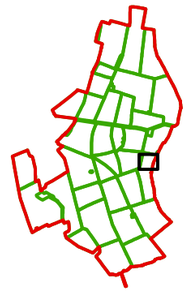
Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.4

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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Field Parcel Boundaries
- Excavated Trench
- Field Drain



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CFA ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

Title:
Trench Plans Overlaid on Greyscale Geophysics EF18

Project:
Greenhill Solar Farm, Site E, Fields EF04, EF14, EF15, EF16, EF17, EF18, EF21, EF22, EF23, EF24, EF28, EF31, EF33: Interim Report

Client:
Green Hill Solar Farm

Scale at A3:
1:600

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	PM	10/04/2025

Report No:	Fig. No:
4577	3.4a

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