

Environmental Statement
Appendix 12.5: Interim Evaluation Trial
Trenching Reports
(Part 5 of 7)

Prepared by: Lanpro

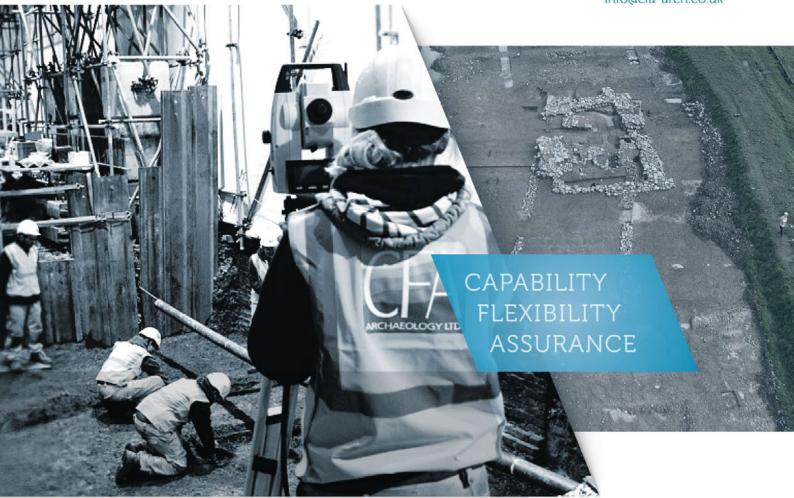
Date: May 2025

Document Reference: APP/GH6.3.12.5

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)



Professional cultural heritage consultants - branches nationwide info@cfa-arch.co.uk



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Green Hill Solar Farm Site F

Northamptonshire

Report type: Interim-Archaeological Evaluation Report No. 4578

Author:

Robin Campbell BA PCIfA Natalie McKittrick BA MA PCIfA Nicolas Jones BSc (Hons)













CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

info@cfa-arch.co.uk www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

	Robin Campbell BA PCIfA
Author	Nicolas Jones BSc (Hons)
	Natalie McKittrick BA Hons MA PCIfA
Illustrator	Christiana Anastasiadou BSc MSc ACIfA
Editor	Phil Mann BA MCIfA
Approver	Phil Mann BA MCIfA
Commissioned by	Green Hill Solar Farm
Version	V2
Date Issued	March 2025
Grid Ref	SP 4892 2589

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Green Hill Solar Farm Site F Northamptonshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Interim Report Report No. 4578

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

Interim Report for Evaluation Trenching

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Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Appendix 1: Trench Strata Summary

Appendix 2: OASIS Record

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Summary

Archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd at Site F, Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33 of the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm from November 2024 to March 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.

Evidence for late Iron Age to mid $2-3^{rd}$ century Roman activity was recorded across several fields in the form of ditches and pits, likely relating to enclosure systems and areas of former habitation.

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 Ltd, with evaluation trenching taking place between the 11th November 2024 and 7th March 2025. The CFA site code and project number for the works are GHSO6 and 5350, 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 Council 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'; comprising 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 the borough of Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire. Collectively, the sites cover approximately 1224ha within a swathe of land measuring approximately 23km from north to south and11.5km from east to west.

Site F (hereafter 'the Site') is located between the villages of Grendon, Easton Maudit and Bozeat centred at NGR SP 89460 58840 (Fig. 1). It comprises c.276 hectares of arable and pasture fields.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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The bedrock geology of the site is comprised of the Whitby Mudstone Formation and Stamford Member, Rutland Formation, Wellingborough Limestone Member and Blisworth Limestone Formation (BGS 2025). There are superficial geological deposits of Alluvium, Milton Sand, Oadby Member and Bozeat Till (BGS 2025). It has freely draining lime-rich loamy 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 2024), and the relevant information from this document is summarised below.

Prehistoric

Within the study site there is one HER 'monument' record relating to general 'Prehistoric' activity, and two records have been assigned a 'Lower Palaeolithic to Roman' date it is likely that these are of an Iron Age / Roman date.

A further 20 records relating to general 'prehistoric' activity are recorded on the Northamptonshire HER within the wider 1km search area. In addition, one entry has been assigned a Mesolithic date, one entry has been assigned a Neolithic date, one been assigned an 'Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age' date, and one has been assigned a 'Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age' date. There are also 81 records which have been assigned an unknown date, which could be of prehistoric origin.

The earliest evidence for known human activity within the search area comprises a findspot of a Mesolithic flint core discovered in the vicinity of Grendon, c.750m to the north-west of Field FF9 of the study site (HER 5511/0/0). An unstratified Neolithic flint axe has been recovered c.820m to the south-west of Field FF17 of the study site (HER 3300/0/0) and a polished flint axe has also been recovered from the vicinity of the later prehistoric/Roman settlement north of Easton Lodge (RCHME Easton Maudit 2; HER 95/1: NHLE 1003876). Possible barrows of a Bronze Age date have been identified as cropmarks c.270m to the north-west of Field FF9 (HER 3292/0/0), and c.995m to the east of Field FF33 (HER 9913/0/1). A stone covered mound interpreted as a possible barrow was also identified within the former earthworks of the later prehistoric/Roman settlement north of Easton Lodge (RCHME Easton Maudit 2; HER 95/1: NHLE 1003876).

Fieldwalking at Bozeat Quarry in the field immediately to the east of Field FF3 identified a scatter of prehistoric flints, including 38 waste flakes, five flakes, three cores, six blades and five scrapers (HER 3518/0/0). The subsequent excavations at Bozeat Quarry also recovered 32 worked flints of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, comprising an axe fragment, a scraper and four blades, but mostly flakes, indicating a sparse level of activity at this location during these periods (Atkins 2018, 15; HER 342/0/0). Another

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prehistoric flint scatter has been identified within the search area c.160m to the southeast of Field FF5 (HER 453/0/0).

The only other evidence of possible Bronze Age activity identified within the search area comprises a cremation burial that could only be broadly dated to a Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, which was excavated in Bozeat Quarry, c.95m to the east of Field FF3 (HER 3518/0/3), and a pit alignment of possible Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date was also recorded at Bozeat Quarry, c.40m to the east of Field FF3 (HER 3518/0/2). A fragment of a Mid to Late Bronze Age copper alloy blade (a dirk or rapier) was also recovered from the topsoil to the east of the pit alignment.

Iron Age to Romano-British

Fieldwalking and numerous phases of excavation between 1987 and 2001 identified a possible Iron Age round house and a Roman Villa in Field FF27 (HER 3278/1). A possible sunken-featured building, along with Anglo-Saxon pottery, was partially excavated within the yard associated with the Roman villa, along with five early medieval inhumations (HER 8091/0/1).

Within the study site, there is evidence of the presence of archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age and/or Romano-British periods. The 3rd century stone footed circular building (RCHME Bozeat 6; HER 3519/0/1) in Field FF5 that was excavated by Hall and Nickerson in 1964 and Greenfield in 1965 also revealed evidence for earlier ditches dating to the Iron Age. It is likely that these features represent the western extent of the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity recorded immediately to the east at Bozeat Quarry and poorly defined cropmarks were identified during the air photography and LiDAR survey. A ditched trackway of possible prehistoric or Romano-British date identified from cropmarks and corresponding to anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey in Field FF7 might also be associated with this settlement (HER 3520/0/1), and another trackway previously identified by the RCHME appears to be heading towards the same crossing point over the Grendon Brook (RCHME Easton Maudit 1; NRHE 345605). Notwithstanding this, map regression suggests that the former feature might relate to a medieval or post-medieval boundary rather than a prehistoric trackway.

The excavations at Easton Maudit Roman villa or 'Easton Maudit VI' (RCHME Easton Maudit 7a; HER 3278/1) in Field FF27 that have been undertaken as part of the Green Hill Solar Farm assessment have confirmed the location of the villa towards the eastern edge of the field. Geophysical survey has identified that the Villa is surrounded by a complex of rectilinear enclosures, which also extend beyond the study site to the east. Other linear features and a ring ditch have also been identified in Field FF27, and in Field FF28 to the south-west a large curvilinear enclosure has been identified which contains at least four possible roundhouses of likely Iron Age date. Towards the northern edge of Field FF27, further rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures and boundary ditches have been identified by the geophysical survey in the area where Colchester

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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one-piece brooches and early Roman coins have previously been discovered. Further ditches and enclosures likely to be related to this area of activity continue to the north into Field FF26. A record dated to the 'Late Roman to Late Saxon' period (8091/0/2) relates to a sunken-featured building in close proximity to Easton Maudit Roman villa.

Cropmarks of curvilinear enclosures or possible ring ditches of a possible prehistoric date and unknown date have been identified in Field FF11 (HER 5917/0/1; 5917/0/2) and correspond to cropmarks highlighted on the air photography and LiDAR survey. It is possible that the undated cropmark enclosures in Field FF13 might be of Iron Age or Roman date and the undated possible ironstone workings in Field FF32 (RCHME Easton Maudit 8; HER 3281/0/0; HER 3281/0/1; HER 3281/0/2) and Field FF33 (RCHME Bozeat 13b; HER 3265/0/0) might also be of Iron Age date.

Medieval

Early Anglo-Saxon settlement activity has been identified in the study site within Field FF27, where a sunken-featured building, in association with over a hundred sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery, was partially excavated within the yard associated with Easton Maudite Roman villa, and five early medieval inhumations were also recorded within the demolished Roman building (HER 8091/0/1).

Within the wider search area, possible later medieval activity site was identified c.40m to the west of Field FF27, comprising a large rectangular ditched enclosure respected by the surrounding ridge and furrow and containing further ditches and furrows (HER 1406/0/3). While the HER polygon extends into the north of Field FF28, the feature itself does not. Excavations within this enclosure identified a stone walled building of 13th century date(RCHME Easton Maudit 10; HER 1406/0/5), and excavations in 1965 in Horn Wood c.80m to the north-west of Field FF33 also identified a rectangular stone building associated with 13th century pottery, interpreted as a possible lodge keeper's bothy (RCHME Easton Maudit 12; 5567/0/1). It is likely that, following the Roman period, settlement activity shifted northwest of the Easton Maudit Villa site, in the area of HER 1406/0/3.

Five 'Early-Middle Saxon' burials, including a decapitated inhumation, were discovered at Bozeat Quarry, c.40m to the north of the proposed access route between Fields FF2 and FF5 (HER 3519/0/3), one associated with a buckle dated to the late 6th-7th century. These burials were associated with nearby pits and a possible well or watering hole (HER 3519/0/2), which were thought to relate to intermittent or seasonal visits rather than sustained settlement activity. Artefacts recovered from these features include 35 sherds of 'Early-Middle Saxon' pottery, a 'Saxon' brooch, a possible Anglo-Saxon mortarium and a decorated 6th century sherd (Atkins 2018, 64-65). Early middle Anglo-Saxon settlement activity has also been identified within the northern area of Bozeat Quarry in the form of a possible sunken-featured building, c.115m to the east of Field FF3 (HER 3518/0/25).

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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The placename 'Grendon' derives from the Old English grēne and dūn, meaning 'Green Hill' (Watts 2004, 262), and this attests to the likely Anglo-Saxon origin of the settlement (HER 3523). Possible early medieval settlement evidence has been identified at one location within the village, c.100m to the east of the Church of St Mary at Hill Farm. A trial trench excavation here in 2020 (HER Event ENN109940) identified a single post hole containing a sherd of St Neot's ware dating to the Late Saxon period, and the remains of a stone building with a clay floor (HER 3523/0/25).

There is no known evidence for early medieval settlement activity at the village of Easton Maudit, but it had evidently been established by the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, where William Peverel is recorded as holding 11/2 virgates of land in Estone, described as 'waste', (Williams and Martin 1992, 610; 622). The placename Estone means 'East settlement' and may have been so named in relation to the settlements to the west at Whiston or Denton or Yardley Chase in general (Watt 2004, 204). Fieldwalking in the area immediately to the east of the present village c.330m to the south-east of Field FF16 has identified stone rubble, traces of a road and 12th-14th century pottery (HER 1406/0/2), and to the west of the village further settlement remains survive as earthworks including a possible fishpond c.130m to the south of Field FF16 (HER 1406/0/2) and a hollow way (HER 1406/0/35) which may attest to the contraction of the medieval village. Further earthworks of likely medieval date survive to the north of the village, including a cluster ofthree fishponds immediately to the south of Field FF13 (RCHME Easton Maudit 13; HER 3275/0/1) and a probable medieval rabbit warren surviving as a pillow mound c.100m to the south of Field FF19 (RCHME Easton Maudit 15; HER 3275/1). These are possibly associated with the medieval manor house and gardens at Easton Maudit (RCHME Easton Maudit 11; HER 1406/2/1), which was rebuilt after 1578 when Chrisopher Yelverton purchased the estate. Further settlement remains of possible medieval date have been identified as earthworks and/or cropmarks/soilmarks extending southwards from the village core along the western side of High Street which continues as far as Home Farm, c.500m from the southern end of the extant village. Many of these have been interpreted as postmedieval in date, but also include the site of a possible medieval house (HER 1406/0/6).

Within the parish of Easton Maudit there is just one block of ridge and furrow recorded on the HER, which is largely located within the study site, extending across the whole extent of Field FF25 (HER 8344/0/7). The LiDAR data (Figure 19) indicates that the earthworks in Field FF26 are no longer extant and have evidently been ploughed out, and also confirms that there are surviving blocks of ridge and furrow earthworks immediately to the west, east and north-east of the village core not recorded on the HER. A further block of ridge and furrow within Cold Oak Copse in the south-western sector of the search area is recorded on the HER, but the entry is equivocal as to whether this is of 'Medieval or Post Medieval' origin (HER 3276/04). Cold Oak Copse also contains medieval to post-medieval woodland boundary banks (3276/0/1) and the woodland was first mentioned in 1314 as Thkkehat (HER 3276).

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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The University of East Anglia project A GIS aided study of agriculture and landscape in Midland England (Williamson *et al.* 2011) has mapped the medieval land-use across Northamptonshire. Based on this study, the likely medieval settlement at Easton Maudit is shown as continuing southwards along High Street as far as Home Farm and beyond, abutting the northern edge of Field FF29 of the study site. Much of the land running alongside Grendon Brook is mapped as likely pasture within the surrounding medieval open fields, with coverage over large areas of Fields FF5, FF6, FF9 and FF18. Much of Field FF32 of the study site is mapped as part of a larger area of woodland extending southwards from Horn Wood, but the remainder of the study site, comprising the majority of its area, is mapped as forming part of the open fields surrounding the settlements at Easton Maudit, Grendon and Bozeat.

Evidence of medieval activity has been identified in Fields FF4, FF5, FF26, FF27 and FF29, including Anglo-Saxon settlement activity, a medieval occupation site with associated routeways, and agricultural activity in the form of ridge and furrow. Notably, there is a possibility that further early medieval settlement remains may be present in Field FF27, potentially associated with the sunken-featured building and additional burials linked to the cemetery (HER 8091/0/1). Additionally, a possible medieval routeway has been identified in Field FF29 (HER 3279/0/1).

Post Medieval to Modern

Many of the HER records relating to post-medieval and modern features are characterised by heritage assets relating to buildings or monuments of a well-defined extent that do not contribute to the understanding of the study site's archaeological potential.

The medieval manor house at Easton Maudit was thought to have been altered and enlarged in the early 17th century, after the estate was purchased by the Yelverton family, but was pulled down after the estate was sold to the Comptons at Castle Ashby in 1801 (RCHME 1979b, 45-6). Nevertheless, elements of the parkland associated with Easton Park can be identified from the tithe map and apportionment of 1840. The likely site of the manor house (HER 1406/2/1) was occupied by 'Plantation and Dovehouse' (tithe plot 35), with the field to the west (HER 1406/2/2) extending as far as Field FF16 named as 'Pleasure Ground' (tithe plot 28). This contained a large, elongated pond and still has three cedar trees along its northern edge and one on its southern edge which are evidently surviving remnants of the former parkland. The field to the east of the site of the manor house is named as Garden (tithe plot 34). To the north of the site of the manor house and gardens is Lower Park (tithe plots 32 and 19), within which five water-filled fish ponds are depicted towards its northern edge (RCHME Easton Maudit 13; HER 3275/0/1). To the south of the manor house site (crossed by 'Private Carriage Road') is New Park (tithe plots 92 and 93) with Old Park (tithe plots 94 and 95) beyond to the east (and comprising much of Fields FF26 and FF27).

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Along the southern edge of Field FF5, and extending beyond the study site, is an enclosed area and associated spoil heap named as Brick Field. An elongated drying shed (HER 6334/1/2) with a well adjacent is depicted within Field FF5, and just beyond to the south isa rectangular building labelled Kiln (HER 6334/1/1) and two probable brick pits (HER 6334/1/3). This industrial complex has been identified as the Bozeat Brickworks (HER 6334/1), which was established in the late 19th century, but was disused by 1900. The only other features of note depicted on the 1884 OS map within the study site are two small pits or ponds in Fields FF28 and FF29. Bozeat Windmill is not depicted, although the trackway leading to it from the north end of Bozeat is shown and there is a cluster of buildings where this terminates adjacent to the southern corner of Field FF2. Whilst this corresponds with the apparent location of the windmill on some of the earlier mapping, the more accurate Bozeat enclosure map, OSD map and OS Old Series maps all show it at the same location further to the south-east. The OS 1st edition shows a well at his precise location, and it is likely that this was sunk for the use of the miller.

1.3 Previous Work

A geophysical gradiometer survey has been undertaken across the entirety of the Green Hill Solar Project area (ASWYAS 2024). A group of linear and rectilinear anomalies in the north-east of Field FF1 were identified as possibly relating to Iron Age / Roman activity.

Several magnetic anomalies have been identified in the east of Field FF5, which may indicate the continuation of prehistoric and Roman activity identified by archaeological assessment works in advance of Bozeat Quarry (HER 3998/0/1, 3518/0/1 and 3519/0/2).

Rectilinear and circular anomalies within the south of Fields FF7 and FF8 and to the north of FF10 and FF11, likely form enclosures and trackways of possible later prehistoric or Romano-British date. Square enclosures and linear features were also recorded within the west of Field FF10 and may be indicative of further settlement activity. In the west of Field FF11, a possible prehistoric/Roman ring ditch (HER 5917/0/1) seen as cropmarks has been identified. Several anomalies have been tentatively identified as having an archaeological potential in Field FF9 and may be the continuation of activity identified in Fields FF8, FF10 and FF14.

Within Field FF13, cropmarks of undated enclosures (HER 3290), correspond with enclosures and linear anomalies seen on the geophysical survey. A large enclosure was identified in Field FF14 that appears to contain subdivisions, pits and a possible subcircular anomaly. A small circular anomaly is also visible within the south of FF15 but does not correspond to any HER data.

Two concentric sub-circular anomalies have been identified in the southern half of Field FF19. The outer anomaly has an oval shape measuring c.71m across the east-west axis and c.62m across the north-south axis. There is a potential entrance to the south, where

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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there is a clear break in the line of the magnetic anomalies. It is unclear if the feature has a second 'entrance' along its northern side, where there is a second break in the magnetic anomalies, as a modern overhead power line bisects the feature at this location and it possible that the feature's northern extent has been truncated. A central circular anomaly with a diameter of c.23m is located within the oval-shaped anomaly. It is likely that these anomalies relate to a feature of a prehistoric date. Directly to the east of this feature is a sub-square anomaly measuring c.24m by 17,5m, which is also likely to related to buried archaeological remains. Both sets of anomalies are located in an area of increases magnetic values which, in part, may be caused by geological/pedological changes in the substrata, it is possible that anomalies are also in part caused by buried archaeological features.

Curvilinear ditched enclosures of possible Iron Age/Romano-British date at the southwestern corner of Field FF22 and along the northern half of Field FF21.

Linear and curvilinear enclosure ditches were identified in Field FF26, that likely form enclosures of possible later prehistoric or Romano-British date. Although speculative, it is possible that these anomalies are caused by features that are associated with settlement activity recorded to the south in Field FF27.

To the south, in Field FF27, and on a slightly different alignment to the anomalies discussed above in Field FF26, is a complex of conjoined rectilinear enclosures surrounding the Easton Maudit Roman Villa (which is located towards the southeastern edge of the field). Part of this complex of enclosures was previously mapped from cropmarks by the NMP, and this evidently formed the basis for the HER polygon for the Easton Maudit Roman Villa (HER 3278/1), although the excavated building is further to the east than the polygon mapped by the HER. A possible ring ditch and other curvilinear elements are visible within the palimpsest of features in this vicinity, and another large curvilinear enclosure is visible, which extends into Field FF28 to the south. This feature was previously mapped from a cropmark by the NMP but was not recorded by an entry on the HER or NRHE. Several smaller ring ditches of possible roundhouses are also visible as anomalies within this enclosure. Metal detecting by BHAS in this area identified a cluster of Iron Age coins, and these may provide a broad date for this likely settlement.

The geophysical survey identified a possible enclosure along the northern edge of Field FF32, as well as a curvilinear feature that might be the continuation of the possible medieval routeway identified further to the north in Field FF29 (HER 3278/0/0). Two other linear anomalies are visible in Field FF32 that could be of archaeological origin, and a double ditched trackway is also visible running down the centre of the field that corresponds with a field boundary and a Public Right of Way (PRoW) shown on historic mapping. Another linear feature which crosses Fields FF31 and FF32 is likely to be a buried water pipe as it terminates at a water tank on the field boundary between Field FF32 and the field to the south.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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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 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?

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33: Interim Report for Evaluation Trenching

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- 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 (formerly English Heritage) Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2020a, 2020b, 2022, 2023a & 2023b, English Heritage 2006, 2008, 2011 & 2012 and Historic England 2015a & 2015b).

All features and trenches were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish the levels above Ordnance Datum (aOD) 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 291no. 50m x 2m evaluation trenches were excavated across 14 fields (Figs. 1 & 2). These works were carried out in accordance with the methods specified in the WSI.

During the excavation of the evaluation 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 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale (Figs., in prep).

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 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. The trenches containing archaeological features are described below. These results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1 & 2. A table detailing depth of topsoil and subsoil for each trench can be found in Appendix 1. Recorded trenches and archaeological features are prefixed by the site designation (F) and field number (F01).

4.1 Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

Field FF1

21 trenches were excavated, of which 3 contained archaeological features (FF01-05, FF01-11, and FF01-12).

Field FF3

17 trenches were excavated. None contained archaeological features.

Field FF4

15 trenches were excavated, of which 2 contained archaeological features (FF04-03 and FF04-07). An agricultural furrow was excavated in Trench FF04-13.

Field FF5

11 trenches were excavated, of which 4 contained archaeological features (FF05-06, FF05-07, FF05-08, FF05-10 and FF05-11). Colluvium deposits were observed in 3 trenches (FF05-01, FF05-02 and FF05-11). One modern ditch was observed in Trench FF05-09 but not excavated.

Field FF7

33 trenches were excavated, of which 12 contained archaeological features (FF07-01, FF07-02, FF07-03, FF07-04, FF07-09, FF07-11, FF07-15, FF07-19, FF07-21, FF07-25, FF07-28, FF07-31). Field FF07 was located on the flood plain of a stream and as a result, many trenches in the west of the field contained a thick layer of alluvium which measured greater than 0.98m deep in places. It ranged in colour from a mid- brownish orange to a light brownish grey and was a sandy or silty clay. The alluvium was removed in either sondages or across the whole trench, depending on the depth. Sondages were excavated into trenches FF07-12, FF07-19, FF07-20, FF07-24, FF07-24, FF07-28, FF07-

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33: Interim Report for Evaluation Trenching Report No. 4578 v2

30, FF07-31, FF07-32, and FF07-33. Alluvium was removed across the entirety of trenches FF07-18 and FF07-21. Trenches FF07-22 and FF07-29 also contained alluvium; however, no sondages were excavated due to flooding.

Field FF10

20 trenches were excavated, of which 13 contained archaeological features (FF10-02, FF10-04, FF10-05, FF10-06, FF10-07, FF10-09, FF10-11, FF10-12, FF10-14, FF10-17, FF10-18, FF10-19, FF10-20).

Field FF11

22 trenches were excavated, of which 4 contained archaeological features (FF11-01, FF11-10, FF11-14, FF11-27). A post-medieval field boundary was observed in FF11-06, FF11-09, FF11-16 and FF11-21 but not excavated. The field boundary appeared as a geophysical anomaly and is depicted on historical Ordnance Survey maps.

Field FF15

25 trenches were excavated, of which 6 contained archaeological features (FF15-06, FF15-11, FF15-14, FF15-18, FF15-19, and FF15-23).

Field FF19

29 trenches were excavated, of which 11 contained archaeological features (FF19-02, FF19-05, FF19-13, FF19-15, FF19-18, FF19-21, FF19-24, FF19-27, F19-28, FF19-29, and FF19-31). Agricultural furrows were excavated in FF19-11 and FF19-12.

Field FF21

6 trenches were excavated, of which 3 contained archaeological features (FF21-01, FF21-02, and FF21-03).

Field FF26

18 trenches were excavated, of which 6 contained archaeological features (FF26-02, FF26-03, FF26-04, FF26-06, FF26-11, FF26-17).

Field FF28

10 trenches were excavated, of which 2 contained archaeological features (FF28-04, FF28-10).

Field FF32

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33: Interim Report for Evaluation Trenching Report No. 4578 v2

32 trenches were excavated, of which 9 contained archaeological features (FF32-01, FF32-18, FF32-19, FF32-20, FF32-22, FF32-23, FF32-28, FF32-30, FF32-32).

Field FF33

32 trenches were excavated, of which 8 contained archaeological features (FF33-01, FF33-02, FF33-07, FF33-20, FF33-21, FF33-24, FF33-30, FF33-32).

4.2 Results by Trench

4.2.1 Field FF1

Trench FF01-05 (Fig. 2.1c)

Trench FF01-05 contained a singular ditch, **FF01-0504**, which was orientated east to west and measured 0.70m wide, and 0.36m deep (Plate 1). It had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a tapered base and contained single fill **FF01-0505**. The fill was a moist, spongey, orangey brown, clayey silt and contained probable early Roman pottery and animal bone. Ditch **FF01-0504** corresponded with a rectilinear anomaly on the geophysical survey. The trench also contained one north to south orientated furrow, which was not excavated.



Plate 24: West facing section of Ditch FF01-0504

Trench FF01-11 (Fig. 2.1c)

Trench FF01-11 contained one north to south orientated gully and two east to west orientated ditches which corresponded to geophysical anomalies. A north to south orientated linear feature was seen to the south-east of the excavated features was not

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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excavated as the geophysical survey showed it to be a return of the east to west ditches. Two north to south orientated furrows were also observed.

Gully **FF01-1104** was located at the north-west end of the trench and measured 0.40m wide and 0.26m deep (Plate 2). It was linear with steeply sloping sides and a sharp break of slope to a rounded base. It was filled by singular fill **FF01-1105** which was a moist, friable, dark brownish grey, clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. The fill contained early Roman pottery and animal bone.



Plate 25: North facing section of Gully FF01-1104

Ditches **FF01-1106** and **FF01-1108** ran parallel to each other in the centre of the trench (Plate 3). Ditch **FF01-1106** had gently sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base. It measured 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep and was filled by moist, firm, mid-greyish brown silty clay **FF01-1107**. Ditch **FF01-1108** had steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It measured 0.40m wide and 0.54m deep and was filled by moist, firm, mid-greyish brown silty clay **FF01-1109** which contained Iron Age to early Roman pottery, animal bone and flint.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 26: West facing section of ditches FF01-1106 and FF01-1108

Trench FF01-12 (Fig. 2.1c)

Trench FF01-12 contained north-west to south-east ditch, **FF01-1204** (Plate 4). It had steeply sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base. It measured 0.74m wide and 0.44m deep. It was filled by **FF01-1205**, which was a moist, malleable, dark brownish grey, clayey silt which contained probable Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

FF01-1204 corresponded with a rectilinear anomaly on the geophysical survey. Five north to south orientated furrows were identified but not excavated in this trench.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 27: North-west facing section of Ditch FF01-1204

4.2.2 Field FF4

Trench FF04-03 (Fig. 2.3a)

Trench FF04-03 contained two parallel, north-east to south-west orientated ditches (Plate 5). The south-eastern ditch, **FF04-0304**, had moderately sloping, concave sides with a sharp break to a rounded base and measured 0.47m wide and 0.34m deep. The lower fill (**FF04-0305**) was a dry, friable, very dark black sandy silt. The upper fill (**FF04-0306**) was a dry, firm, dark bluish grey clayey silt. The feature was cut by a V-shaped ditch, **FF04-0307**. This ditch had moderately sloping, concave sides with a rounded base and was filled by a single moist, dark reddish brown, clayey silt (**FF04-0308**). It measured 1.06m wide and 0.38m deep.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 28: South-east facing section of ditches FF04-0304 and FF04-0307

Trench FF04-07 (Fig. 2.3b)

Trench FF04-07 contained a north to south orientated ditch terminus, **FF04-0704** (Plate 6). It had gently sloping, concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base. It measured 1.40m wide and 0.54m deep and was filled by moist, firm, light greyish brown silty clay, **FF04-0705**. This was re-cut by terminus **FF04-0706**, which had gently sloping, concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base. It measured 0.30m wide and 0.30m deep and was filled by moist, malleable, dark bluish brown silty clay, **FF04-0707**.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 29: North facing section of ditches FF04-0704 and FF04-0706

Trench FF04-13 (Fig. 2.3c)

Trench FF04-13 contained one furrow, **FF04-1304**. It measured 1.44m wide and 0.20m deep. It had gently sloping, concave sides and an uneven base and was filled by FF04-1305, which was a moist, firm, mid-greyish brown clayey silt with small, sub-rounded stone inclusions.



Plate 30: North-east facing section of Furrow FF04-1304

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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4.2.3 Field FF5

Trench FF05-03 (Fig. 2.4a)

Trench FF05-03 contained a north-east to south-west orientated ditch and a pit. Both features were deemed to be modern and therefore not recorded. A ceramic field drain and modern brick were found during the excavation of the ditch.

Trench FF05-04 (Fig. 2.4a)

Trench FF05-04 contained north-west to south-east orientated field boundary which was not fully excavated after corrugated iron was recovered from the fill.

Trench FF05-05 (Fig. 2.4a)

Trench FF05-05 contained north-east to south-west orientated ditch which was not excavated as it was a continuation of the modern ditch seen in Trench FF05-03.

Trench FF05-06 (Fig. 2.4a)

Trench FF05-06 contained five features. Ditch **FF05-0606** was located in the centre of the trench and was orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 8). It was 2.40m wide and 0.44m deep and had gently sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base. It was filled by a dry, very loose, mid-greyish brown, silty sand **FF05-0607**.



Plate 31: North-west facing section of Ditch FF05-0606

In the north-east of the trench there was a north-east to south-west orientated dry stone wall (**FF05-0605**; Plate 9). It was constructed from flat whitish grey stone laid in

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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two courses within subsoil **FF05-0602**. It was situated in construction cut **FF05-0604** which measured 0.67m wide and 0.37m deep and contained post-medieval pottery.

After the wall was recorded, the trench was excavated to the depth of the natural where two pits and one ditch were identified (Plate 10). Ditch **FF05-0608** was orientated north-east to south-west and had gently sloping, concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. It measured 1m wide and 0.13m deep and contained a dry, loose, mid-greyish brown, sandy silt fill **FF05-0609**.

The ditch was cut by possible quarry pits **FF05-0610** and **FF05-0612**. **FF05-0610** was a regular square shape in plan and was not excavated. It measured 3.30m wide and 0.16m deep and was filled by a loose, moist, dark greyish brown sandy silt, **FF05-0610**. **FF05-0612** measured 1.90m wide and 0.40m deep and was filled by a moist, loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt, **FF05-0613**.



Plate 32: Wall FF05-0605, facing south-west

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 33: South-west facing section of Ditch FF05-0608

Trench FF05-07 (Fig. 2.4a)

Trench FF05-07 was located to target two geophysical anomalies, comprising one section of a larger curvilinear feature at the south-western end of the trench and two sections of a curvilinear ring ditch feature in the centre of the trench. The central anomaly was not observed, however the north-west to south-east orientated ditch, **FF05-0704** (Plate 11) was identified at the south-western end of the trench. It had moderately sloping, concave sides with a gradual beak of slope to a rounded base and measured 0.97m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by a moist, friable, dark orangey brown, sandy silt (**FF05-0705**), which contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone. **FF05-0704** corresponded to a geophysical anomaly.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 34: South-east facing section of Ditch FF05-0704

Trench FF05-08 (Fig. 2.4b)

Trench FF05-08 contained one north-east to south-west orientated ditch, **FF05-0804** (Plate 12). It had steeply sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base, and measured 0.74m wide, and 0.34m deep. The lower fill was a moist, malleable, dark bluish grey clayey silt (**FF05-0805**). The upper fill was a moist, friable, dark reddish brown, clayey silt (**FF05-0806**).



Plate 35: South-west facing section of Ditch FF05-0804

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench FF05-09 (Fig. 2.4b)

Trench FF05-09 contained east to west orientated field boundary which was not excavated.

Trench FF05-10 (Fig. 2.4b)

Trench FF05-10 contained three north-east to south-west orientated ditches and one furrow, all of which corresponded to geophysical anomalies.

Ditch **FF05-1004** had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a rounded base (Plate 13). The north-western edge was stepped. The ditch measured 1.65m wide and 0.65m deep. The lower fill (**FF05-1005**) was a moist, firm, dark bluish brown silty clay. The upper fill (**FF05-1006**) was a moist, malleable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt. Both fills contained probable Iron Age pottery.



Plate 36: North-east facing section of Ditch FF05-1004

Ditch **FF05-1011** was located to the south-east of **FF05-1004**. It had gently to steeply sloping, convex sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base and measured 2.68m wide and 0.5m deep (Plate 14). The lower fill (**FF05-1012**) was a moist, friable, dark greyish black sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. The upper fill (**FF05-1013**) was a moist, malleable, dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate small to large subrounded stone inclusions. Both fills contained probable Iron Age pottery.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 37: West facing section of Ditch FF05-1011

Ditch **FF05-1007** was located to the south-east of **FF05-1011**. It had moderately sloping, convex sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base and measured 1.70m wide, and 0.70m deep (Plate 15). The lower fill (**FF05-1008**) was a moist, firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay and contained probable Iron Age pottery. The middle fill (**FF05-1009**) was a moist, malleable, mid-yellowish brown, clayey silt. The upper fill (**FF05-1010**) was a moist, malleable, mid-greyish clayey silt.



Plate 38: North-east facing section of Ditch FF05-1007

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Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:
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4.2.4 Field FF7

Trench FF07-01 (Fig. 2.5a)

Trench FF07-01 contained one north-east to south-west orientated ditch, **FF07-0104** (Plate 16). It had moderately sloping, concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base and it measured 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep. It was filled by waterlogged, spongey, mid-orangey brown, silty clay **FF07-0105**.



Plate 39: South-west facing section of Ditch FF07-0104

Trench FF07-02 (Fig. 2.5a)

Trench FF07-02 contained one north-west to south-east orientated gully, **FF07-0204** (Plate 17). It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base and measured 0.46m wide, and 0.14m deep. It was filled by waterlogged, spongey, dark greyish brown, clayey silt, **FF07-0205**.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 40: North-west facing section of Gully FF07-0204

Trench FF07-03 (Fig. 2.5a)

Trench FF07-03 contained three north-east to south-west orientated ditches. The north-western most ditch was left unexcavated as it is likely to be a continuation of **FF07-0404**.

The central ditch, **FF07-0304**, had moderately sloping sides with an imperceptible break of slope to a flat base and measured 1.14m wide and 0.25m deep (Plate 18). It was filled by a moist, friable, mid-greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions (**FF07-0305**).

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 41: South-west facing section of Ditch FF07-0304

Ditch **FF07-0306** was located approximately 6m to the south-east of **FF07-0304** (Plate 19). It had steeply sloping sides with an imperceptible break of slope to a flat base and measured 1.30m wide, and 0.55m deep. It was filled by a moist, firm, mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions (**FF07-0307**), which contained pot boilers. The ditch corresponded to a clear geophysical anomaly.



Plate 42: South-west facing section of Ditch FF07-0306

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench FF07-04 (Fig. 2.5a)

Trench FF07-04 contained one north-east to south-west orientated ditch, **FF07-0404** (Plate 20). It had a moderately sloping north-western side and a steeply sloping south-eastern side with an imperceptible break of slope to a flat base. It measured 1.95m wide and 0.50m deep and was filled by a waterlogged, friable, mid-greyish brown silty clay (**FF07-0405**) which contained probable Iron Age/Romano-British pottery. The ditch corresponded to a geophysical anomaly which continued towards Trench FF07-03 but was not tested.



Plate 43: South-west facing section of Ditch FF07-0404

Trench FF07-09 (Fig. 2.5b)

Trench FF07-09 contained one north-east to south-west orientated ditch, **FF07-0904**. It had gently sloping, concave sides with an imperceptible break of slope to a flat base and measured 0.40m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by a waterlogged, spongey, mid-greyish brown silt (**FF07-0905**). Ditch FF07-0904 may have continued into Trench FF07-15 (**FF07-1504**) and was on the same alignment as Ditch FF07-1104 corresponding to weak magnetic anomies identified by geophysical survey, it is possible that these ditches were agricultural in nature.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 44: North-east facing section of Gully FF07-0904

Trench FF07-11 (Fig. 2.5c)

Trench FF07-11 contained one north-east to south-west orientated ditch, **FF07-1104** (Plate 22). It had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base and measured 1.12m wide and 0.30m deep. The lower fill (**FF07-1105**) was a wet, loose, mid-greyish brown clayey silt. The upper fill (**FF07-1106**) was a wet, malleable, light, orangey brown clayey silt. It was cut by a ceramic field drain. Ditch FF07-1104 was on the same alignment as features in Trench FF07-09 (**FF07-0904**) and Trench FF07-15 (**FF07-1504**) and may have been agricultural in nature.

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Plate 45: North-east facing section of Ditch FF07-1104

Trench FF07-15 (Fig. 2.5e)

Trench FF07-15 contained field boundary **FF07-1504**, which was a possible continuation of the linear feature identified in Trench FF07-09 (**FF07-0904**). It had gently sloping sides with an imperceptible break of slope to a flat base and measured 1.24m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by a waterlogged, spongey, dark greyish brown clayey silt (**FF07-1505**), which contained a post-medieval horseshoe. The ditch corresponded to a cropmark recorded by the HER (**3520/0/1**) which was misinterpreted as a prehistoric trackway.

Trench FF07-19 (Fig. 2.5d)

Two sondages were excavated through the alluvium in Trench FF07-19 to a depth of 0.92m. 3 linear ditches were observed within the sondage but were not excavated and could not be recorded due to rapid flooding.

Trench FF07-20 (Fig. 2.5d)

Three sondages were excavated through the alluvium in Trench FF07-20 positioned at each end and in the centre of the trench. The central sondage exposed a paleochannel deposit which was machine excavated to a depth of 1.25m below ground level. The paleochannel correlated with a clear geophysical anomaly of an infilled river channel.

Trench FF07-21 (Fig. 2.5f)

Trench FF07-21 contained five north-west to south-east orientated linear features and a possible terminus. The features could not be excavated due to rapid flooding.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Features which contained finds were assigned context numbers. Possible terminus FF07-2104 was filled by waterlogged, loose, mid-brownish orange, clayey pebbles and contained animal bones. It measured greater than 1.50m long and 1.50m wide.

Ditch **FF07-2105** was located to the south-west of **FF07-2104** and was filled by a waterlogged, loose, mid-brownish orange, pebbly clay. It measured greater than 2m long and 2.60m wide and contained animal bone. A piece of worked flint was found to the north of **FF07-2104**.

Trench FF07-24 (Fig. 2.5e)

A sondage was excavated though the alluvial deposit at the north-western end of Trench FF07-24, to a depth of 0.73m, no archaeological features were identified within the trench.

Trench FF07-25 (Fig. 2.5e)

Trench FF07-25 contained one small sub-circular pit, **FF07-2504**. It had gently sloping sides with an imperceptible break of slope to a flat base and measured 0.90m long, 0.70m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by a waterlogged, spongey, very light orangey brown, clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions (**FF07-2505**).

Trench FF07-28 (Fig. 2.5e)

One sondage was excavated through 0.58m of alluvium in Trench FF07-28. It contained one east to west orientated ditch which was not excavated due to its depth and flooding.

Trench FF07-31 (Fig. 2.5f)

One sondage was excavated through 0.77m of alluvium in Trench FF07-31. It contained one north-east to south-west orientated ditch which was not excavated due to its depth and flooding.

4.2.5 Field FF10

Trench FF10-02 (Fig. 2.6a)

Trench FF10-02 contained two exposures of the same enclosure ditch which corresponded with geophysical anomalies, of which one section was tested. The south-western exposure was excavated as north-west to south-east orientated ditch **FF10-0204**. It had gently sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base and measured 0.95m wide, and 0.25m deep. It was filled by a dry, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt which contained probable Iron Age/ Romano-British pottery, animal bone and slag (**FF10-0205**).

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 46: Plan of Ditch FF10-0204, facing north-west

Trench FF10-04 (Fig. 2.6a)

Trench FF10-04 contained two exposures of the same enclosure ditch which corresponded with geophysical anomalies. The north-eastern exposure was excavated as north to south orientated ditch **FF10-0404** (Plate 24). It had steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a tapered base and 0.30m wide and 0.90m deep. It was filled by moist, firm, light yellowish brown clay. The ditch was re-cut by **FF10-0406** which had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a tapered base (Plate 24). It measured 1.70m wide and 0.90m deep. The lower fill (**FF10-0407**) was a moist, malleable, mid-greyish brown silty clay and the upper fill (**FF10-0408**) was a moist, malleable, dark blackish brown silty clay. Both fills contained probable Roman pottery and animal bone.

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Plate 47: South facing section of ditches FF10-0404 and FF10-0406

Trench FF10-05 (Fig. 2.6a)

Two ditches were excavated in FF10-05, both of which correspond to geophysical anomalies. North-east to south-west orientated ditch **FF10-0504** had steeply sloping sides and a sharp break of slope to a rounded base (Plate 25). It measured 0.91m wide and 0.31m deep. It was filled by a dry, malleable, mid-greyish brown clayey silt (**FF10-0505**) which contained probable Roman pottery and animal bone.



Plate 48: Plan of Ditch FF10-0504, facing north-east

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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North-west to south-east orientated ditch **FF10-0506** was located to the north-east of **FF10-0504**. It had moderately sloping, concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base and measured 1.60m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by a dry, malleable mid-brownish grey clayey silt (**FF10-0507**) which contained probable Roman pottery and animal bone. Another north-west to south-east ditch was identified in the centre of the trench but not excavated, as it formed part of the same enclosure as **FF10-0506**.



Plate 49: South-east facing section of Ditch FF10-0506

Trench FF10-06 (Fig. 2.6a)

Trench FF10-06 contained two exposures of a possible ring ditch and a pit. The ring ditch was excavated in the north-east of the trench as north-west to south-east orientated ditch **FF10-0604**. It had gently sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base and measured 1.57m wide and 0.17m deep. The base fill was a moist, malleable, mid-yellowish brown sandy clay with moderate small to large limestone inclusions (**FF10-0605**). The upper fill was a moist, malleable, orangey brown silty clay with moderate small to very large limestone and small to medium charcoal inclusions (**FF10-0608**).

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Plate 50: Plan of Ditch FF10-0604, facing south-east

Pit **FF10-0606** was located immediately to the north of the unexcavated portion of the ring ditch (Plate 28). It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base and measured 1.14m long, 1m wide and 0.23m deep. It was filled by a moist, malleable, mid-orangey brown silty clay with moderate small to very large limestone inclusions which contained animal bone (**FF10-0607**).



Plate 51: Plan of Pit FF10-0606, facing south-west

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Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:
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Trench FF10-07 (Fig. 2.6b)

Trench FF10-07 contained two spreads and two post holes which were truncated by a furrow which ran the length of the trench (Plate 29).

Spread **FF10-0704** was a moist, friable, dark-brownish grey with moderate charcoal and small to large limestone inclusions. It contained probable Roman pottery, animal bone and a charred hazelnut. It was overlaid by Spread **FF10-0705** which was a moist, friable, mid-greyish brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and occasional small to large limestone inclusions. It contained probable Roman pottery and animal bone.

Post hole **FF10-0706** was cut into the eastern edge of spread **FF10-0704**. It had vertical, straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a rounded base and measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.33m deep. It was filled by a moist, friable, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay packing deposit with frequent small to very large limestone inclusions (**FF10-0707**). The upper fill was a moist, friable, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small limestone inclusions which contained probable Roman pottery and animal bone (**FF10-0708**).

The larger post hole, **FF10-0709**, was located to the south-east of **FF10-0706**. The south-eastern side was vertical and stepped and the northern side was undercut. It had a sharp break of slope to a flat base and measured 0.70 long, 0.22m wide and 0.47m deep. The main fill (**FF10-0711**) was a moist, friable, dark, greyish brown silty clay with moderate small charcoal inclusions which contained probable Roman pottery and animal bone. To the south-east, **FF10-0709** was filled by post packing deposit **FF10-0710**, which was a moist, friable, mid-orangey brown sandy clay with frequent small to very large limestone inclusions, from which animal bone was recovered. To the northwest, the post hole was filled by post packing deposit **FF10-0712** which was a dry, firm, mid-orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small limestone inclusions.

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Plate 52: Plan of post holes FF10-0706 and FF10-0709, facing south-west

Trench FF10-09 (Fig. 2.6b)

Trench FF10-09 contained two ditches and one pit. Ditch **FF10-0904** was located at the north-west of the trench and was orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 30). It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base and it measured 0.82m wide, and 0.18m deep. It was filled by a moist, friable, light brownish orange sandy clay with occasional small to medium limestone inclusions (**FF10-0905**).



Plate 53: Plan of Ditch FF10-0904, facing north-west

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Pit **FF10-0906** was located in the centre of the trench (Plate 31). It had moderately sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base and measured 1.08m long, 0.99m wide, and 0.23m deep. It was filled by a moist, malleable, dark brownish orange, fine silty sand with occasional small to large limestone inclusions (**FF10-0907**).



Plate 54: North-west facing section of Pit FF10-0906

North-east to south-west orientated ditch **FF10-0908** had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a rounded base and measured 0.96m wide and 0.46m deep. The lower fill was a dry, friable, dark blackish brown clayey silt with moderate small to large limestone inclusions (**FF10-0909**) and it contained probable Roman pottery and a coin (**SF 10-01**). The upper fill was a moist, friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt **FF10-0909**.

Both ditches corresponded to geophysical anomalies. A continuation of Ditch **FF10-0908** was also seen in trenches FF10-14 and FF10-18 but was only excavated here.

Trench FF10-11 (Fig.2.6b)

Trench FF10-11 contained four features corresponding to weak trends on geophysics. Gully **FF10-1104** was in a north-west to south-west orientation. It measured 0.46m in width and 0.25m in depth (Plate 32). It had a steep sloping sides with a sharp break of slope and v shaped base. It contained a single fill (**FF10-1105**) which was comprised of loose light grey clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. Finds of animal bone and pottery indicating a provisional date of Iron Age were recovered.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 55: North-west facing section of Gully FF10-1104

Ditch **FF10-1106** ran on a north-west to south-east alignment. It measured 0.91m in width and 0.26m in depth (Plate 33). It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break of slope ending in a rounded base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (**FF10-1107**) was a friable light whiteish grey sandy silt. The upper fill (**FF10-1108**) was a friable dark whiteish grey sandy silt from which pottery with provisional 2nd to 3rd century was recovered.



Plate 56: North-west facing section of Ditch FF10-1106

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Construction cut **FF10-1109** was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 0.90m in width and 0.50m in depth (Plate 34). It had vertical sides with a sharp break of slope and an uneven base. It had two fills. The lower fill (**FF10-1110**) consisted of a loose light orangey brown silty sand. The upper fill (**FF10-1111**) consisted of a midgreyish loose mid greyish brown silty sand.



Plate 57: North-west facing section of Construction cut FF10-1109

Construction cut **FF10-1112** was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 0.95m in width and 0.60m in depth (Plate 35). It had vertical sides with a sharp break of slope and an uneven base. It had two fills. The lower fill (**FF10-1113**) consisted of a loose light orangey brown silty sand. The upper fill (**FF10-1114**) consisted of a loose mid greyish brown silty sand.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 58: NW facing section of Construction Cut FF10-1112

Trench FF10-12 (Fig. 2.6b)

Trench FF10-12 had four features matching the geophysics.

Ditch **FF10-1209** was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 2m in width and 0.77m in depth (Plate 36). It had steep sloping sides with a sharp break leading to a tapered base. It contained four fills. The basal fill (**FF10-1208**) consisted of a plastic mid brown clay. It is overlain by **FF10-1205** which was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. Above this fill was **FF10-1206** which was comprised of firm light orangey brown silty clay with rare flecks of charcoal and contained animal bone. The uppermost fill (**FF10-1207**) consisted of a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with rare flecks of charcoal. Pottery indicating a provisional Romano-British dating was recovered from this fill.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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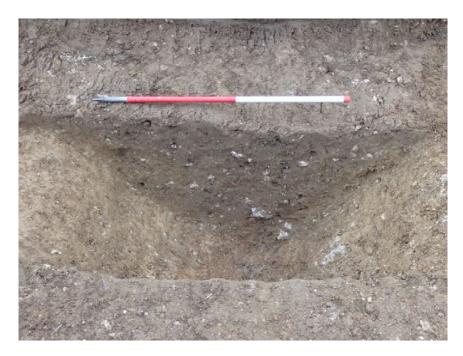


Plate 59: North-west facing section of Ditch FF10-1209

Ditch **FF10-1210** was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 1.06m in width and 0.21m in depth (Plate 37). It had gently sloping, concave sides and a flat base. It contained one singular fill (**FF10-1211**) which consisted of a firm brownish grey clayey silt.



Plate 60: North-western facing section of Ditch FF10-1210

Ditch **FF10-1212** was on a north-west to south-east alignment. It measured 2m in width and 0.54m in depth (Plate 38). It had steep sloping sides with a sharp break at the base leading to an uneven base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (**FF10-1213**)

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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consisted of a cemented light greyish brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular to rounded limestones. The upper fill (**FF10-1214**) was comprised of dry very light orangey brown silty clay with moderate flecks of limestone and contained animal bone. This fill was cut by Ditch Recut **FF10-1215** measuring 0.83m in width and 0.28m in depth. It had moderately sloping sides with a rounded base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**FF10-1216**) consisted of a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay. The upper fill (**FF10-1217**) was a firm mid-orangey brown clayey silt.



Plate 61: North-west facing section of Ditch FF10-1212 and Recut FF10-1215

Gully **FF10-1218** was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 1.15m in width and 0.10m in depth (Plate 39). It had gently sloping concave sides with a flat base. Its singular fill (**FF10-1219**) consisted of a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 62: North-west facing section of Ditch FF10-1218

Trench FF10-14 (Fig. 2.6b)

Trench FF10-14 contained five features.

Ditch **FF10-1404** ran east to west and measured 2.23m in width and 0.49m in depth (Plate 40). It had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break at the base leading to a flat base and contained three fills. The lower fill (**FF10-1406**) consisted of a firm light orangey yellow sandy cobble with frequent small to large angular limestone. This contained 2nd century pottery indicative of a provisional Romano-British dating. The middle fill (**FF10-1407**) was comprised of a friable mid-orangey brown silty clay and contained mid-2nd century pottery. The upper fill (**FF10-1408**) consisted of a friable dark blackish brown clayey silt with small to large platy limestone. This fill contained pottery indicating a provisional Romano-British dating. Pit **FF10-1409** extended 0.46m from the Limit of Excavation and measures 0.82m in width and 0.14m in depth. It contained a singular fill (**FF10-1410**) which consisted of a malleable light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium angular to sub-angular stones.

These features were all overlain by a spread of demolition material **FF10-1405** from which late 3rd century and Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 63: South-west facing section of Ditch FF10-1404 and Pit FF10-1409

Pit **FF10-1411** measured 2.10m in width and 0.32m in depth (Plate 41). It contained a singular fill (**FF10-1412**) which consisted of a loose dark blackish brown clayey silt containing probable Roman pottery.



Plate 64: North-east facing section of Pit FF10-1411

Pit **FF10-1413** had a length of 0.90m, a width of 0.95m and a depth of 0.15m (Plate 42). It contained two fills. The lower fill (**FF10-1414**) consisted of a loose dark black clayey silt. The upper fill (**FF10-1415**) consisted of loose mid-blackish brown clayey silt.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 65: North facing section of Pit FF10-1413

Construction cut **FF10-1416** was orientated north-east to south-west. It had steep sloping sides with a sharp break at the base leading to a flat base and contained two fills (Plate 43). The lower fill (**FF10-1417**) consisted of a friable dark brownish orange sandy clay with pottery indicative of a provisional Romano-British dating. The upper fill (**FF10-1418**) was comprised of a loose mid-blackish grey silty clay with occasional medium to very large very angular platy limestone.



Plate 66: South-eastern facing section of Construction cut FF10-1416

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench FF10-17 (Fig. 2.6c)

Trench FF10-17 contained three features which were excavated and recorded which corresponded with trends on the geophysics.

Ditch **FF10-1704** ran in a north-western to south-eastern orientation. It measured 1.52m in width and 0.29m in depth (Plate 44). It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break at the base leading to a rounded base. It contained a singular fill (**FF10-1705**) which consisted of a friable mid-greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones containing animal bone and pottery indicating a provisional Iron Age dating.

This feature cut Ditch **FF10-1706** which ran north-west to south-east. It measured 0.94m in width and 0.50m in depth and contained a singular fill (**FF10-1707**) which was comprised of friable light brownish grey clayey silt which contained animal bone and pottery indicating a provisional Iron Age dating.



Plate 67: North-west facing section of Ditches FF10-1704 and FF10-1706

Ditch **FF10-1708** was orientated north-west to south-west and measured 0.90m in width and 0.44m in depth (Plate 45). It had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break at the base and flat base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**FF10-1709**) consisted of a loose mid-greyish brown sandy silt. The upper fill (**FF10-1710**) consisted of loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 68: South-east facing section of Ditch FF10-1708

At the north-eastern end of the trench, there were several deposits which were investigated in a sondage to a maximum depth of 1.42m. **FF10-1711** was a spongey mid-reddish brown clayey silt which contained mid 2nd century pottery. This overlay **FF10-1712** which consisted of a spongey mid-blueish grey clayey silt with pottery indicative of a provisional Romano-British date as well as an iron nail.

Trench FF10-18 (Fig. 2.6c)

Trench FF10-18 contained three features, one of which was excavated in Trench FF10-20 and is also apparent in FF10-14.

Ditch **FF10-1804** was orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 0.90m in width and 0.35m in depth (Plate 46). It had gently sloping sides with a gradual break at the base and a flat base. It contained a singular fill (**FF10-1805**) which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown clayey silt containing pottery indicative of a provisional Iron Age date.

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Plate 69: South-western section of Ditch FF10-1804

Pit **FF10-1806** measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.08m in depth (Plate 47). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a singular fill which consisted of friable dark blackish grey clayey silt with rare flecks of charcoal.



Plate 70: North-west facing section of Pit FF10-1806

Trench FF10-19 (Fig. 2.6c)

Trench FF10-19 contained three features which were investigated. Grave cut **FF10-1904** measured 1.73m in length, 0.53m in width and 0.21m in depth (Plate 48). It contained a single fill (**FF10-1905**) which consisted of a firm dark orangey brown silty clay. This fill contained **SK10-01** which was lifted.



Plate 71: Plan shot of FF10-1904 and SK10-01

At the south-western end of the Trench, a deposit was present (**FF10-1906**). This had a thickness of 0.77m (Plate 49).

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Plate 72: South-East facing section of Deposit FF10-1906

Ditch **FF10-1907** was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 0.65m in width and 0.26m in depth (Plate 50). It had steep sloping sides and sharp break at the base leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF10-1908**) which consisted of malleable dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional medium sub-rounded platy sandstone. This fill contained animal bone.



Plate 73: South-east facing section of Ditch FF10-1907

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench FF10-20 (Fig. 2.6c)

Trench FF10-20 contained four features which were recorded.

Ditch **FF10-2004** was orientated north-west to south-east. It was measured 7.20m in width and excavated to a depth of 0.23m (Plate 51) and had gently sloping sides and a gradual break of slope with a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF10-2005**) which consisted of a mid-greyish brown clayey silt and contained animal bone.



Plate 74: North-west facing section of Ditch FF10-2004

Ditch **FF10-2006** was orientated north-east to south-west. It was also present in Trenches FF10-18 and FF10-14. It measured 2.30m in width and 0.82m in depth (Plate 52). It had steep sloping sides and a sharp break at the base leading to a flat base. It contained three fills. The lower fill (**FF10-2007**) consisted of a spongey mid-brown clayey silt. This fill contained Roman pottery. The middle fill (**FF10-2008**) was a firm mid-greyish brown clayey silt containing animal bone. The uppermost fill (**FF10-2009**) consisted of a spongey light brown with medium angular stones.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 75: North facing section of Ditch FF10-2006

Ditch **FF10-2011** was orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 0.30m in width and 0.26m in depth (Plate 53). It had steep straight sides with a sharp break at the base leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF10-2012**) which consisted of spongey dark brown clayey silt.



Plate 76: North-east facing section of Ditch FF10-2011

Ditch **FF10-2013** was orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 0.50m in width and 0.23m in depth (Plate 54). It had steep sloping sides with a sharp break at the base and a flat base and contained a single fill (**FF10-2014**) which was comprised of a spongey mid-brown clayey silt.

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Plate 77: North-east facing section of Ditch FF10-2013

4.2.6 Field FF11

Trench FF11-01 (Fig. 2.7a)

Trench FF11-01 contained two ditches, one possible ditch/furrow and two further furrows.

Possible Ditch/Furrow **FF11-0105** (Plate 55) was located in the western half of the trench and orientated north-east to south-west. It had gently sloping sides with an imperceptible break of slope and a shallow, concave base. It measured 1.8m wide and 0.15m deep. The single fill (**FF11-04**) was a loose, moist, light orangey brown, silty clay with occasional small angular to sub rounded limestone inclusions containing 2nd century pottery and a copper alloy brooch pin (**SF11-01**). The feature likely represents a shallow furrow, heavily truncated by a change in cultivation practices, from north-south ploughing to east-west ploughing as suggested by the geophysical results. Therefore, the aforementioned finds (2nd century pottery and copper alloy brooch pin **SF11-01**) are also likely residual.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 55: North-west facing section of possible ditch, possible furrow FF11-0105

Ditch **FF11-0106** (Plate 56) was located west of **FF11-0105** and orientated north-south. It had moderately sloping sides with a sharp bottom break of slope leading to a wide, flat base and measured 3.5m wide and 0.6m deep. The lower fills (**FF11-0117/FF11-0112**) were both waterlogged, spongey, light grey clayey silt representing slumping deposits. The middle fill (**FF11-0107**) was a large homogenous deposit comprising a wet, firm, mid brown silty clay, 0.4m thick which contained 2nd century pottery. The upper fill (**FF11-0106**) was a moist, firm light brown silty clay, 0.2m thick which contained Romano-British pottery.

Ditch **FF11-0108** was heavily truncated by **FF11-0106**, therefore only visible for 0.3m of its depth and 1m of its width. Similarly orientated north-south, the ditch appeared

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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to have a stepped eastern edge. The singular fill (**FF11-0109**) was a moist, firm, mid brown silty clay which contained 2nd century pottery.



Plate 56: Oblique of south-east facing section of Ditches FF11-0106 and FF11-0109

Trench FF11-10 (Fig. 2.7a)

Trench FF11-10 contained three ditches, a gully, and a pit. None of the features within Trench F11-10 contained any finds. Ditch **FF11-1004** (Plate 57) was located in the eastern half of the trench, orientated north-east to south-west and measured 0.85m wide, and 0.36m deep. It was steep sided, with a large step on its north-western edge, and a sharp basal break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (FF11-1005) which consisted of a moist, firm, light reddish brown silty clay.



Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 57: North-east facing section of Ditches FF11-1004 (left) and FF11-1006 (right)

Ditch **FF11-1006** (Plate 56) lay less than half a metre west of **FF11-1004** and was similarly orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 1.07m wide, and 0.2m deep with gentle sides, an imperceptible basal break of slope and an uneven base. The single fill (**FF11-1007**) was a moist, firm, mid reddish brown silty clay.

Gully Terminus **FF11-1008** was located immediately east of Ditch **FF11-1004** and measured 0.65m wide, and 0.05m deep (Plate 57). It had a sharp upper break of slope, indicating horizontal truncation, straight sides and a gradual basal break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF11-1009**) comprising a moist, friable, very light, yellowish brown clayey silt, Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill.



Plate 58: North-east facing section of Gully Terminus FF11-1008

Ditch **FF11-1010** was located in the far east of the trench and orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 0.61m wide, and 0.38m deep and had a sharp upper break of slope, steep sides and a sharp lower break of slope leading to a rounded, 'V'-shaped base (Plate 59). It contained a single fill (**FF11-1011**) comprised of moist, friable, mid yellowish brown clayey silt.

Ditch **FF11-1010** truncated a shallow, subcircular Pit **FF11-1012** measuring 0.7m wide and 0.09m deep. It contained a single fill (**FF11-1012**) which comprised a moist, friable, very light yellowish brown clayey silt.

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Plate 59: North-east facing section of Ditch FF11-1010 (left) and Pit FF11-1012 (right)

Trench FF11-14 (Fig. 2.7c)

Trench **FF11-14** contained two ditches and two gullies, one of which was unexcavated. Ditch **FF11-1404** was located in the north-east of the trench, orientated north-south and curvilinear in plan. It measured 1.9m wide and 0.63m deep and had a sharp upper break of slope, steep, convex sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF11-1405**) comprised of dry, loose, mid orangey brown clayey silt with frequent angular limestone inclusions and contained modern pottery throughout suggesting a likely modern date.

Ditch **FF11-1406** was located in the southern half of the trench, orientated east-west and curvilinear in plan. It measured 2.5m wide and 0.6m deep and had a gradual upper break of slope, with steep sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF11-1407**) comprised of dry, loose, light orangey brown clayey silt with moderate small to medium, angular and subangular limestone inclusions and contained modern pottery and animal bone.

Gully **FF11-1409** was located south of **FF11-1406**, similarly orientated east-west and linear in plan. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep and had moderate, concave sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to an uneven base (Plate 62). It contained a single fill (**FF11-1410**) comprised of moist, loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt with

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33: Interim Report for Evaluation Trenching

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frequent small angular and subangular limestone inclusions and contained an iron blade fragment (**SF11-02**).

Both ditches **FF11-1404** and **FF11-1406** were identified in the geophysical survey and appeared to form a large ring ditch. Gully **FF11-1409** and its unexcavated counterpart to the north may form an additional, narrower ring ditch which overlaps the ring ditches of **FF11-1404** and **FF11-1406**.



Plate 60: North facing section of Ditch FF11-1404



Plate 61: East facing section of Ditch FF11-1406

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Plate 62: West facing section of Gully FF11-1409

Trench FF11-27 (Fig. 2.7d)

Trench **FF11-27** contained a gully and a pit. Gully **FF11-2703** was located in the northwest of the trench, linear in plan and orientated north to south. It had gentle, concave sides with a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base (Plate 63). It contained a single fill (**FF11-2704**) comprised of moist, malleable, dark brown clayey silt.



Plate 63: North-east facing section of Gully FF11-2703

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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A large, rectangular Pit **FF11-2705** (Plate 64) was also located in the north-western half of the trench orientated east to west. It measured 1.98m long, 1.22m wide and 0.18m deep and contained two deposits, the upper (**FF11-2707**) comprised a dry, malleable, mid brown clayey silt which sealed (**FF11-2706**), a moist, malleable, very dark greyish brown clayey silt with very frequent, large well rounded spheroidal heat affected riverine cobbles, and frequent charcoal flecks. A copper alloy strip was recovered from this feature (**SF11-03**). It may represent a cremation pit subjected to multiple firings, with the cobble lining aiding in the collection of cremated remains, or a bustum.



Plate 64: North facing section of possible Cremation Pit FF11-2705

4.2.7 Field FF15

Trench FF15-06 (Fig. 2.8a)

Trench FF15-06 contained a north-east to south-west orientated linear Ditch **FF15-0604.** It measured 0.96m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a single fill (FF15-0605)

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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comprised of moist, friable, mid orangey brown silty clay with moderate flecks to medium angular to sub-rounded platy limestone inclusions (Plate 65).



Plate 65: North facing section of Ditch FF15-0604

Trench FF15-11 (Fig. 2.8b)

Trench **FF15-11** contained two shallow pits located in the west of the trench.

Pit **FF15-1104** (Plate 66) was irregular in plan, with imperceptible break of slopes and gentle sides leading to uneven base. It measured 0.58m long, 0.48m wide and 0.04m deep. It contained a single fill (**FF15-1105**) which comprised a dry, friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate flecks to medium subangular platy limestone inclusions. Situated on the brow of a hill, it was likely subject to extensive horizontal truncation via ploughing.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Pit **FF15-1106** (Plate 67) was subcircular in plan, with a sharp upper break of slope, gently sloping sides leading to a tapered base. It measured 0.48m long, 0.43m wide and 0.11m deep and contained a single fill (**FF15-1107**) which comprised a dry, friable, mid greyish brown sandy clay with moderate flecks to large, angular platy limestone inclusions.



Plate 66: South-west facing section of shallow Pit FF15-1104



Plate 67: South-west facing section of shallow Pit FF15-1106

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench FF15-14 (Fig. 2.8b)

Trench **FF15-14** contained three large pits, of which one was machine excavated, and hand cleaned and the other two were left unexcavated at this stage.

Pit **FF15-1404**, located in the north-west of the trench was irregular in plan, and measured 8.22m in length, greater than 2m in width and more than 0.95m deep (the base was not fully excavated). It had a sharp upper break of slope, with moderately sloping, concave sides becoming steeper (Plate 68). A void was observed on the southern edge of the feature whereupon the edges began to undercut the natural slightly. It contained two fills, the upper (**FF15-1406**) comprised of moist, friable, mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional small flecks to very large angular and subrounded platy limestone. The lower fill (**FF15-1405**) comprised of moist, friable, mid orangey brown sandy clay with frequent flecks to very large angular and subrounded platy limestone.



Plate 68: South-west facing section of Pit FF15-1404

Trench FF15-18 (Fig. 2.8d)

Trench FF15-18 contained one large pit which was excavated in two places, FF15-1804 and 1810, and was irregular in plan. It was investigated via sondage on its south-eastern edge. It measured greater than 20m long, greater than 2m wide and greater than 1m deep (Plate 69). It contained five fills, presenting as distinct tip lines. The upper fill (FF15-1809) comprised a dry, loose dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.15m thick. The upper middle fill (FF15-1808) comprised a dry, friable, very light grey clayey silt 0.38m thick. The middle fill (FF15-1807) comprised a dry, loose, dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.2m thick. The lower middle fill (FF15-1806) comprised a dry, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.35m thick with frequent, medium to large angular spheroidal stones

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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which contained a sherd of a post-medieval glazed dish. The lower fill (**FF15-1805**) comprised a dry, loose, dark brownish grey clayey silt 0.15m thick. The feature correlates to a series of irregular anomalies on the geophysical survey and all of the deposits appear to represent deliberate backfill. The extent of the feature may indicate that it is a large sequence of extraction pits in close proximity.



Plate 69: South-west facing section of sondage into Pit FF15-1804/1810

Trench FF15-19 (Fig. 2.8d)

Trench FF15-19 contained two exposures of a large ring ditch in the approximate centre of the trench. Both exposures correspond to the large circular ring ditch identified by the geophysical survey, therefore only one was excavated. Ditch **FF15-1904** was curvilinear in plan and orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep. It was a shallow, 'U'-shaped ditch with moderately sloping, concave sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**FF15-1905**) which comprised a dry, very loose dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent medium to large, angular, platy limestone inclusions.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 70: South-west facing section of Ditch FF15-1904

Trench FF15-23 (Fig. 2.8d)

Trench FF15-23 contained one linear feature in the north-western end of the trench. Possible Ditch **FF15-2304** was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 3.2m wide and 0.22m deep (Plate 71). It had very gently sloping sides, a gradual western break of slope, and an imperceptible eastern break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF15-2305**) which comprised a dry, loose, dark greyish brown clayey silt with animal bone present. The feature has been interpreted as agricultural in origin, likely a furrow with the presence of animal bone as residual material although the quantity suggests it may have been in part a deliberate deposition.



Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 71: South-west facing section of possible Ditch FF15-2304

4.2.8 Field FF19

Trench FF19-02 (Fig. 2.9a)

Trench **FF19-02** contained three ditches in the south-eastern end of the trench and an unexcavated linear feature in the approximate centre of the trench, this feature was left unexcavated due to its investigation in Trench **FF19-28**. All three were orientated north to south, and two were intercutting.

Ditch **FF19-0204** measured 1.95m wide and 0.34m deep (Plate 72). It had moderately sloping sides and an imperceptible lower break of slope leading to a flat base and contained two fills (**FF19-0205**) and (**FF19-0206**). The upper fill (**FF19-0205**) comprised a moist, friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.2m thick, with moderate subangular to rounded limestone inclusions, containing probable Iron Age pottery and animal bone. The lower fill (**FF19-0206**) comprised a moist, cemented, light yellowish brown sandy silt 0.12m thick, with frequent small subrounded limestone inclusions.



Plate 72: South-west facing section of Ditches FF19-0204 (centre), FF19-0207 (left), FF19-0210 (right)

Ditch **FF19-0207** was truncated on its eastern edge by Ditch **FF19-0204**. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.38m deep, had gently sloping sides with an imperceptible basal break of slope leading to an uneven base. It contained two fills (**FF19-0208**) and (**FF19-0209**). The upper fill (**FF19-0208**) comprised a moist, friable, mid yellowish brown 0.25m thick, with occasional small subrounded limestone inclusions. The lower fill (**FF19-0209**) comprised a moist, cemented, light yellowish brown sandy silt 0.12m thick.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Ditch **FF19-0210** was situated just east of Ditch **FF19-0204** and measured 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with an imperceptible lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-0211**) which comprised a moist, cemented, dark brown sandy silt with occasional small subrounded limestone inclusions. The three ditches appear to align with an intermittent linear anomaly on the geophysical survey.

Trench FF19-05 (Fig. 2.9a)

Trench FF19-05 contained four ditches, two gullies and seven pits.

Ditch **FF19-0507** was orientated north-east to south-west, measured 1.38m wide and 0.33m deep (Plate 73). It had moderately sloping sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained two fills, the upper (**FF19-0509**) comprised a moist, firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt. The lower fill (**FF19-0508**) comprised a moist, firm, light orangey brown sandy clay. This feature truncated Ditch **FF19-0512** to the west, and Pit **FF19-0510** to the east.

Pit **FF19-0510** was orientated east-west, sub-oval in plan and measured 1.0m wide and 0.34m deep. It had moderately sloping, concave sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-0511**) which comprised a moist, firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt.

Ditch **FF19-0512** was orientated east-west and measured 1.83m wide and 0.44m deep. It had stepped sides with a gradual lower break of slope leading to an uneven base. It contained two fills, the upper (**FF19-0506**) comprised a moist, firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt and contained Iron Age pottery. The lower fill (**FF19-0505**) comprised a moist, firm, dark orangey brown clay.



Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 73: West facing section of Ditches FF19-0507, FF19-0512, and Pit FF19-0510

Pit **FF19-0513** was sub-oval in plan, measured 1.84m long, 0.56m wide and 0.44m deep (Plate 74). It had moderately sloping, concave sides with a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained two fills, the upper (**FF19-0518**) comprised a moist, firm, dark orangey brown clayey silt and yielded probable Iron Age pottery. The lower fill (**FF19-0517**) comprised a moist, firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt containing worked stone.

Pit **FF19-0514** was truncated on its western edge by Pit **FF19-0513**, was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.66m long, 0.36m wide and 0.19m deep. It had steep sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to an uneven base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-0519**) which comprised a moist, malleable, dark orangey brown clayey silt.

Pit **FF19-0515** was located to the south of **FF19-0514**, was sub-oval in plan and measured greater than 1.05m long, 2.47m wide and 0.3m deep (Plate 75). It had moderately sloping, concave sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-0520**) which comprised a moist, firm, dark orangey brown clayey silt.

The western edge of Pit **FF19-0516** was truncated by Pit **FF19-0515**. It was sub-oval in plan and measured greater than 1.46m wide, 0.65m long and 0.32m deep. It had moderately sloping, concave sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-0523**) which comprised a moist, firm, dark orangey brown clayey silt.



Plate 74: South-east facing section of Pits FF19-0513 (left), FF19-0514 (right)

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Pit **FF19-0521** (Plate 76) was located in the north-east of the trench, orientated north-east to south-west, sub-oval in plan and measured 1.42m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It had gently sloping, concave sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-0524**) which comprised a moist, firm, dark orangey brown clayey silt containing probable Iron Age pottery.



Plate 75: North-west facing section of Pits FF19-0515 (left), FF19-0516 (right)



Plate 76: South-west facing section of Pit FF19-0521

Gully **FF19-0525** was located in the approximate centre of the trench, orientated northwest to south-east and was curvilinear in plan. It measured 0.42m wide and 0.2m deep

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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(Plate 77). It had moderately sloping, concave sides with a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-0526**) which comprised a moist, firm, dark orangey brown clayey silt that yielded a small lithic, likely debitage and some small fragments of probable Iron Age pottery.



Plate 77: South-west facing section of Gully FF19-0525

Ditch **FF19-0527** was located in the northern half of the trench, and measured between 0.7 and 1.1m wide, and 0.26m deep (Plate 78). It had gently sloping, convex sides with an imperceptible lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-0528**) which comprised a wet, friable, very dark brown silty clay with a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and probable Iron Age pottery. The feature was overcut towards the base in order to confirm there was no redeposited natural present.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 78: South-east facing section of Ditch FF19-0527

Gully **FF19-0529** was located between Ditches **FF19-0527** and **FF19-0531** and appeared to connect the two. It was orientated east to west and measured 0.35m wide and 0.14m deep. It had moderately sloping, concave sides and an imperceptible lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-0530**) which comprised a wet, friable, dark greyish brown silty clay.

Ditch **FF19-0531** was located to the north of Gully **FF19-0529** and was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 1.3m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping, concave sides and an imperceptible lower break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-0532**) which comprised a wet, friable, dark greyish brown silty clay.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Possible Pit/possible Terminus **FF19-0533** was located in the northern end of the trench, situated adjacent the limit of excavation and measured 1m wide and 0.15m deep (Plate 79). It had gently sloping, concave sides and an imperceptible lower break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-0534**) which comprised a wet, friable, very dark greyish brown silty clay with rare flecks of charcoal.



Plate 79: North-east facing section of possible Pit/Terminus FF19-0533

Trench FF19-12 (Fig. 2.9d)

Trench FF19-12 contained three north-west to south-east orientated furrows of which one was investigated. Furrow FF19-1204 was 2.4m wide and 0.23m deep (Plate 80). It contained a single fill (FF19-1203) which comprised a moist, friable, mid orangey brown sandy clay.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 80: North-east facing section of Furrow FF19-1204

Trench FF19-13 (Fig. 2.9c)

Trench **FF19-13** contained two north-east to south-west orientated ditches in the west of the trench.

Ditch **FF19-1304** measured 2.2m wide and 0.93m deep. It had a steeply sloping west side, and a stepped eastern side, with a gradual lower break of slope leading to a flat base (Plate 81). It contained five fills, the lower fill (**FF19-1305**) comprised a moist, friable, mid orangey brown sandy clay 0.33m thick. The lower middle fill (**FF19-1306**) comprised a dry, loose, very light yellowish grey sand 0.08m thick. The middle fill (**FF19-1307**) comprised a dry, friable, mid orangey brown sandy clay 0.16m thick with occasional small to medium angular to subangular platy limestone inclusions and pottery. The upper middle fill (**FF19-1308**) comprised a dry, friable, light whitish yellow coarse sand 0.19m thick with frequent flecks to very large angular to subrounded platy limestone inclusions. The upper fill (**FF19-1309**) comprised a dry, friable, light whitish yellow coarse sand 0.10m thick with frequent flecks to very large angular to subrounded platy limestone inclusions.

Ditch **FF19-1310** was the recut of Ditch **FF19-1304**, measuring 2.68m wide and 0.5m deep. It had a sharp upper break of slope, with a steep western side, a gentle concave eastern side, and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained two fills, the lower (**FF19-1311**) comprised a moist, friable, mid greyish brown sandy clay 0.5m thick, with moderate flecks to very large subangular to subrounded limestone inclusions and animal bone and probable Iron Age pottery. The upper fill (**FF19-1312**) comprised a dry, friable, mid greyish brown sandy clay 0.06m thick with frequent flecks to very large subangular to subrounded limestone inclusions.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 81: North-east facing section of Ditches FF19-1304 and FF19-1310

Trench FF19-15 (Fig. 2.9d)

Trench **FF19-15** contained a north to south orientated ditch located in western end of the trench. Ditch **FF19-1504** measured 1.02m wide and 0.54m deep (Plate 82). It had steep, concave sides and a sharp lower break of slope leading to a rounded base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**FF19-1505**) comprised a firm, wet, very dark brownish grey clayey peat 0.24m thick. The upper fill (**FF19-1506**) comprised a moist, malleable, mid orangey grey clayey silt with occasional flecks of spheroidal limestone 0.34m thick.



Plate 82: South facing section of Ditch FF19-1504

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench FF19-18 (Fig. 2.9d)

Trench **FF19-18** contained a gully and a ditch located at the west of the trench. The Trench also contained a burial at the north-western end of the Trench which was not lifted at this stage. The individual was laid in a supine position facing north-east in sub-rectangular grave cut, three grave goods were visible in plan, a metal object near the pelvis, a glass bead near the neck, and a circular metal object near the left shoulder,

Gully **FF19-1804** was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 0.30m wide and 0.11m deep. It had moderately sloping, concave sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-1805**) which comprised a dry, firm, dark brown silty clay.

Ditch **FF19-1806** was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 1.3m wide and 0.56m deep (Plate 83). It had a steep, near vertical north-west edge and a moderately sloping south-east edge, and a sharp lower break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained two fills, the lower (**FF19-1807**) comprised a moist, loose, light greyish brown sandy, clayey silt 0.10-0.30m thick, with occasional small subangular limestone inclusions. The upper fill (**FF19-1808**) comprised a moist, loose, light yellowish brown sandy silt 0.10-0.17m thick, with rare flecks to small subangular limestone inclusions.



Plate 83: South-west facing section of Ditch FF19-1806

Trench FF19-21 (Fig. 2.9f)

Trench **FF19-21** contained a north-east to south-west orientated gully in the south end of the trench.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Gully **FF19-2104** measured 0.49m wide and 0.16m deep (Plate 84). It had steep, concave sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-2105**) which comprised a moist, malleable, mid greyish brown silty clay



with moderate small to medium subrounded and well-rounded pebbles.

Plate 84: North-west facing section of Ditch FF19-2104

Trench FF19-24 (Fig. 2.9e)

Trench **FF19-24** contained a north to south orientated ditch in the eastern half of the trench. Ditch **FF19-2404** measured 1.2m wide and 0.52m deep and had steep sides with a sharp basal break of slope leading to a tapered base (Plate 85). It contained a



Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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single fill (**FF19-2405**) which comprised a moist, malleable mid yellowish orange silty clay with moderate small to large subangular to well-rounded pebbles.

Plate 85: South facing section of Ditch FF19-2404

Trench FF19-27 (Fig. 2.9f)

Trench **FF19-27** contained one north-east to south-west orientated ditch in the approximate centre of the trench. Ditch **FF19-2704** measured 0.87m wide and 0.28m deep (Plate 86). It had moderately sloping sides and a moderate lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-2705**) which comprised a dry, friable mid greyish brown loamy clay with rare small sub angular limestone inclusions. The feature corresponded to a faint, linear geophysical anomaly and was a continuation of Ditch **FF19-1504** and was likely agricultural in nature.



Plate 86: South-west facing section of Ditch FF19-2704

Trench FF19-28 (Fig. 2.9a)

Trench **FF19-28** contained one pit and two ditches. Pit **FF19-2803** was located in the approximate centre of the trench and measured 1.42m wide and 0.45m deep (Plate 87). It contained two fills, the lower (**FF19-2804**) comprised a moist, firm, light yellowish brown clayey sandy silt 0.12m thick, with frequent medium subangular limestone

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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inclusions. The upper fill (**FF19-2805**) comprised a moist, firm, dark brown sandy clayey silt 0.35m thick and contained animal bone.



Plate 87: Oblique view of north and east facing sections of Pit FF19-2803

Ditches **FF19-2806** and **FF19-2808** were located in the south-eastern half of trench and orientated north-east to south-west. Ditch **FF19-2806** measured 2.1m wide and 0.35m deep (Plate 88). It had gentle, concave sides and an imperceptible lower break of slope leading to an uneven base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-2807**) which comprised a moist, cemented, light yellowish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional subangular limestone inclusions.

Adjacent, Ditch **FF19-2808** measured 0.8m wide and 0.27m deep, with gentle, straight sides and a sharp lower break of slope leading to a tapered base. It contained a single fill (FF19-2809) which comprised a moist, firm, light yellowish brown clayey sandy silt with moderate small subangular limestone inclusions. Both ditches correspond to a linear anomaly identified on the geophysical survey.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 88: Oblique view of south-west facing section of Ditches FF19-2806 and FF19-2808

Trench FF19-29 (Fig. 2.9a)

Trench **FF19-29** contained four ditches, two pits, six furrows, and a large spread.

Ditch **FF19-2904** was located in the north of the trench and corresponded to the inner ditch of a large, double ring ditch on the geophysical survey, The investigation aimed to be as unintrusive as possible so the excavation was limited to a quadrant of the feature in order to identify the depth and width. It measured 2.22m wide and 0.5m deep and had moderately sloping dies and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base (Plate 89). It contained three fills, the lower (**FF19-2908**) comprised a moist, friable, mid reddish orange clayey sand 0.04m thick, with frequent small to medium angular to subangular spheroidal flint and frequent small to medium subrounded and well-rounded pebbles. The middle fill (**FF19-2909**) comprised a moist, friable, mid greyish brown clayey sand 0.26m thick, with frequent small to medium angular to subangular platy flint inclusions and contained animal bone. The upper fill (**FF19-2910**) comprised a moist, friable, mid orangey brown clayey sand 0.35m thick, with occasional angular flint inclusions and contained probably Iron Age pottery.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 89: East facing section of Ditch FF19-2904

Spread **FF19-2905** was located to the north of Ditch **FF19-2904**, and within the innermost ring ditch identified on the geophysics. It comprised a moist, friable, mid orangey brown silty sand 3.04m wide and 0.08m deep and contained animal bone, and flint. This spread appears to represent an internal bank, or the shallow remains of a horizontally truncated mound.



Plate 90: West facing section of Spread FF19-2905

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Ditch **FF19-2911** was located to the north of Spread **FF19-2905**. Curvilinear in plan and orientated broadly east to west, it measured 0.82m wide and 0.2m deep (Plate 91). It had concave sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-2912**) which comprised a moist, friable, mid orangey brown clayey sand. The feature appeared cut to exploit a transition in the natural geology and followed the edge of the limestone bedrock.



Plate 91: East facing section of Curvilinear Ditch FF19-2911



Plate 92: Oblique view of north-west facing section of Ditch FF19-2915

Ditch **FF19-2915** was located in the approximate centre of the trench and corresponded to the outer ring of the large, double ring ditch identified on the

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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geophysical survey. It measured 2.8m wide and 0.76m deep and had moderately sloped sides with a gradual lower break of slope leading to a flat base (Plate 92). It contained four fills, the lower fill (**FF19-2916**) comprised a dry, loose, light yellowish brown sandy silt 0.05m thick. The lower middle fill (**FF19-2917**) comprised a moist, firm, very dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.10m thick, with frequent small subrounded charcoal, flecks of burnt clay and scorched soil; this fill was interpreted as an occupational deposit. The upper middle fill (**FF19-2918**) comprised a moist, cemented, mid yellowish brown clayey sandy silt 0.35m thick, with occasional small subangular platy limestone inclusions. The upper fill (**FF19-2919**) comprised a moist, cemented, very light yellowish brown sandy clayey silt 0.30m thick, with a moderate amount of medium subangular platy limestone inclusions and animal bone.

Possible Ditch Terminus/possible Pit **FF19-2906** was located in the southern end of the trench external to Ring Ditch **FF19-2915**, orientated east to west and measured 1.46m wide and 0.18m deep (Plate 93). It had gently sloping, concave sides with a gradual lower break of slope leading to an uneven base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-2907**) which comprised a wet, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flecks of subrounded charcoal form which Iron Age pottery was recovered.



Plate 93: Oblique view of north-west and south-west facing sections of possible Terminus/possible Pit FF19-2906

Pit **FF19-2913** was located in the southern end of the trench, and measured greater than 0.91m long, 0.5m wide and 0.19m deep. It was an irregular oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-2914**) which comprised a moist, loose, dark greyish brown silty sand.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench FF19-31 (Fig. 2.9a)

Trench **FF19-31** contained two postholes (one investigated), one ditch, one pit and one gully.

Posthole **FF19-3104** was located in the approximate centre of the trench and measured 0.22-0.24m in diameter, and 0.25m deep. It was circular in plan, with vertical sides and a sharp lower break of slope leading to a flat base (Plate 94). It contained two fills, the lower fill (**FF19-3105**) comprised a moist, friable, very dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.14m thick, representing post-pipe decayed in situ. The upper fill (**FF19-3106**) comprised a moist, friable dark grey clayey silt 0.14m thick.



Plate 94: North-west facing section of Posthole FF19-3104

An additional posthole was present to approximately 2m south within the trench but was not investigated.

Ditch **FF19-3107** was located in the southern half of the trench and orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It measured 0.53m wide, 0.24m deep and had steep, concave sides with a gradual lower break of slope leading to a rounded base (Plate 95). It contained a single fill (**FF19-3108**) which comprised a moist, friable, dark brownish grey sandy clay with moderate small to large angular to subangular platy limestone inclusions and a small quantity of Iron Age pottery, and animal bone. The ditch corresponds to a ring ditch identified on the geophysical survey.

Pit **FF19-3109** was located in the southern half of the trench and was subcircular in plan, partially obscured by the trench limit of excavation. It correlates to an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. It measured 1.35m wide and 0.68m deep (Plate 96). It had vertical sides, and a sharp lower break of slope leading to a flat base and contained two fills, the lower fill (**FF19-3110**) comprised a moist, friable, dark brownish

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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grey sandy clayey silt 0.26m thick, with rare flecks of charcoal and contained animal bone. The upper fill (**FF19-3111**) comprised a moist, firm, mid brownish grey silty clay 0.26m thick, with rare flecks of charcoal and contained Roman pottery and possible human bone in section. The feature was subsequently left in situ.



Plate 95: North-west facing section of Ditch FF19-3107



Plate 96: South-east facing section of Pit FF19-3109 and Gully FF19-3112

Gully **FF19-3112**, orientated east-west, truncated the upper fill of Pit **FF19-3109**, and measured 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep. It had gentle, concave sides with an imperceptible lower break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**FF19-3112**) which comprised a dry, firm, very light brown clay.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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4.2.9 Field FF21

Trench FF21-01 (Fig. 2.10)

Trench FF21-01 contained one linear feature.

Ditch **FF21-0104** was located at the south-east end of the trench and was oriented north-west to south-east. This feature was shallow with gently sloping sides, it was 0.83m in width, with a depth of 0.30m (Plate 97). This feature contained two fills, the basal fill (**FF21-0105**) was comprised of a light orangey brown malleable clay with rare small rounded limestone inclusions. Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery and bone were recovered from this context. The uppermost fill (**FF21-0106**) was comprised of a mid-greyish brown friable silty clay with rare small sub-rounded limestone inclusions, likely formed naturally through siltation processes. This feature appears to be part of an enclosure as seen on the geophysical survey, and is additionally seen within Trench 21-01.



Plate 97: North-west facing section of Ditch FF21-0104

Trench FF21-02 (Fig. 2.10a)

Trench FF21-02 contained three ditches.

Ditch **FF21-0204** was located near the centre of the trench and was oriented north to south. This feature had moderately sloping sides with a v-shaped base. It had a width of 1.60m and a depth of 0.55m (Plate 98). This ditch contained two fills. The basal fill (**FF21-0205**) was comprised of a light reddish brown, firm silty sand, this fill was likely naturally formed. Animal bone was recovered from this context. The uppermost fill (**FF21-0206**) was comprised of a dark brown, friable sandy loam, with frequent small rounded stones and pebbles, likely formed naturally.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 98: South facing section of Ditch FF21-0204

Ditch **FF21-0207** was located to the western end of the trench and was oriented northwest to south-east. This feature was steep sloping on the south-western edge and stepped on the north-eastern edge. In plan this feature turns sharply to the north, making a possible square enclosure. This feature had a width of 1.40m and a depth of 0.44m (Plate 99). This ditch contained two fills the basal fill (**FF21-0208**) was a midreddish brown friable sandy silt. Animal bone was recovered from this context. The uppermost fill (**FF21-0209**) was comprised of a mid-reddish brown, loose sandy silt.



Plate 99: South-east facing section of Ditch FF21-0207

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Ditch **FF21-0210** was located less than a meter to the east of Ditch **FF21-0207**, running north-south, terminus in plan. This feature was shallow, had gently sloping sides and a u-shaped base with a width of 1.65m and a depth of 0.20m (Plate 100). This feature contained a singular fill **FF21-0211**, which comprised of a reddish brown, loose sandy silt. No finds were retrieved from this context.



Plate 100: East facing section of Ditch Terminus FF21-0210

Trench FF21-03 (Fig. 2.10a)

Trench FF21-03 contained one gully, two pits, and three ditches.

Towards the north-eastern end of the trench was Pit **FF21-0316** which was sub-circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a u-shaped base. This pit had a diameter of 1.10m and a depth of 0.28m (Plate 101). This feature contained one fill (**FF21-0317**) which comprised of a mid-brownish grey sandy silty clay, with small sub-rounded stone and pebble inclusions. Bone was recovered from this context.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 101: South-west facing section of Pit FF21-0316

Less than one meter to the south-west of Pit **FF21-0316** was Ditch **FF21-0304** which was oriented north-west to south-east. This feature was linear in plan, had moderately sloping sides and a rounded, u-shaped base. This feature had a width of 3.50m and a depth of 0.95m (Plate 102). This feature contained four fills, the first of which (**FF21-0305**) was comprised of a mid-reddish-brown firm, sandy loam. This fill was a slumping event which occurred on the south-west and north-east edges of Ditch **FF21-0304**. This fill was cut on the south-western edge by Ditch **FF21-0310**.

Covering the base of the feature was (**FF21-0306**) which was comprised of a very dark brownish grey loose sandy silt, containing organic material. Bone, daub, and pottery indicating a provisional date of Romano-British were recovered from this context. The third fill of this feature was (**FF21-0307**) which was comprised of a dark brownish grey friable sandy clay. Pottery was recovered from this feature which indicates a provisional date of Romano-British. The uppermost fill of this feature (**FF21-0308**) was comprised of a mid-greyish brown firm sandy loam.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 102 South-east facing section of Ditch FF21-0304

Cutting part of the south-western end of Ditch **FF21-0304** was north-west to south-east Ditch **FF21-0310**. This ditch was linear in plan, with moderately sloping straight sides, connecting at a v-shaped base (Plate 103). This feature had a width of 1.65m and a depth of 0.56m and contained one fill (**FF21-0311**) a mid-greyish brown firm sandy silty loam, with small sub-rounded to rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this context.



Plate 103: South-west facing section of Ditch FF21-0310

Less than 0.50m to the south-west of Ditch **FF21-0310** were Gully **FF21-0312** and Pit **FF21-0314**. Gully **FF21-0312** was linear in plan and oriented east to west. This gully

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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had a width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.22m and contained one fill (**FF21-0313**) comprised of a mid-brownish grey firm sandy silt with frequent small rounded stone inclusions.

The gully was cut by Pit **FF21-0314** which was sub-ovular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 104). This pit had a length of 1.50m, a width of 1.10m and a depth of 0.30m and contained one fill (**FF21-0315**), which was comprised of a mid-reddish-brown firm sandy silty clay with frequent small rounded pebble and stone inclusions.

This collection of features is consistent with the geophysical survey which shows two potential ring enclosures being caught within this end of the trench.



Plate 104: South-east facing section of Pit FF21-0314 and plan of Gully FF21-0312

Towards the south-western end of Trench 21-03 was north-west to south-east Ditch **FF21-0309** which was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a v-shaped base. This feature had a width of 3.00m and a depth of 0.90m (Plate 105). This ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (**FF21-0318**) was comprised of a mid-orangey brown malleable silty clay, with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. Iron Age pottery and bone were recovered from this context. The uppermost fill (**FF21-0319**) was comprised of a light orangey brown friable sandy clay, with rare small sub-rounded stone inclusions.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 105: North-west facing section of Ditch FF21-0309

4.2.10 Field FF26

Trench FF26-02 (Fig. 2.11a)

Trench FF26-02 contained one gully.

Towards the south-western end of the Trench, Gully **FF26-0204** was a linear in plan with steep sloping sides and a v-shaped base. This feature had a width of 0.52m and a depth of 0.19m (Plate 106). This gully contained one fill (**FF21-0205**) which was comprised of a light brownish grey friable waterlogged clayey silt with rare stone inclusions. This feature is consistent with what is seen on the geophysical survey, it appears to match with a set of furrows within this field.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 106: South-east facing section of Gully FF26-0204

Trench FF26-03 (Fig. 2.11a)

Trench FF26-03 contained four ditches and one pit. Towards the north-western end of the trench was north-east to south-west Ditch **FF26-0304**. This ditch was linear in plan with steep sloping sides and a u-shaped base (Plate 107). This feature had a width of 0.75m and a depth of 0.20m and contained one fill (**FF26-0305**) which was comprised of a mid-greyish brown firm silty clay with small sub-rounded stone inclusions, likely naturally formed.



Plate 107: South-west facing section of Ditch FF26-0304

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Towards the centre of Trench FF26-03 was north-west to south-east oriented Ditch FF26-0308 which contained a recut, Ditch FF26-0311. Ditch FF26-0308 was linear in plan with steep sloped edges and a concave, flat base. This ditch had a width of 1.28m and a depth of 0.52m and contained two fills, the basal fill FF26-0309 which was comprised of a mid-grey silty sand with charcoal inclusions, likely formed through natural siltation (Plate 108). The uppermost fill of this feature was FF26-0310 which was comprised of a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Animal bone and pottery indicating a provisional date of Romano-British were recovered from this feature.

This fill was cut by **FF26-0311** which had steep sloping sides, a concave base and a width of 0.73m and a depth of 0.28m. This recut contained a singular fill (**FF26-0312**) which was comprised of a mid-dark brownish grey silty sand. This fill was likely formed through natural processes as the feature went out of use. Probable Romano-British pottery was recovered from the base of this context.



Plate 108: South-east facing section of Ditch FF26-0308 and Recut FF26-0311

Towards the south-eastern end of Trench FF26 was a Grave Cut **FF26-0306** for an articulated sheep skeleton. This cut was rectangular in plan with steep sloping sides, and a flat base with a length of 1.31m, a width of 0.74m and a depth of 0.23m (Plate 109). This feature contained one fill (**FF26-0307**), mid-brownish grey silty sand with a clay lenses. No finds other than an articulated sheep skeleton (**FF26-0313**) were recovered from this feature.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 109: South-west facing section of Cut FF26-0306

At the south-eastern end of Trench FF26 was north-east to south-west Ditch **FF26-0314**. This feature had a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.59m (Plate 110). This feature contains two fills, the first fill (**FF26-0316**) appears to be a slumping event comprised of a light mottled grey and orangish grey, friable silty clay with occasional small subangular stone inclusions. This fill is overlain by (**FF26-0315**) which was comprised of a pale yellowish grey friable silty clay with occasional chalk fleck inclusions. Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from this context.



Plate 110: North-east facing section of Ditch FF26-0314

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench 26-04 (Fig. 2.11b)

Trench 26-04 contained five furrows, one of which was excavated as a sample.

At the south-eastern end of Trench 26-04 is Furrow **FF26-0404** (Plate 111). This feature contained a singular fill (**FF26-0405**) which was comprised of a mid-brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small sub angular stone inclusions.



Plate 111: North-east facing section of FF26-0404

Trench 26-06 (Fig. 2.11b)

Trench 26-06 contained 3 ditches, 3 pits and one posthole.

At the south-western end of the trench were Pit **FF26-0604** and Ditch **FF26-2608**. The relationship between these features was unclear. Pit **FF26-0604** extended past the LOE to the north-west of this feature, was round in plan with steep sloping sides and a ushaped base, a width of 1.37m and a depth of 0.85m (Plate 112). This feature contained three fills, the basal fill (**FF26-0605**) was comprised of a mid-orangey brown silty clay with occasional chalk fleck inclusions. Pottery and animal bone were recovered from this context. Overlying this fill is (**FF26-0606**) which was comprised of a dark greyish black firm silty clay and contained organic material. Early Roman to mid 2nd century pottery was recovered from this context. The uppermost fill of this feature (**FF26-0607**) was comprised of a light yellowish brown firm silty clay with rare chalk fleck inclusions. Animal bone and was recovered from this context.

Interacting with Pit **FF26-0604** was Ditch **FF26-0608**, this feature had gradually sloping edges with a u-shaped base, a width of 0.95m and a depth of 0.47m. This Ditch presented two fills. The basal fill **FF26-0609** was comprised of mid orangey brown silty

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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clay from where Early Roman to 2nd century pottery fragments and animal bone were recovered. The top fill **FF26-0610** was described as dark orangey brown silty clay. Early Roman pottery and animal bone were also recovered from this context. Ditch **FF26-0608** seems north-west to south-east orientated within the trench, and it is aligned with a curvilinear feature demonstrated by the geophysics.



Plate 112: South-east facing section of Pit FF26-0604 and plan of Ditch FF26-0608

To the north-east was Pit **FF26-0619** which featured gradual sides, gentle break of slope and a concave base. It extended past the LOE to the north-west. It measured 0.90m wide and 0.25m deep (Plate 113). This pit contained a single fill **FF26-0620** comprised of mid brownish grey silty clay with few subrounded small stones. Fragments of animal bone and early Roman pottery were recovered from this context.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 113: South-east facing section of Pit FF26-0619

In the north-east half of the trench, Ditch **FF26-0611** was located. This ditch was oriented north to south and had a width of 1.40m and depth of 0.28m (Plate 114). The ditch presented gradual concave sides with a gentle break of slope terminating into a flat base and held a single fill **FF26-0612.** This fill was described as friable brownish grey silty clay rich on burnt clay flecks. The upper portion of the fill contained riverine cobbles of various sizes. Fragments of pottery recovered from this context indicated a potential Roman British date.

Ditch **FF26-0611** possibly truncated Posthole **FF26-0615**, which was found at the south-western edge of the base of Ditch **FF26-0611**. Posthole **FF26-0615** measured 0.30m long, 0.20m wide and 0.15m deep. This posthole featured steep sides with a sudden break of slope and a u-shape base. It contained a similar fill **FF26-0616** to the ditch's fill,

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 114: South facing section of Ditch FF26-0611 and plan of Pit FF26-0615

Towards the north-east, Ditch **FF26-0613** was recorded. Ditch **FF26-0613** seemed oriented north-west to south-east and may cross with Ditch **FF26-0611** beyond the LOE of this trench. Ditch **FF26-0613** was a meter wide and indicated a depth of 0.28m (Plate 115). It presented steep sides with a u-shaped base after a sudden break of slope. It contained one fill **FF26-0614** which was identified as friable greyish brown silty clay with few burnt clay flecks and lumps, similar to fill **FF26-0612**.



Plate 115: South-east facing section of Ditch FF26-0613

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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At the north-eastern end of Trench FF26, Pit **FF26-0617** was located. It was 1.60m wide and 0.40m deep (Plate 116). It indicated steep sides with a sudden break of slope and an uneven base. It extended past the LOE to the north-west. It contained one fill **FF26-0618.** This fill was comprised of friable mid yellowish brown silty clay with few inclusions of burnt clay small lumps. Samian pottery was recovered from this context.



Plate 116: South-east facing section of Pit FF26-0617

Trench 26-11 (Fig. 2.11b)

Trench 26-11 contained one gully.

This gully **FF26-1104** was located at the north-west end of the trench. It was northeast to south-west oriented and measured 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep (Plate 117). It demonstrated gradual concave sides with a u-shaped based followed by a gentle break of slope. It contained a single fill **FF26-1105** which was described as firm mid dark reddish brown silty clay with moderately distributed subrounded stones towards the base.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 117: North-east facing section of Gully FF26-1104

Trench 26-17 (Fig. 2.11d)

Trench 26-17 contained a pit and a linear feature.

At the south-western end of the trench, Ditch **FF26-1704** is located. It was 0.73m wide at its southern end while its northern side was 0.44m in width (Plate 118). The larger extension presented a 0.33m depth while the shorter part indicated a 0.17m depth. It featured steep sides with a steep break of slope and a narrow concave base and contained a single fill **FF26-1705**, a soft mid-light brown silty sand fill. A charcoal lens was observed on the south facing section of this feature.

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Plate 118: South facing section of Ditch FF26-1704

In the middle of the trench, Pit **FF26-1706** was found. This pit demonstrated a width of 1.9m and a depth of 0.4m. It extended past the LOE to the south-east. This pit presented gradual concave sides towards a gentle break of slope at base and an irregular base (Plate 119). It contained a single fill **FF26-1707.** This context was observed as a firm mid brownish grey silty clay fill with unevenly distributed large subrounded stones. Animal bone was recovered from this fill.



Plate 119: North-east facing section of Pit FF26-1706

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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4.2.11 Field FF28

Trench FF28-04 (Fig. 2.12a)

Trench FF28-04 contained two pits and one linear feature.

Pit **FF28-0404** was located in the middle of the trench. It continued past the LOE to the west. This circular pit measured 1.36m long, 1.20m wide and 0.24m deep (Plate 120). It cut through the subsoil which interprets it as a modern feature. It presented steep sides with a sudden break of slope towards a flat base and contained a single fill. This fill **FF28-0405** was friable dark grey towards dark brown organic rich silty clay and it contained wood fragments. In plan, one of these fragments appeared to extend 0.75m oriented north-east to south-west.



Plate 120: North-west facing shot of Pit FF28-0404

Towards the centre of the trench was Ditch **FF28-0406**. Ditch **FF28-0406** was northwest to south-east in plan with gradual sides leading towards a concave base with a gentle break of slope. It presented a width of 0.82m and a 0.16m depth (Plate 121). This ditch contained a single fill, **FF28-0407**. Fill **FF28-0407** was firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small subrounded stones inclusions.

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Plate 121: South-east facing section of Ditch FF28-0406

Pit **FF28-0409** was located at the north-west end of the trench. It continued past the LOE to the west. This oval pit measured 1.02m wide and 0.50m deep (Plate 122). It presented gradual concave sides with rounded break of slope and a concave base. This pit contained two fills. The basal fill **FF28-0410** was firm mid-brown grey clay and it contained fragments of animal bones and CBM remains. The top fill **FF28-0408** was friable and soft mid greyish-black silty clay with small stones inclusions.



Plate 122: South-east facing section of Pit FF28-0409

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench FF28-10 (Fig. 2.12a)

Trench FF28-10 contained two linear features.

Ditch **FF28-1004** was located at the north-east half of the trench and was oriented north-west to south-east. It presented a width of 0.88m and 0.5m in depth (Plate 123). Its sides were steep with a u-shape base followed by gentle break of slope. This ditch aligned with a curvilinear boundary ditch, which surrounded round enclosures, observed on the geophysics. The ditch presented a single fill **FF28-1005** of firm mid brownish grey silty clay with subrounded small unevenly distributed stones. It contained animal bones.



Plate 123: South-east facing section of Ditch FF28-1004

Gully **FF28-1006** was recorded in the middle of the trench. It was oriented north-west to south-east. It presented a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.22m with steep sides with a sudden break of slope at the base terminating in a v-shape (Plate 124). It contained a single fill, **FF28-1007**, of firm mid greyish brown fine-grained silty clay.

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Plate 124: South-east facing section of Gully FF28-1006

4.2.12 Field FF32

Trench FF32-01 (Fig. 2.13a)

Trench FF32-01 contained a singular pit, **FF32-0104.** The pit measured 0.68m in length, 0.90m in width and 0.20m deep (Plate 125). It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope to a flat base and contained a single fill. Fill (**FF32-0105**) was firm mid greyish brown silty clay.



Plate 125: North-east facing section of Pit FF32-0104

Green Hill Solar Farm
Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:
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Trench FF32-18 (Fig. 2.13d)

Trench FF32-18 contained a singular pit, **FF32-1804**. The pit measured 0.60m long, 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep (Plate 126). It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope to a flat base and contained two fills. Base fill (**FF32-1805**) was firm light yellowish grey silty clay with rare inclusions of charcoal. Top fill (**FF32-1806**) was friable dark red and black clayey silt with 90% inclusion of charcoal.



Plate 126: North-west facing section of Pit FF32-1804

Trench FF32-19 (Fig. 2.13c)

Trench FF32-19 contained a singular ditch, **FF32-1904** which was orientated east to west and measured 1.8m wide and 0.15m deep. It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope to a flat base and contained one fill. Cut by a land drain through the centre of the feature. Fill (**321905**) was friable mid greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of stone (Plate 127).

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Plate 127: East facing section of Ditch FF32-1904

Trench FF32-20 (Fig. 2.13c)

Trench FF32-20 contained a posthole/small pit **FF32-2004** which measured 0.29m long, 0.27m wide and 0.18m deep (Plate 128). It had steep sloping sides with a steep break of slope to a U-shaped base and one fill. Fill (**FF32-2005**) was mid greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of charcoal.



Plate 128: South-east facing section of Posthole FF32-2004

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench FF32-22 (Fig. 2.13d)

Trench FF32-22 contained ditch FF32-2204 and recut ditch FF32-2206.

Ditch **FF32-2204** was orientated north to south and measured 0.82m wide and 0.24m deep (Plate 129). It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope to a flat base and one fill. Fill (**FF32-2205**) was firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Ditch recut **FF32-2206** was orientated north to south and measured 0.75m wide and 0.21m deep. It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope to a flat base and one fill. Fill **FF32-2207** was firm mid greyish brown silty clay.



Plate 129: North facing section of Ditch FF32-2204 and recut Ditch FF32-2206

Trench FF32-23 (Fig. 2.13d)

Trench FF32-23 contained a single gully, **FF32-2304** and was orientated north to south. It measured 0.40m wide and 0.43m deep (Plate 130). It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope to a V-shaped base and contained a single fill. Fill **FF32-2305** was firm dark brownish grey silty clay with rare inclusions of stone flecks.

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Plate 130: South facing section of Gully FF32-2304

Trench FF32-28 (Fig. 2.13e)

Trench FF32-28 contained three linear features of undetermined origin. Ditch **FF32-2804** was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 0.40m in width and 0.17m in depth (Plate 131). This corresponded with a weak trend on the geophysics. It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope into an uneven base. Its fill (**FF32-2805**) was a firm mid-brownish black silty clay.



Plate 131: South-West facing section of Ditch FF32-2804

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Ditch **FF32-2806** had a north-west to south-east orientation and measured 0.38m in width and 0.09m in depth (Plate 132). It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope leading to an uneven base. It contained a single fill (**FF32-2807**). The fill was a firm dark orangey brown silty clay.



Plate 132: South-east facing section of Ditch FF32-2806

Ditch **FF32-2808** was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 1.09m in width and 0.45m (Plate 133). It had steep sloping sides with a steep break of slope leading to an uneven base. It had a single fill (**FF32-2809**) which is a firm mid yellowish brown silty clay.

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Plate 133: North-east facing section of Ditch FF32-2808

Trench FF32-30 (Fig. 2.13f)

Trench FF32-30 contained a singular pit.

Pit **FF32-3004** measured 0.77m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. It had concave sloping sides with a gentle break of slope leading to an uneven base (Plate 134). It contained a single fill (**FF32-3005**) which was a firm mid-orangey brown silty clay.



Plate 134: North-east facing section of Pit FF32-3004

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench FF32-32 (Fig. 2.13f)

Trench FF32-32 contained a single ditch **FF32-3204** which was orientated north-east to south-west and which corresponded to a trend on the geophysics. It measured 1m in width and 0.40m in depth (Plate 135). It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope leading to a flat base. The single fill (**FF32-3205**) was a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with frequent limestone flecks.



Plate 135: South-west facing section of Ditch FF32-3204

4.2.13 Field FF33

Trench FF33-01 (Fig. 2.14a)

Trench FF33-01 contained a singular ditch, **FF33-0104**, which was orientated northeast to south-west and measured 0.88m wide, and 0.23m deep (Plate 136). It had gradual sloping sides with a rounded break of slope to a concave base and contained a single fill (**FF33-0105**). The fill was a firm light yellowish grey silty clay with rare inclusions of small sub angular stone.

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Plate 136: North-east facing section of Ditch FF33-0104

Trench FF33-02 (Fig. 2.14a)

Trench FF33-02 contained a singular ditch, **FF33-0204**, which corresponded with geophysical anomalies. The ditch was orientated north to south and measured 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep (Plate 137). It had steep concave sloping sides with a gentle break of slope to a concave base and contained a single fill (**FF33-0205**). It was cut on the west side by an animal burrow. The fill was a firm mid grey, yellow silty clay with rare inclusions of flint and pebbles.



Plate 137: North-east facing section of Ditch FF33-0204

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Trench FF33-07 (Fig. 2.14c)

Trench FF33-07 contained a singular ditch, **FF33-0704**, which corresponded with geophysical anomalies. The ditch was orientated north to south and measured 0.66m wide and 0.32m deep (Plate 138). It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope to a concave base and contained a single fill (**FF33-0705**). The fill was firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.



Plate 138: North facing section of Ditch FF33-0704

Trench FF33-20 (Fig. 2.14f)

Trench FF33-20 contained a singular pit **FF33-2004**, which measured 0.54m in diameter and 0.12m deep (Plate 139). It had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope to a concave base and contained two fills, (**FF33-2005**) and (**FF33-2006**). Lower fill (**FF33-2005**) was a firm dark grey to black, silty clay with 90% charcoal inclusions. This shows evidence of in-situ burning. Upper fill (**FF33-2006**) was a firm light grey, brown silty clay with rare inclusions of charcoal.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Plate 139: North-west facing section of Pit FF33-2004

Trench FF33-21 (Fig. 2.14d)

Trench FF33-21 contained two ditches. Ditch **FF33-2104** was orientated west to east and was 1.20m wide and 0.40m deep. It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope to a flat base and contained one fill. (**FF33-2105**) fill was firm dark brown, mixed with yellow lenses of clay (Plate 140).

Ditch **FF33-2106** was orientated north-east to south-west and was 1.7m wide and 0.62m deep. It had steep sloping sides with a non-perceptible break of slope to a concave base and contained four fills. Base fill (**FF33-2107**) was a firm mid brown, yellow silty clay with blue grey clay lenses. Secondary fill (**FF33-2108**) was a firm mid grey, brown silty clay with rare inclusions of pebbles and flint. Fill (**FF33-2109**) was a firm light grey, yellow silty clay with frequent inclusions of flint and rare inclusions of pebbles. Primary fill (**FF33-2110**) was a firm light grey, brown silty clay with rare inclusions of flint and pebbles (Plate 141).

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Plate 140: South-east facing section of Ditch FF33-2104



Plate 141: North-east facing section of Ditch FF33-2106

Trench FF33-24 (Fig. 2.14e)

Trench FF33-24 contained two ditches which corresponded with geophysical anomalies. Ditch **FF33-2404** was orientated north-east to south-west and was 3.6m wide and 0.23m deep. It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope to a concave base and contained one fill. The ditch was truncated by two field drains. Fill (**FF33-2405**) was a firm mid orange, brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. It contained a small piece of CBM (Plate 142).

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Ditch **FF33-2406** was orientated north-east to south-west and was 1.76m wide and 0.48m deep. It had steep sloping sides with a rounded break of slope to a concave base and contained a single fill (**FF33-2407**). This fill was a soft light brownish grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones. (Plate 143). This ditch continued into Trenches **FF33-25** and **FF33-27**.



Plate 142: North-east facing section of Ditch FF33-2404



Plate 143: South-west facing section of Ditch FF33-2406

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Trench FF33-30 (Fig. 2.14f)

Trench FF33-30 contained a single ditch **FF33-3004** corresponding with geophysical anomalies. It was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 0.64m wide and 0.20m deep. It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope to a U-shaped base and contained one fill. Fill (**FF33-3005**) was firm dark grey, brown mottled silty clay with inclusions of pebbles (Plate 144).



Plate 144: South-west facing section of Ditch FF33-3004

Trench FF33-32 (Fig. 2.14d)

Trench FF33-32 contained a singular ditch **FF33-3204** which corresponded with geophysical anomalies. It was orientated east to west and measured 1m wide and 0.44m deep. The ditch had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope to an uneven base and contained one fill. Fill (**FF33-3205**) was firm dark brown, grey silty clay with rare inclusions of stones and pebbles (Plate 145).

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Plate 145: East facing section of Ditch FF33-3204

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.

Material	Qty	Weight (g)
Bone	1081	20860
Ceramic	648	13408
Copper Alloy	8	37.94
Daub	5	322
Glass	2	4.1
Iron	15	200.4
Lead	1	15
Lithic	17	268
Mixed bags of		
Pot and Bone	242	3078
Organic	5	2
Shell	3	13
slag	15	225
Stone	4	1758

Table 1: Artefactual Finds Pre-Quantification

5.1 Interim Pottery Summary

Overall, the majority of the pottery recovered from Site F is relatively similar in nature, being comprised of grog-tempered wares in the Belgic tradition. These can date from

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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the Late Iron Age through to the early 2nd century. The second most common type found were shell tempered wares, which are similar in date range to grog-tempered wares, and included general undecorated body sherds. They ranged in date from the prehistoric period through to the late Roman. These wares can relate to a number of different production centres, including the Harrold shelly industry in Bedfordshire. Other centres may include Milton Keynes or even more locally to Northampton. The majority of the pottery will date form the late Iron Age through to the middle to late 2^{nd} century.

The earliest pottery recovered from Site F were Iron Age forms of simple everted rims with slashed decoration of incised linear decoration, in a generic sandy temper (FF5-0705, 19-0506, 192907, 19-3108 and 21-0318).

There may be indication of continuity through the Roman period as Context FF10-1405, contained a decorated Oxford oxidised body sherd with half rosettes that dates from the middle of the 3rd century, along with handmade and wheel made shell tempered ware. One sherd of note was a high shouldered simple everted rim jar in a sandy fabric with traces of burnt vegetation, This is an Iron Age form however the tempering may indicate a Saxon date.

Other dated sherds form the assemblage were shell tempered channel rim jars, which date up to the 2nd century and are prevalent alongside the grog tempered wares, produced in Milton Keynes and Bedfordshire. Samian wares are present with in the assemblage as small abraded body sherds with at least one Dr.27 Cup dating up to the middle of 2nd century (FF10-1407).

Colour-coated sherds are also present in smaller numbers and mostly range from undiagnostic body sherds, one everted rim Jar (FF10-1405) Datin to the late 2nd century.

Context	Notes	Spot date
	Shell temp body sherds one shell thin beaker?	
FF1-1105	everted rim	ERO
	Shell Tempered body sherd, grog tempered body	
	herds, shell tempered bead rim jar with incised	
	dec, zigzag below bead and linear lines in circular	
FF1-1109	pattern	IA-ERO
FF5-0705	Handmade IA jars, bead rim and plain square rim	IA
FF10-1108	Flanged bowl, Copy Dr 38 OXFRS fabric	240-400
	1x half rosette stamped OXFRS body sherd (240+)	
	LNVCC jar, x3 Shell ware jars, everted grey conical	
FF10-1405	beaker,	LC3+
	Handmade burnished jar with high shoulder	
	simple rim probably LIA, Saxon date cannot be	
FF10-1405	ruled	IA/Saxon

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Context	Notes	Spot date
	2x sherds of an unsourced Colour Coated beaker	
	with black core, white margins and black slip. One	
FF10-1406	sherd of thicker CC with red/brown coat	C2
	Mosty Shell tempered wares with some grey and	
	oxidised, one shell tempered undercut beaded	
FF10-1407	necked jar, samian Dr 27 Cup	MC2+
FF10-1711	1xLNVCC grey ware, White wares grog and shell	MC2?
FF10-2007	Shell tempered body sherd	Roman
	Shell tempered Storage Jar with large flat top of	
	rim with groove, one with rounded top, incised	
	groove near flicked tip of rim, everted rim jar,	
FF10-2007	burnished grey lipped bowl	M4?
	Central Gaulish samian ware shell tempered crj,	
FF11-0104	grey ware	C2
	OXFWH mortaria sherds f central Gaul samian,	
	various shell tempered body sherds, slight	
	hooked rim jar, Channel Rim Jar in shell and other	
FF11-0107	everted rim jar. One grey ware with lipped rim	C2
	Shel tempered body sherds, CGSA body sherd,	
FF11-0109	grey ware	C2
FF11-1009	Shel tempered base	Roman
	1 shell tempered jar (Bevelled rim) one body sherd	
FF15-1806	one Post Med glazed dish	Pmed
FF19-0506	Fine shell tempered ware plain rim jar	IA
	Two sherds of handmade sandy vessels one has	
FF19-2907	finger nail impression dec other burnished	IA
	Handmade shell, 1x slight plain rim with groove.	
	1x large bead rim jar with thick deep slashes on	
FF19-3108	ор	IA
FF19-3111	Various shell tempered body sherds	Roman
FF21-0105	Grog tempered everted rim ajar	LIA-ERO
FF21-0318	handmade black sandy IA jar	IA
	Shell tempered body sherds, large possible SJ,	
FF26-0315	fragment of oven plate	Roman
	Various shell tempered channel rim jars some with	
FF26-0606	combing on body	ERO-MC2
	Various shell tempered body sherds, one Channel	
FF26-0610	rim jar	ERO
	Various shell tempered channel rim jars some with	
FF26-0609	combing on body	ERO-MC2
	Shell tempered body sherds, Fragment of cbm/FC	
FF26-0609	corner piece of brick or kiln furniture,	Roman

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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Context	Notes	Spot date
	Shell Tempered body sherds, 1x channel rim jar	
FF26-0610	with combing	Roman

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, copper alloy and lead objects 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 FF1

Archaeological activity within Field FF1 centred upon Trenches FF01-11, FF01-05, and FF01-12. All of the features observed corresponded to faint geophysical anomalies relating to a rectangular enclosure which contained pottery from features FF01-1105 and FF01-1109 pertaining to the late Iron-Age and Early Romano-British periods.

6.2 Field FF3

No features of an archaeological nature were encountered within Field FF3.

6.3 Field FF4

Archaeological activity was exceptionally sparse within Field FF4, confined to just two Trenches FF04-03, and FF04-07. The activity represented here is limited in both trenches to an individual ditch appearing with a recut. These features likely represent localised drainage.

6.4 Field FF5

Archaeological activity within Field FF5 was focussed within the eastern half of the field, with the majority of remains present in Trenches FF05-06, FF05-07, and FF05-10. Trench

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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FF05-06 contained two courses of the foundations for a stone wall with a construction cut containing post-medieval pottery truncating the subsoil. Below this, a ditch and several pits were identified. An additional ditch within the southern half of this trench was present, although neither ditch within can be related to any identifiable enclosure. Trench FF05-07 contained a Ditch FF05-0704 which provided dating evidence in the form of handmade Iron Age vessels. Located within the western half of the trench and corresponding to a geophysical anomaly which appeared to represent the western extent of an enclosure. The greyscale suggests the ditch turns north-east and peters out and no further continuation was identified in Trench FF05-05.

6.4 Field FF7

Archaeological remains were sporadic within Field FF7, Trenches FF07-01, FF07-03, and FF07-04 contained ditches relating to the peripheral activity of an enclosure complex on the boundary of Fields FF11 and FF7. A deep horizon of alluvium was identified in the north-west of Field F. Several archaeological features were identified underneath the colluvium, but were unable to be fully investigated due to waterlogging and safe working depths.

6.5 Field FF10

Field FF10 was subject to relatively dense occupation and activity, particularly within its north-western half. Several sub-rectangular enclosures and a large ring ditch to the north within Trench FF10-06 were identified, which corresponded to anomalies identified by geophysical survey. Dating evidence from Field FF10 contained a variety of material, predominantly from the 2nd century AD through to the middle 4th century AD. Outlying vessels retrieved from a large deposit within Trench FF10-14 suggesting they were dated to the Late Iron Age, although analysis could not rule out a Saxon date. A large holloway present in the south-west of the field, identified in Trenches FF10-17 and FF10-19 appeared to contain a buried soil, sealed by alluvium, and the feature likely connected the site to nearby settlements. Trench FF10-19 also contained a north-west to south-east orientated burial with a well-preserved skeleton, adjacent the holloway.

6.6 Field FF11

Towards the north of the field, Trench FF11-01 contained evidence for early Roman activity in the form of ditches and finds of pottery and a brooch which are perhaps related to an extensive enclosure system depicted at the extreme northern edge of the field.

A large circular anomaly at the western edge of the field was confirmed to survive, although it had been disturbed by more recent activity in places. At the southern end of the field, in Trench FF11-27, a large rectangular pit that showed substantial levels of burning was recorded. This may represent a cremation pit or bustum.

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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6.7 Field FF15

Field contained large pits which are thought to be the locations of former extraction pits and a ring ditch of unknown date in Trench FF15-19.

6.8 Field FF19

A skeleton was identified in the north of Field FF19, but left in situ, in Trench FF19-30.

The centre of the field contained several ditches and pits that corresponded with anomalies clearly depicted within the geophysical survey. A large circular anomaly with a smaller internal subcircular area, was the most prominent feature in the field, and trenches across this recorded ditches and pits that contained Iron Age pottery. To the east was a series of enclosures, one of which contained possible human remains and may be indicative of a barrow.

Anomalies to the north of the large circular feature were proved to be of geological origin rather than archaeological.

6.9 Field FF21

Six trenches targeting geophysical anomalies of which three contained evidence of former late Iron Age to early Roman activity in this area in the form of ditches and pits which largely correlated with the location of these anomalies, and from which artefactual evidence of pottery and bone were recovered.

6.10 Field FF26

Field FF26 showed extensive remains of an enclosure system at its southern edge, with Trenches FF26-03 and FF26-06 in particular containing ditches and pits related to this enclosure. Geophysical survey of this area suggests that these features continue as part of a larger area of former occupation.

Other features recorded in Field FF26 were isolated and lacked dating evidence. Geophysical anomalies at the northern end of the field were proved likely geological trends rather than archaeological.

6.11 Field FF28

The results of the geophysical survey in Field FF28 identified possible prehistoric settlement activity in the form of several ring ditches surrounded by a larger curvilinear anomaly, which was considered likely to form a settlement boundary ditch. Trench FF28-10 targeted the curvilinear anomaly confirming its presence. No dating evidence was identified. Based on the proximity to Roman features identified in Field FF27 and

Site F: Fields FF1, FF3, FF4, FF5, FF7, FF10, FF11, FF15, FF19, FF21, FF26, FF28, FF32, and FF33:

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the form of geophysical anomalies, it can be suggested that the ditch is of a late prehistoric to early Roman date.

6.12 Field FF32

Field FF32 contained several features, most of which related to geophysical anomalies they were targeting. Several small pits that featured heavy amounts of charcoal within the fill were recorded.

An anomaly at the northern end of the site which appears to extend beyond the boundaries of Field 32 was tested and here a ditch was excavated suggesting this was real, although no dating evidence was found within.

6.13 Field FF33

Field FF33 contained features across a number of trenches, although these appeared to represent either geological or agricultural features in most cases. At the northern edge of the field was a north-east to south-west oriented linear anomaly. Trenches across this feature appeared to show that this was likely agricultural in origin and perhaps indicative of a former field boundary.

At the southern end of the field, a wide curvilinear anomaly is depicted in the survey. Trenches here show that this is most likely geological in origin.

6.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, the evaluation of Site F has identified numerous archaeological features that correlate strongly with results of the geophysical survey. The features excavated demonstrated the extent of late prehistoric and Roman land management. 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. 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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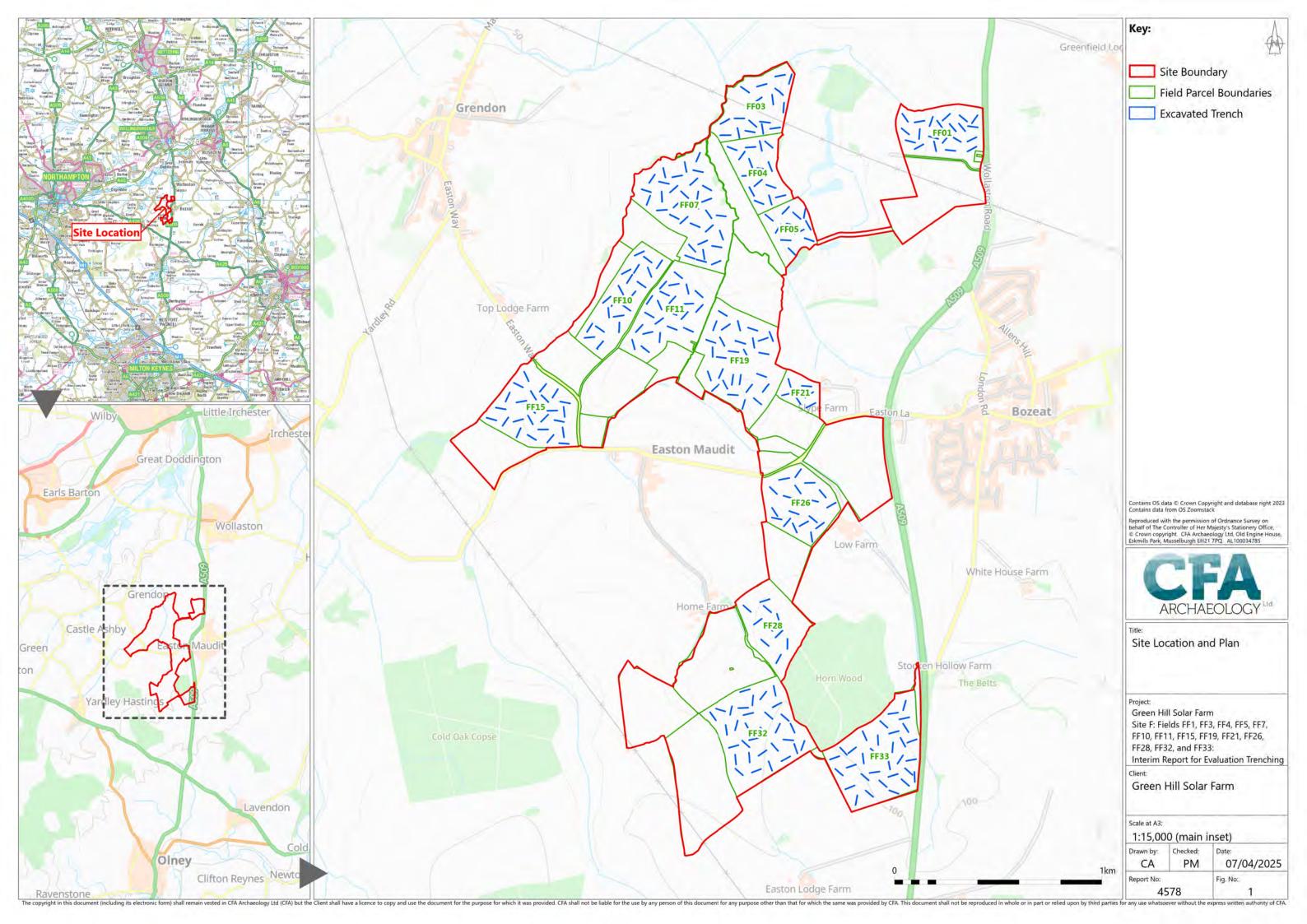
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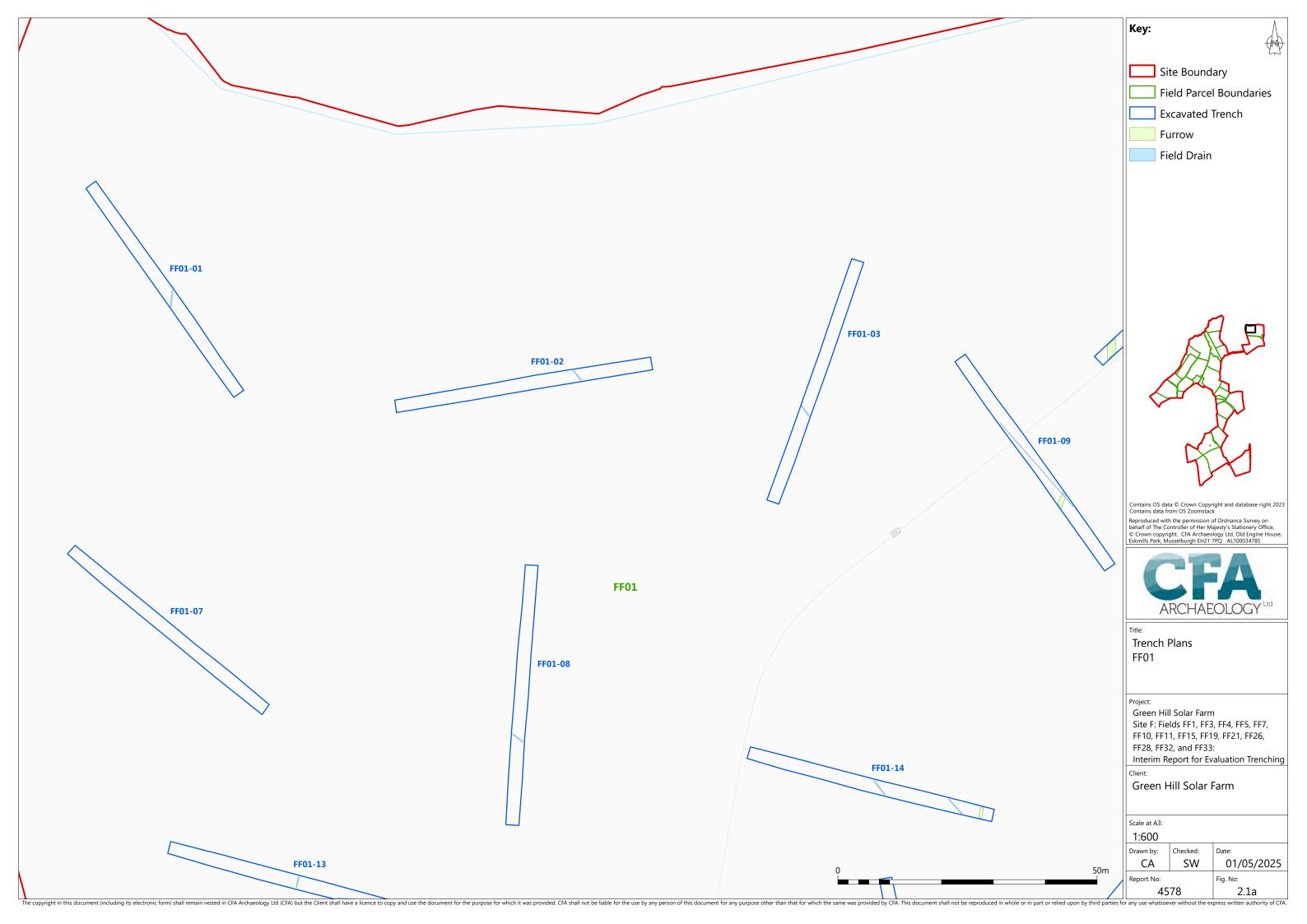
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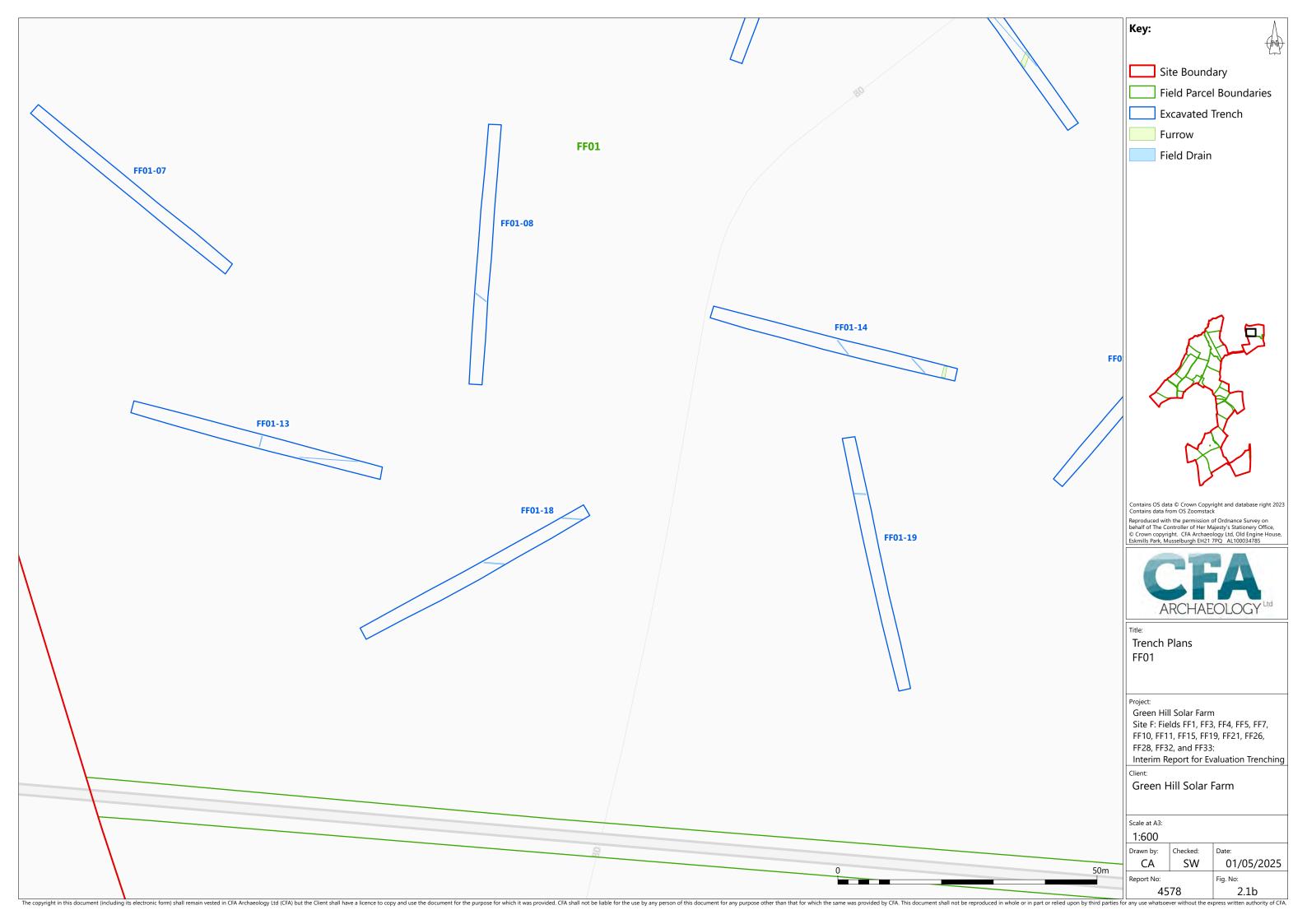
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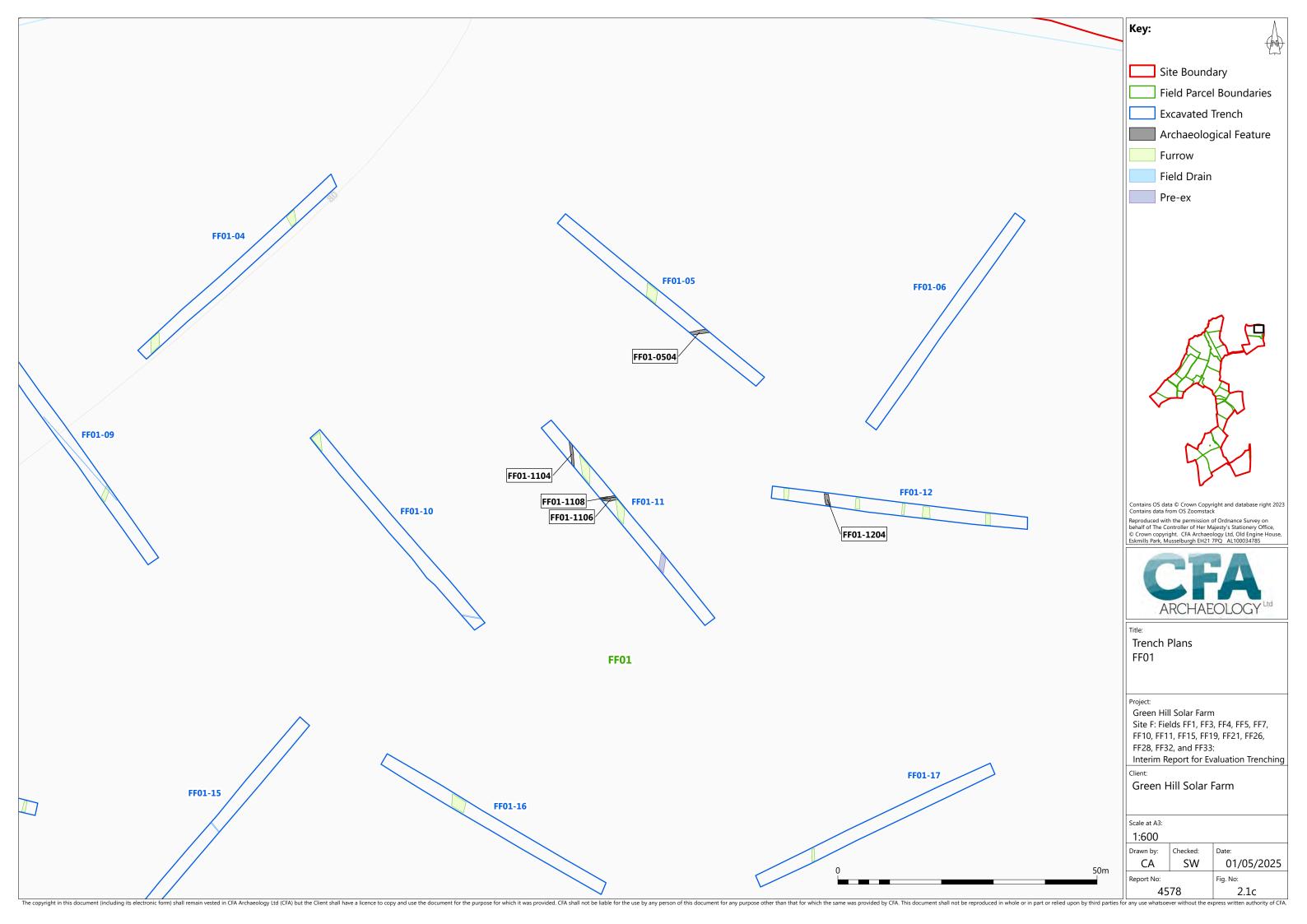
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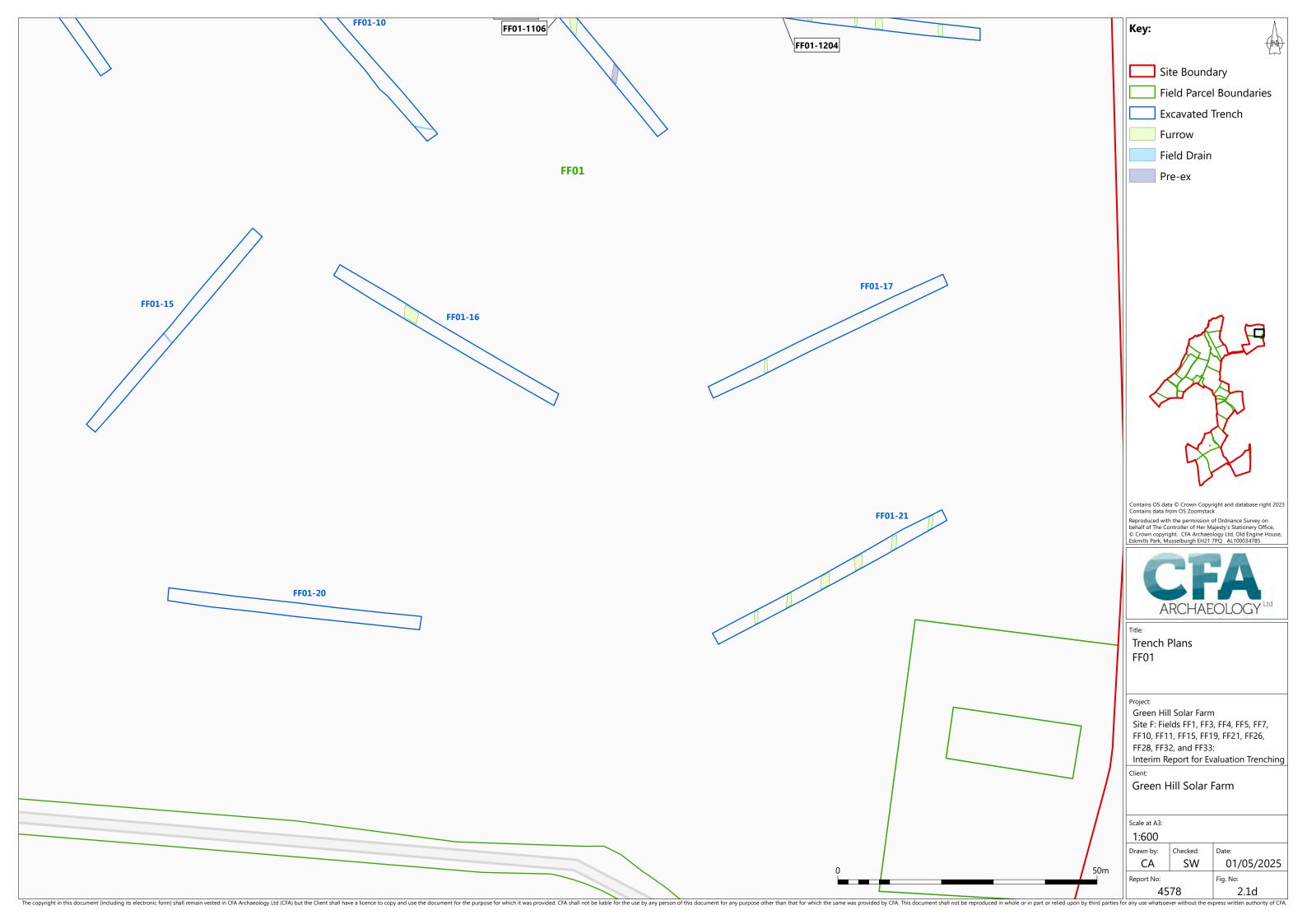


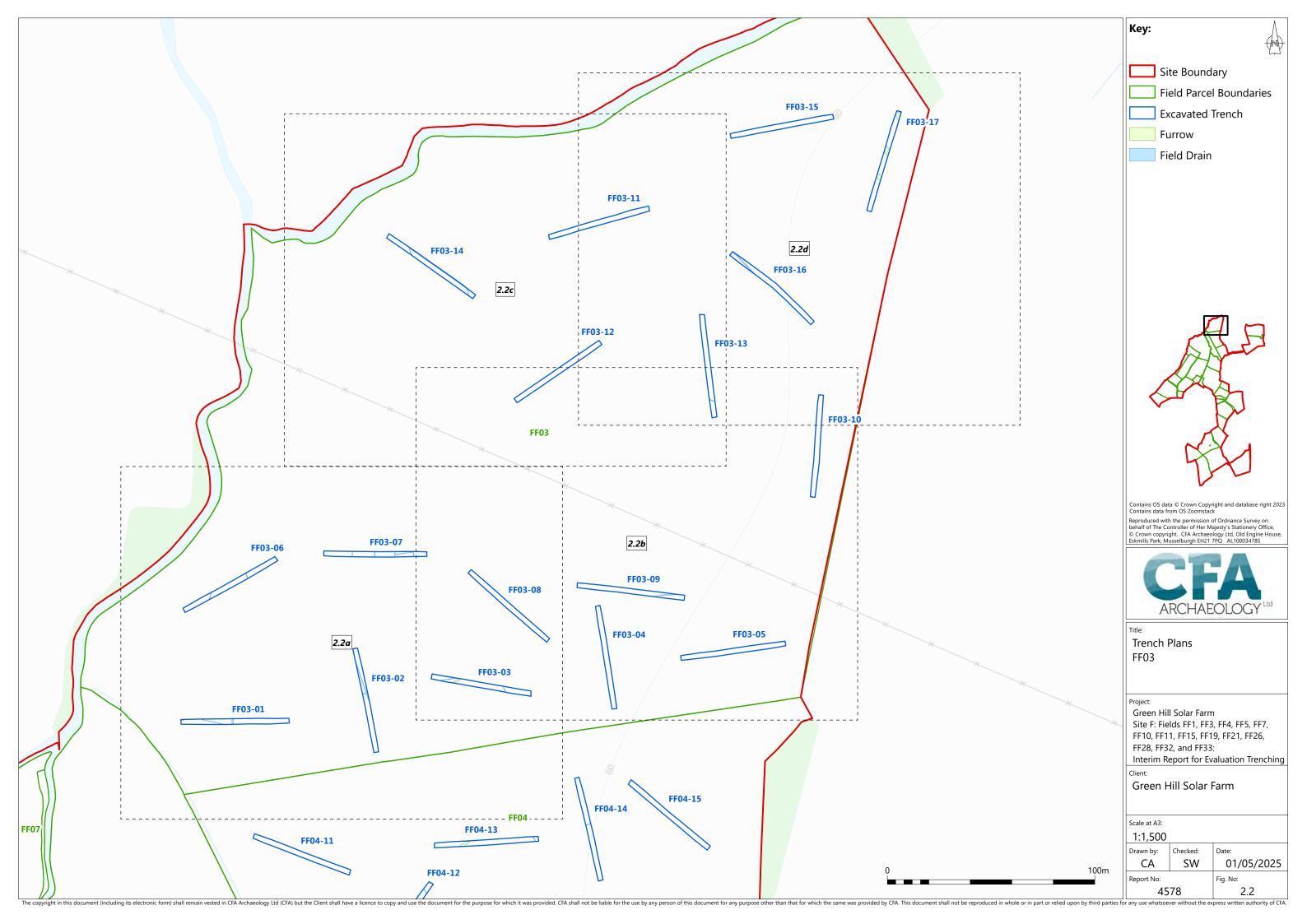


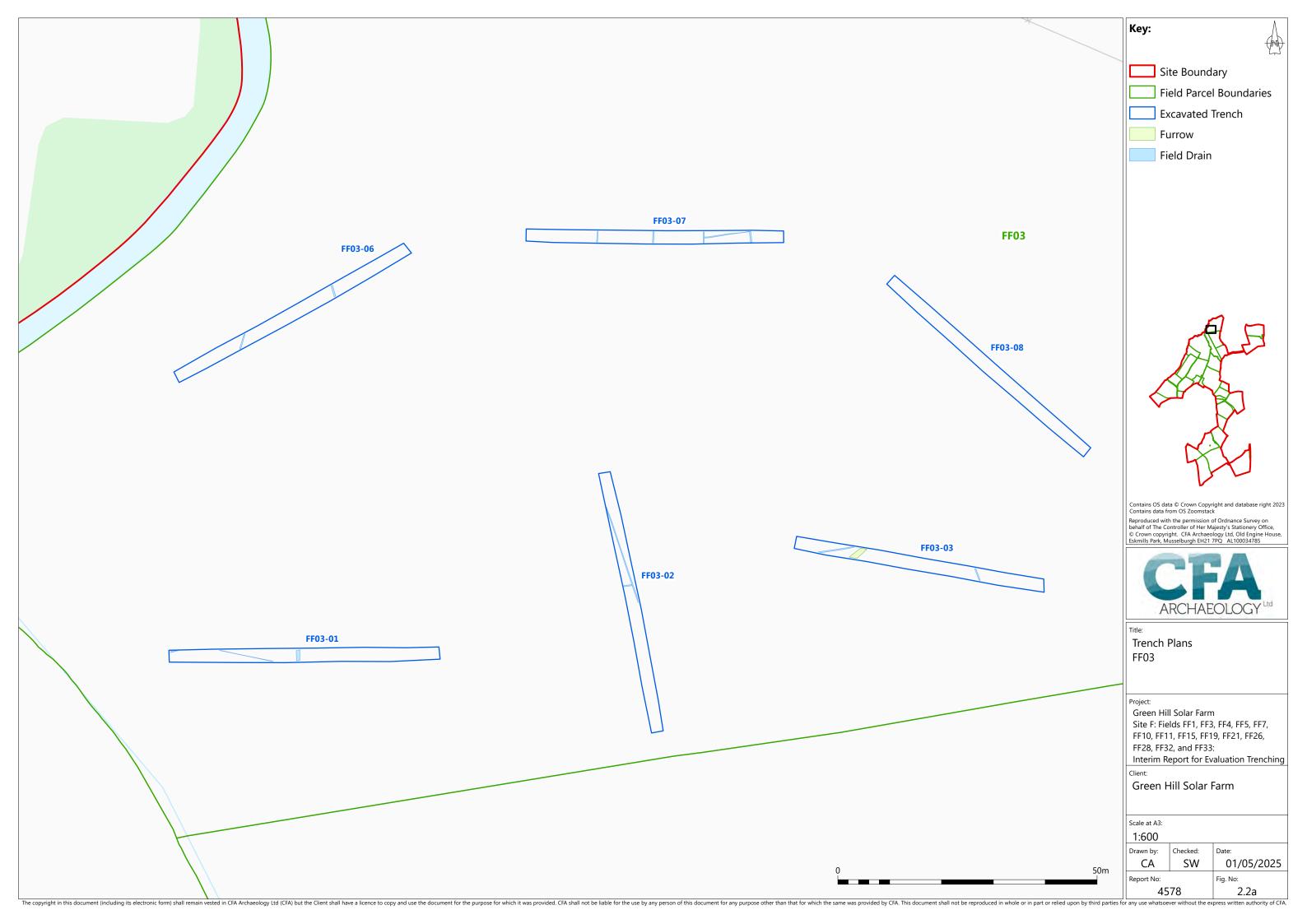


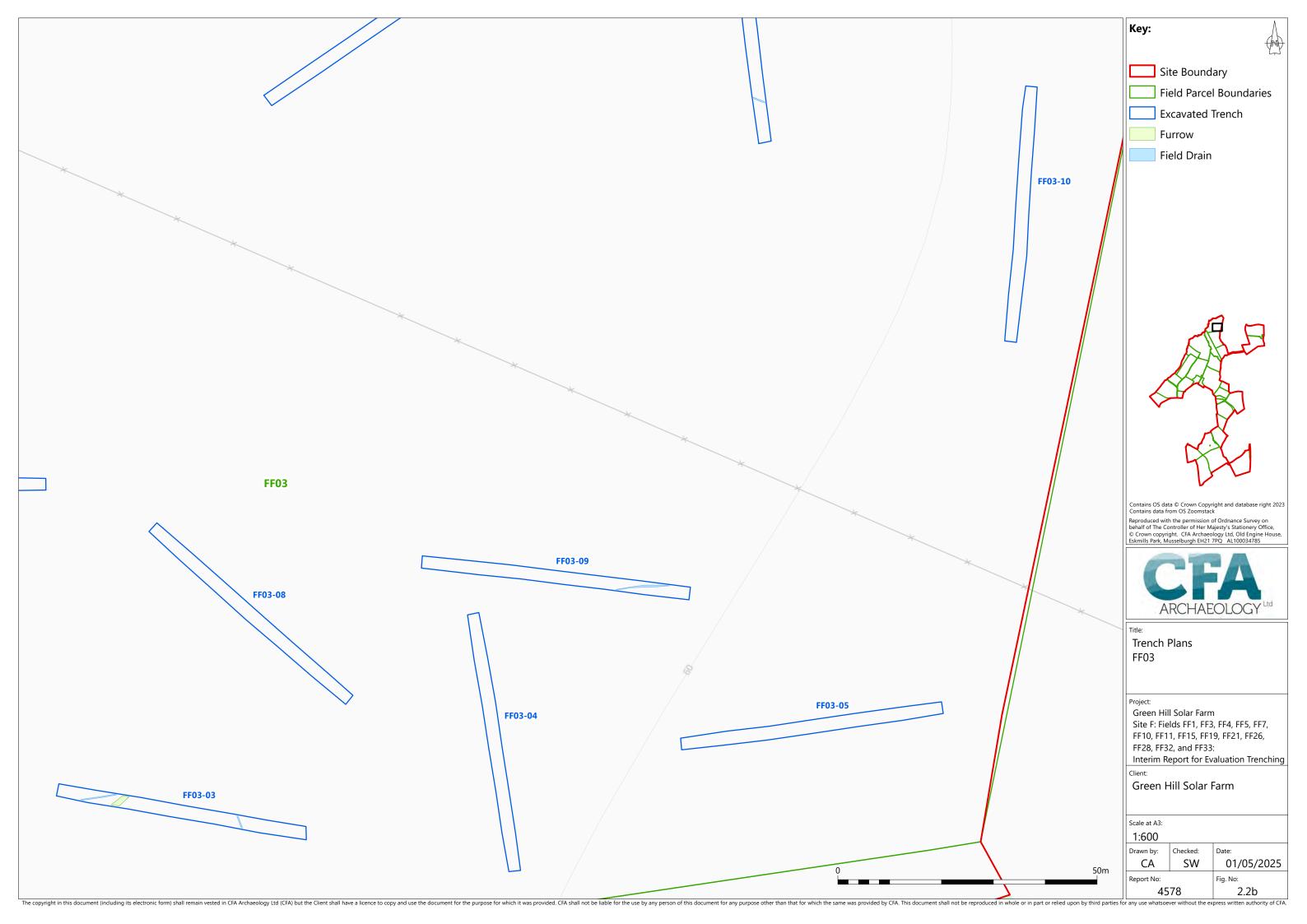


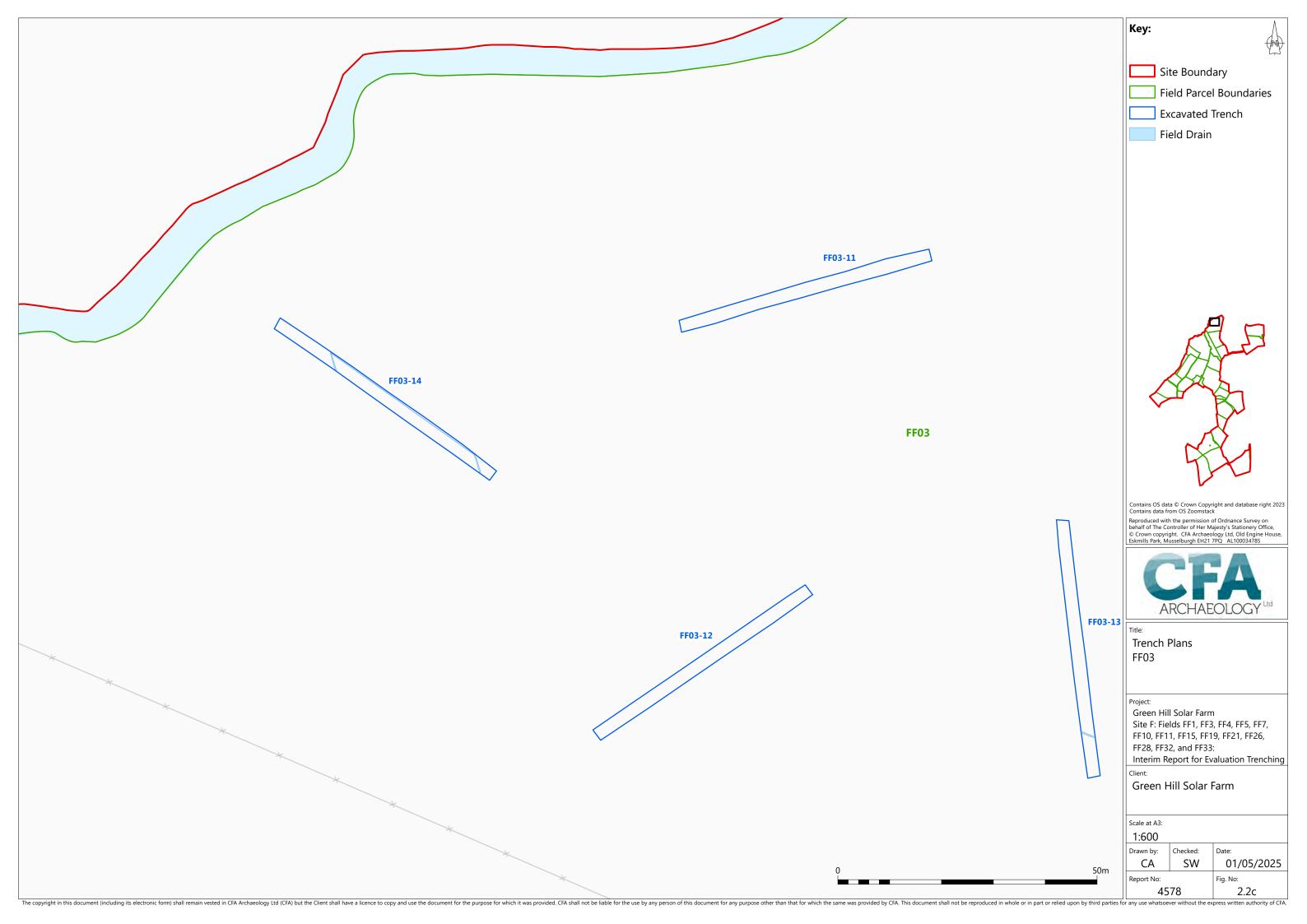


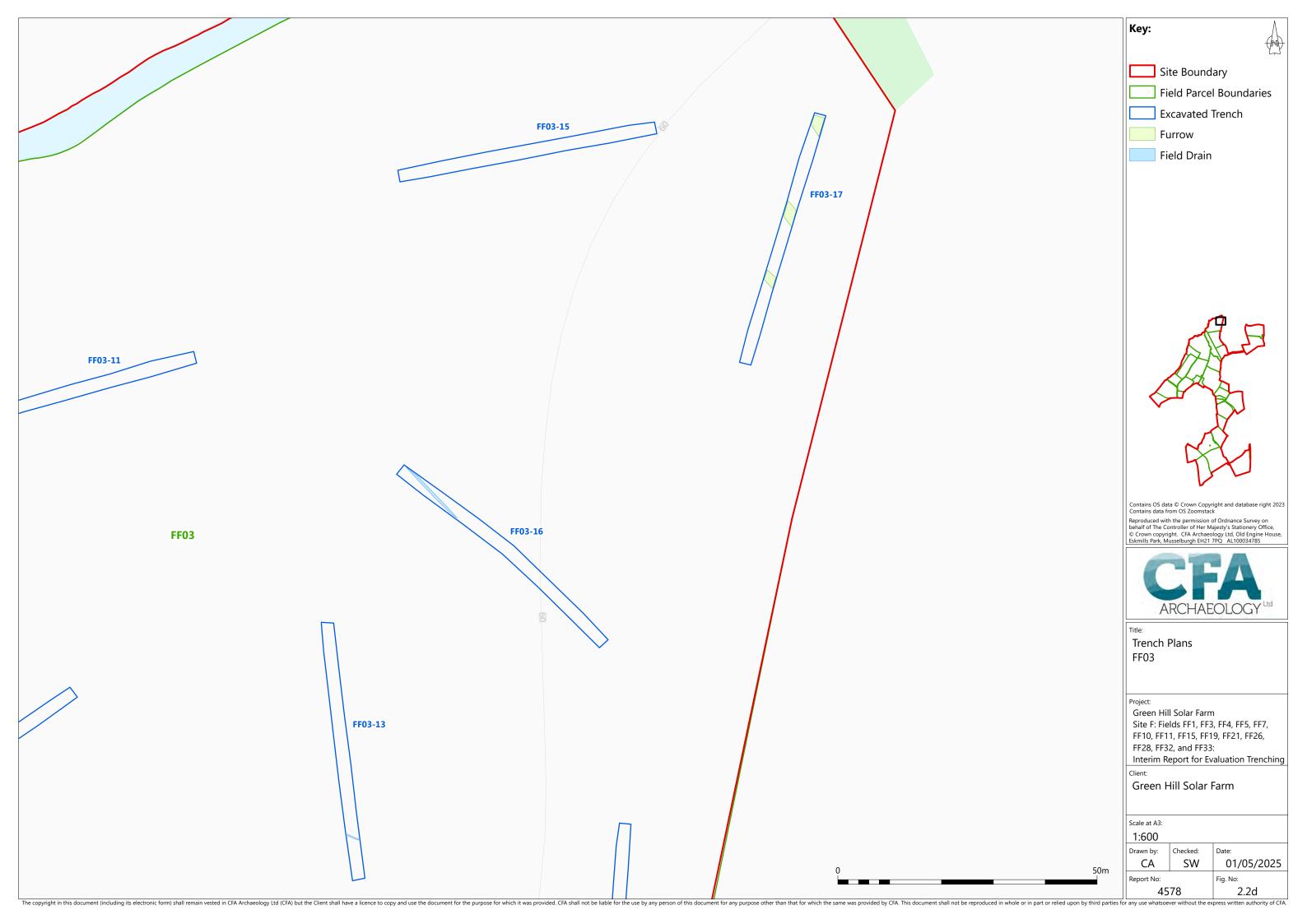


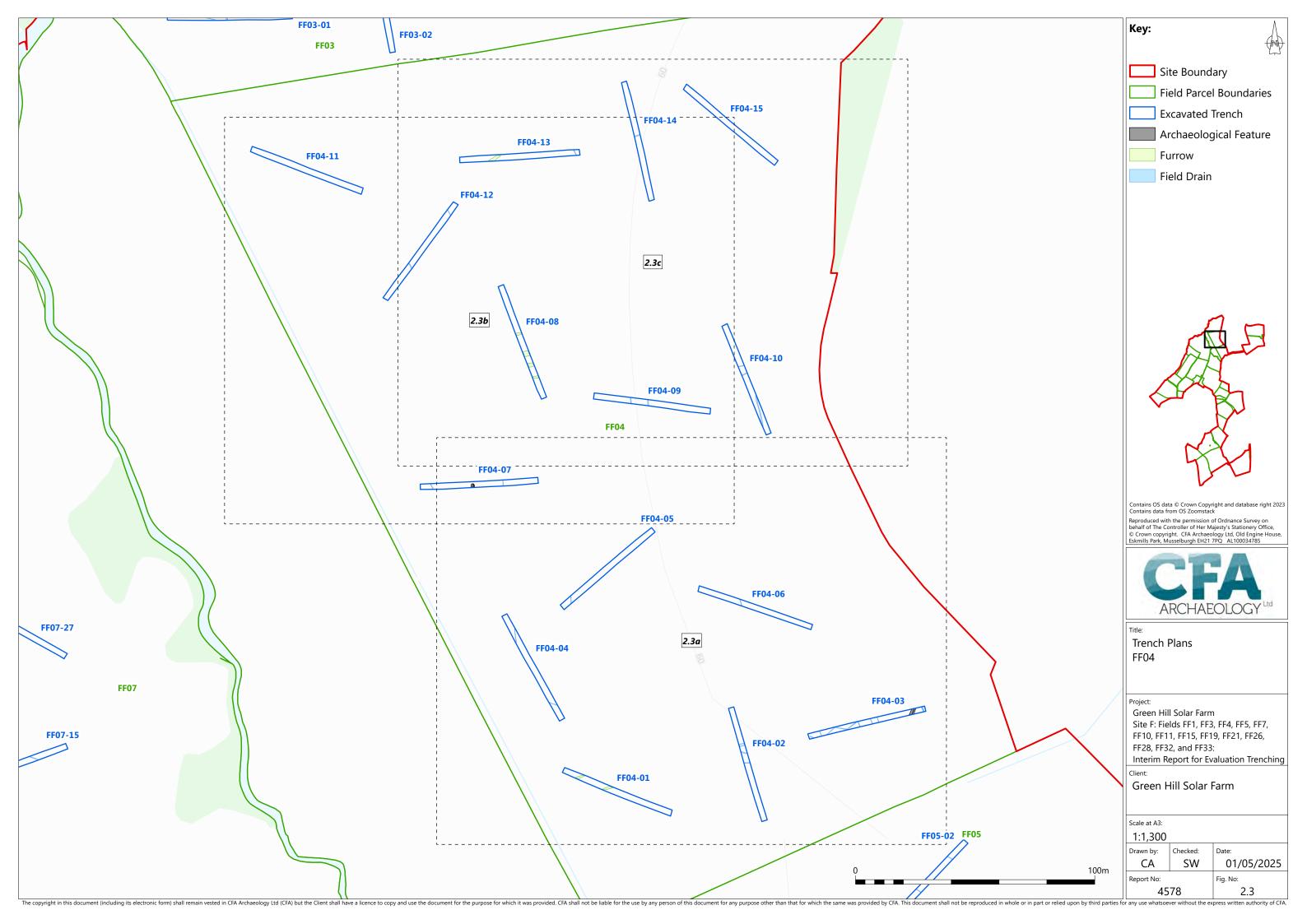


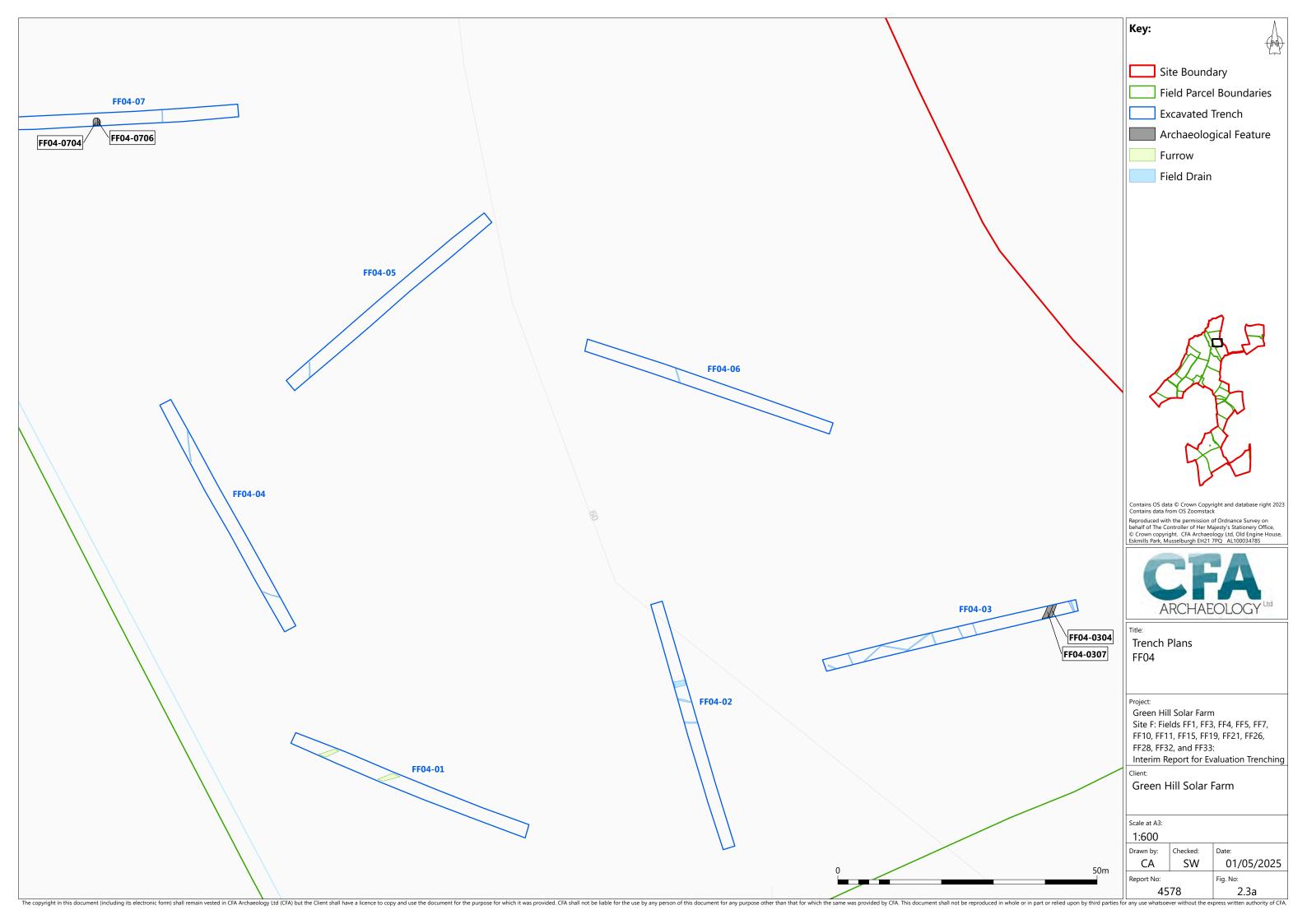


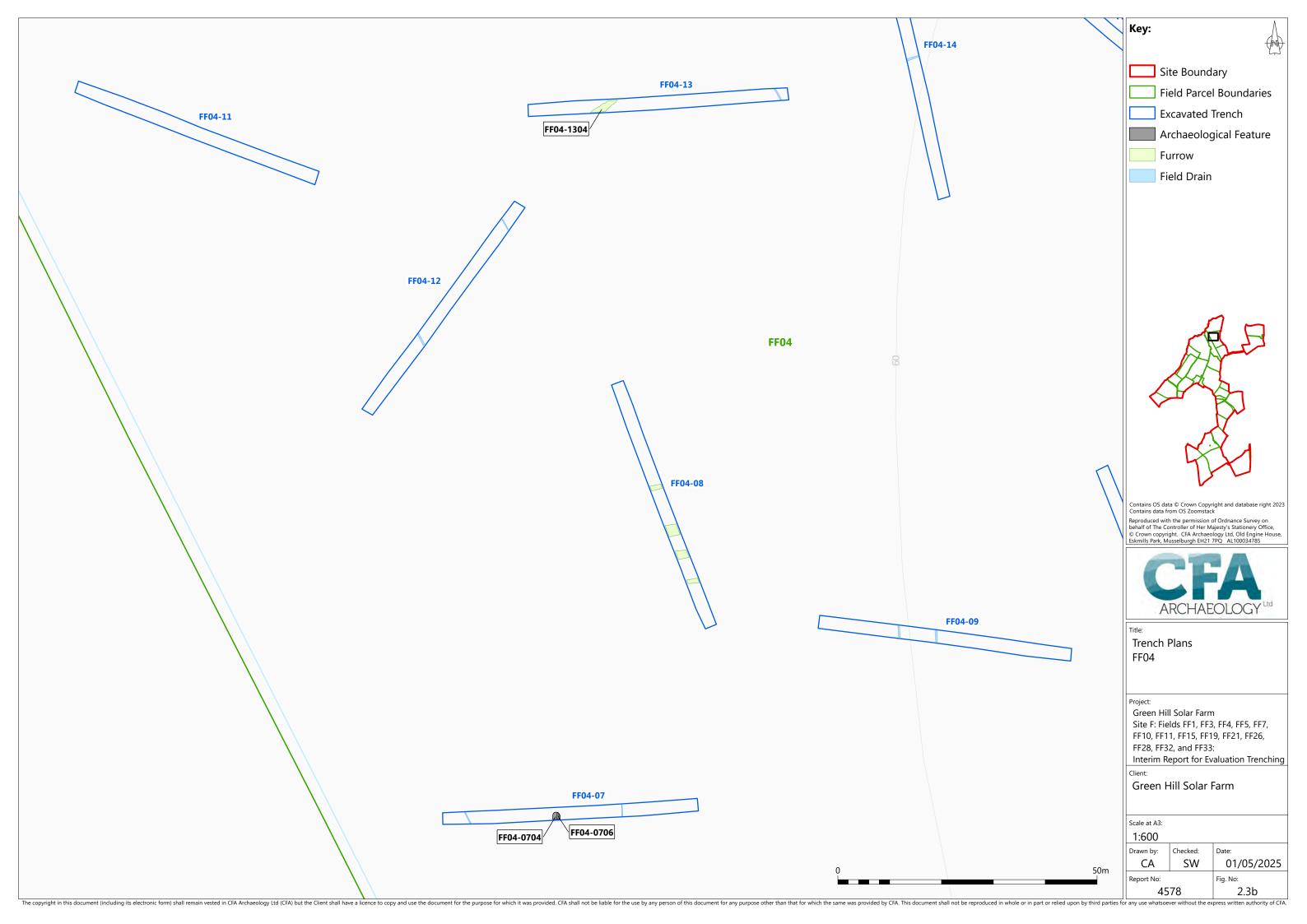


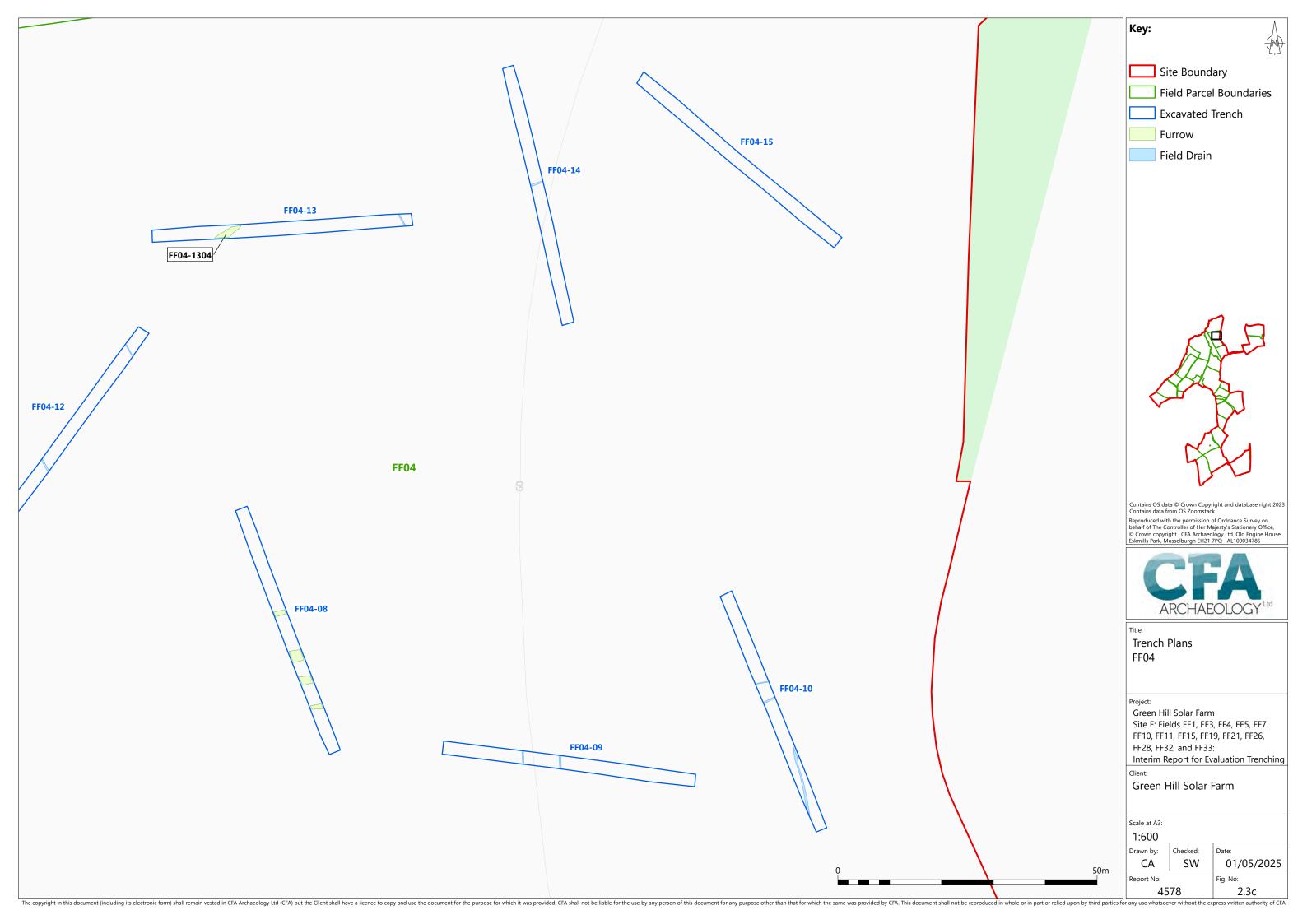


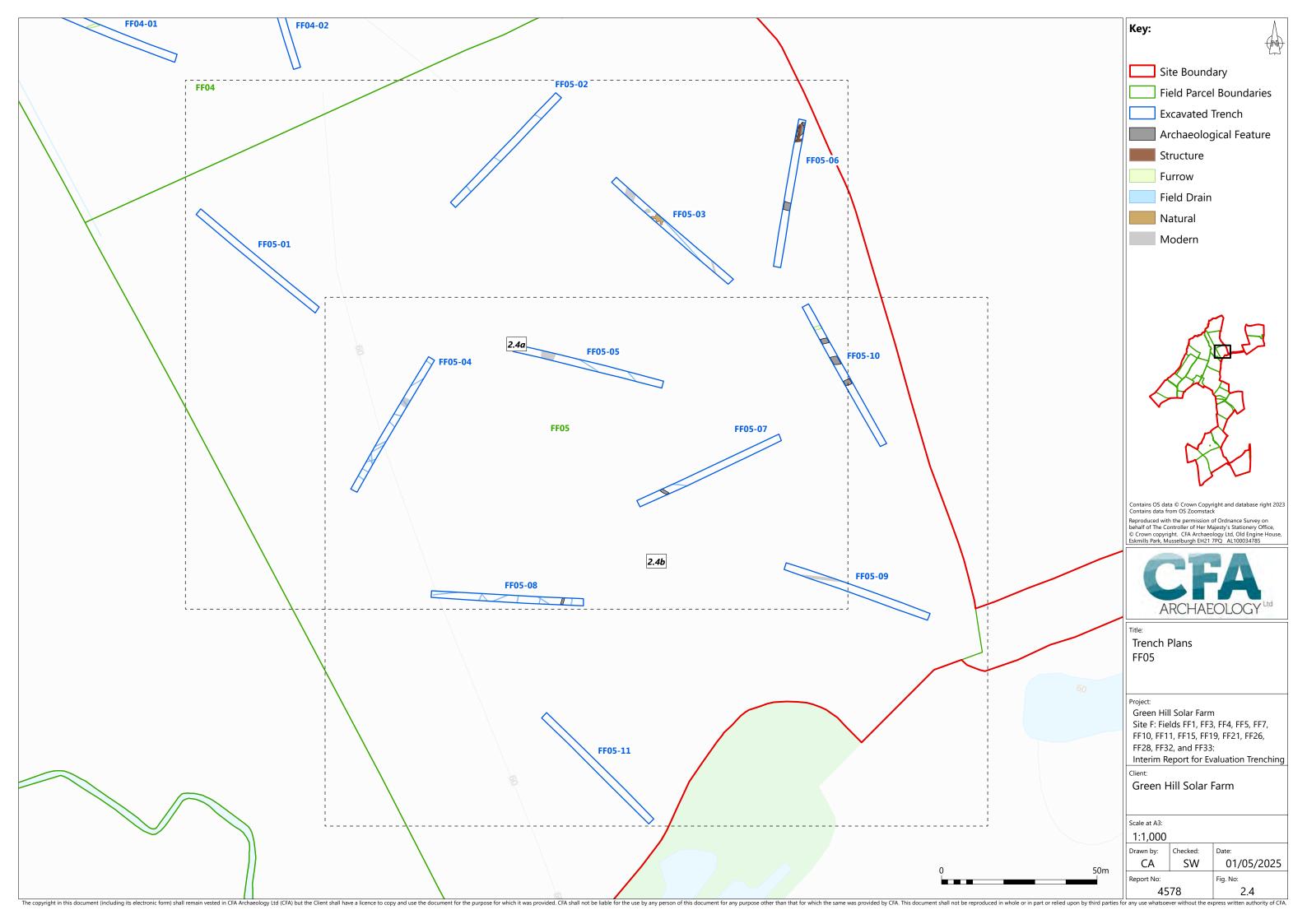


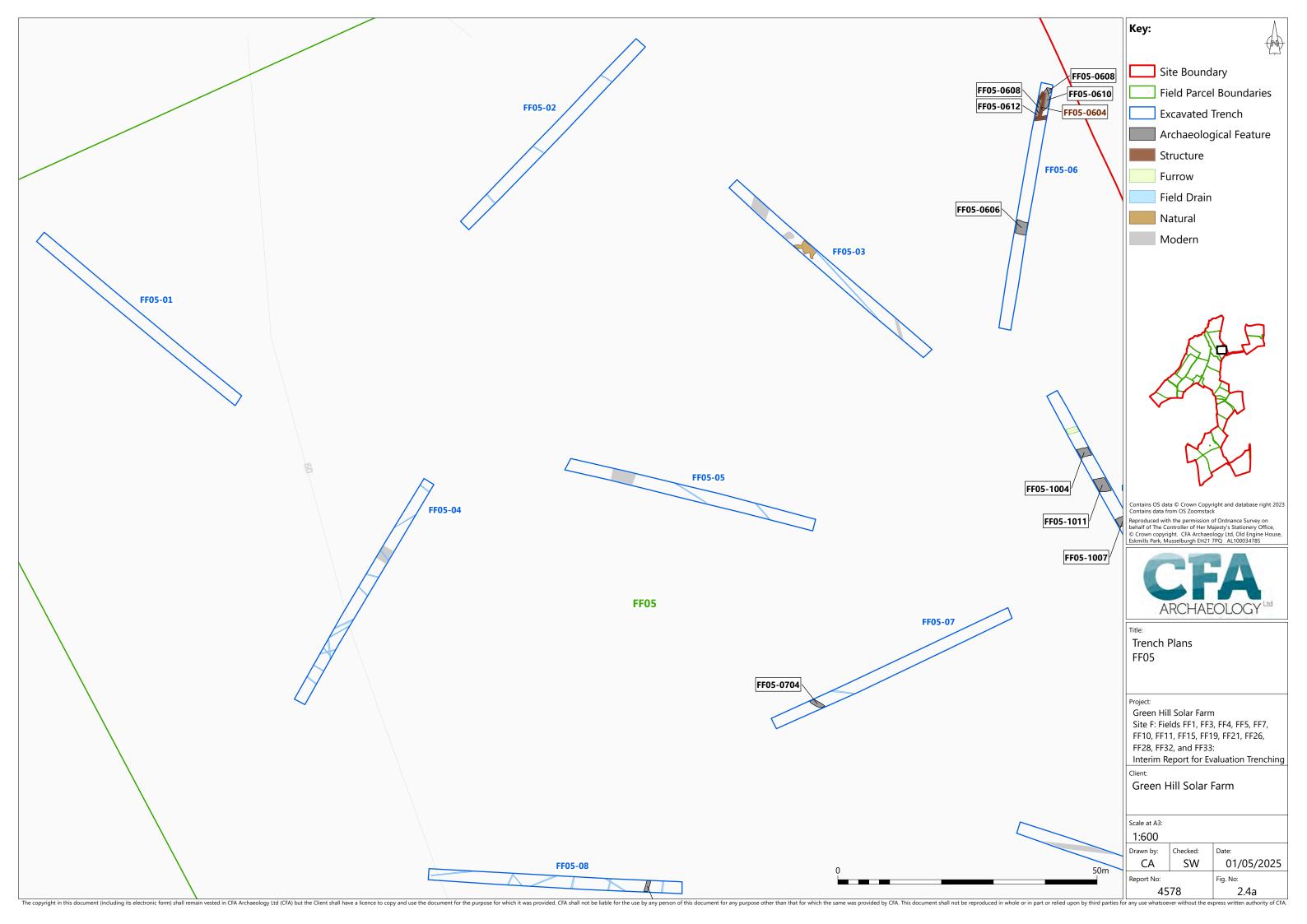


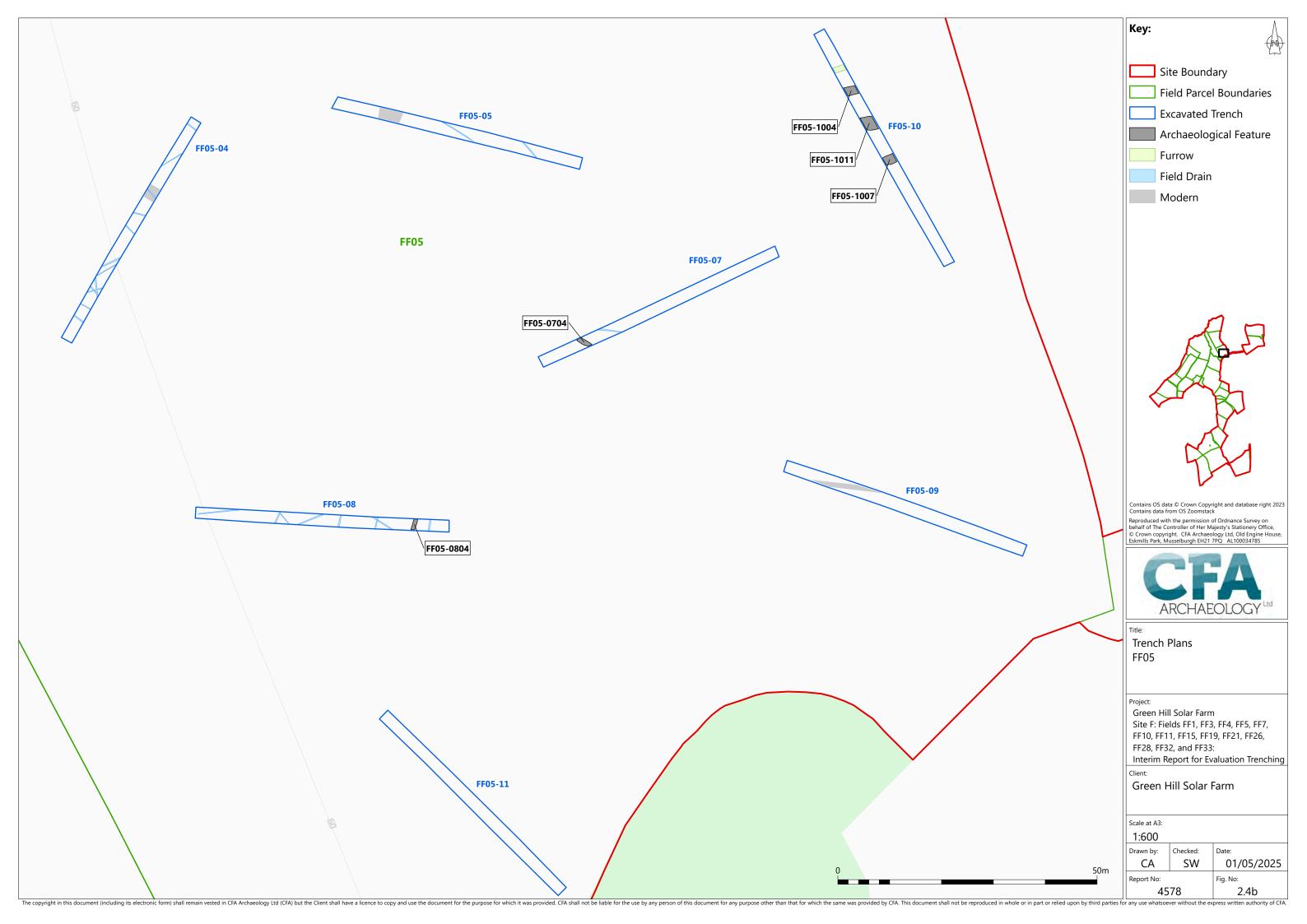


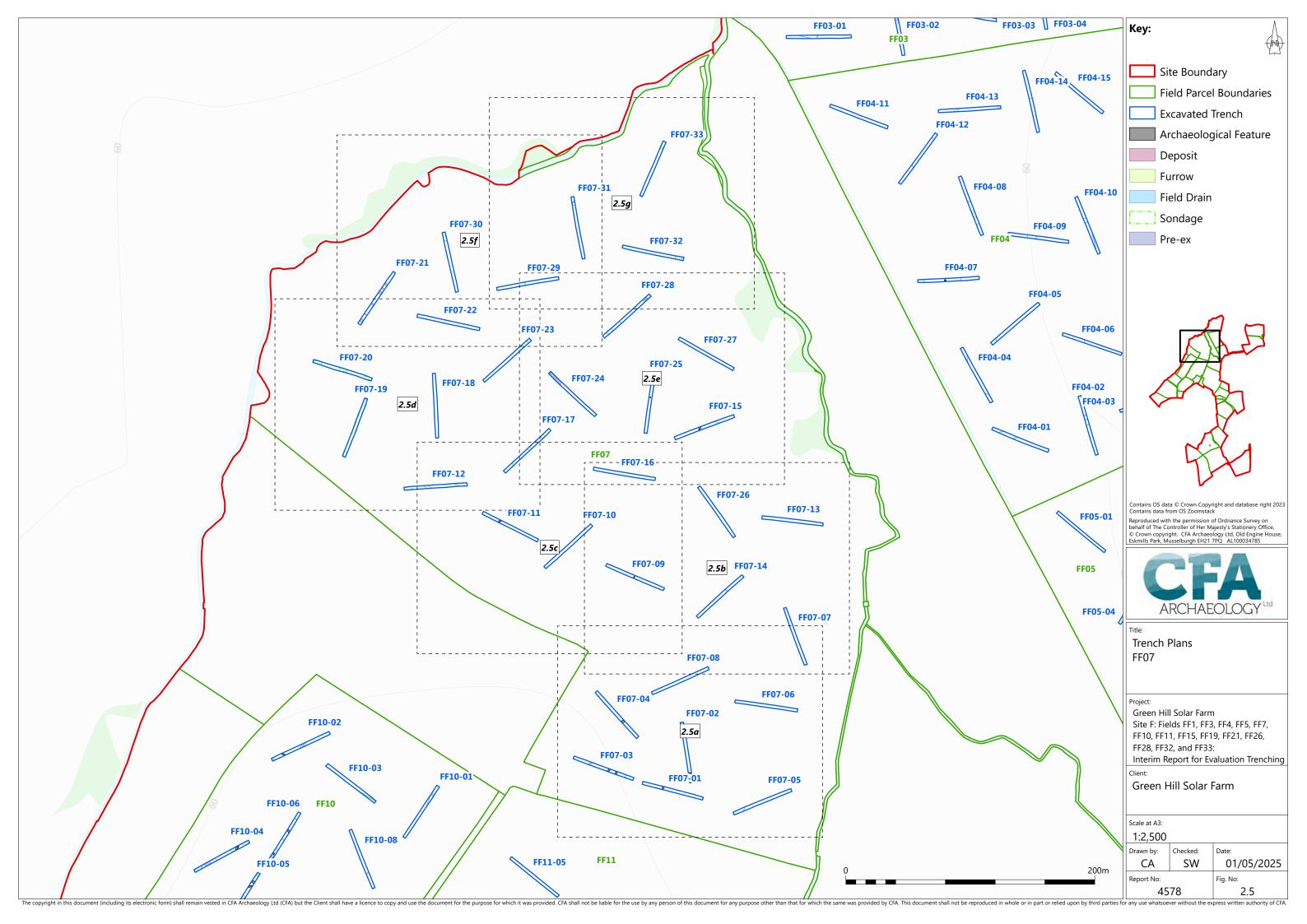


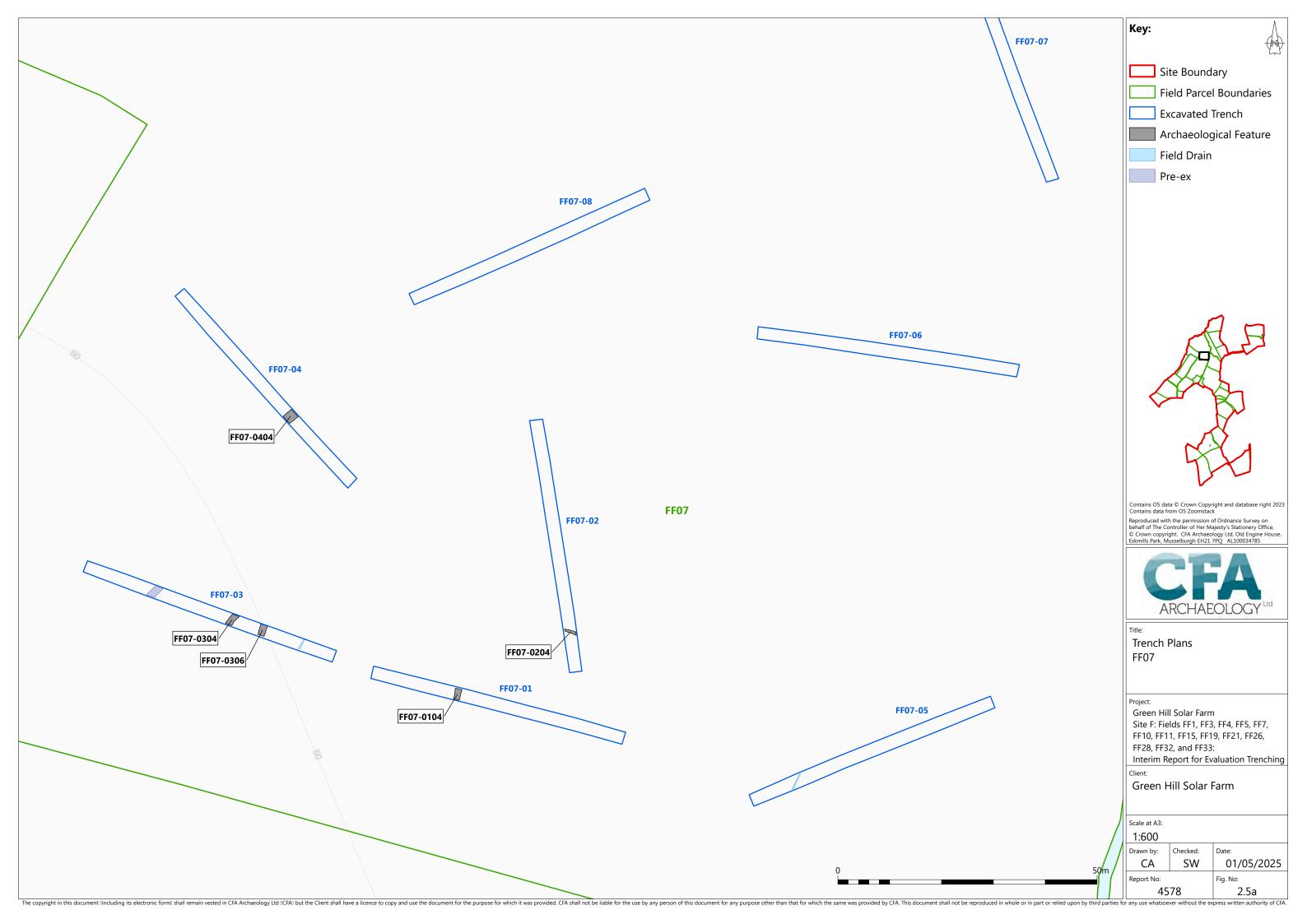


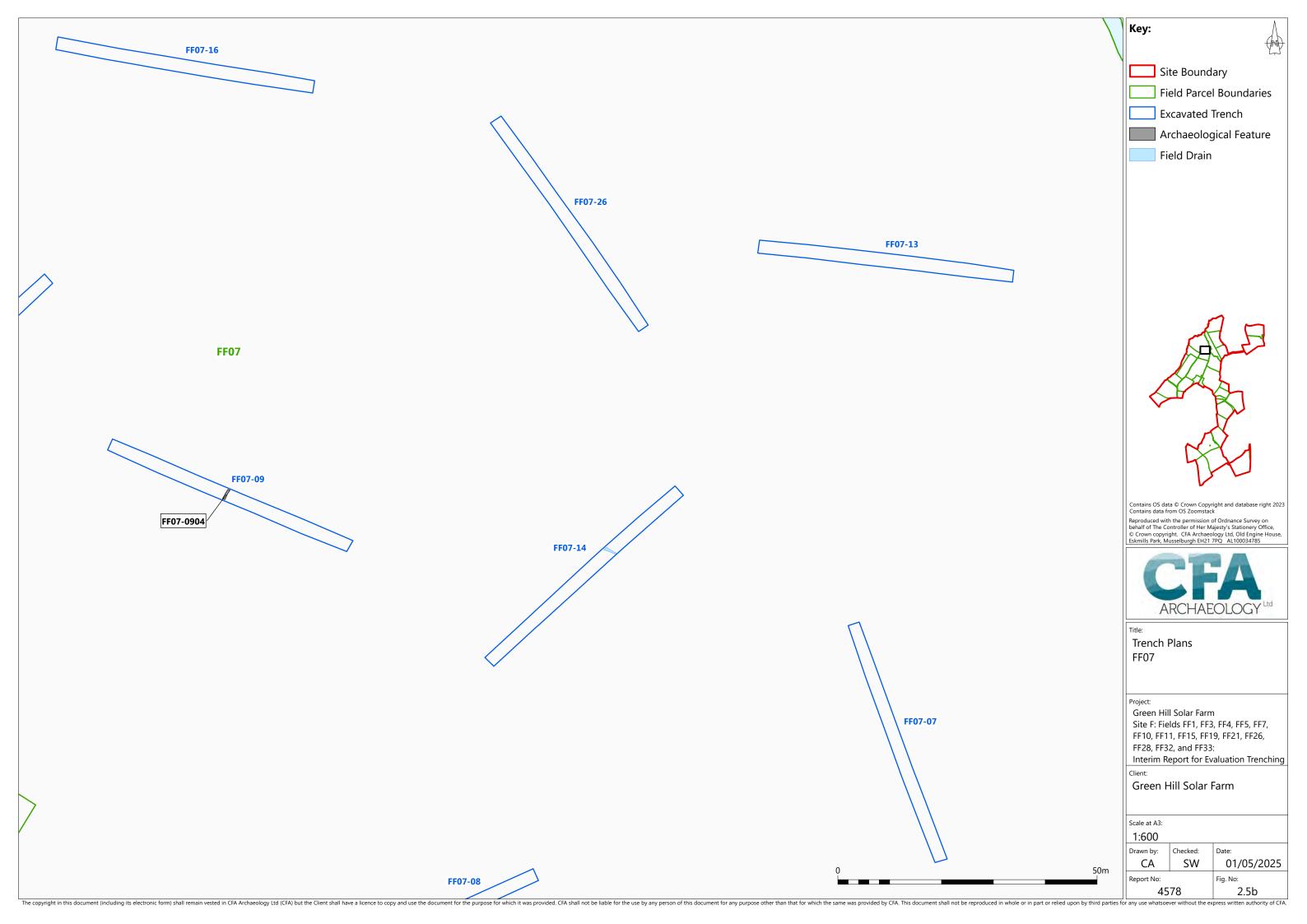


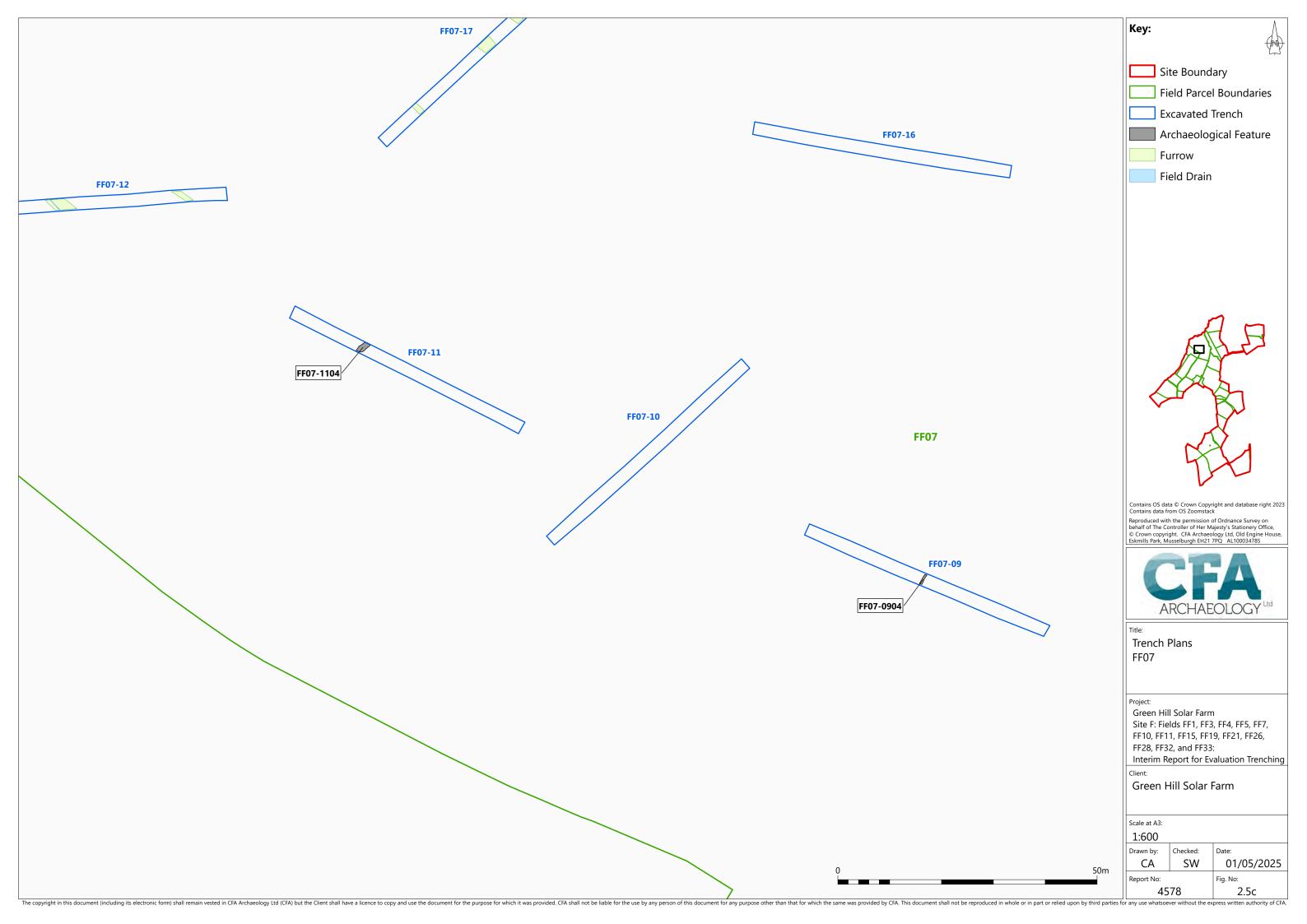


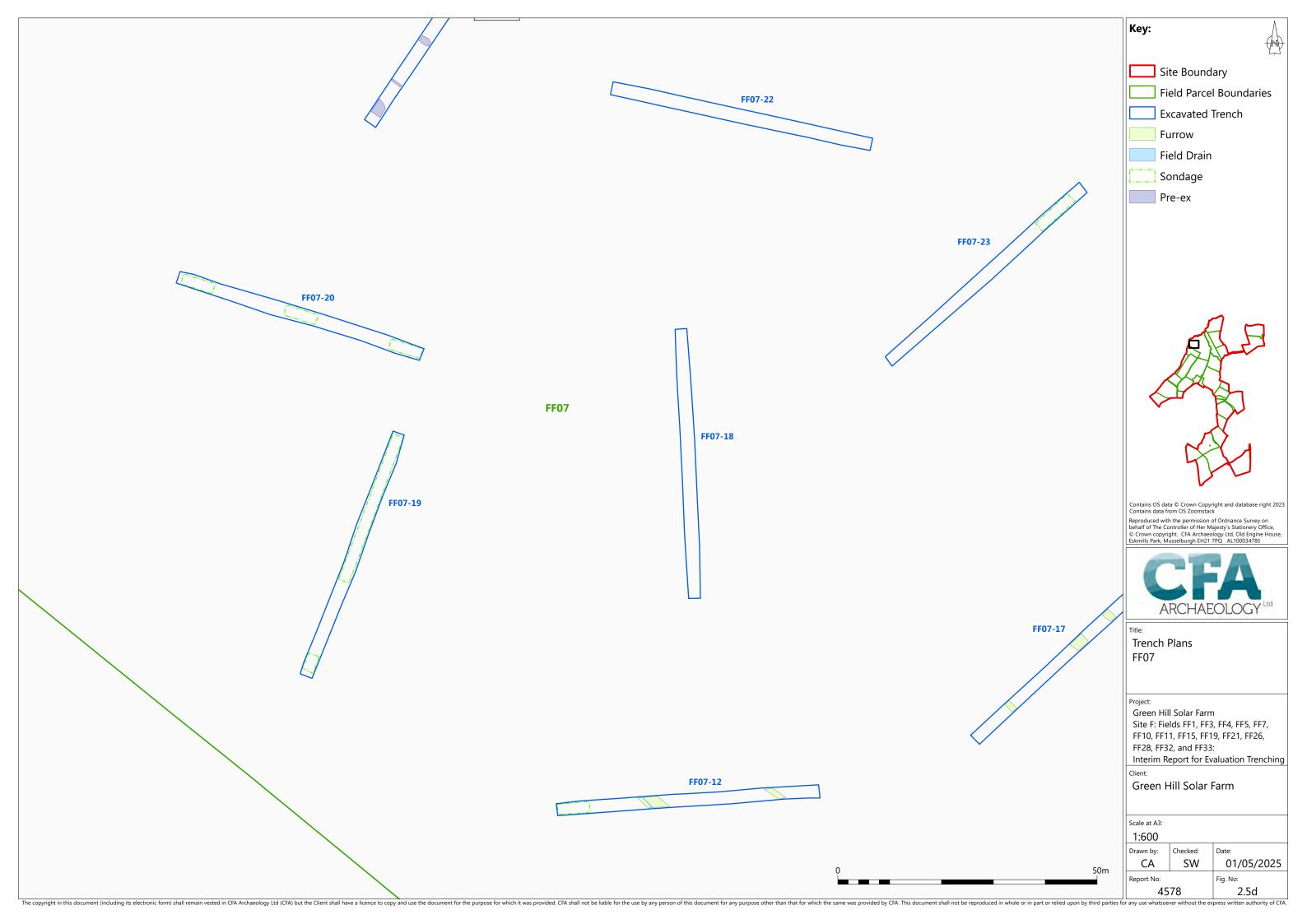


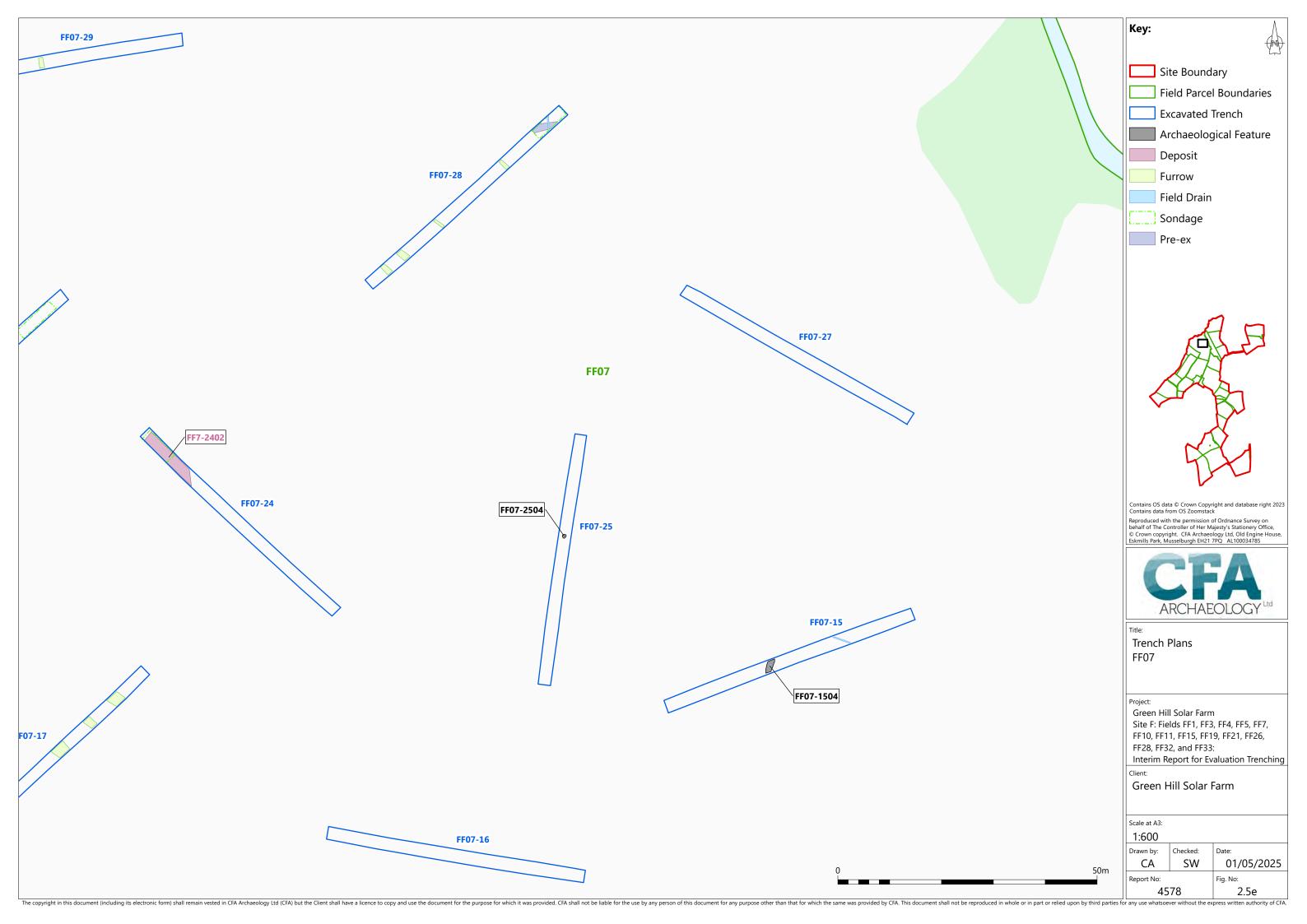


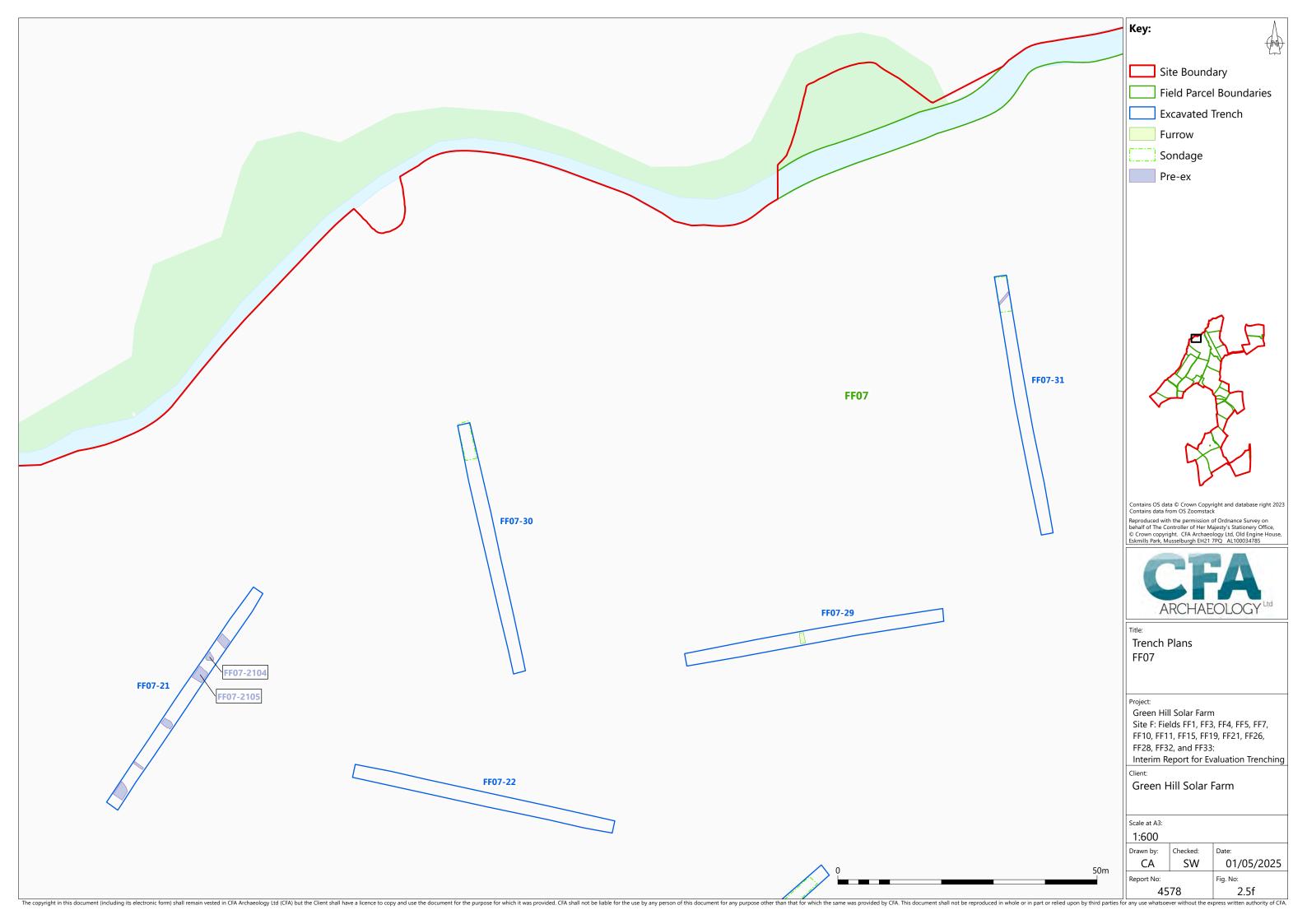






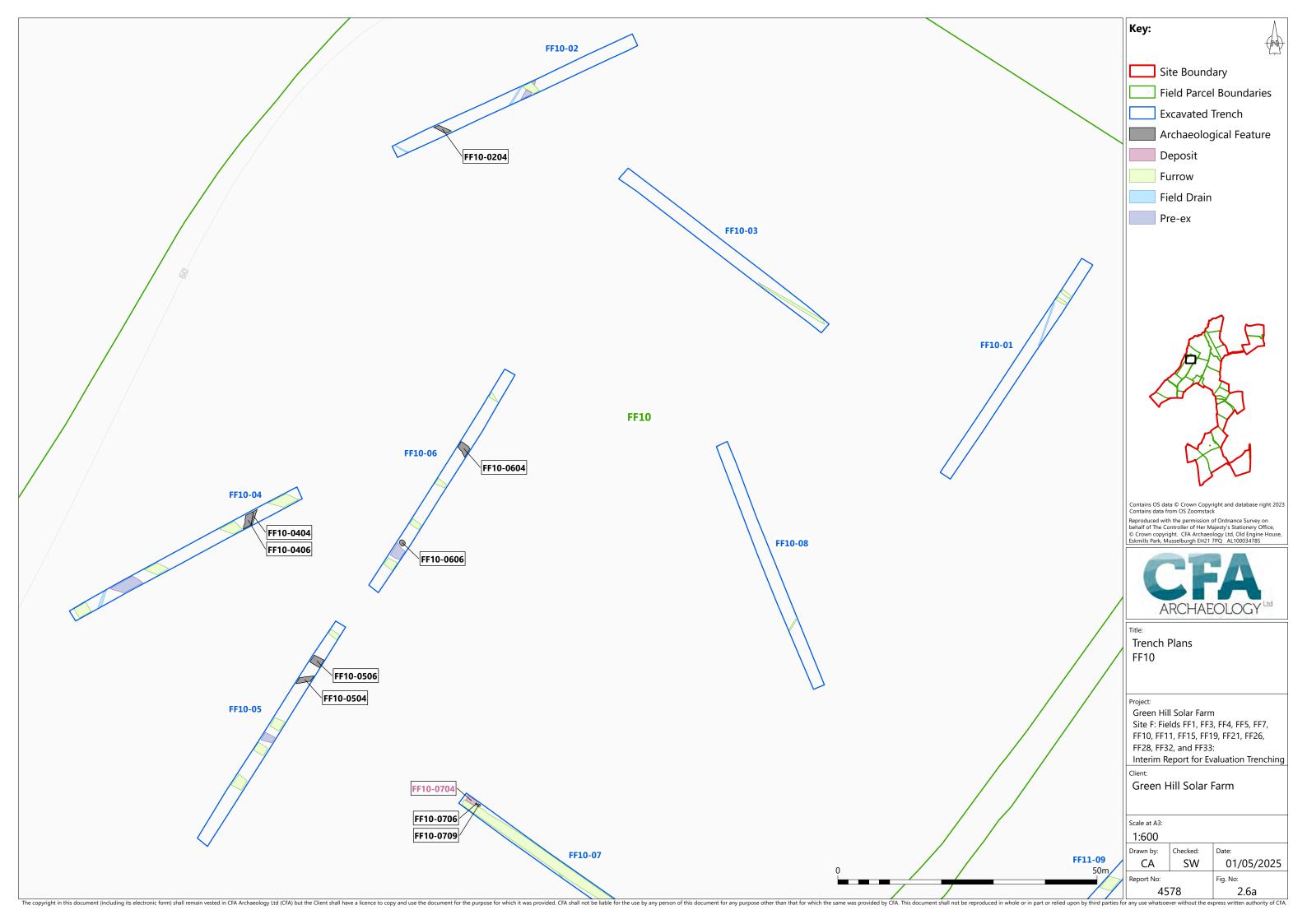


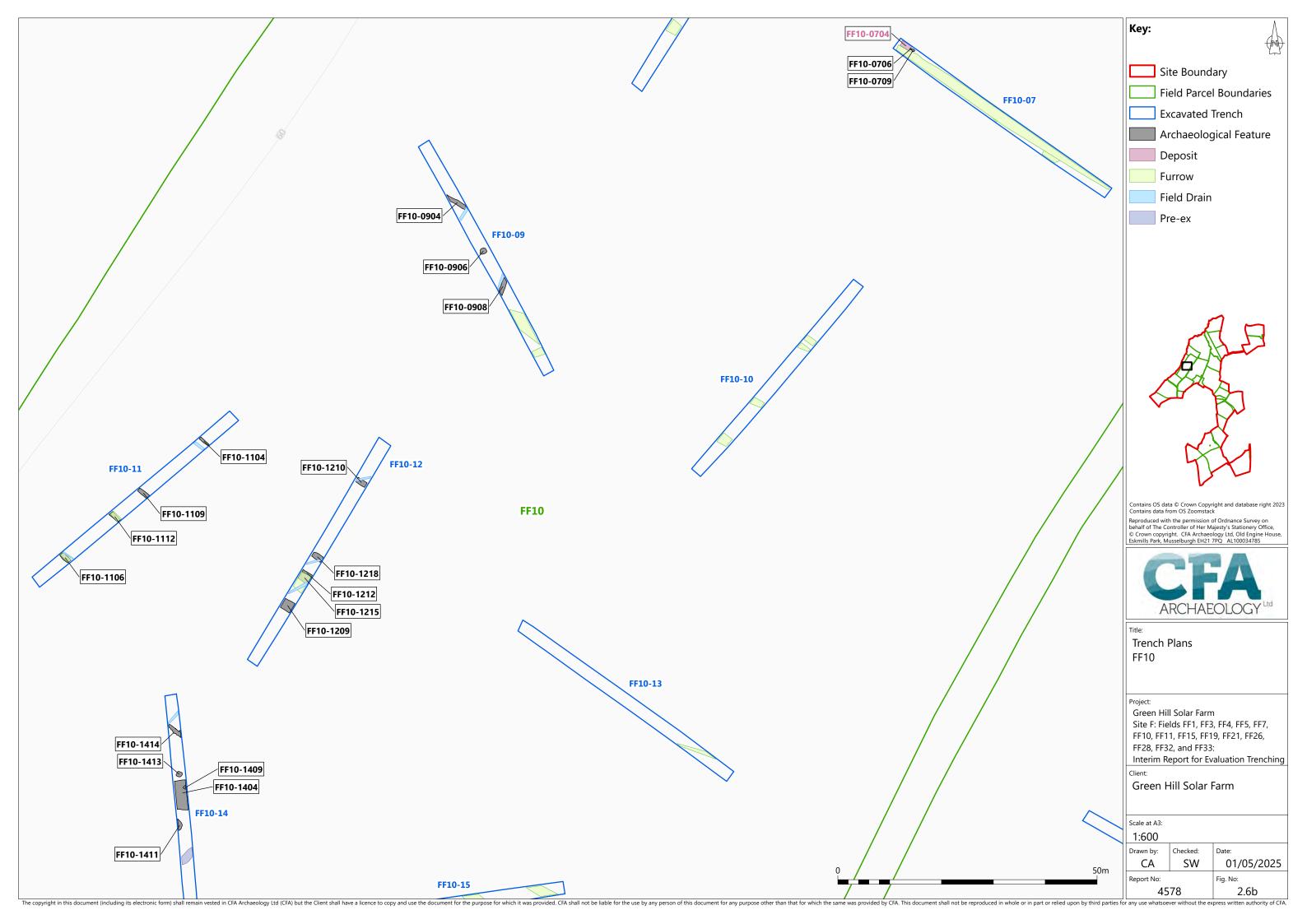


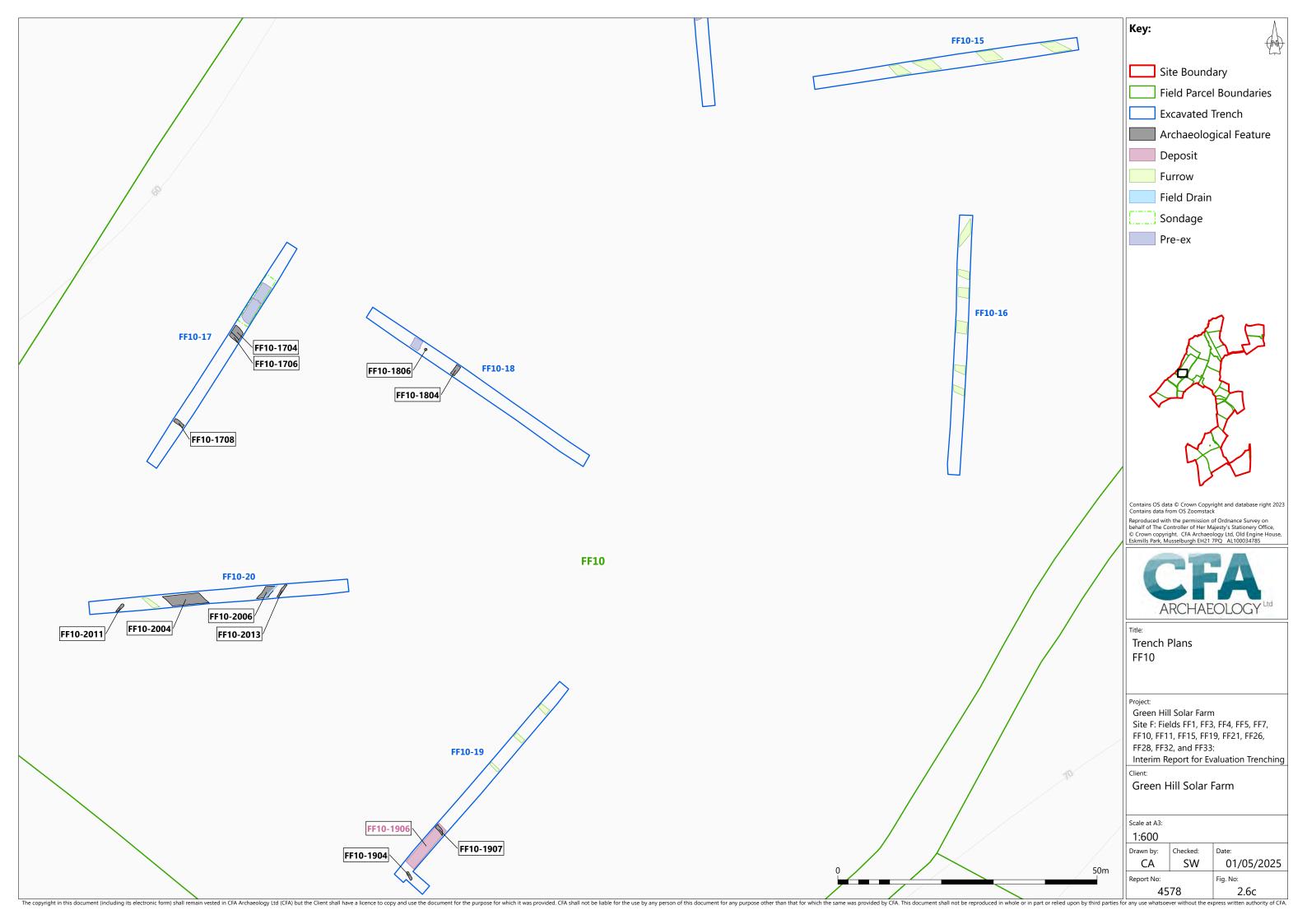




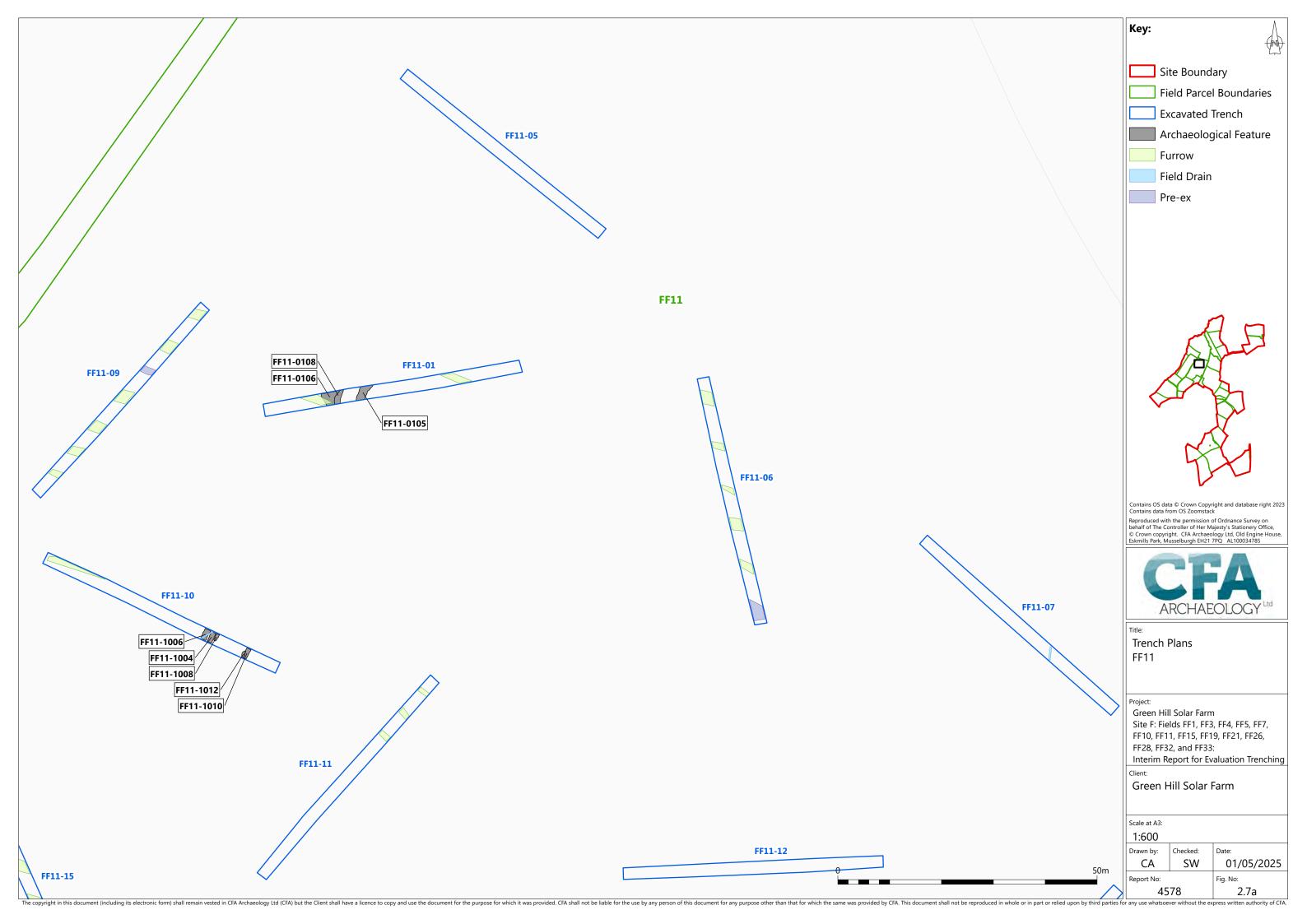


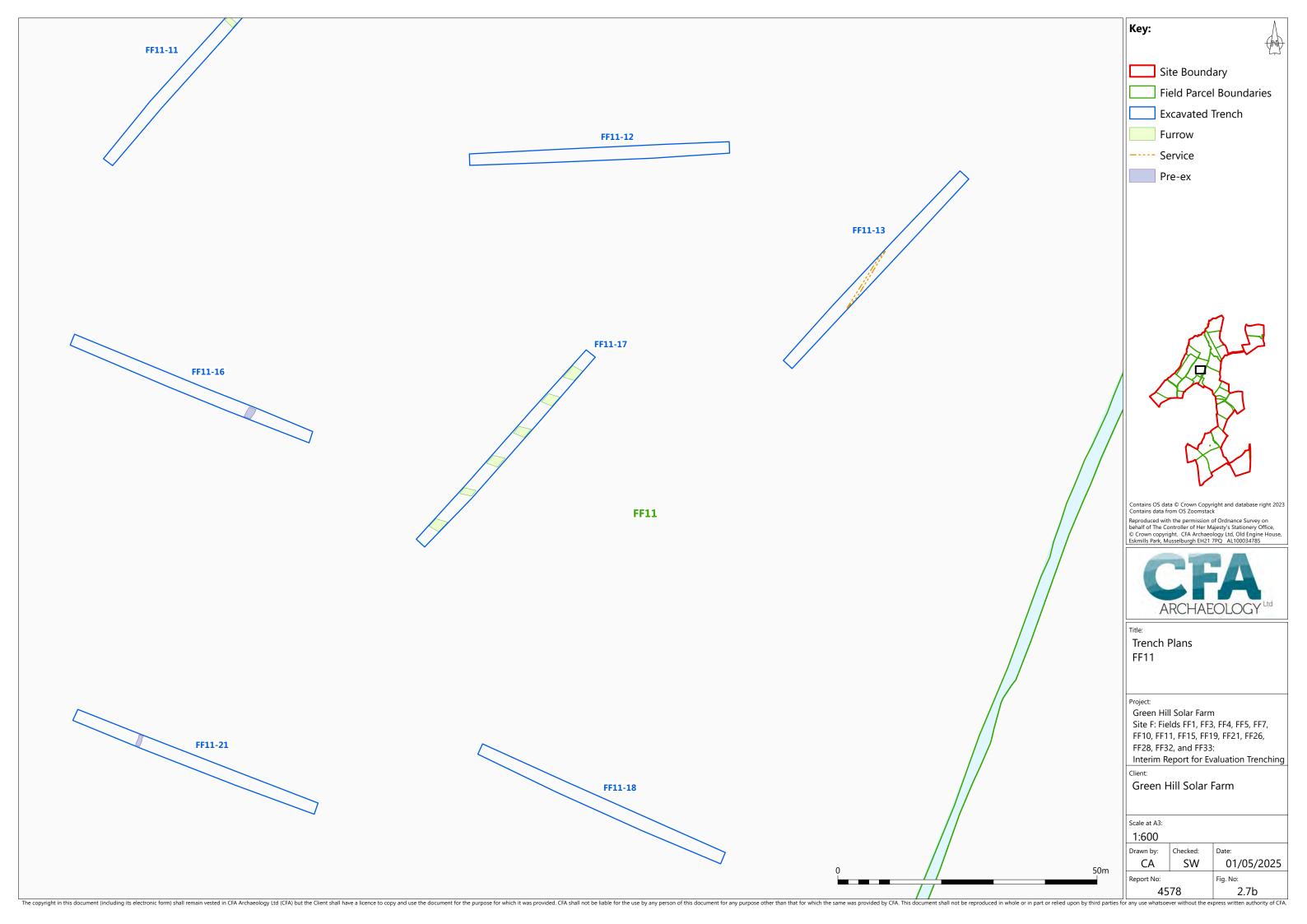


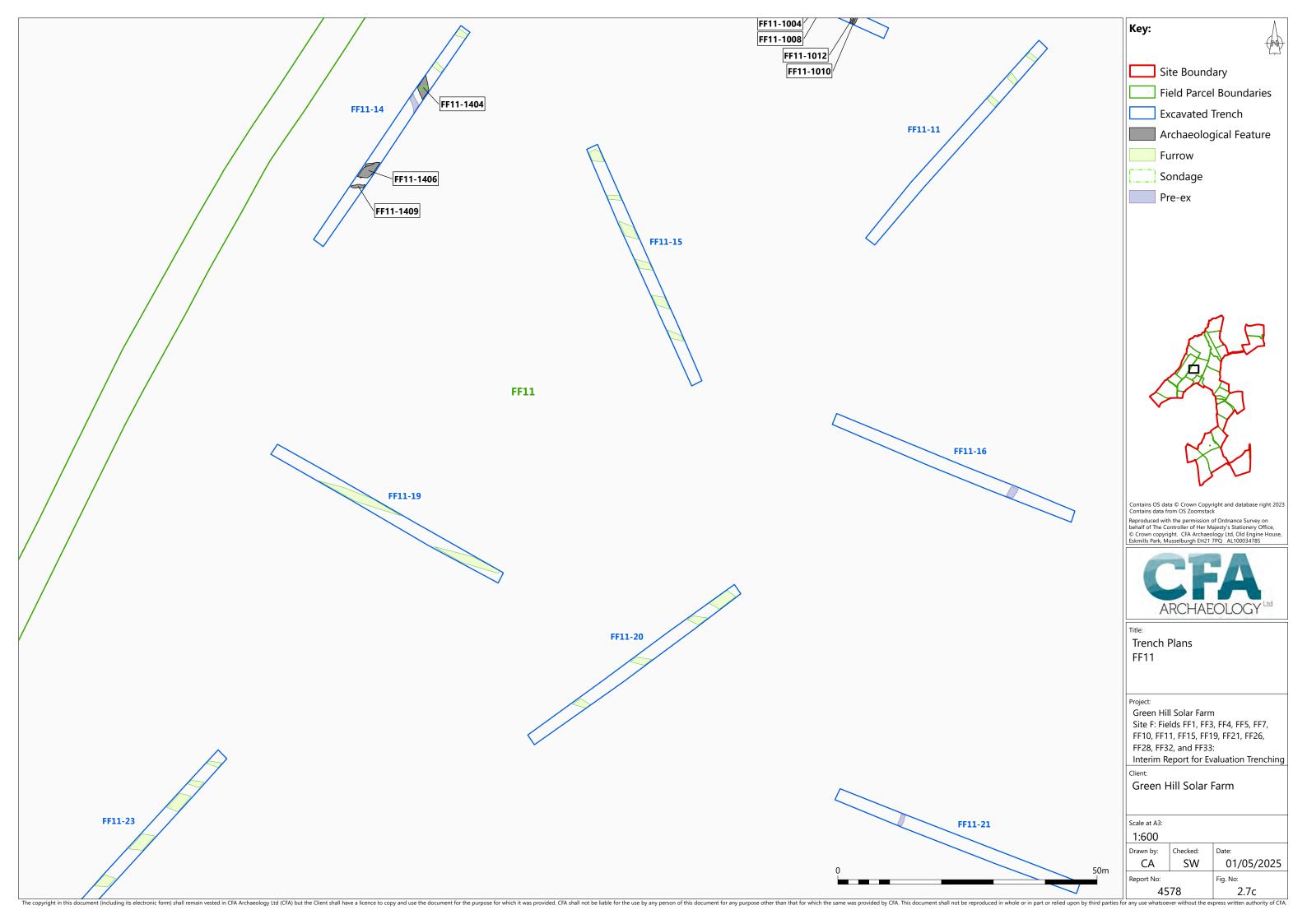


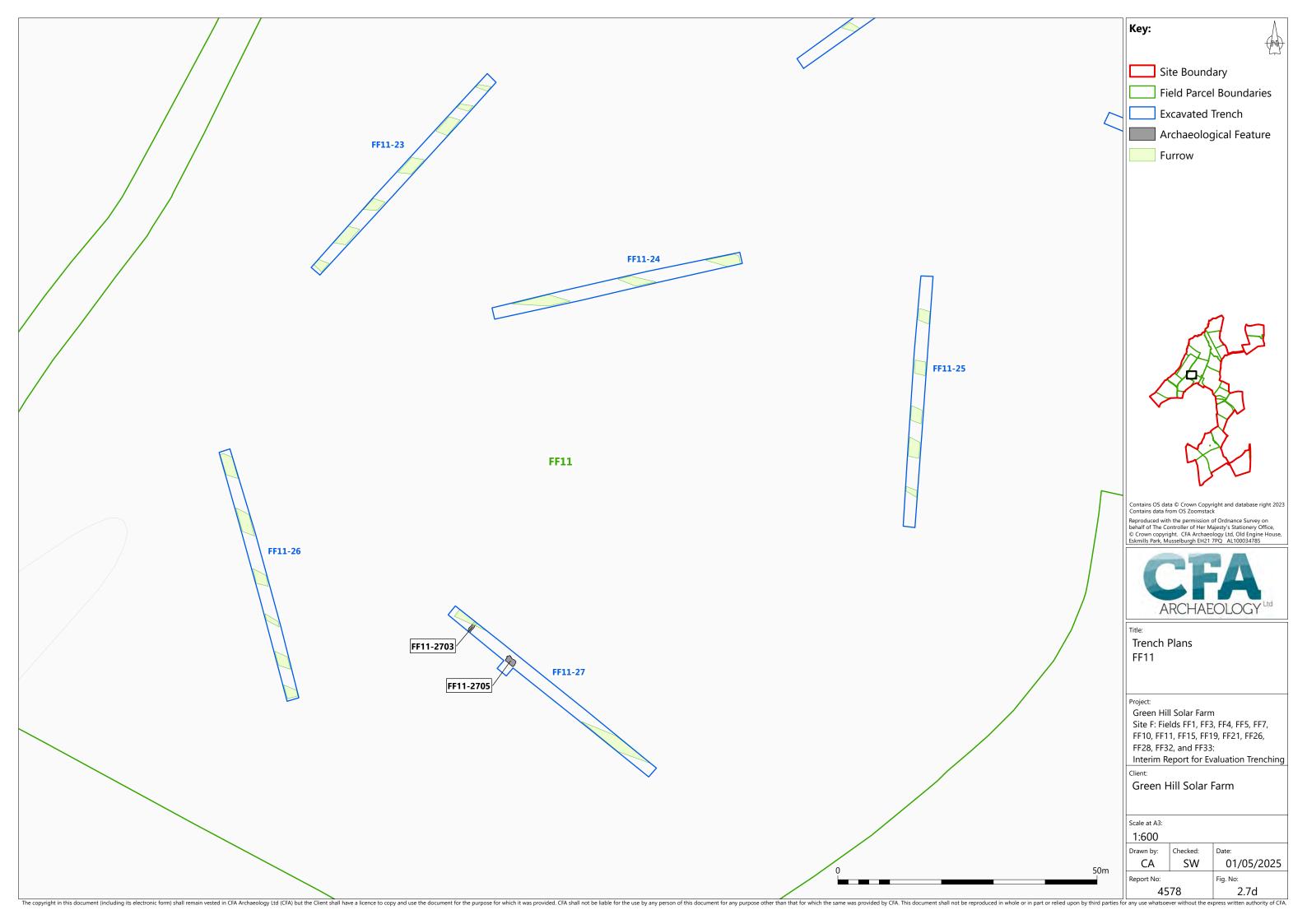




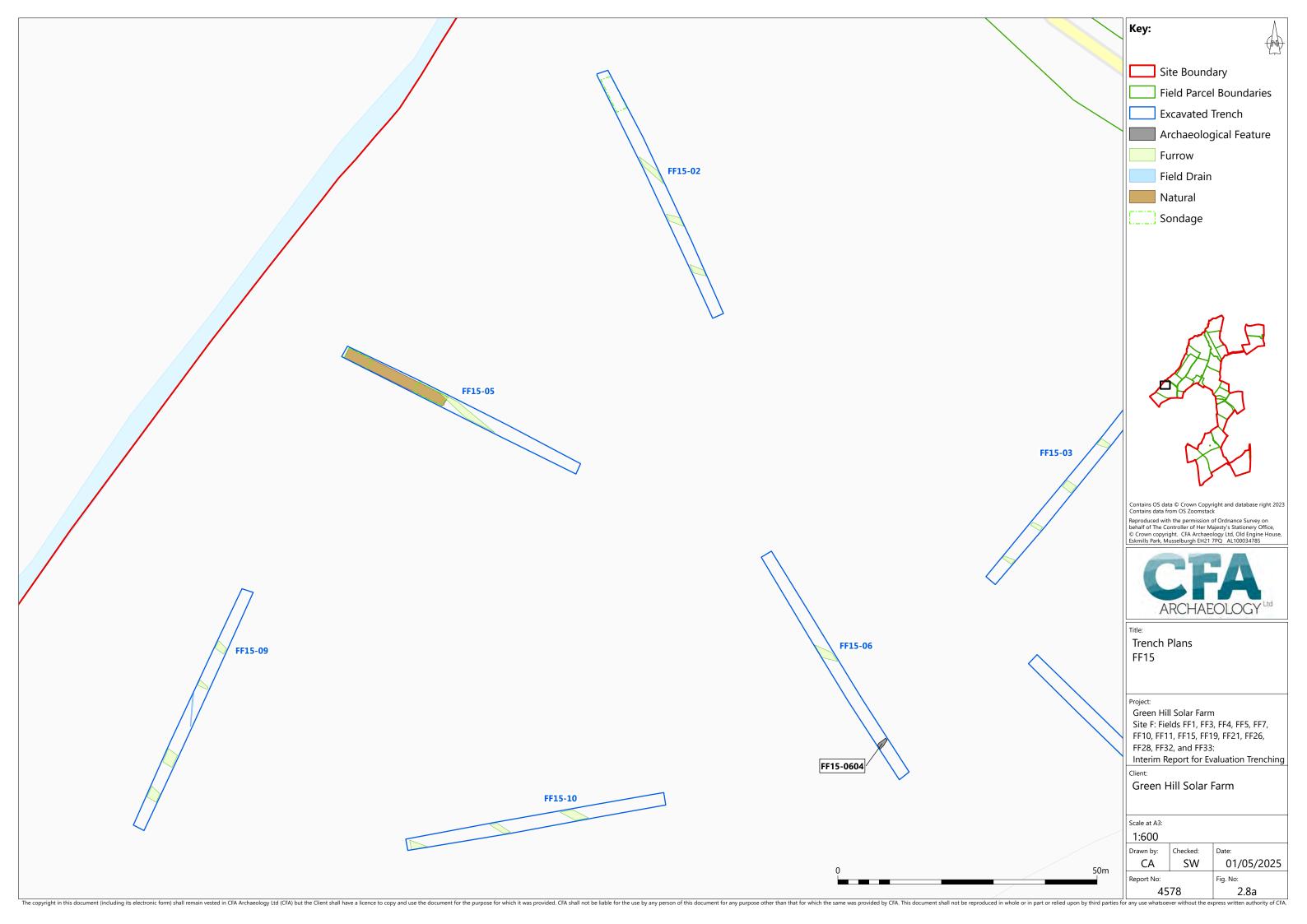


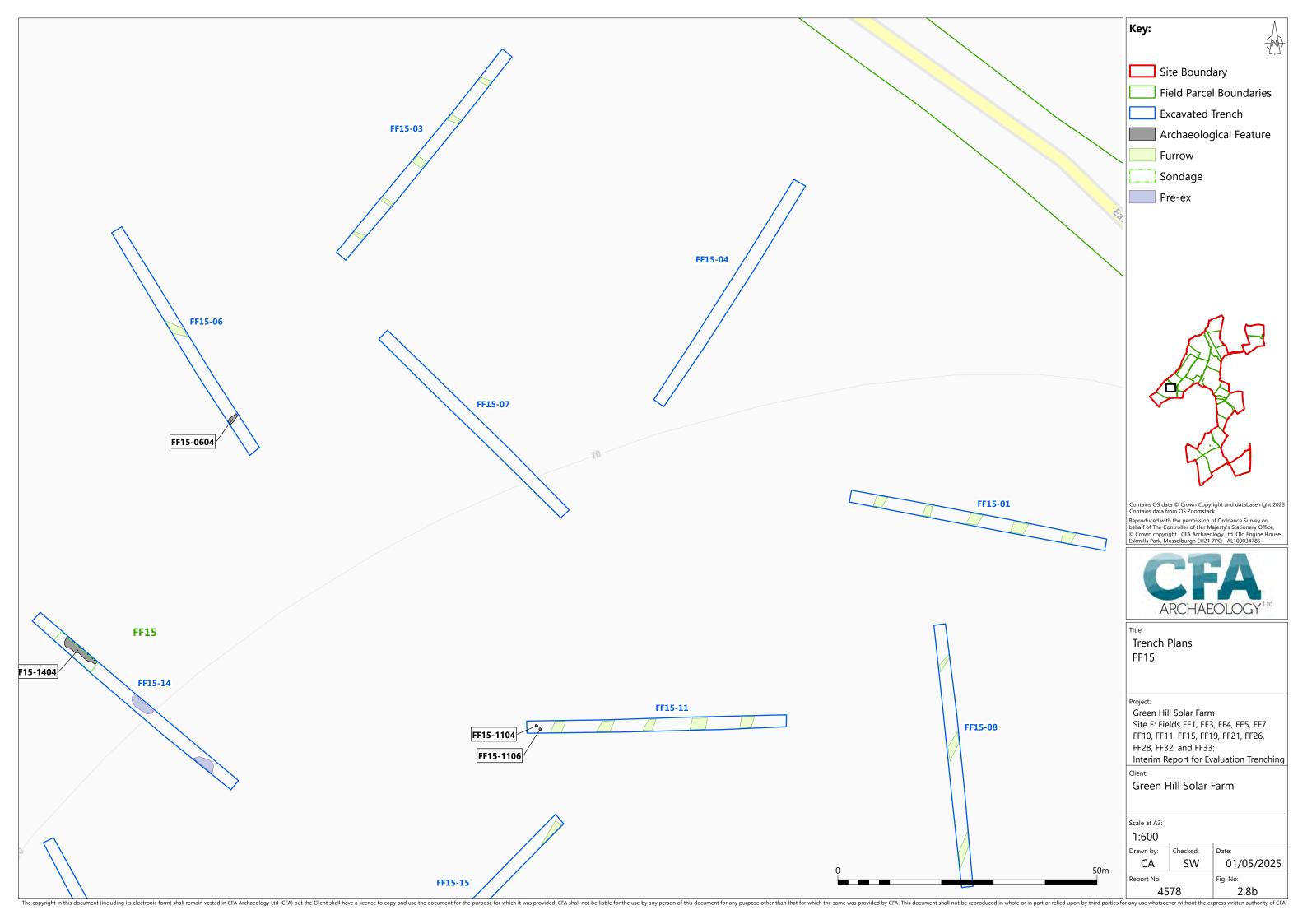


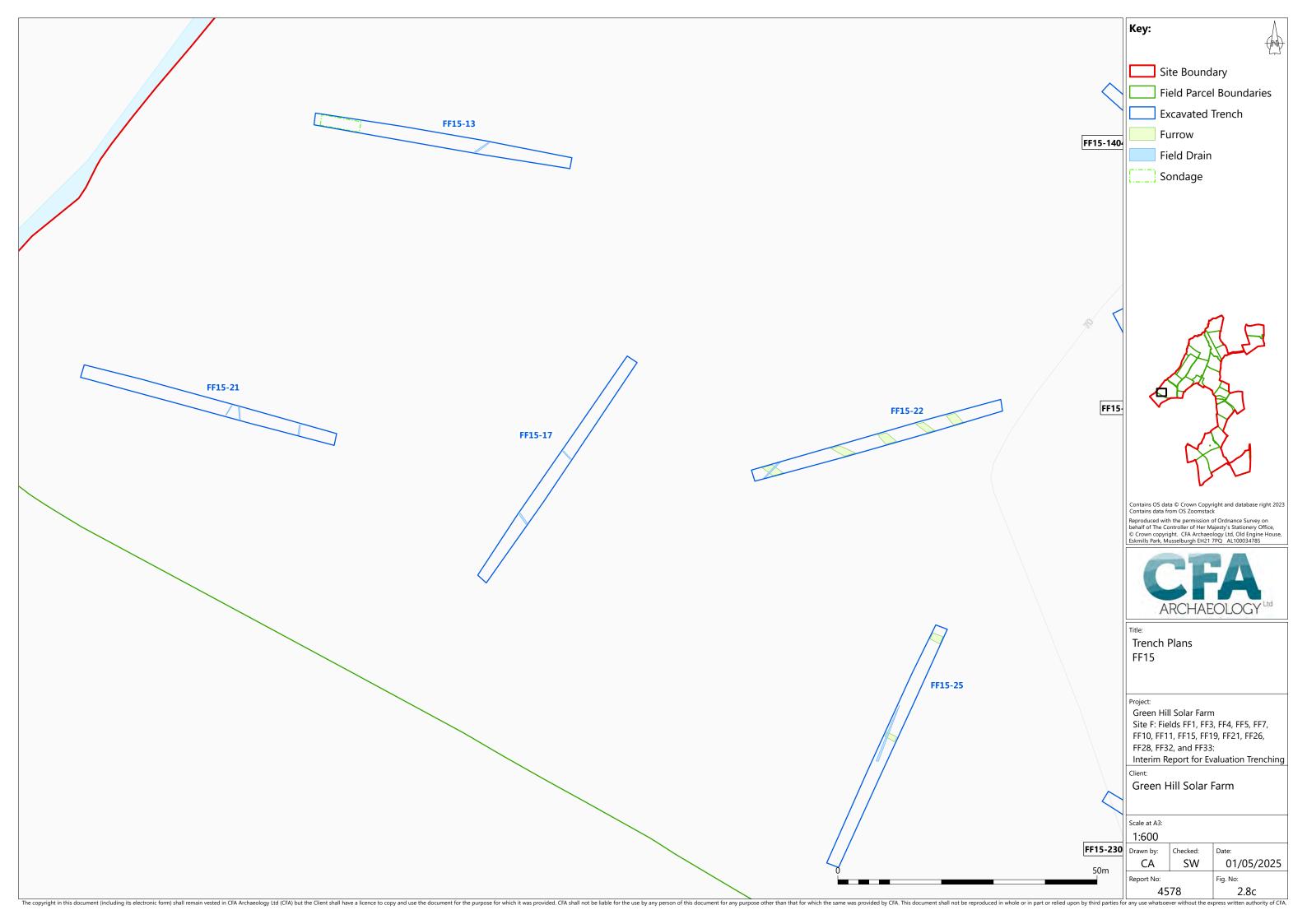


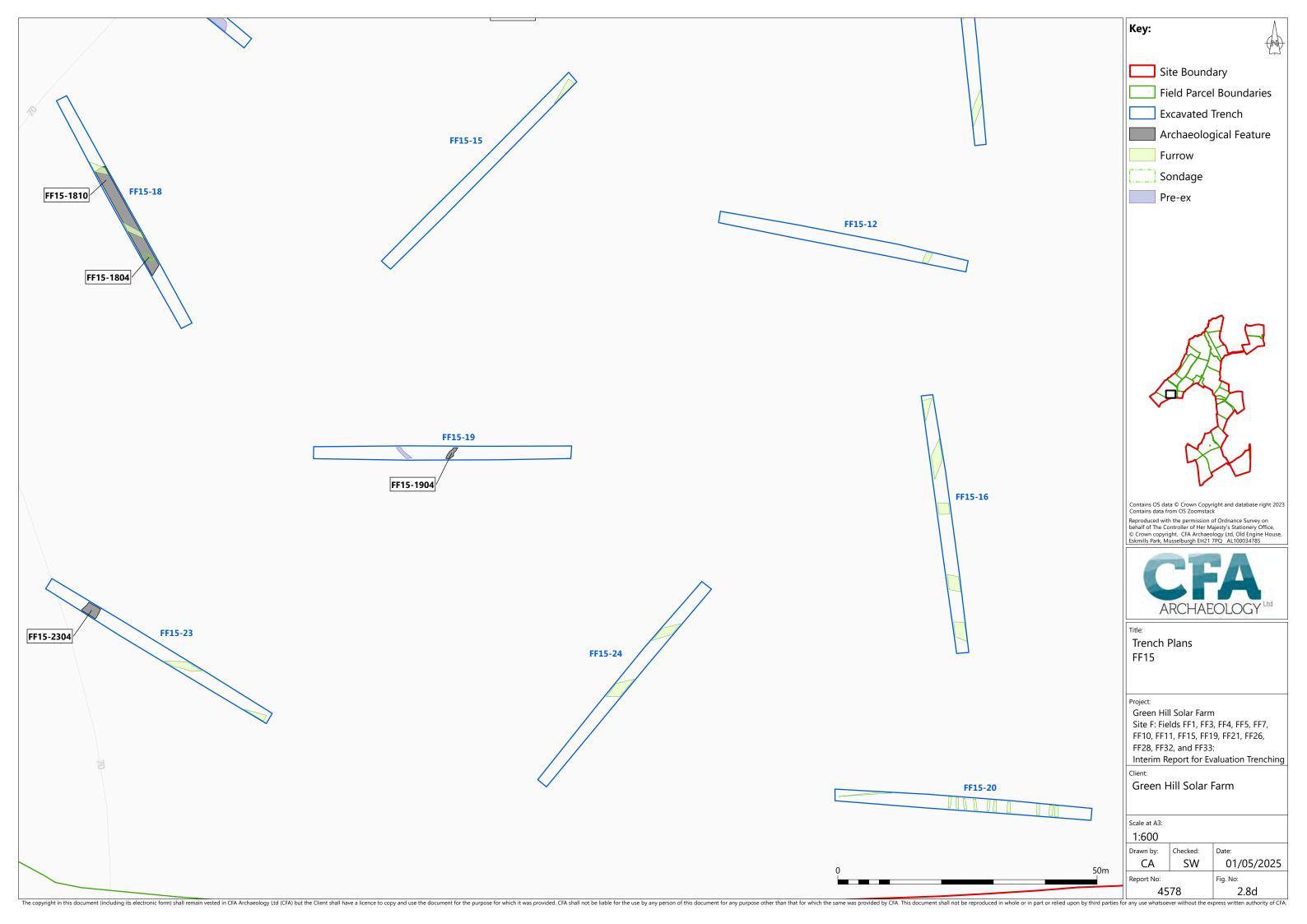




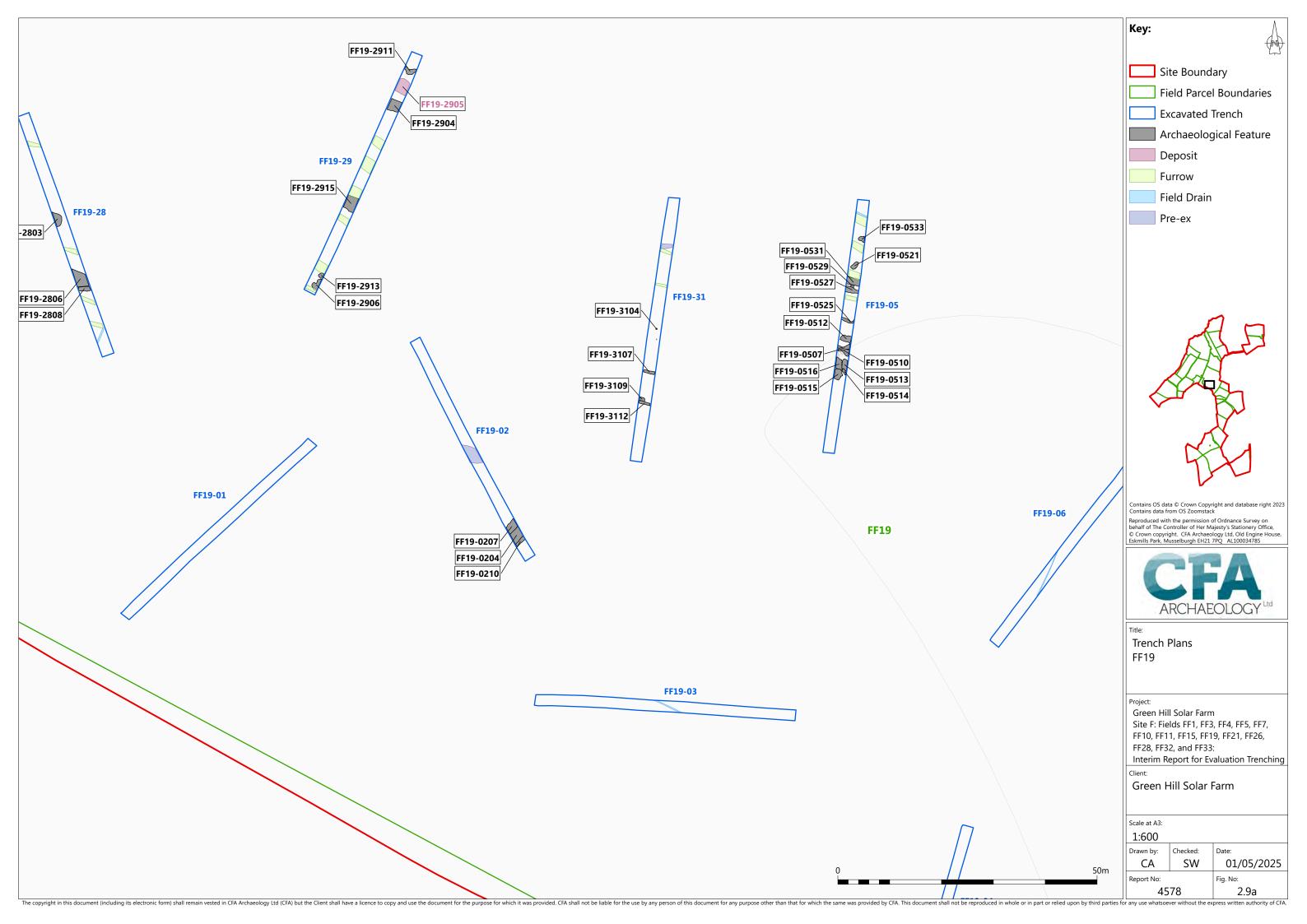


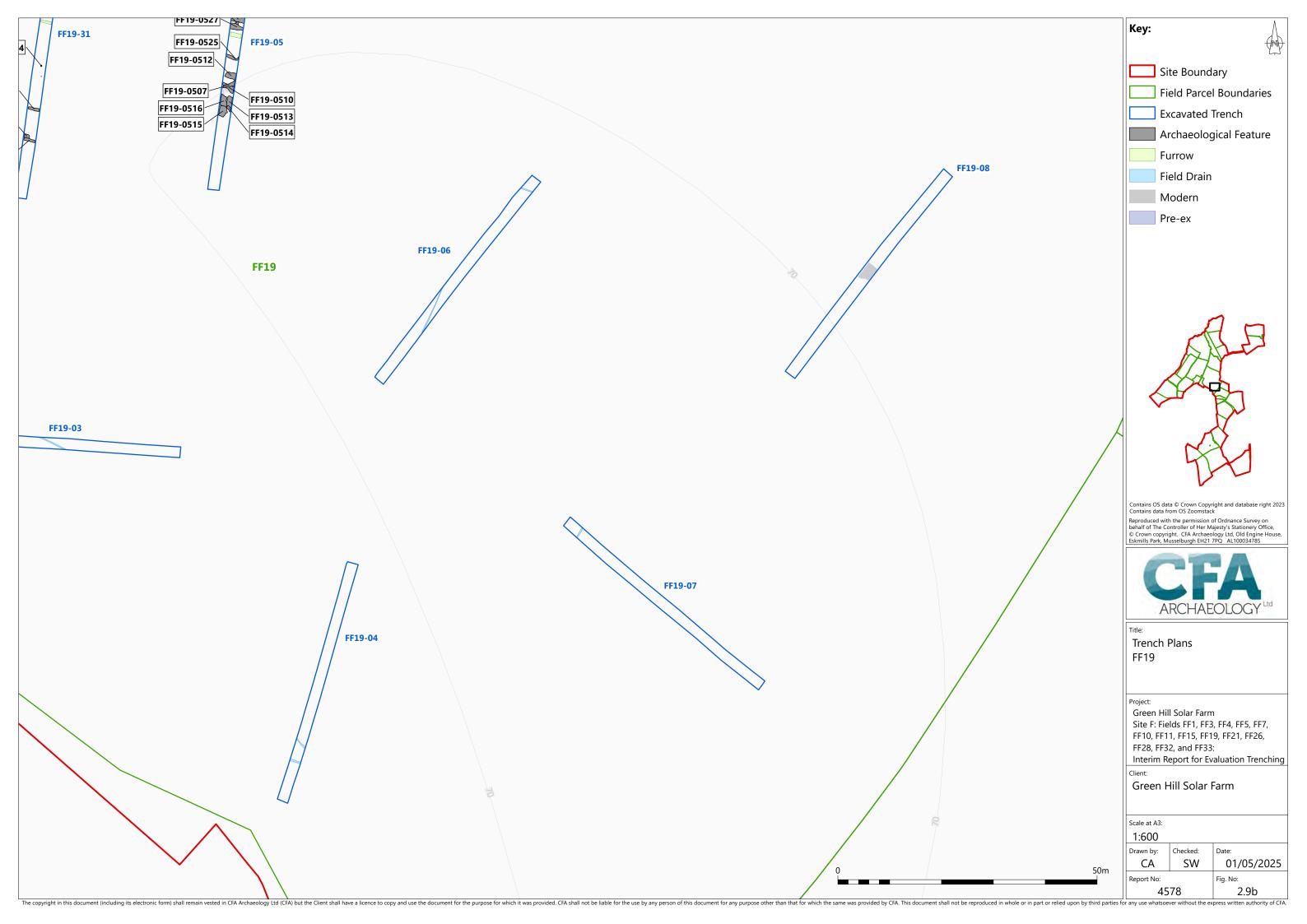


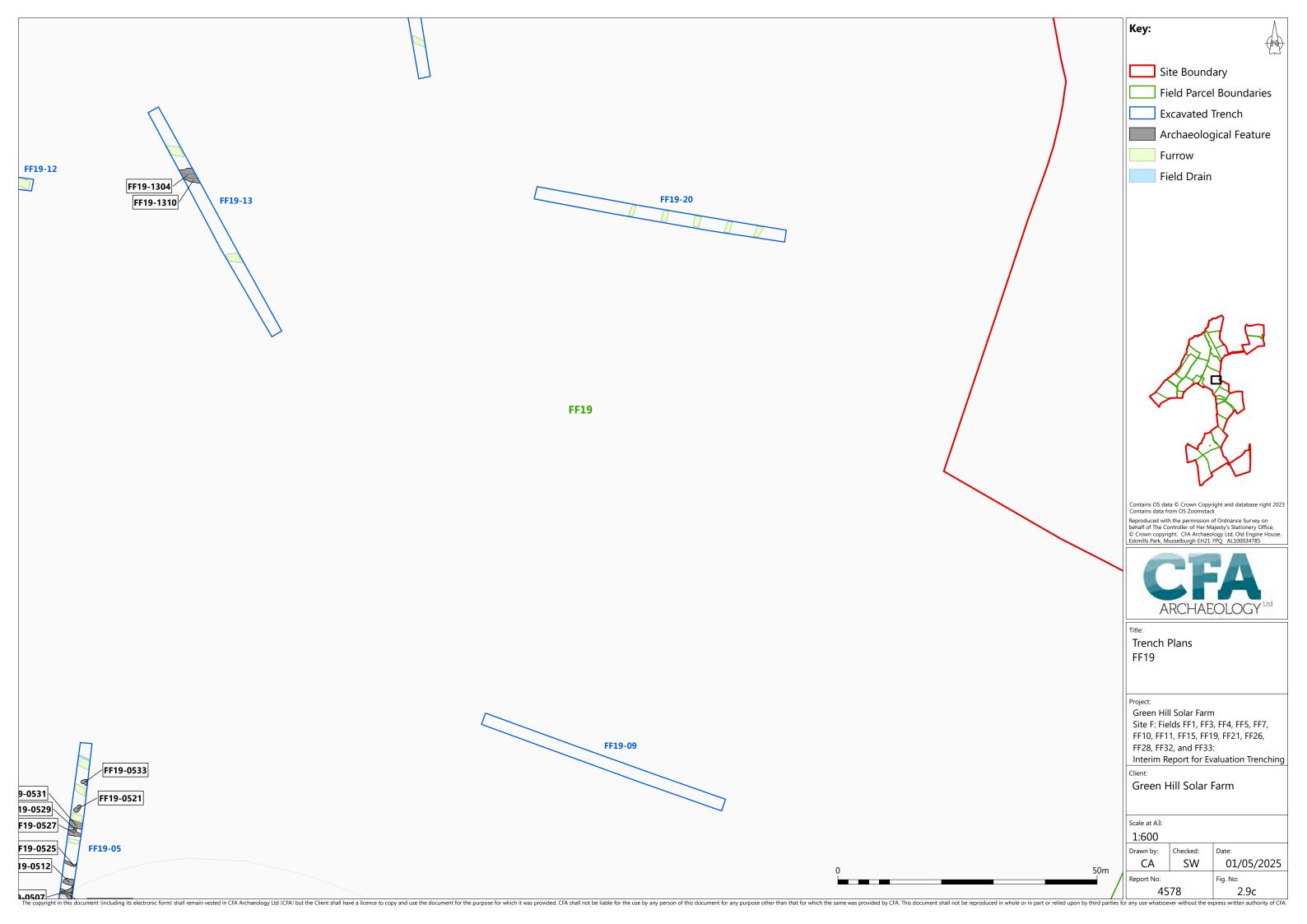


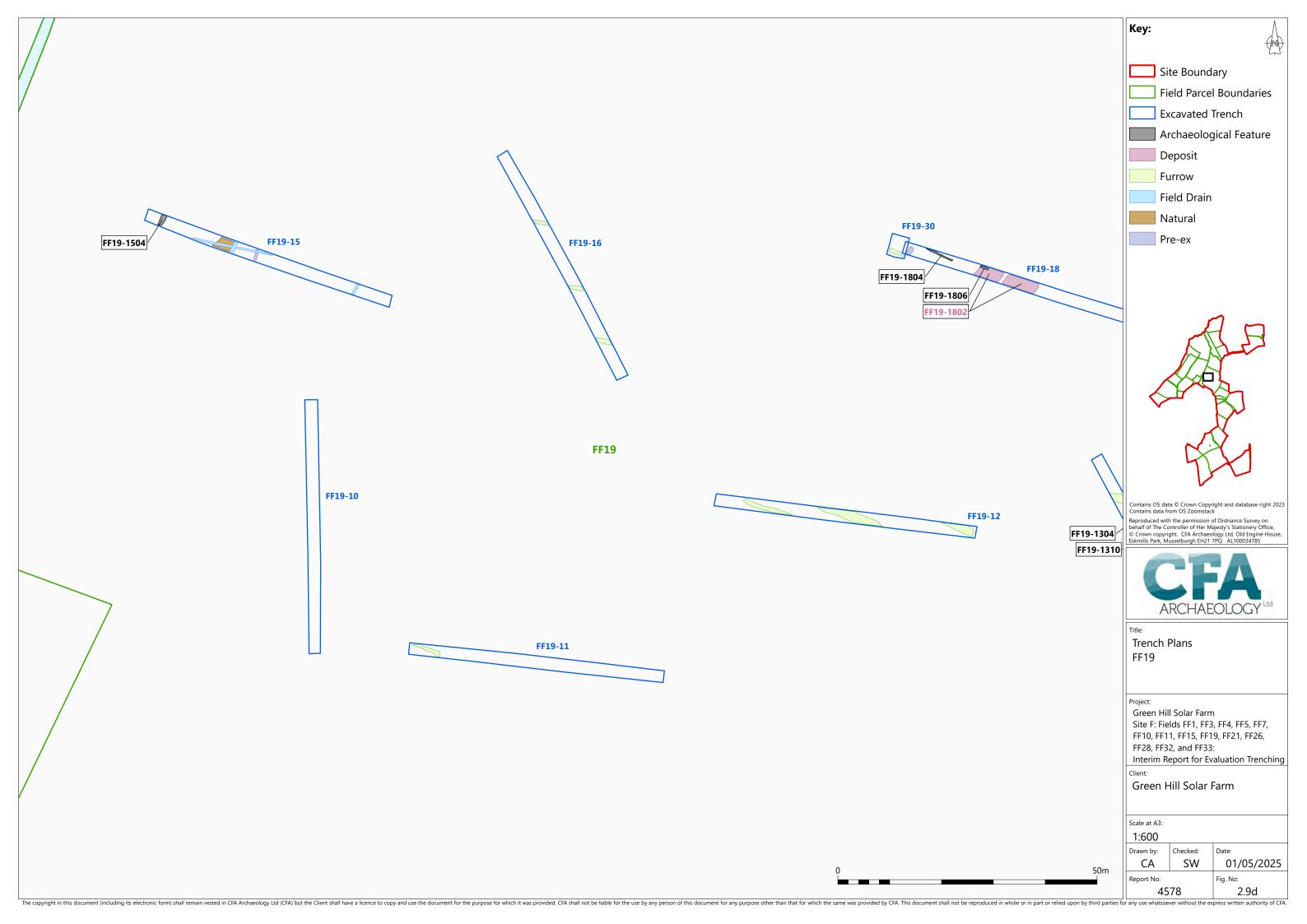


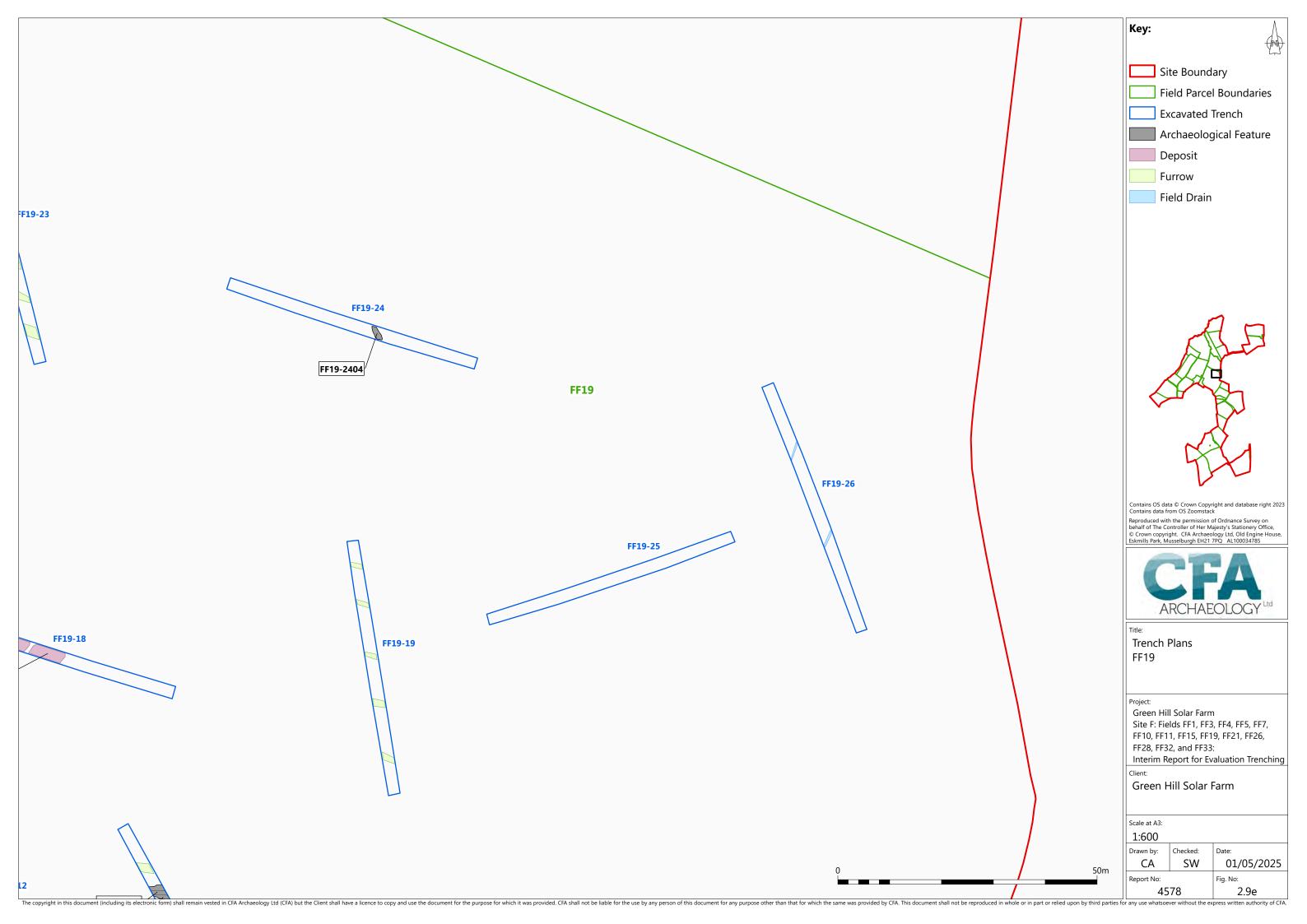


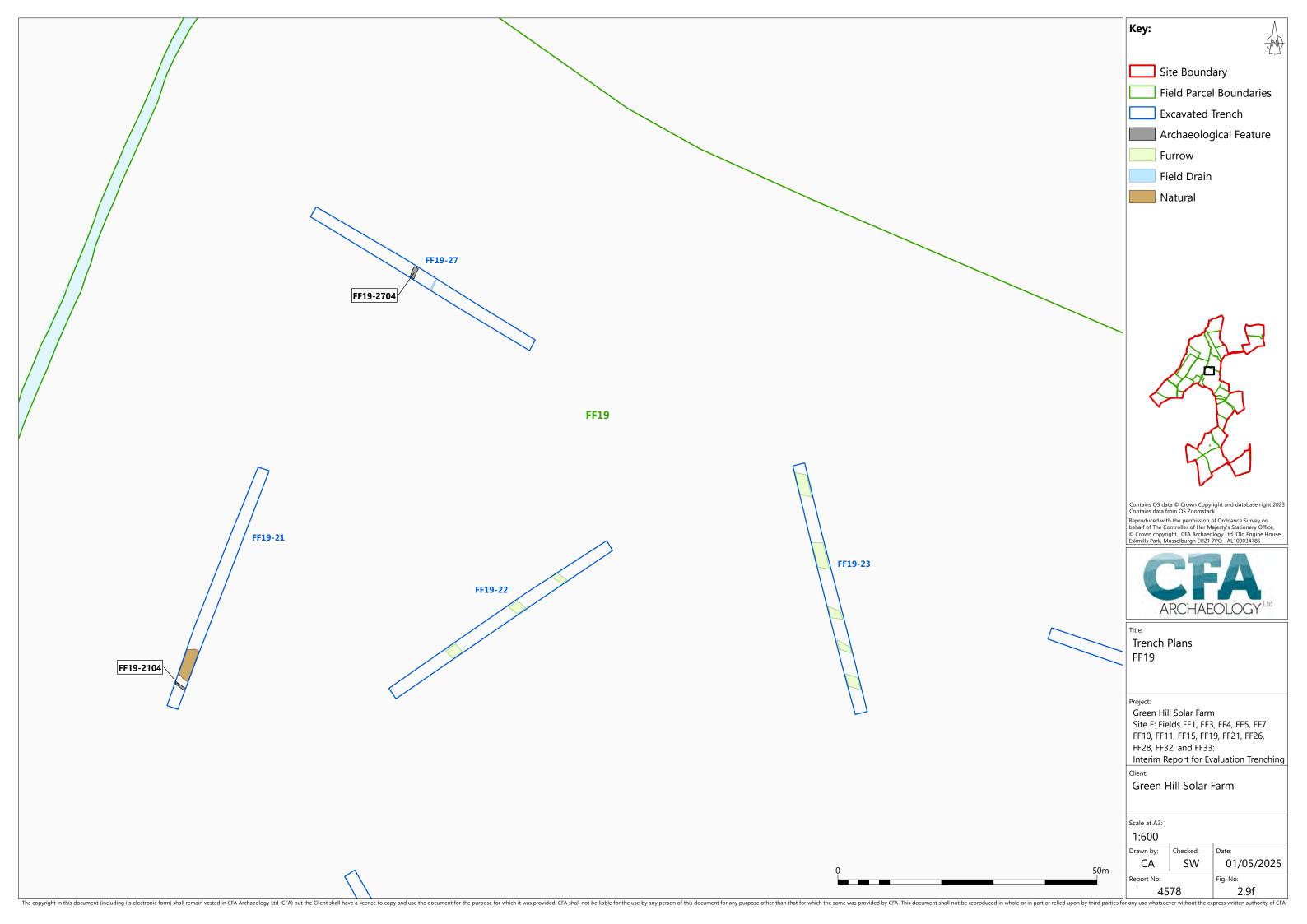


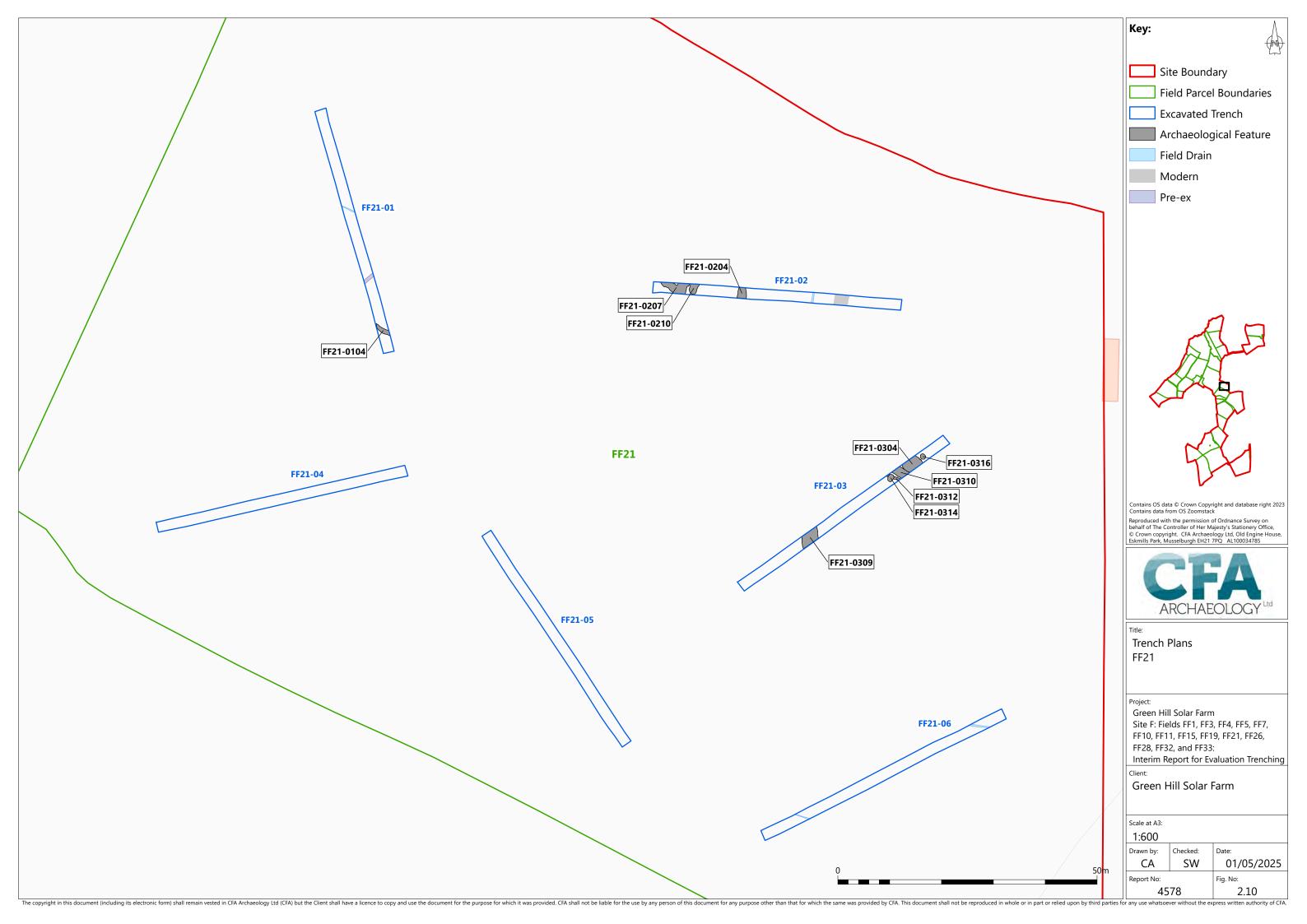




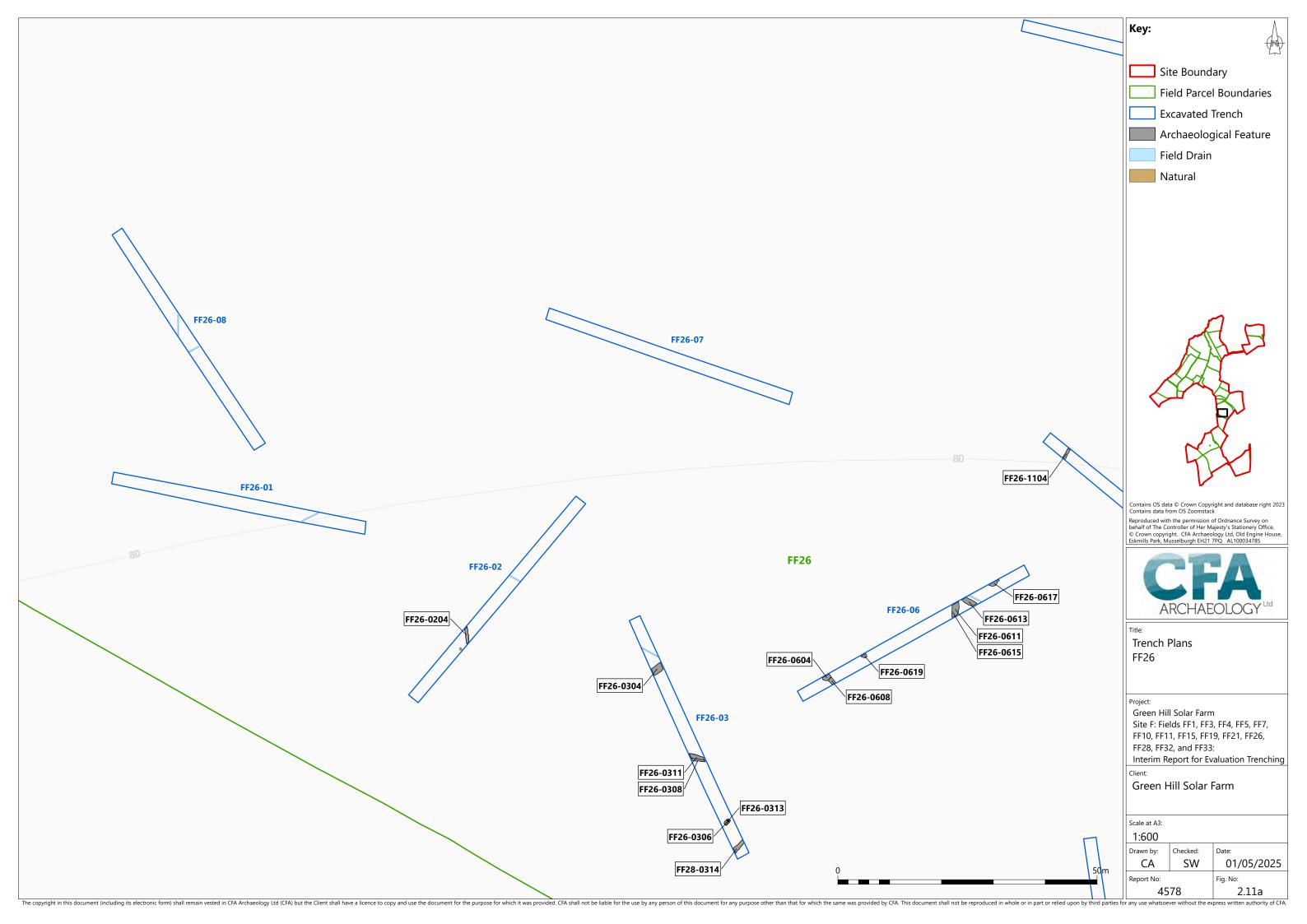


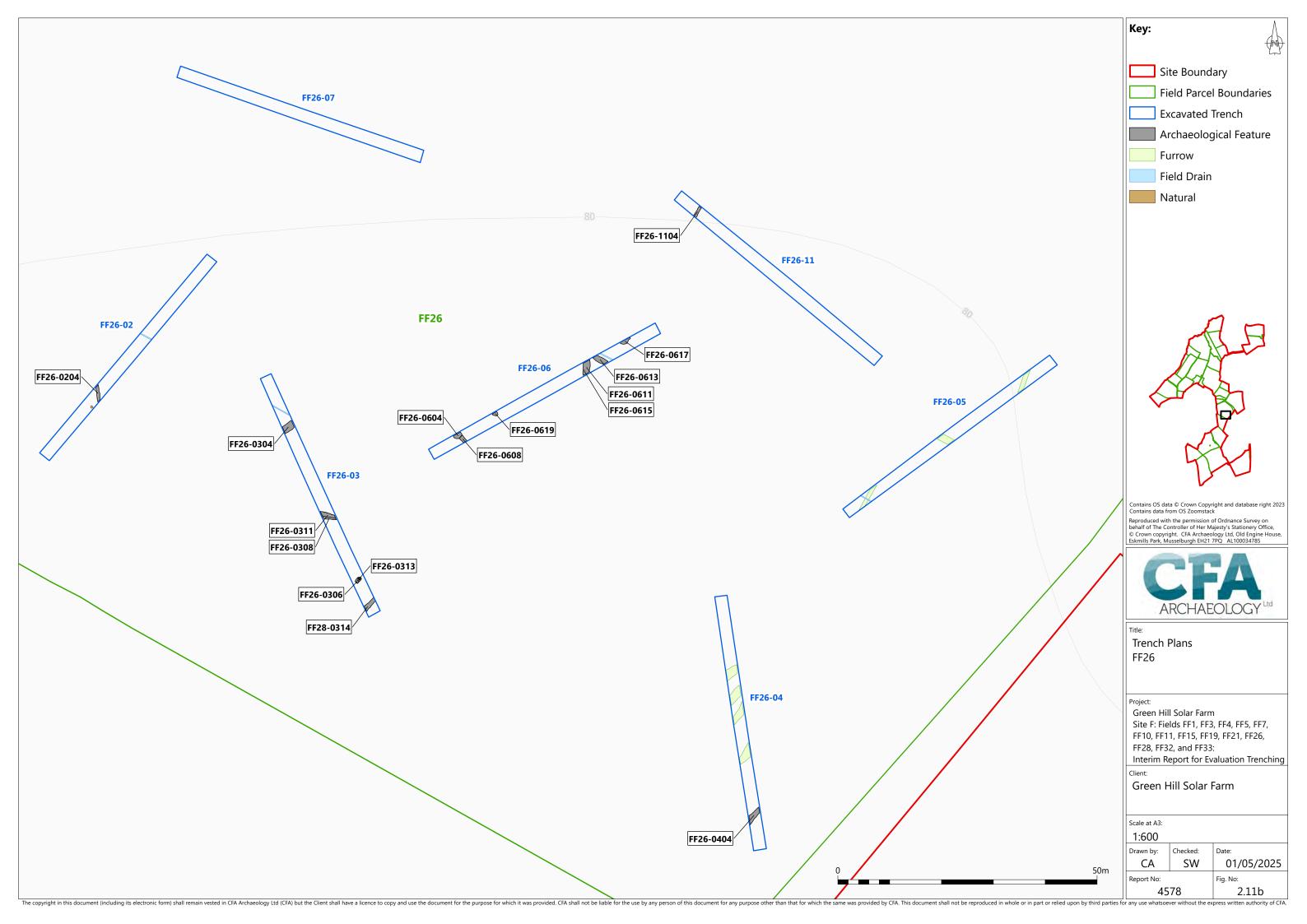


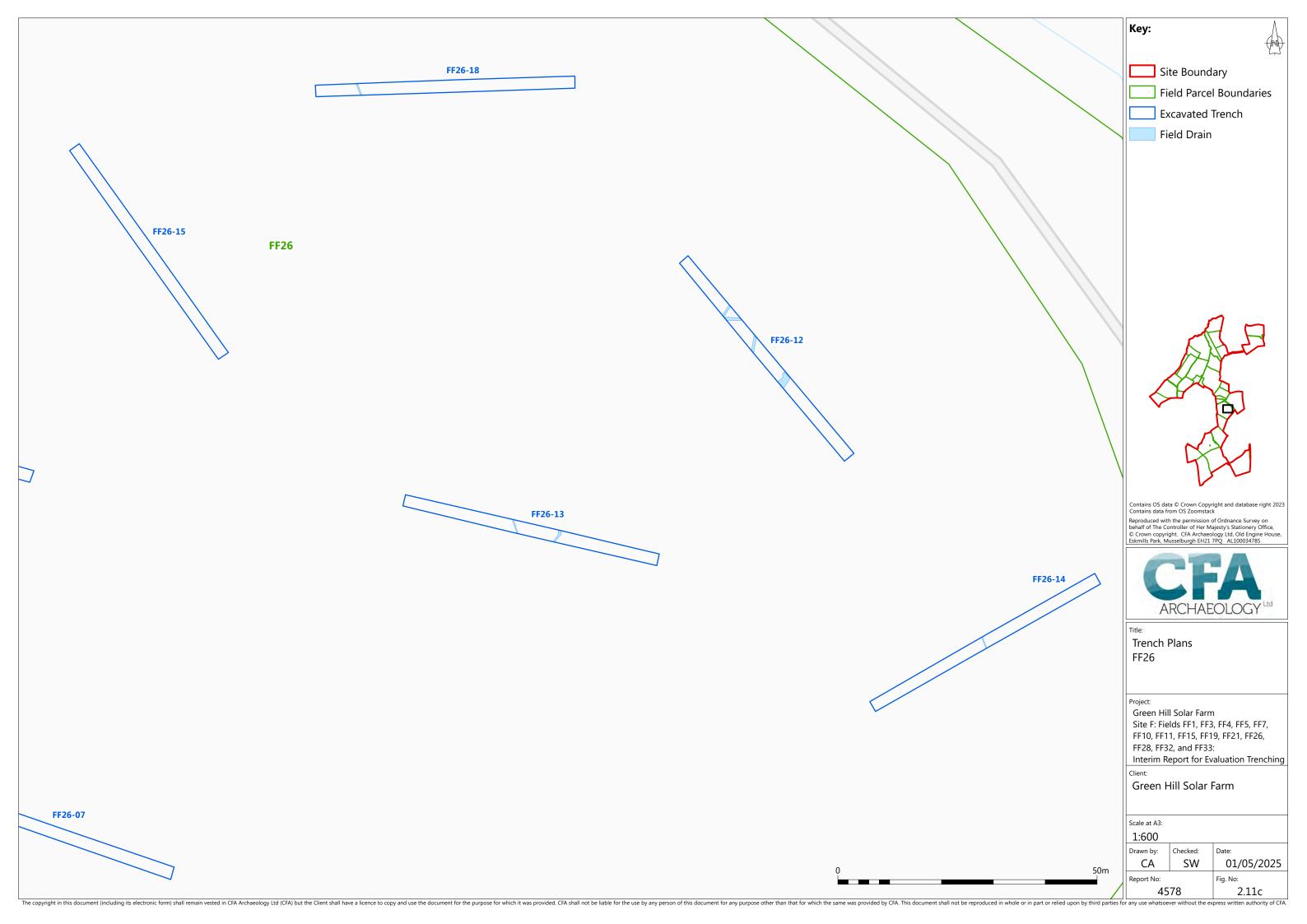


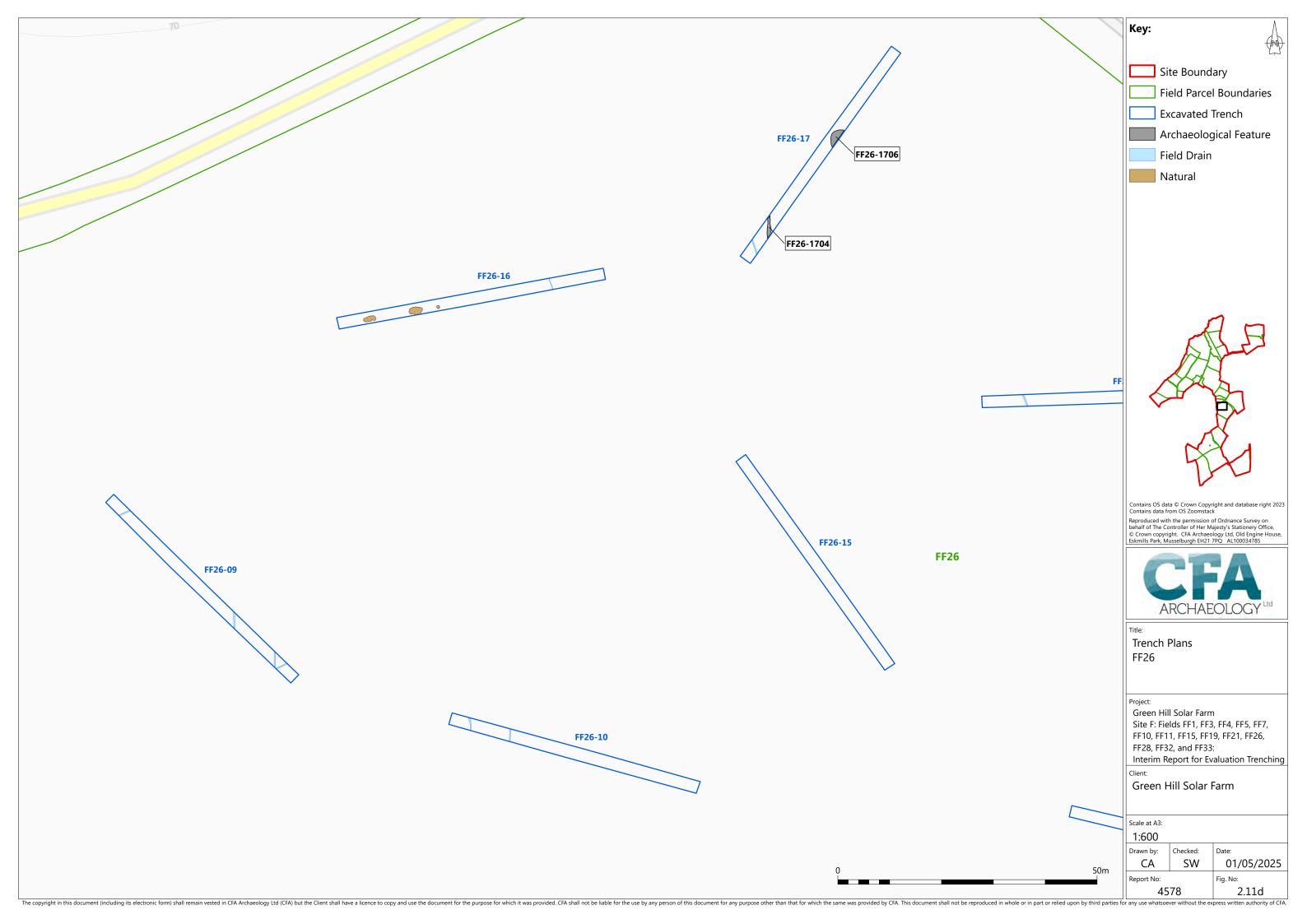


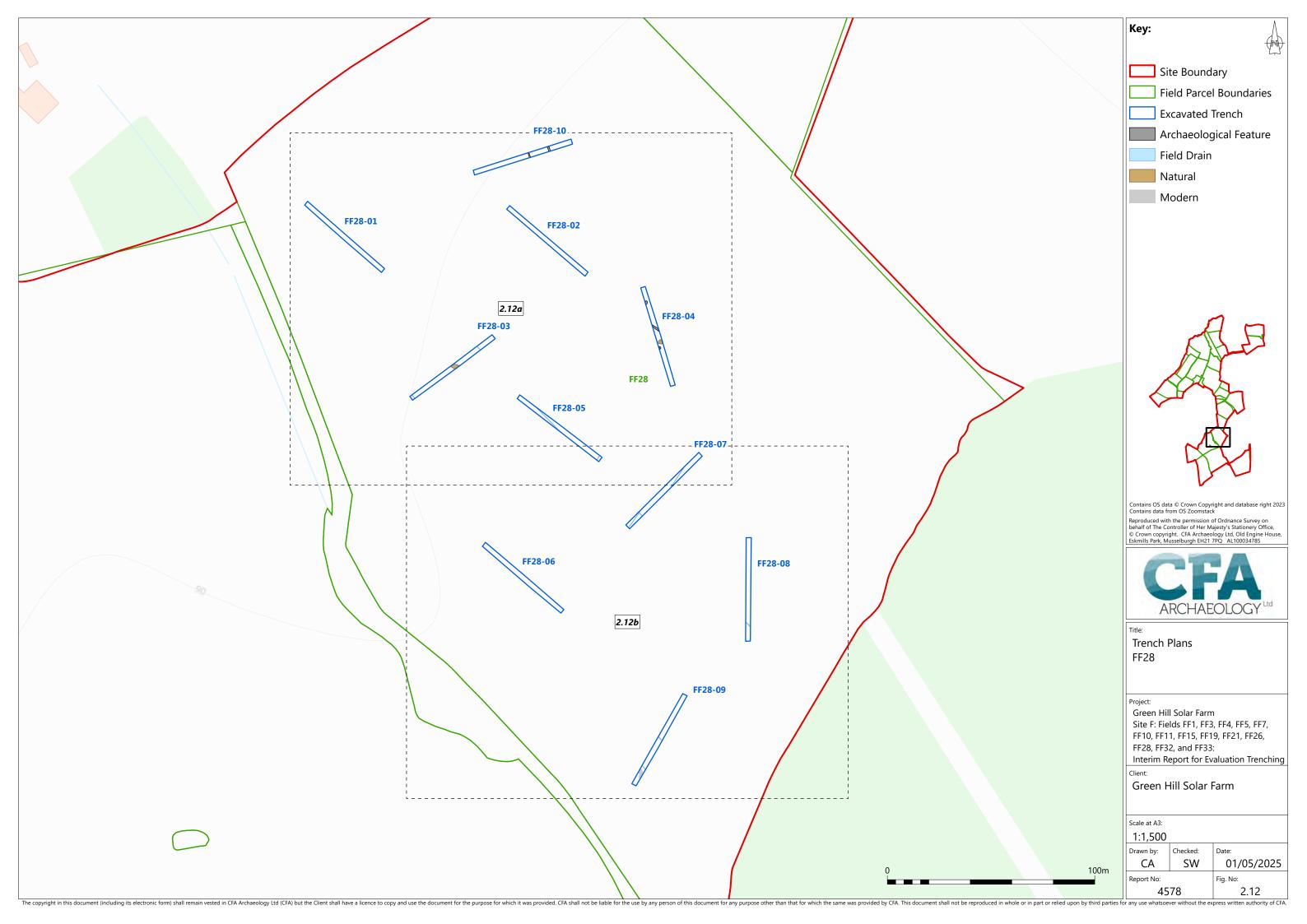


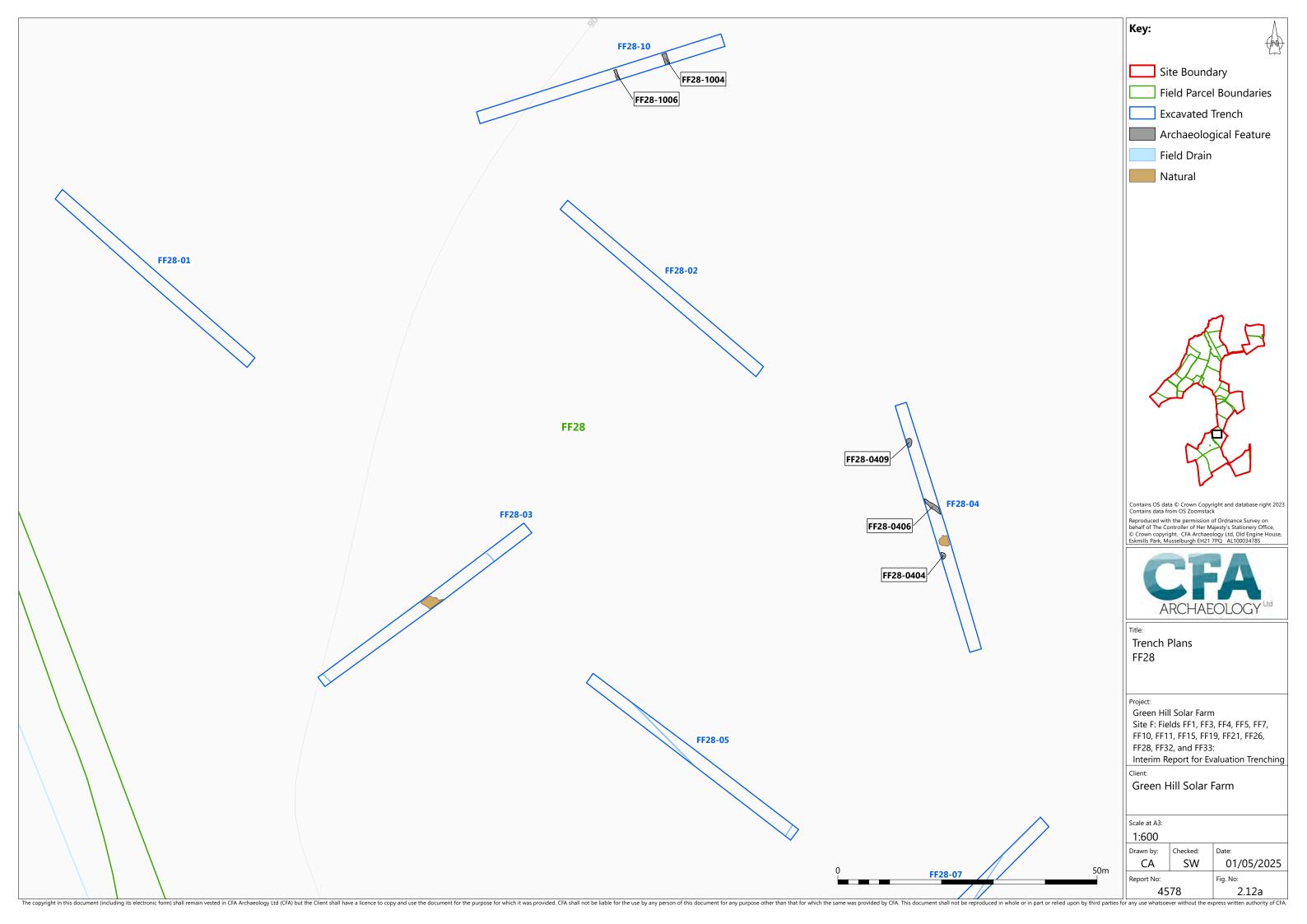


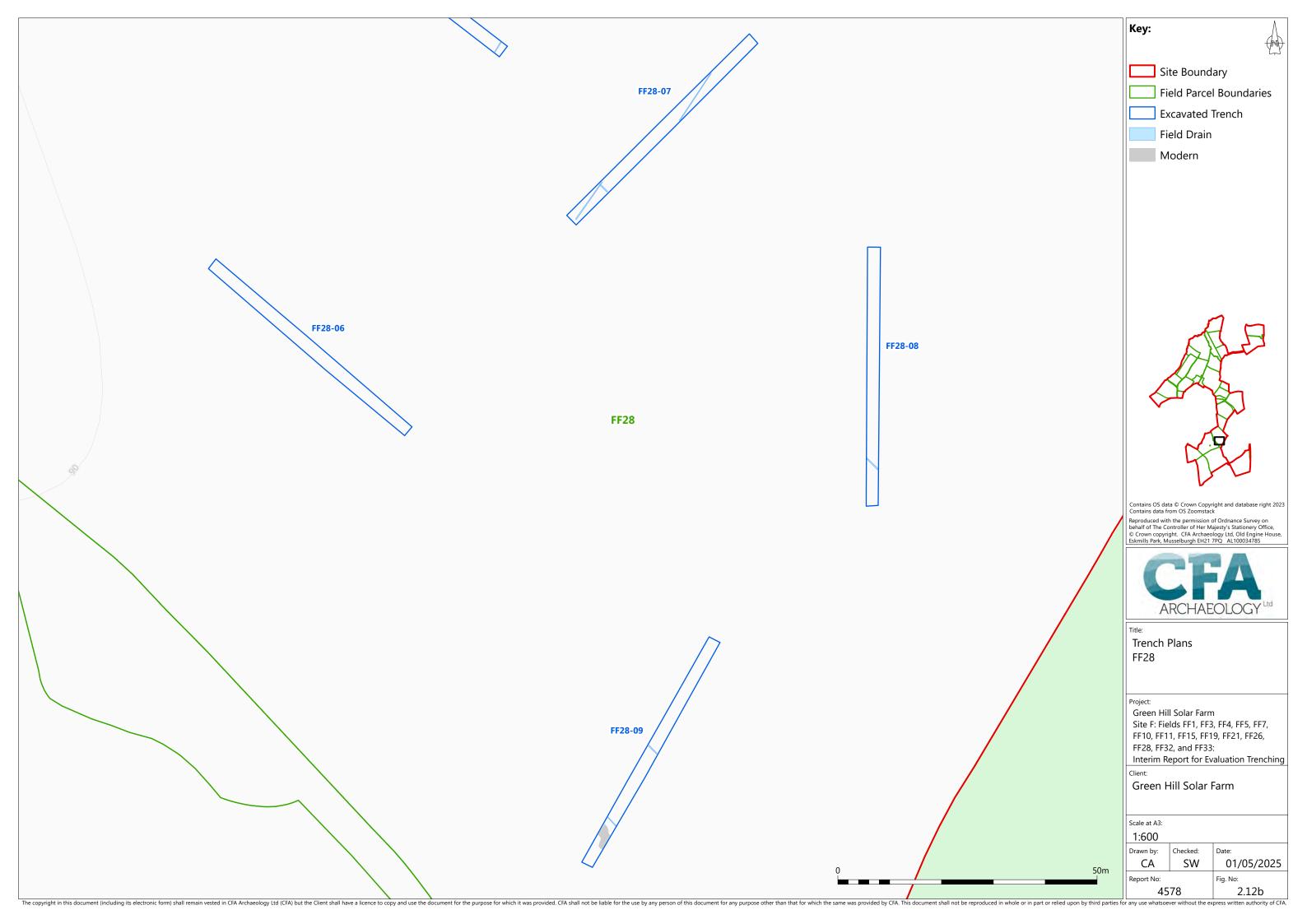




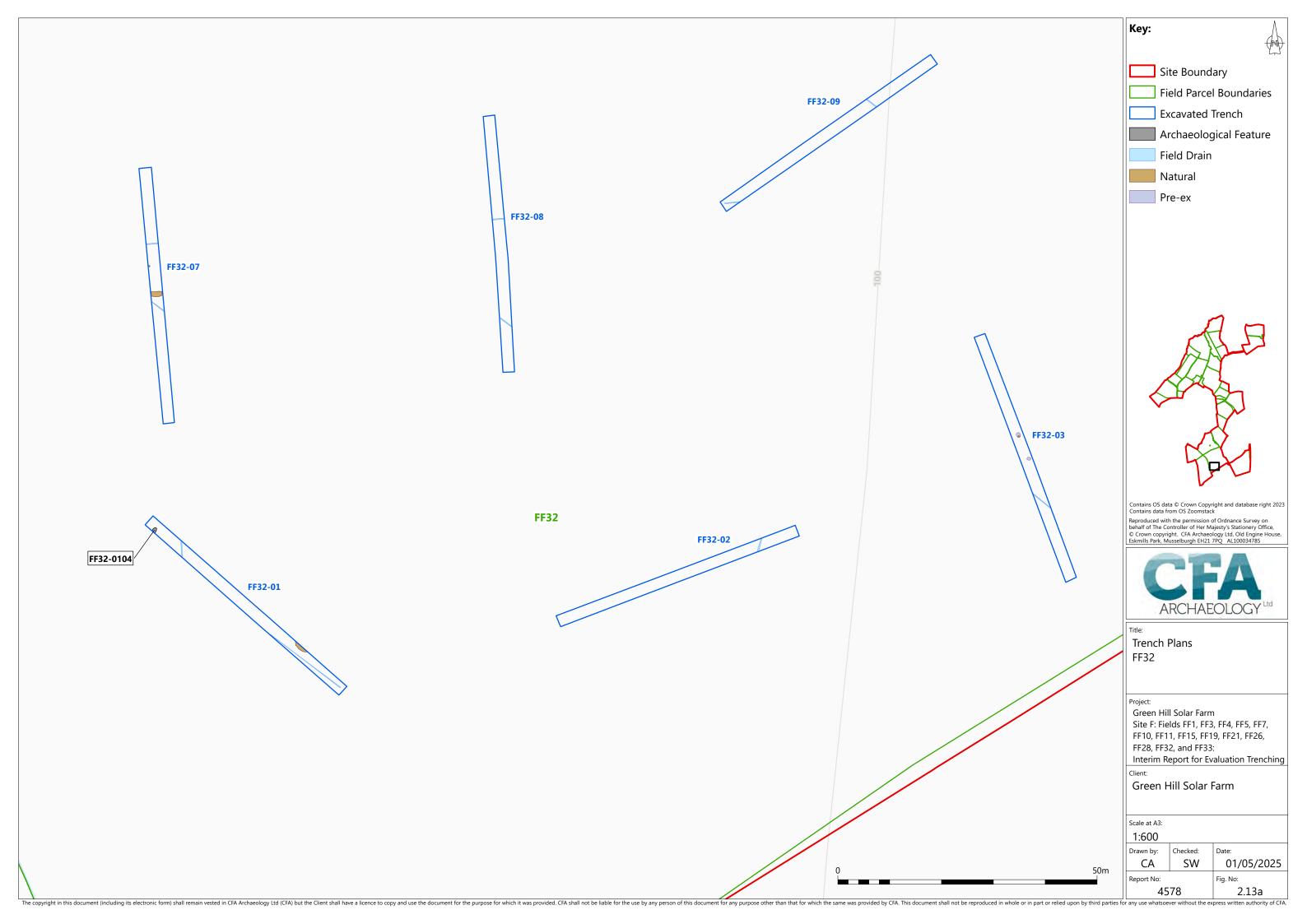


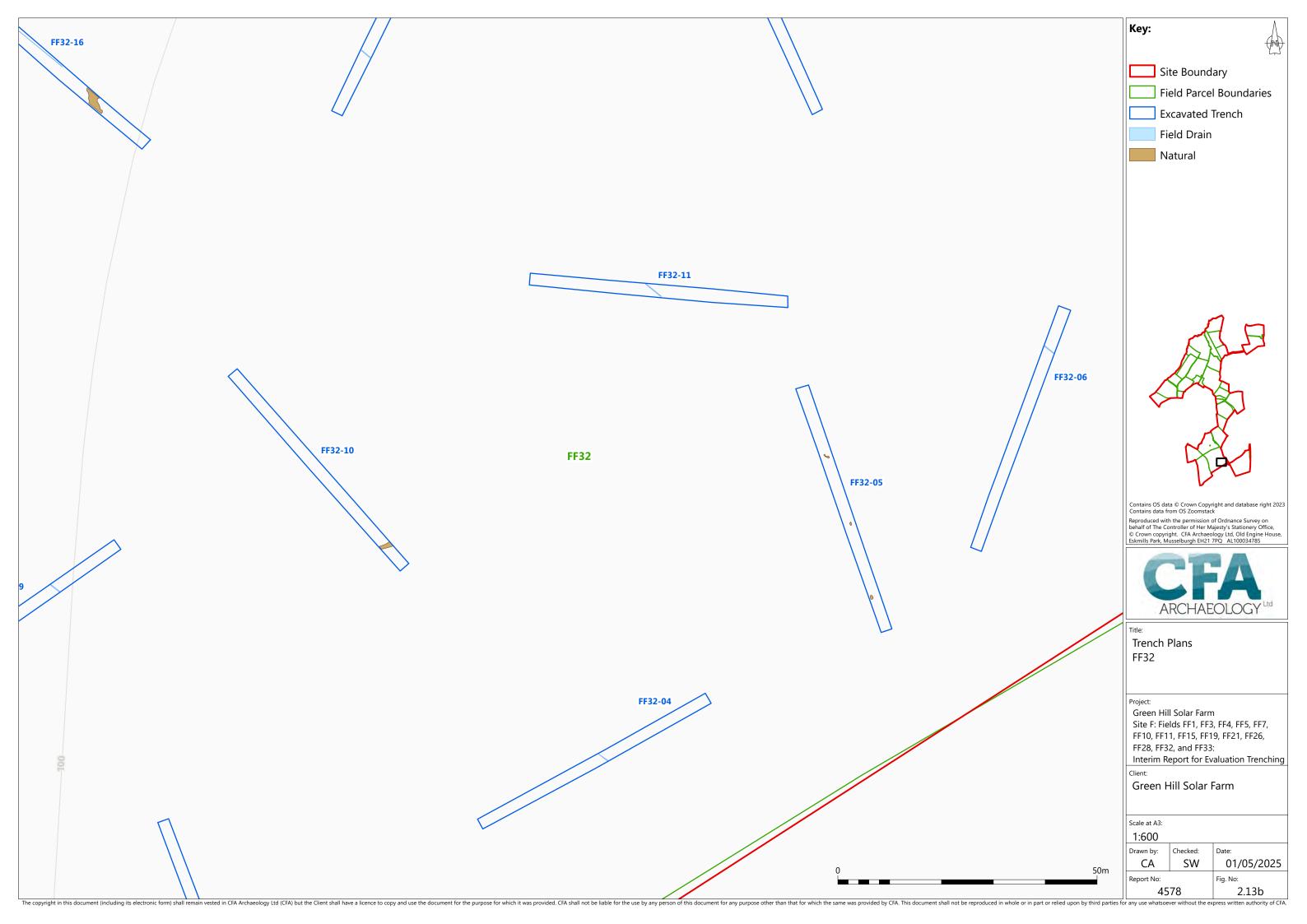


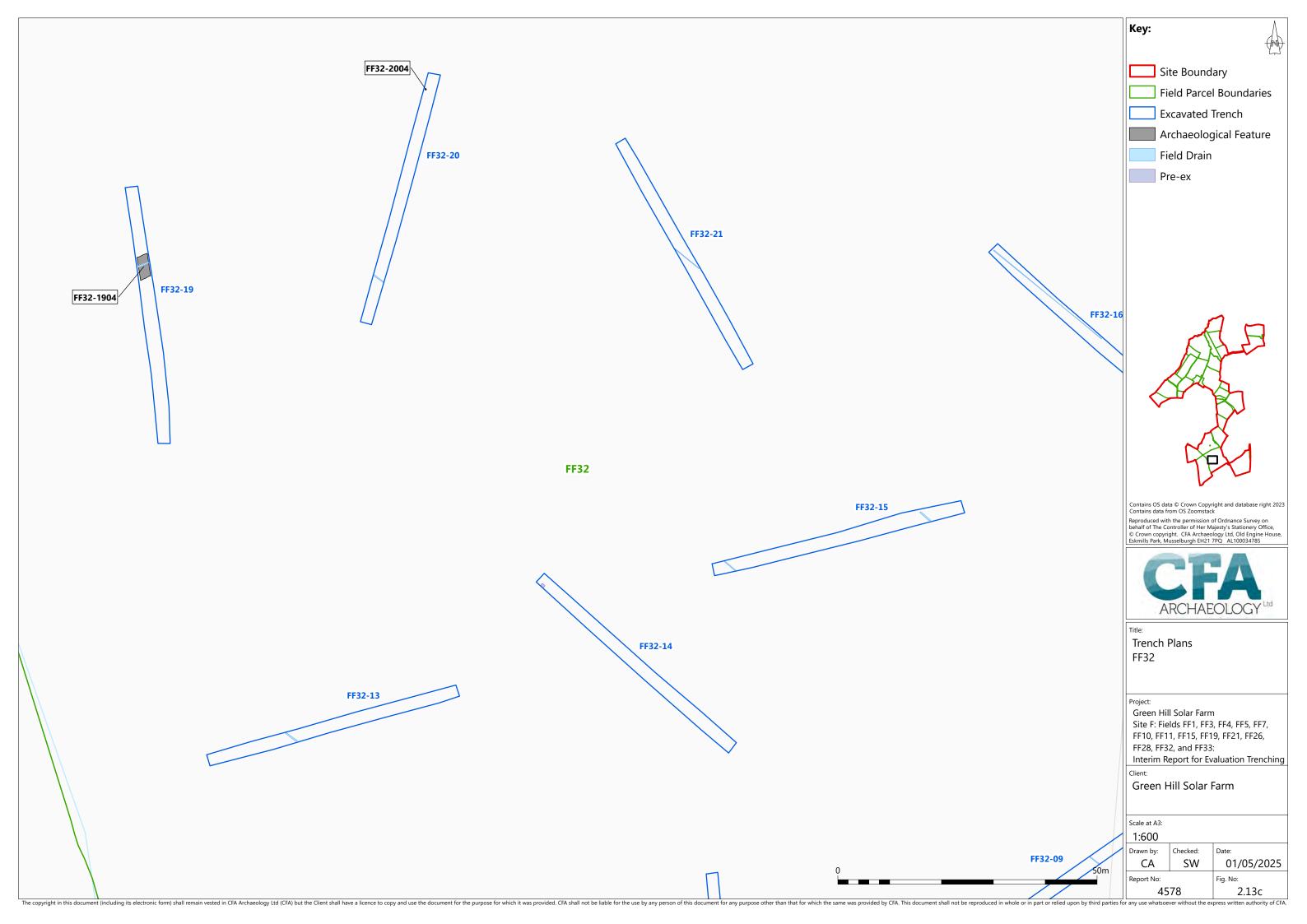


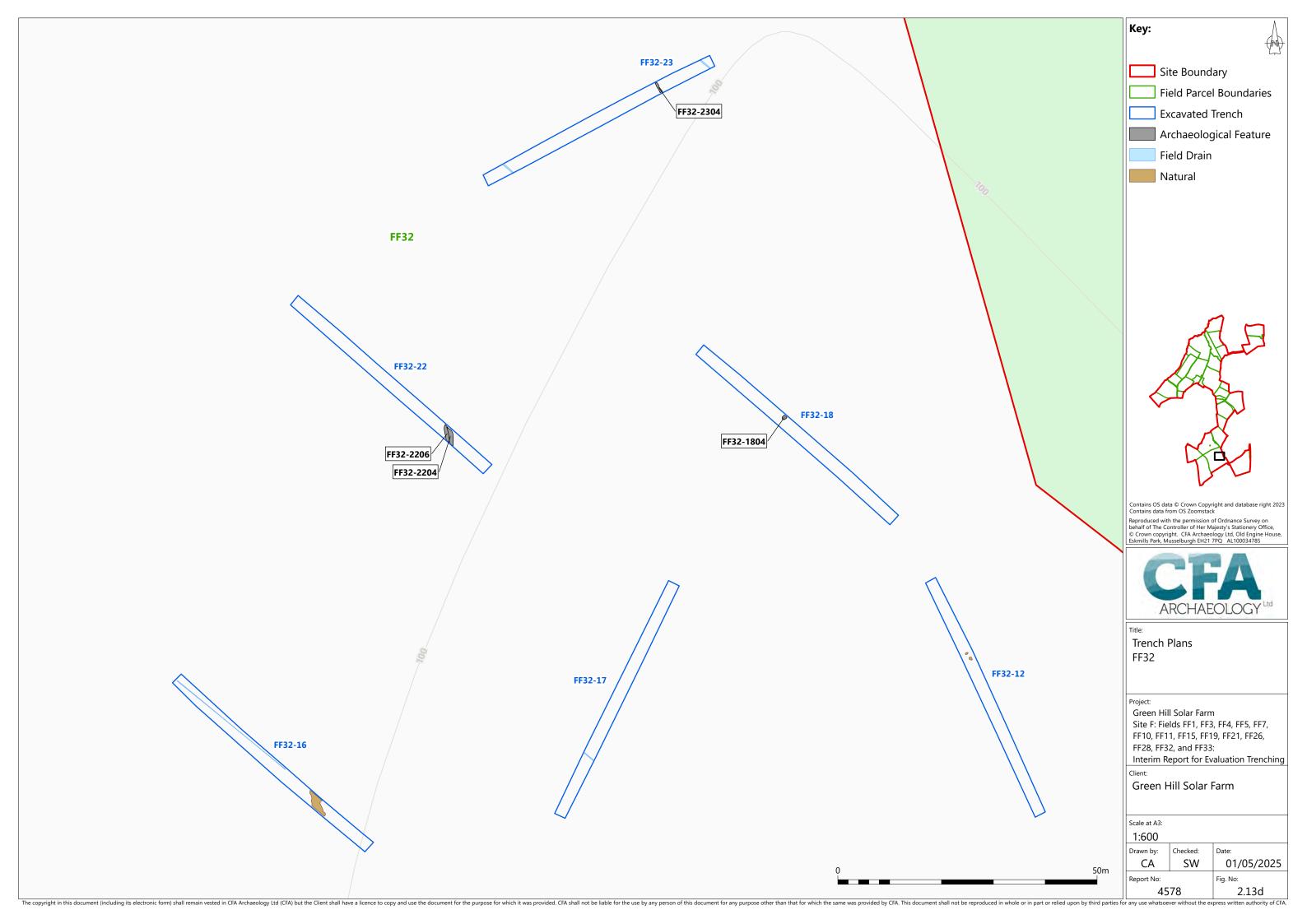


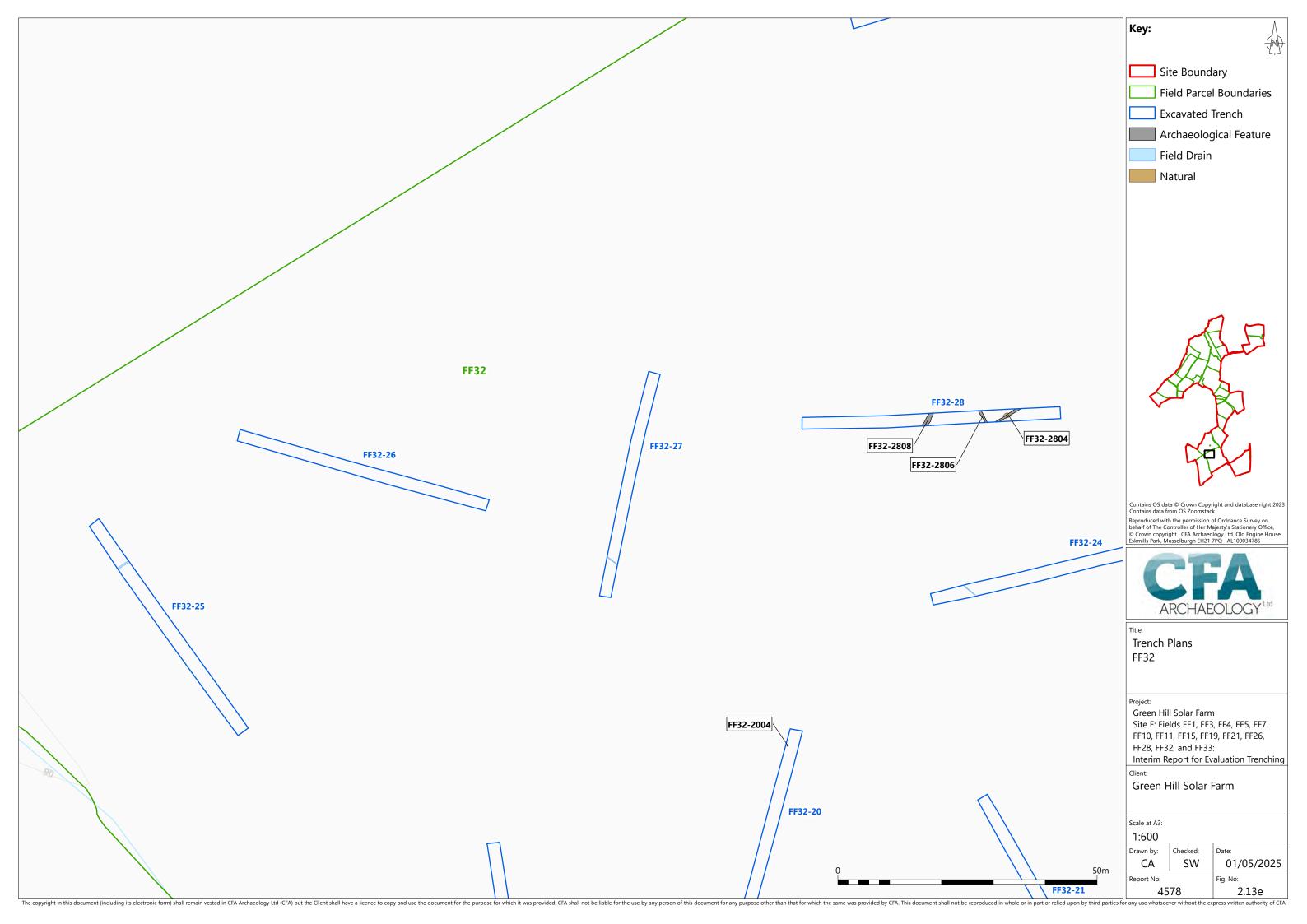


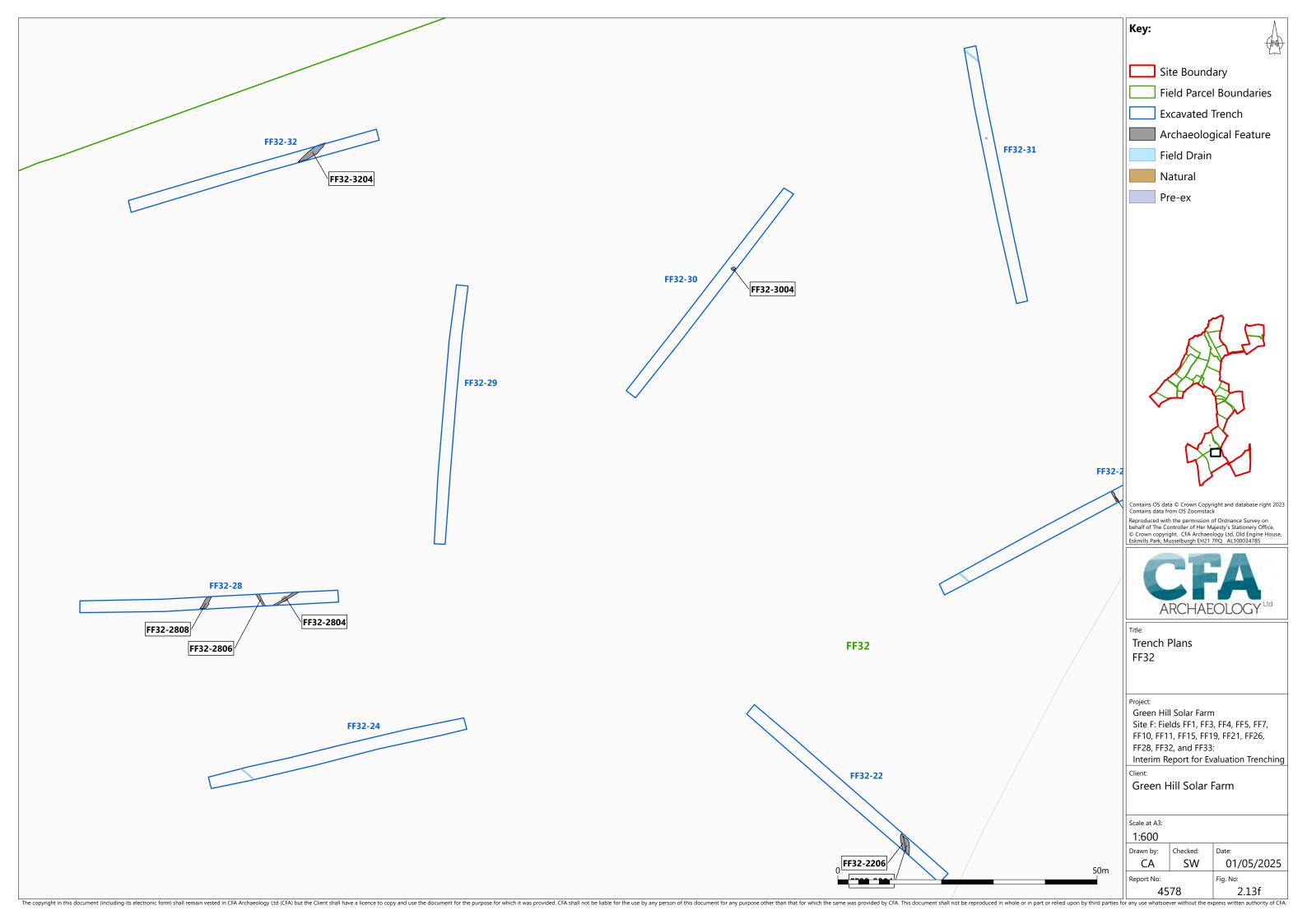




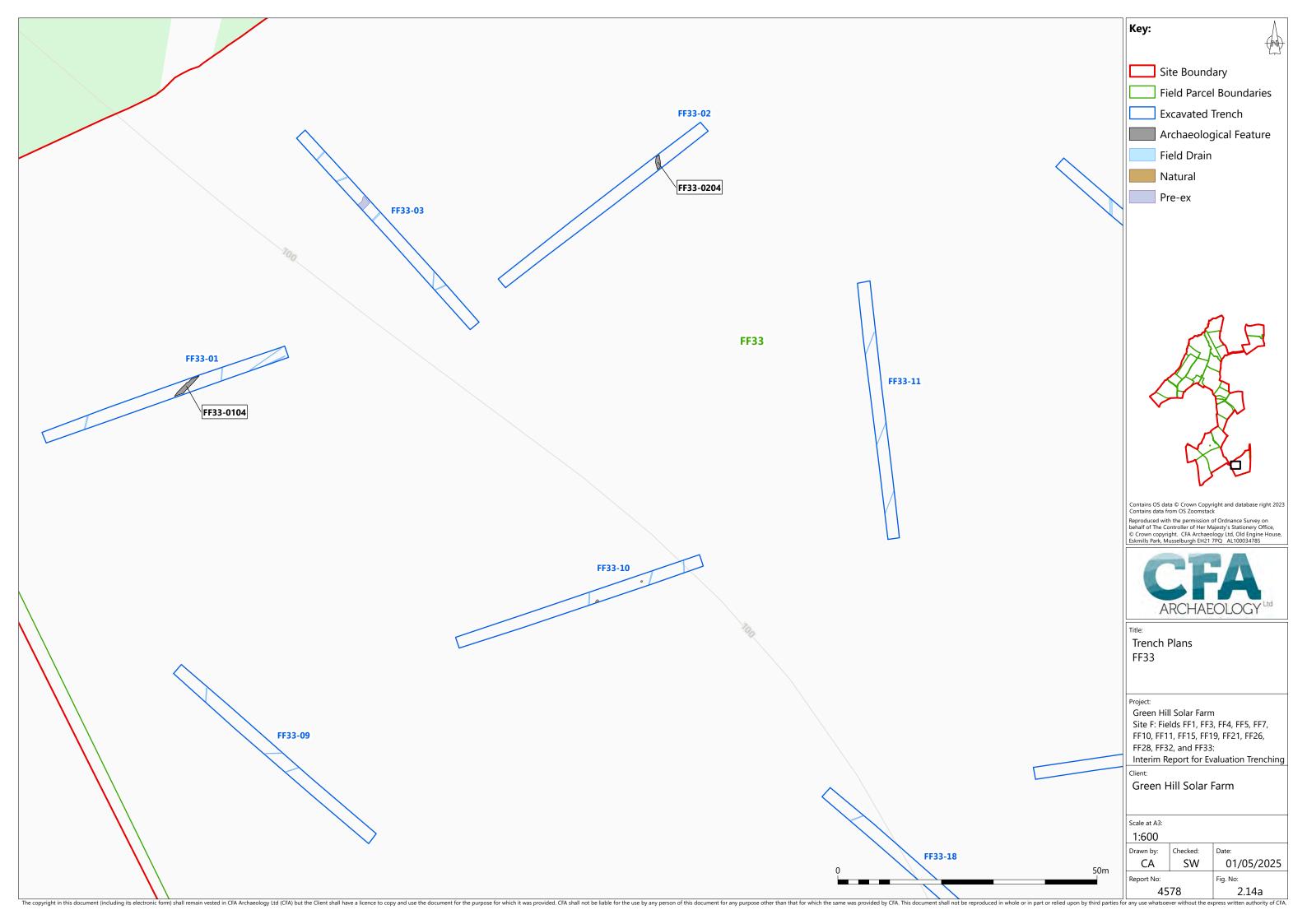


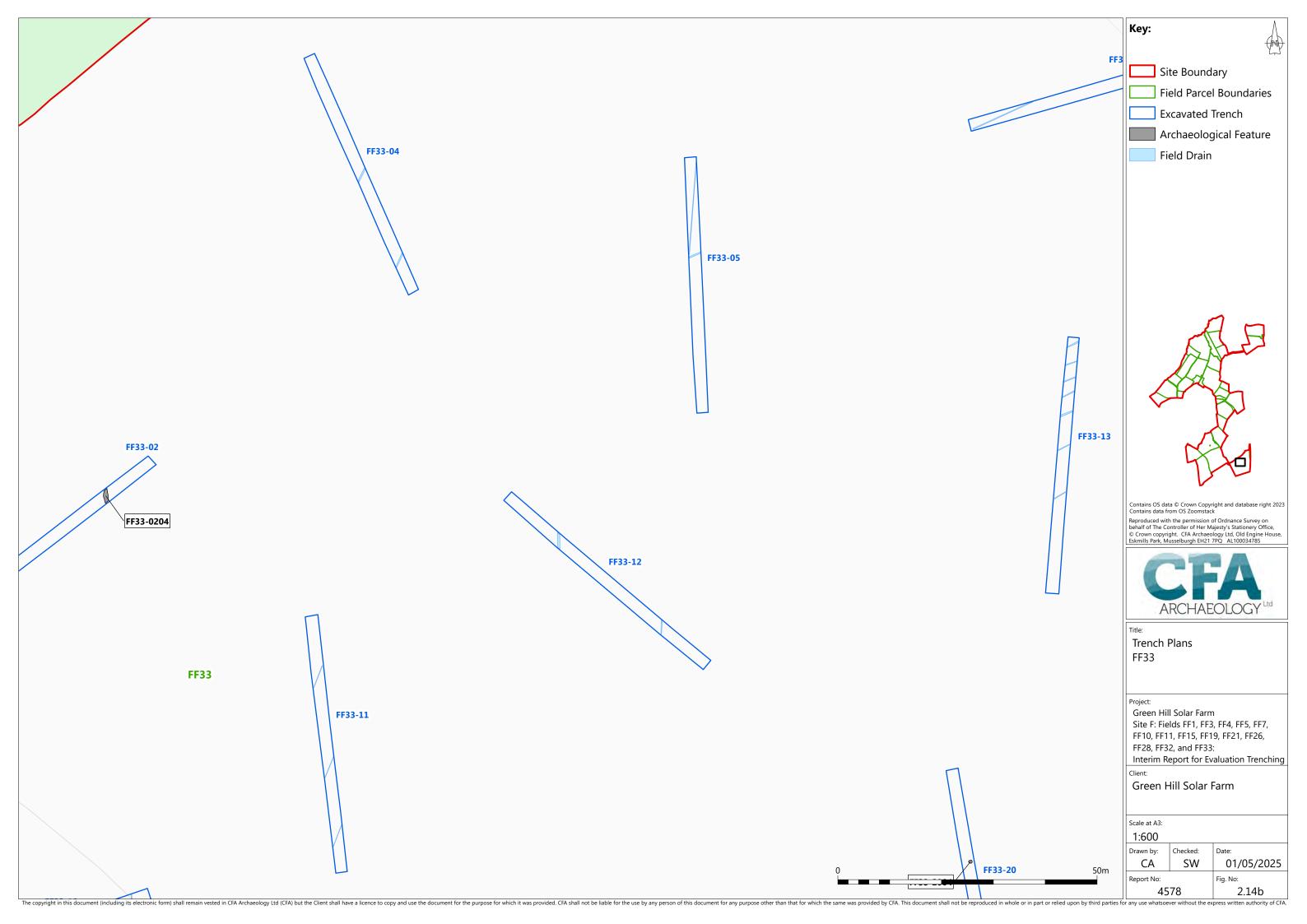


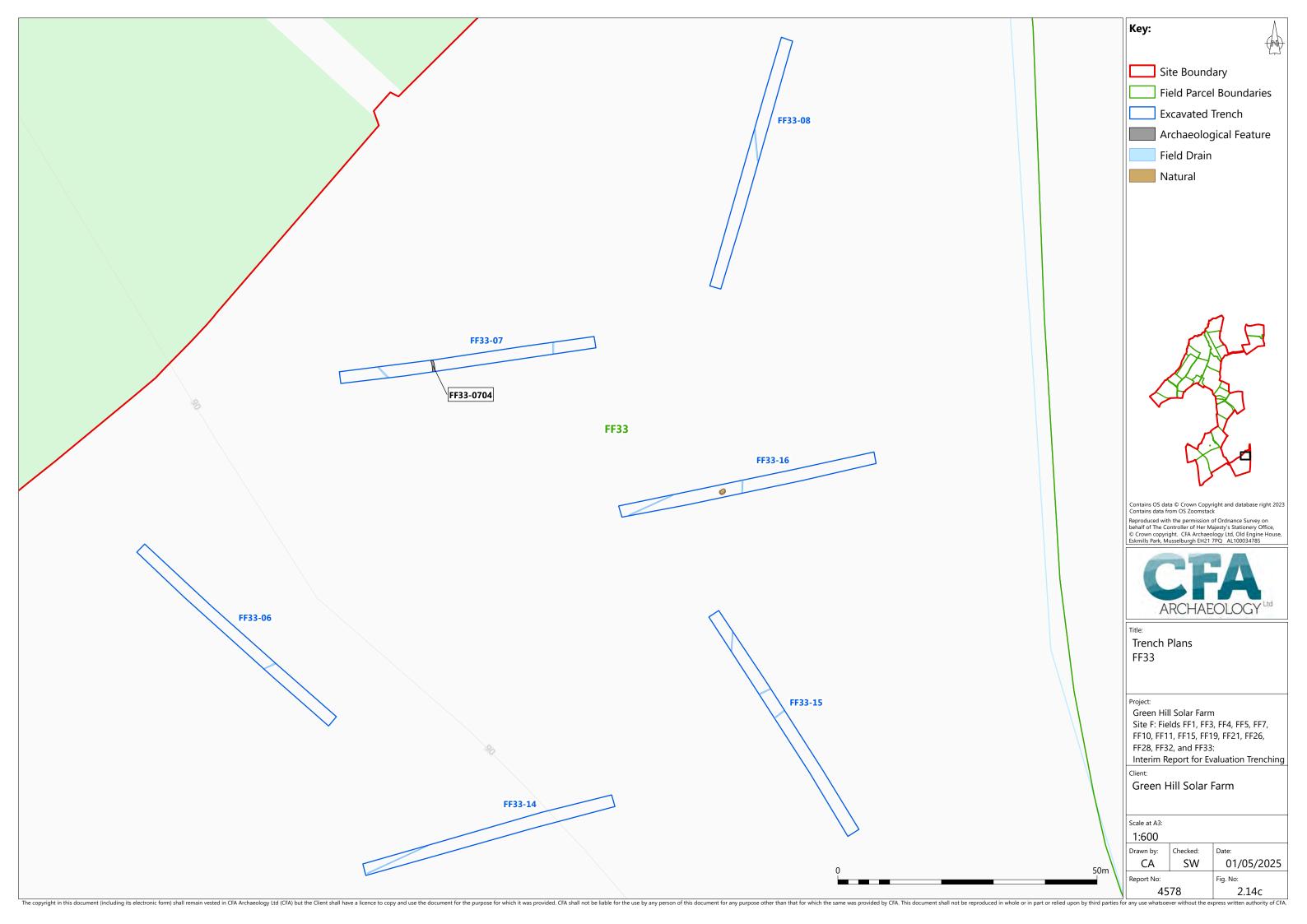


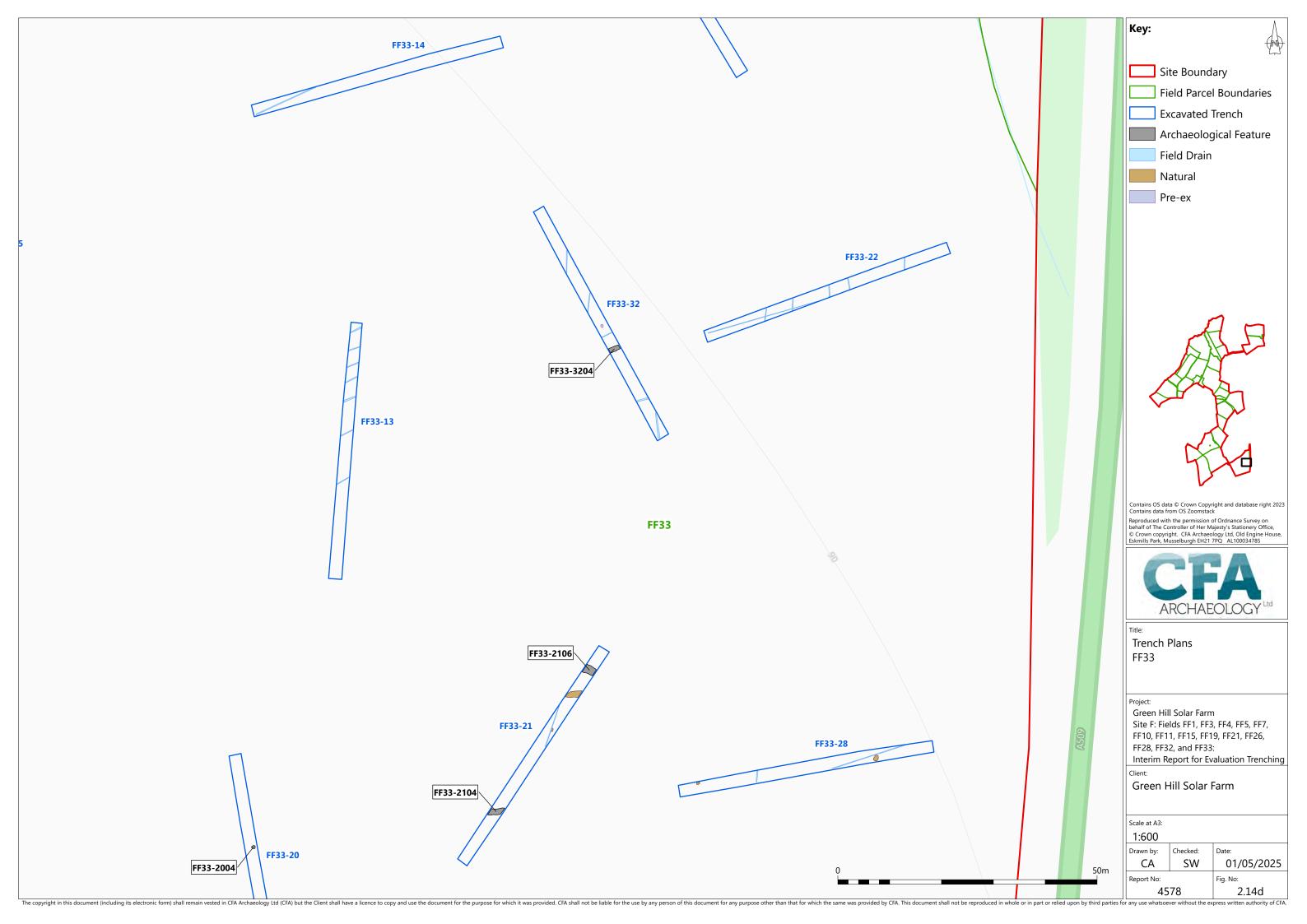


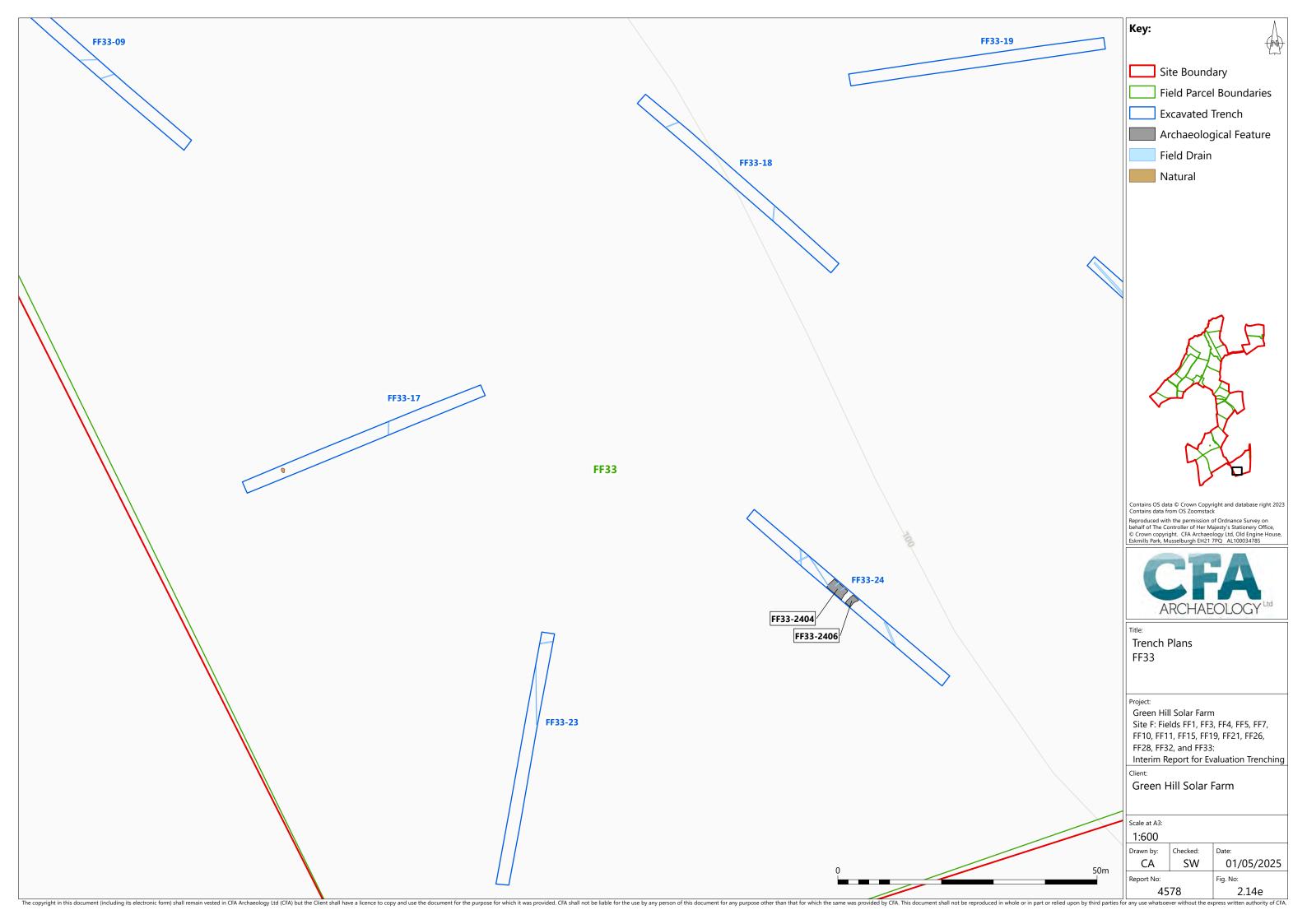


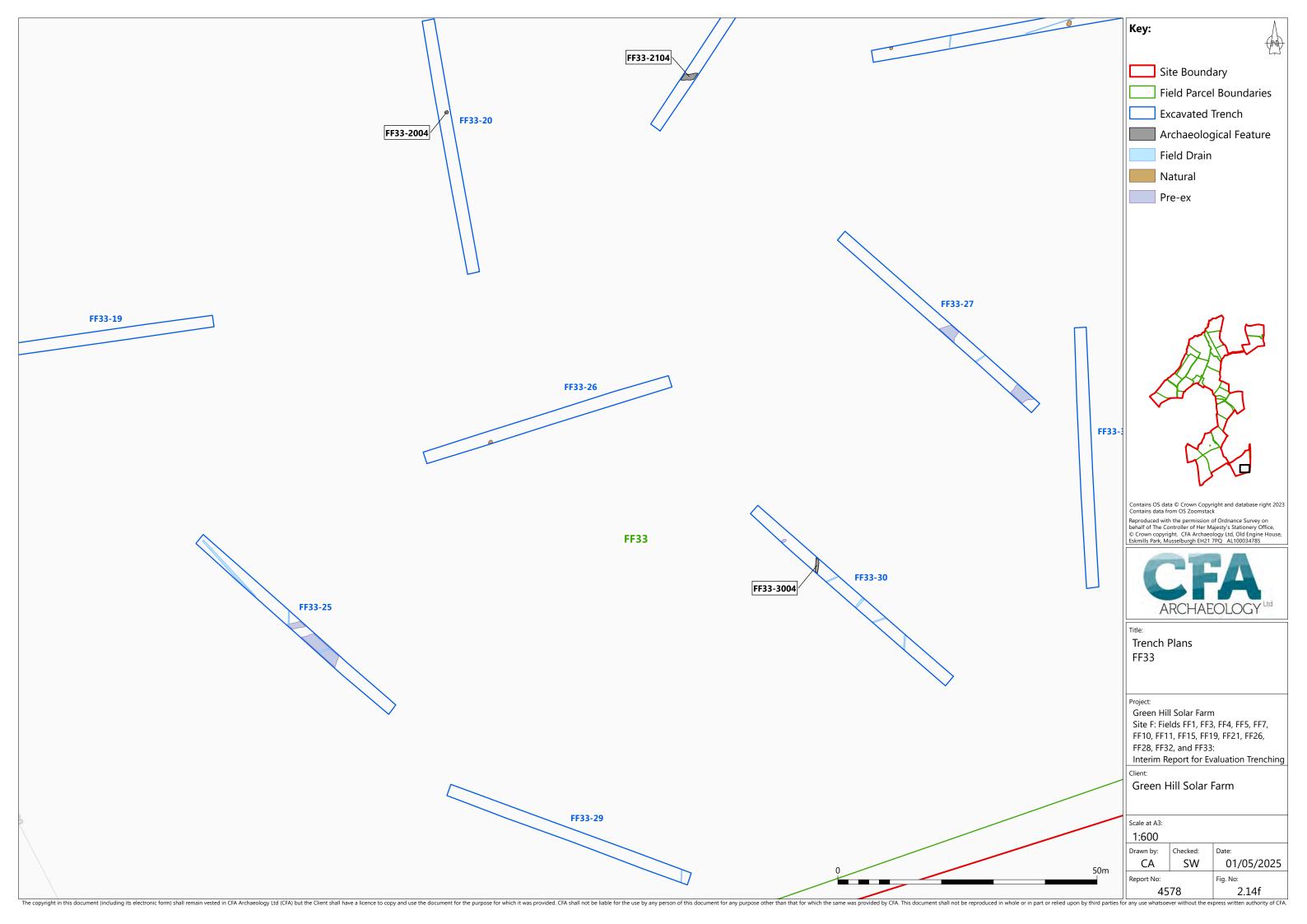


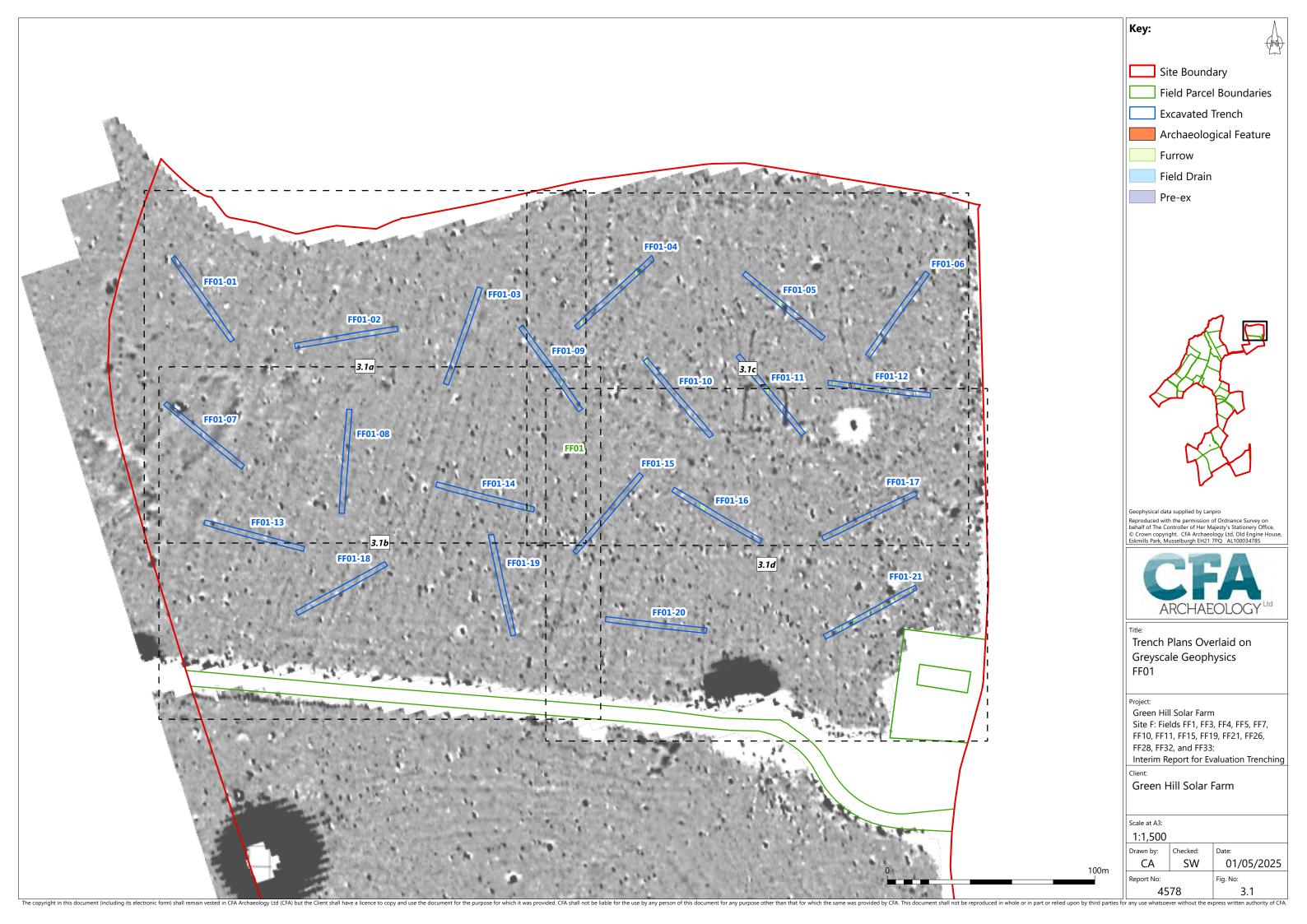


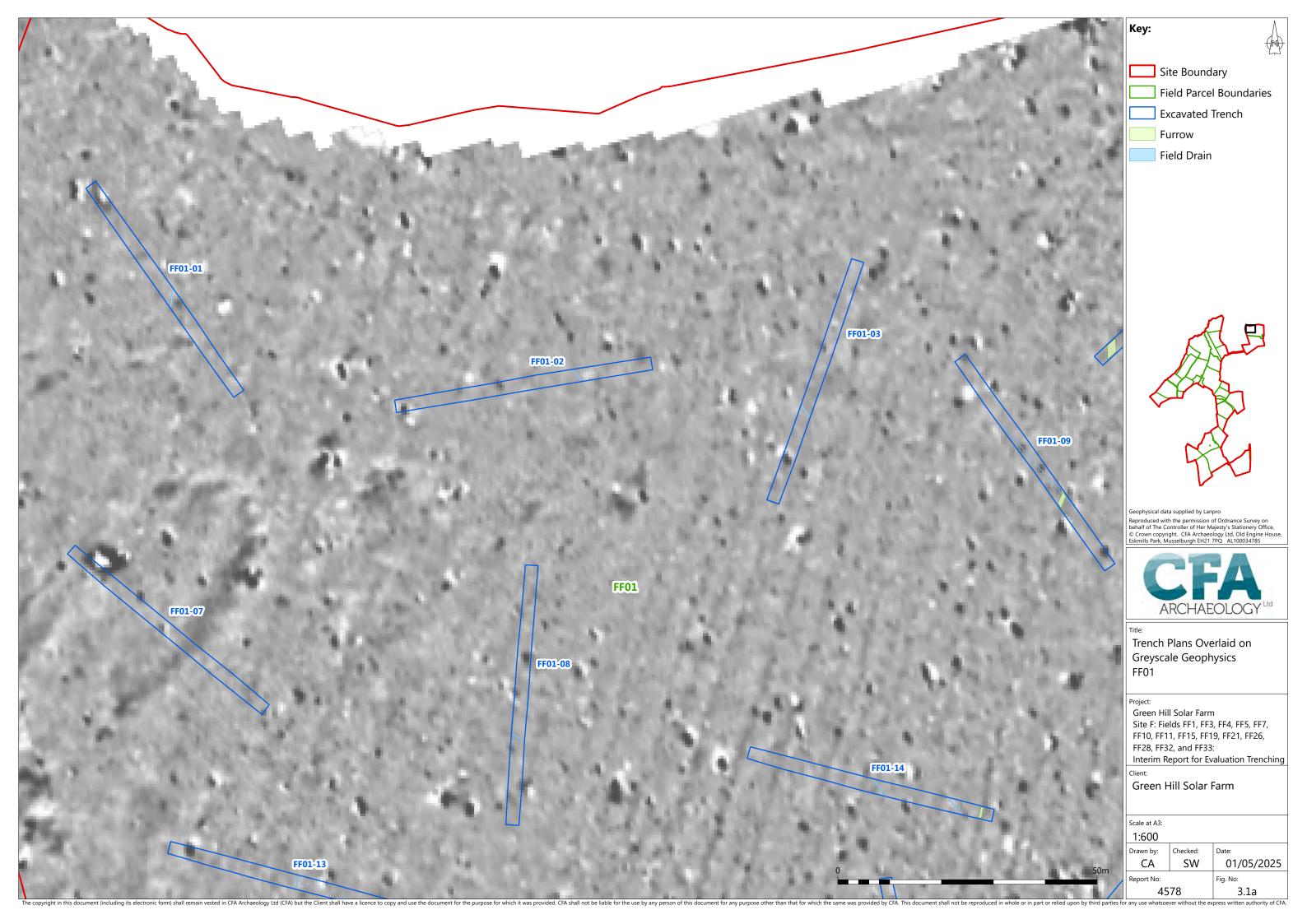


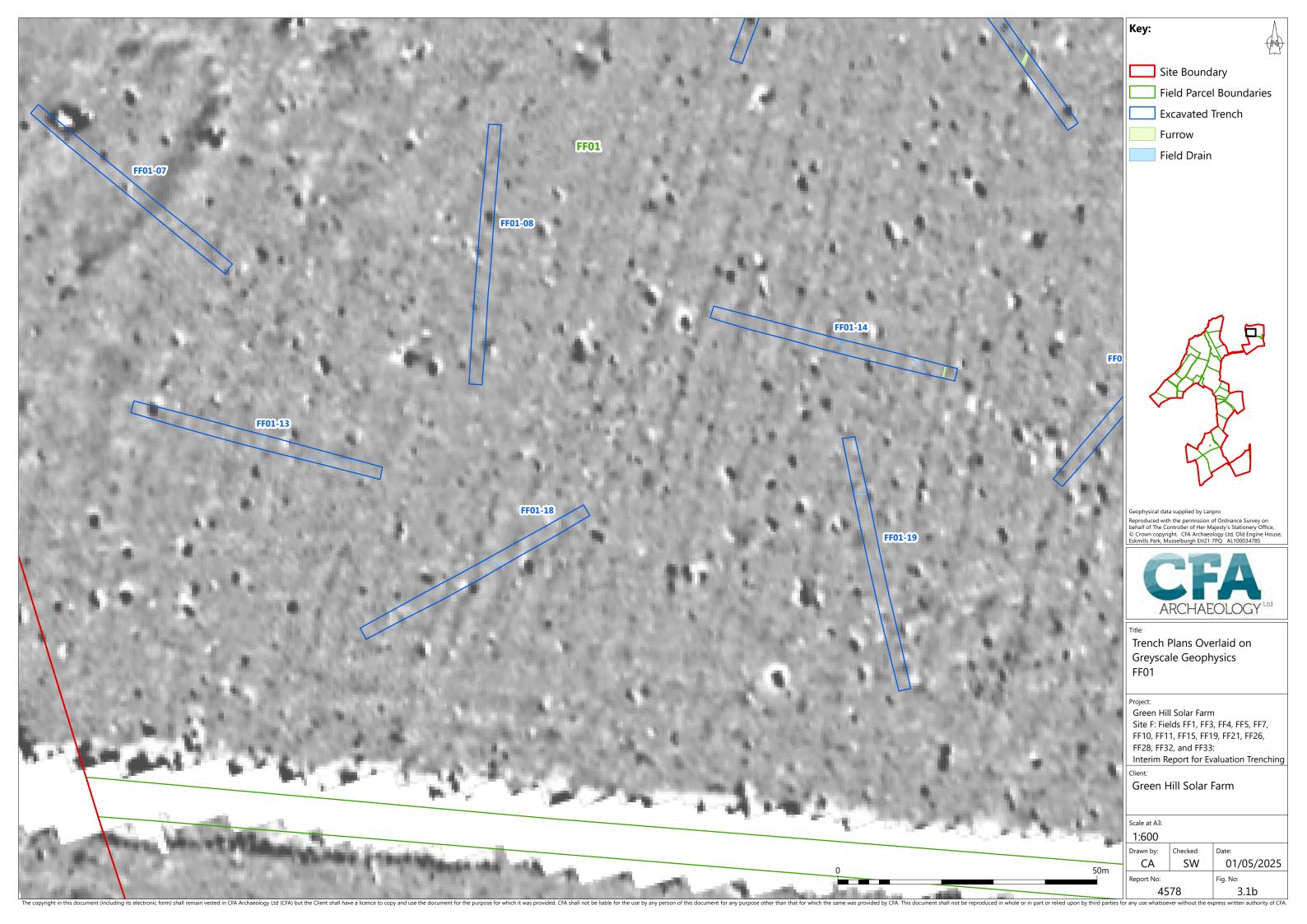


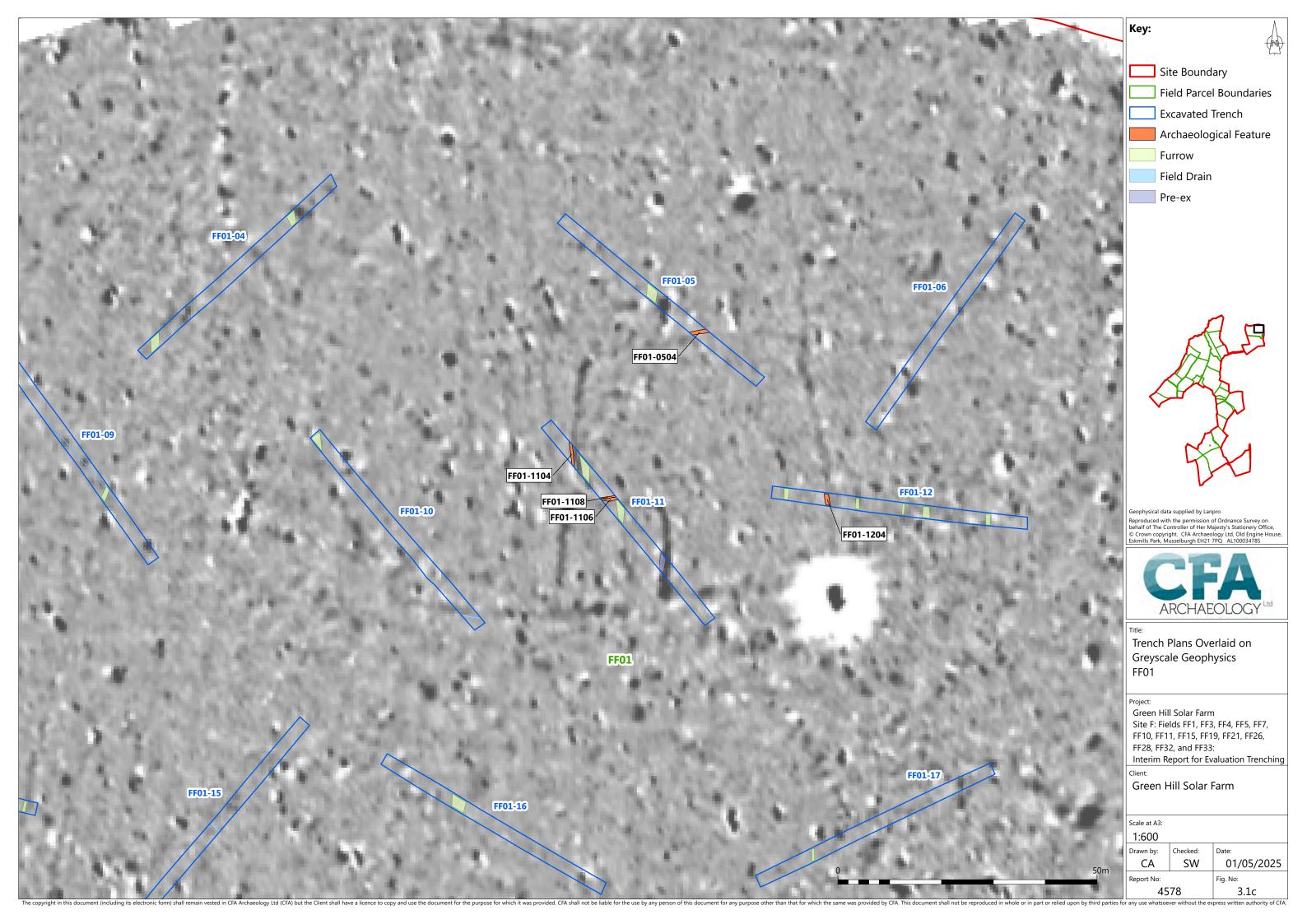


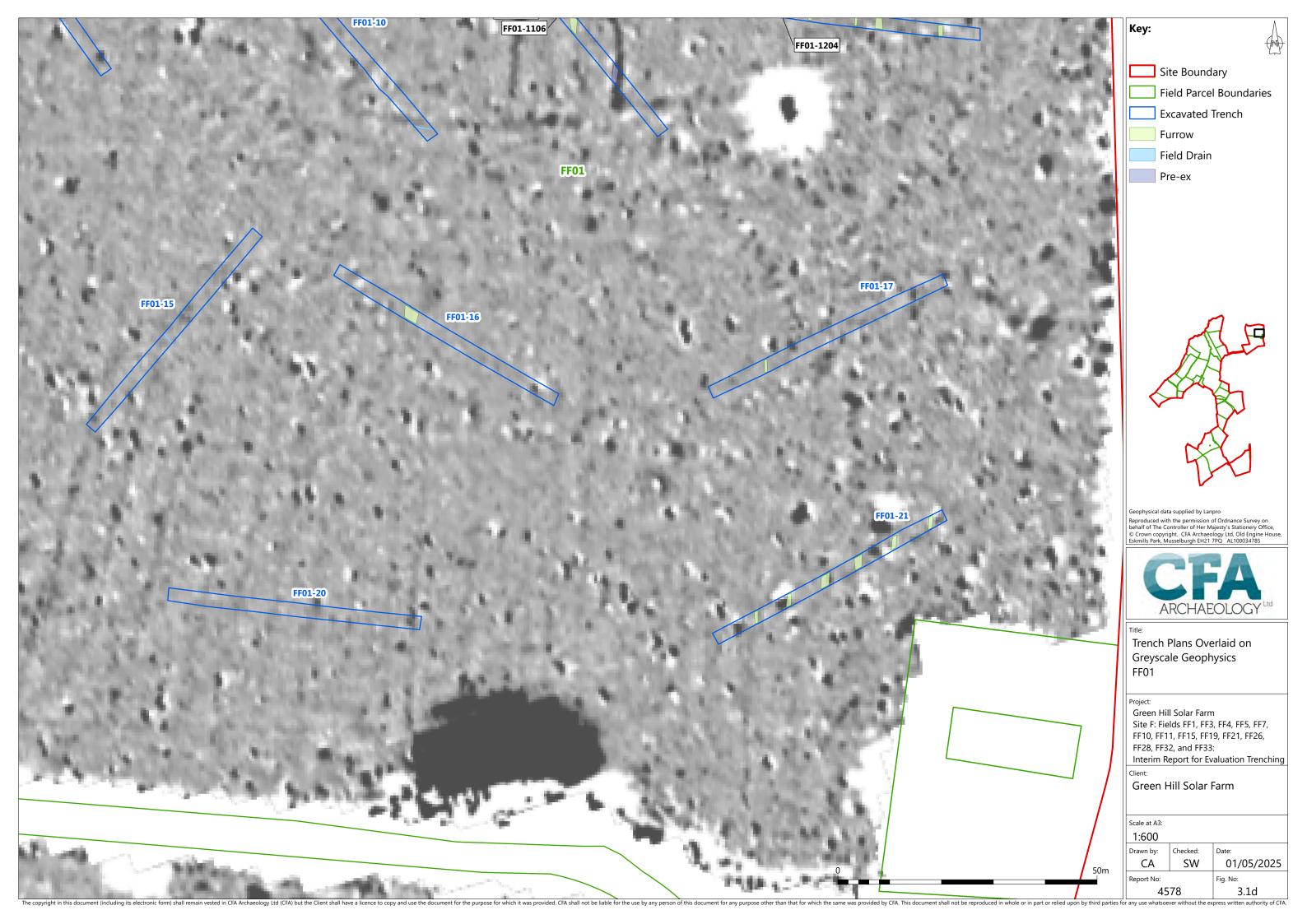


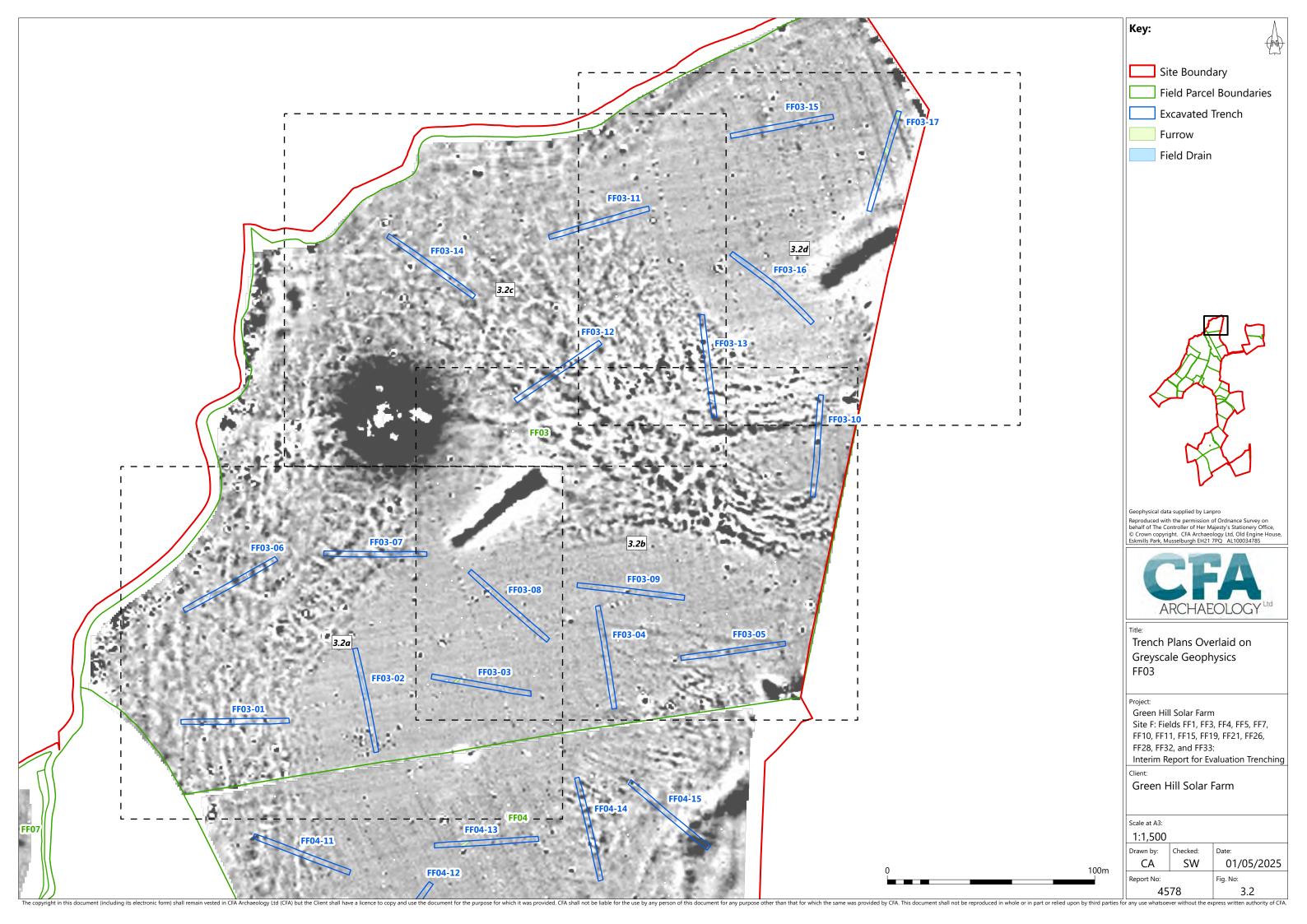


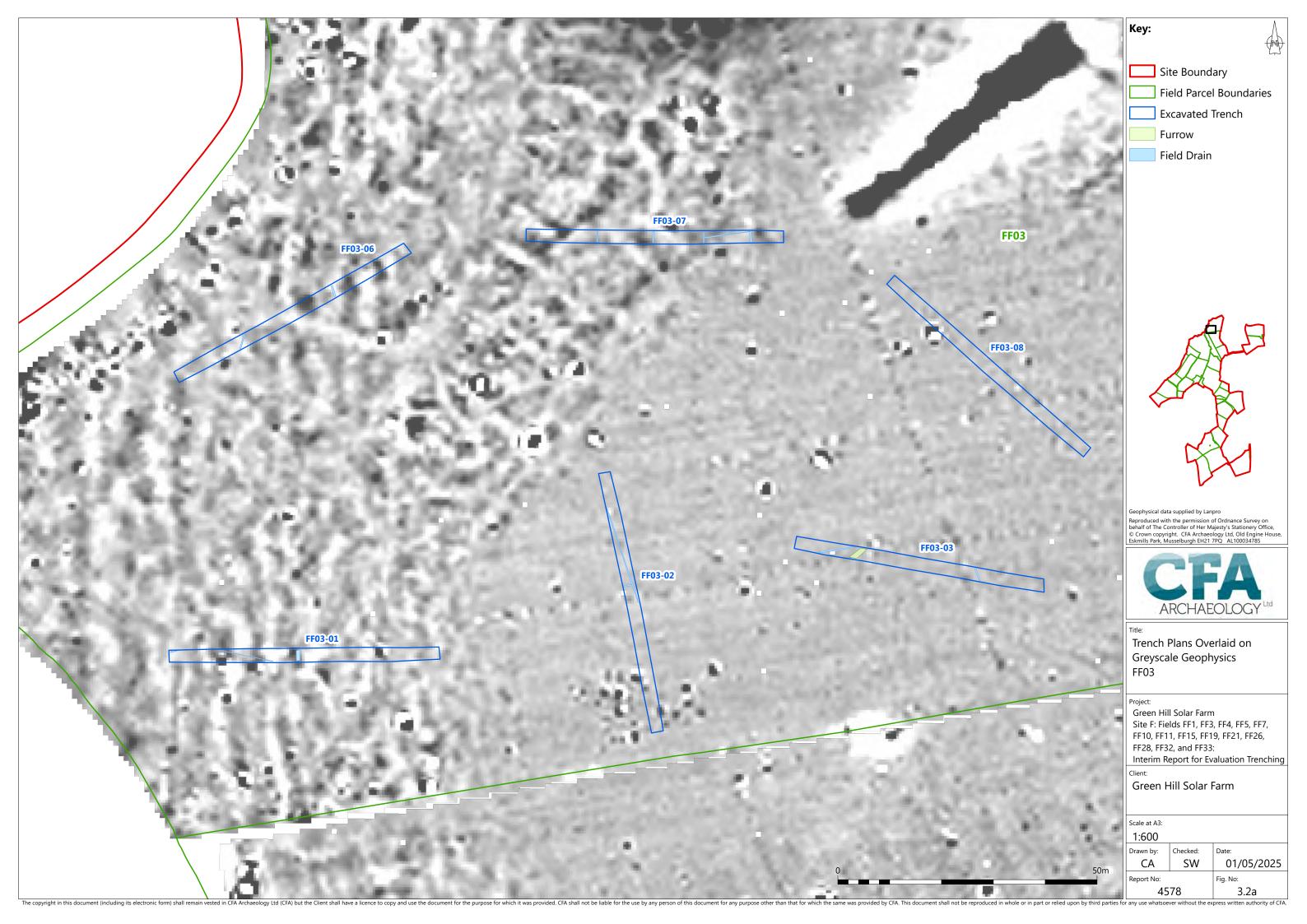


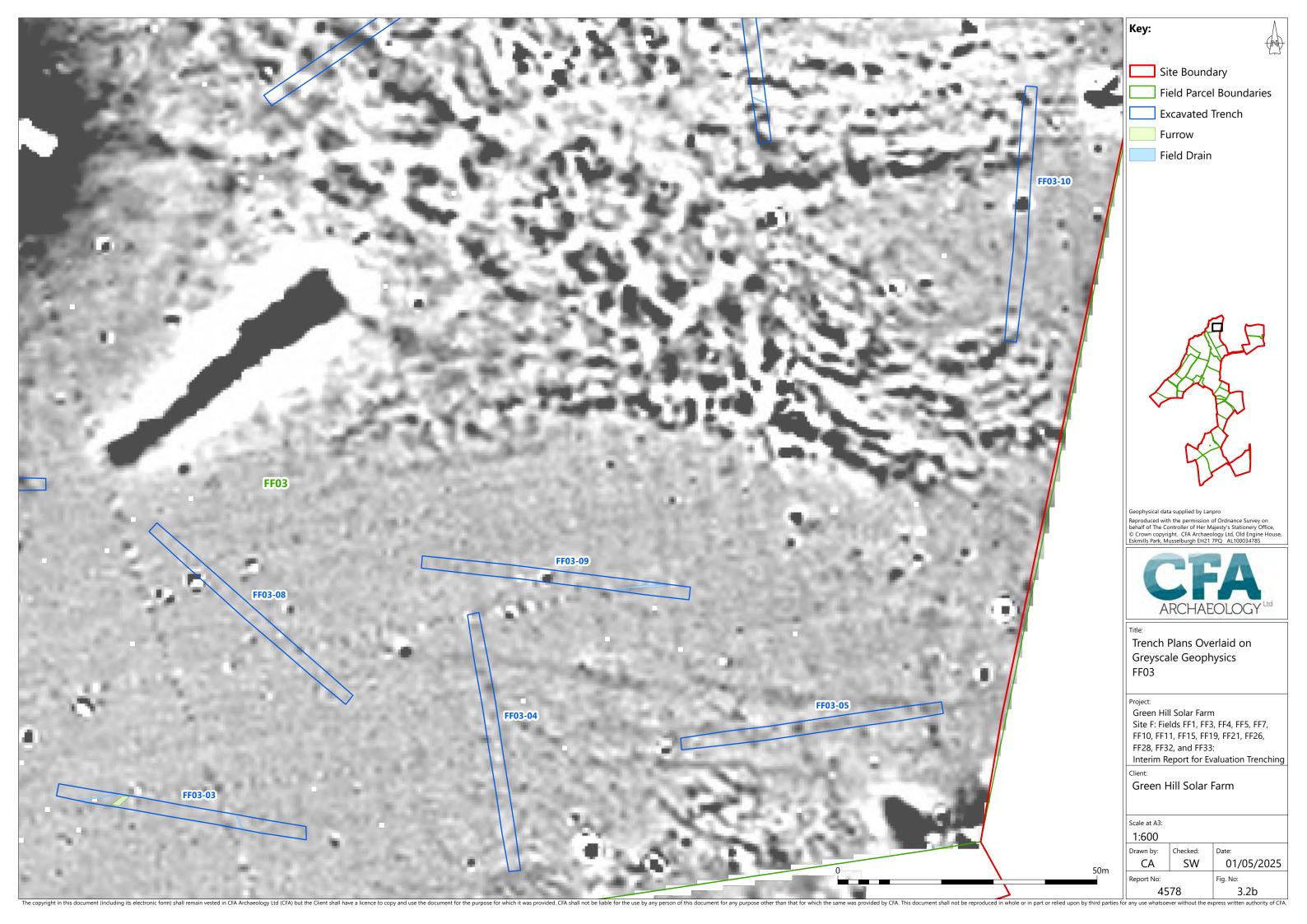


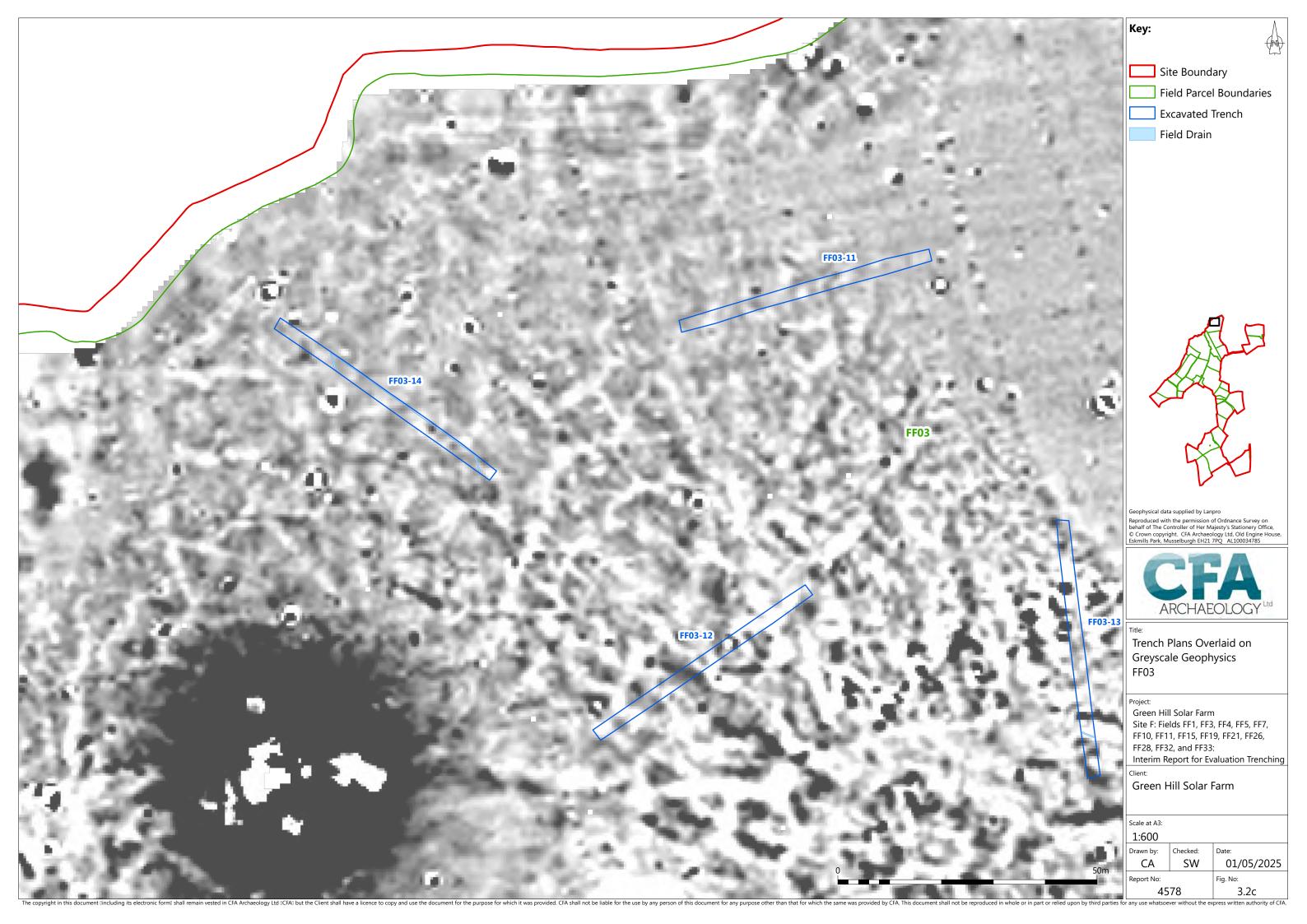


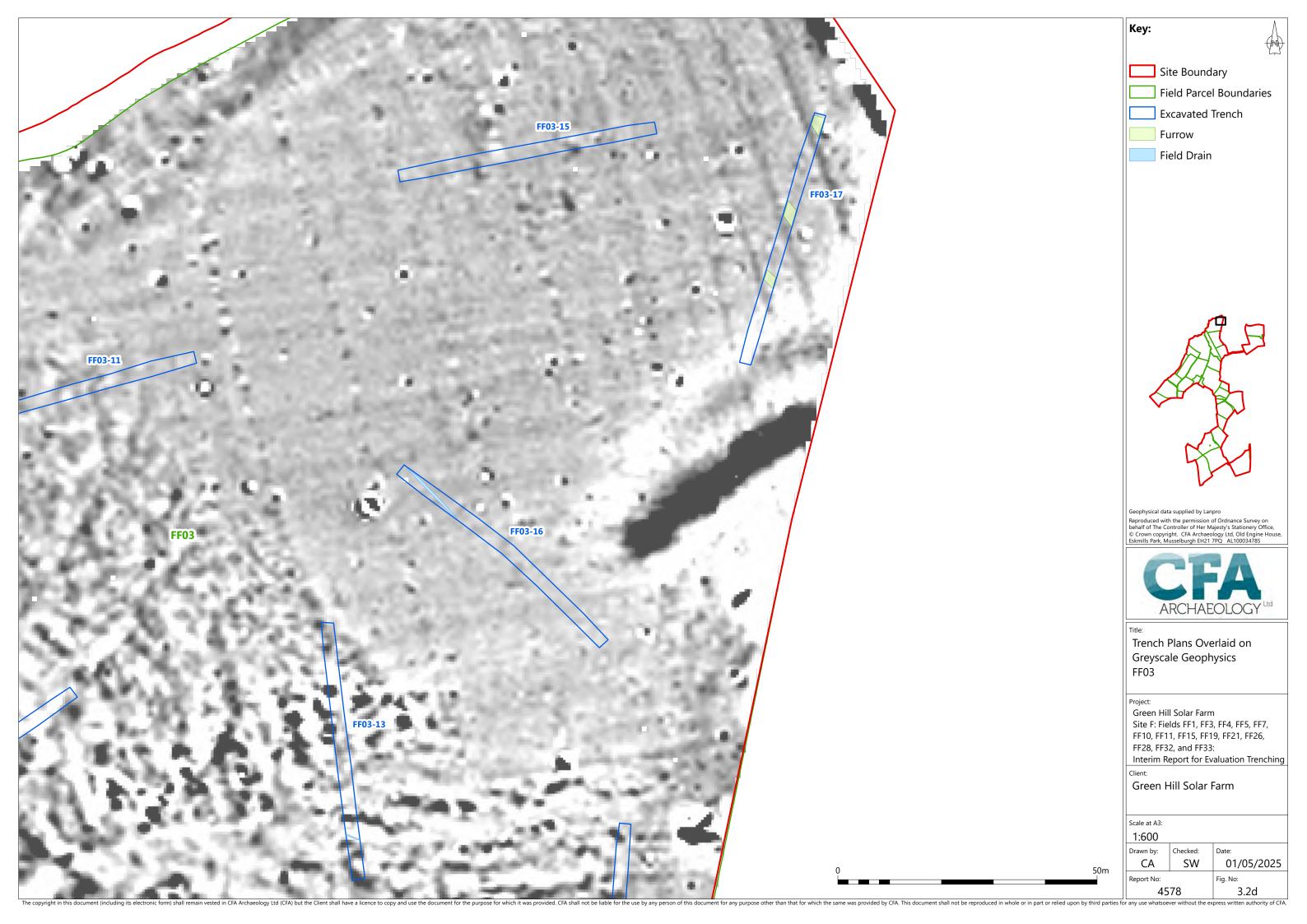


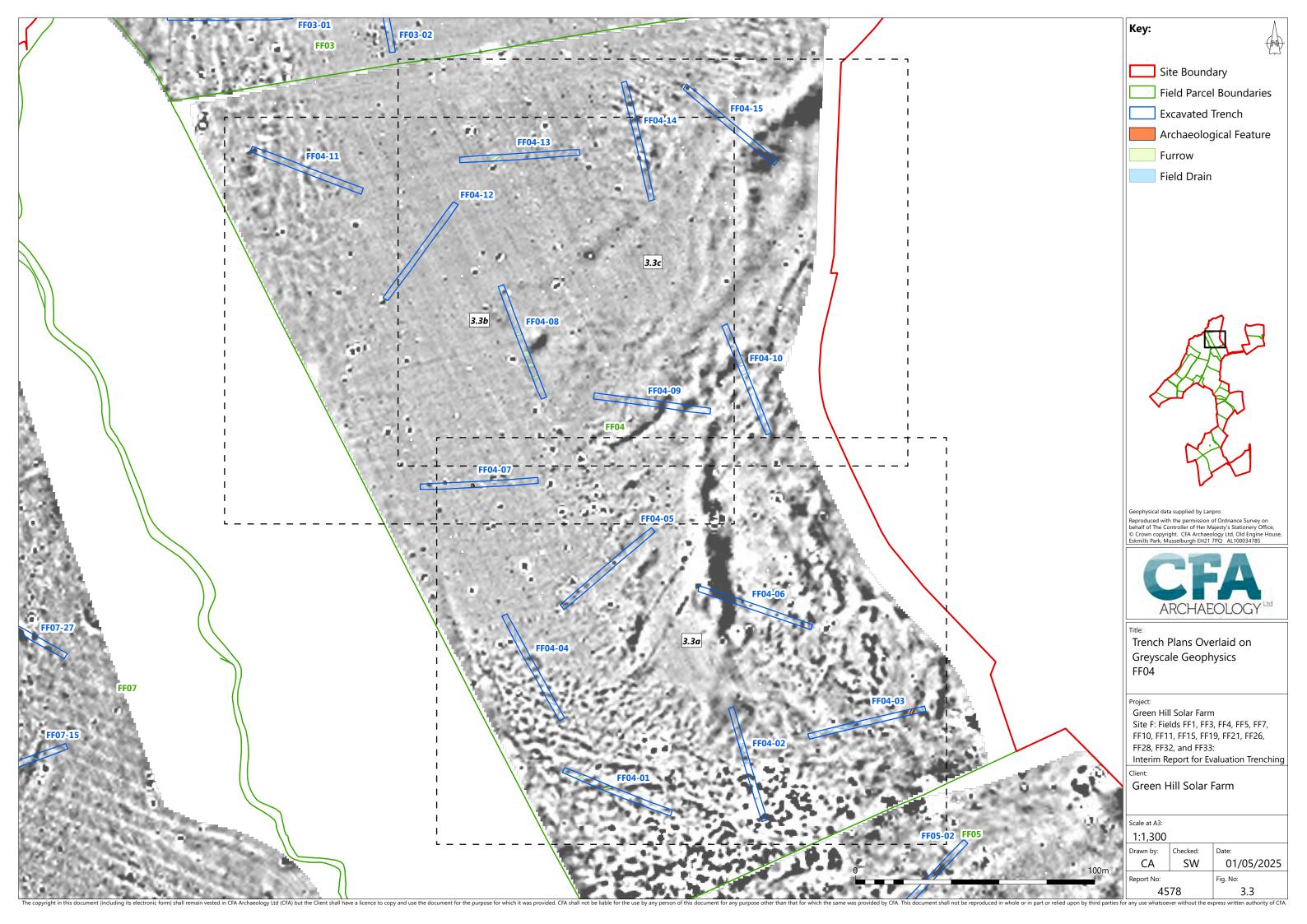


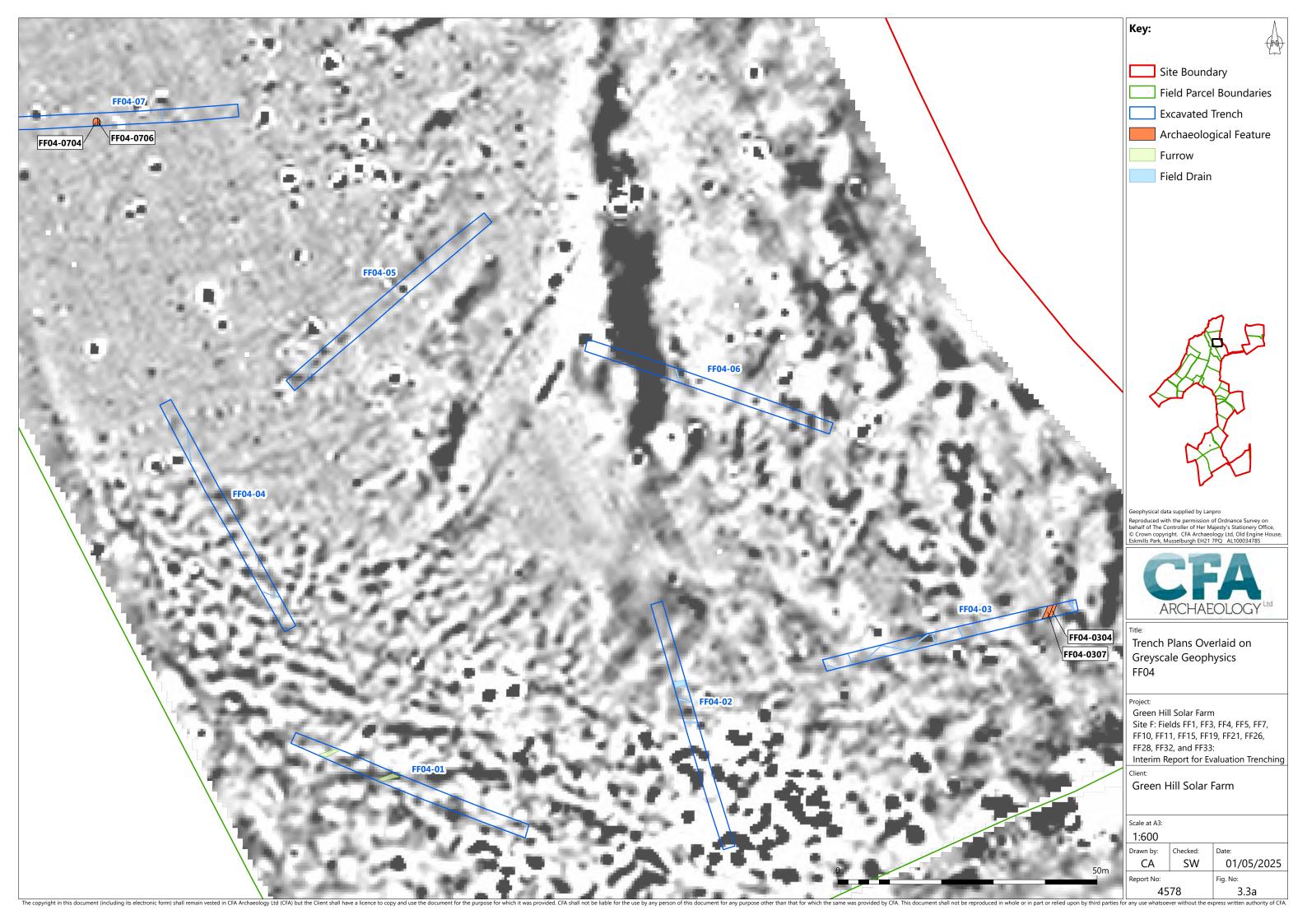


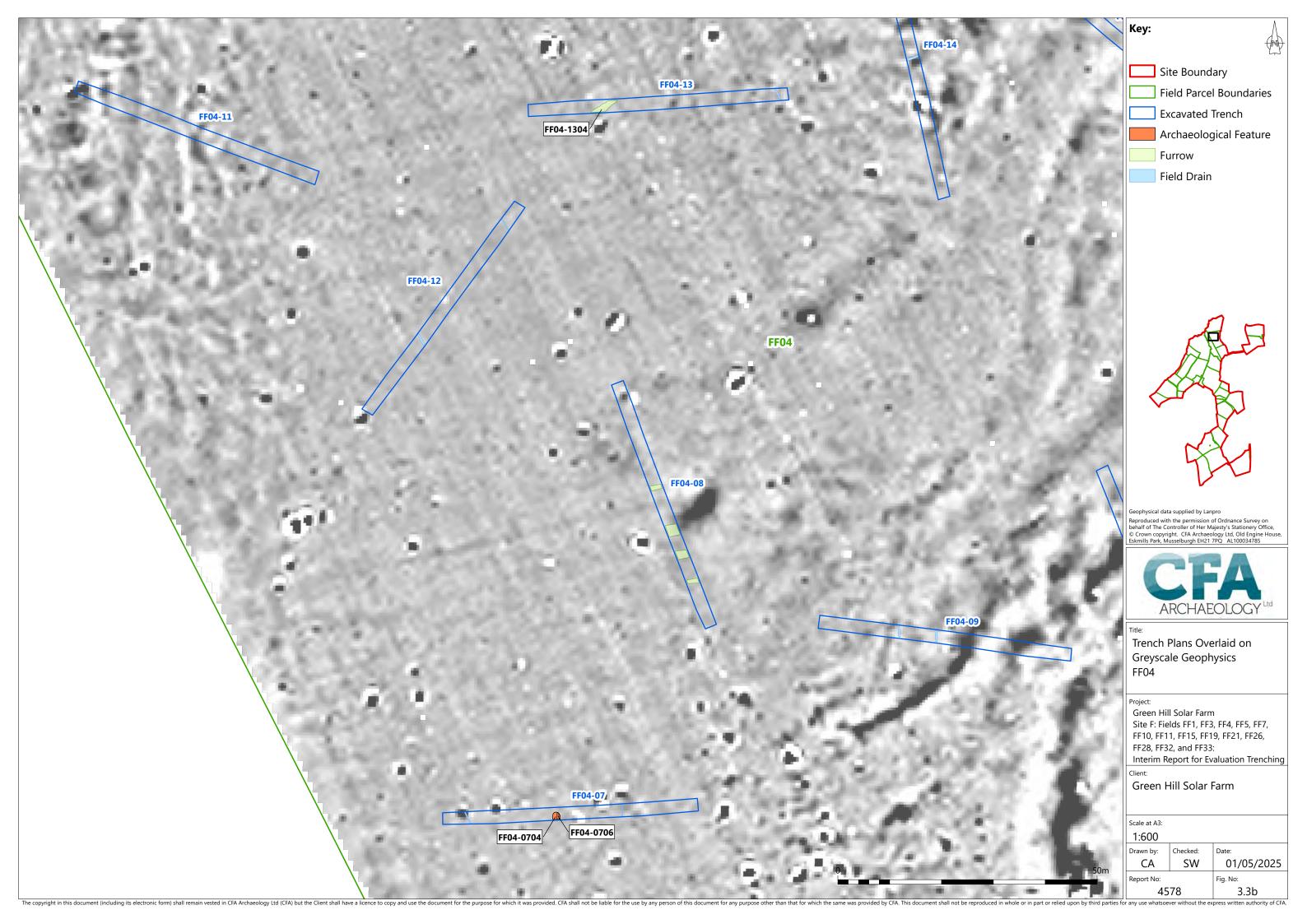


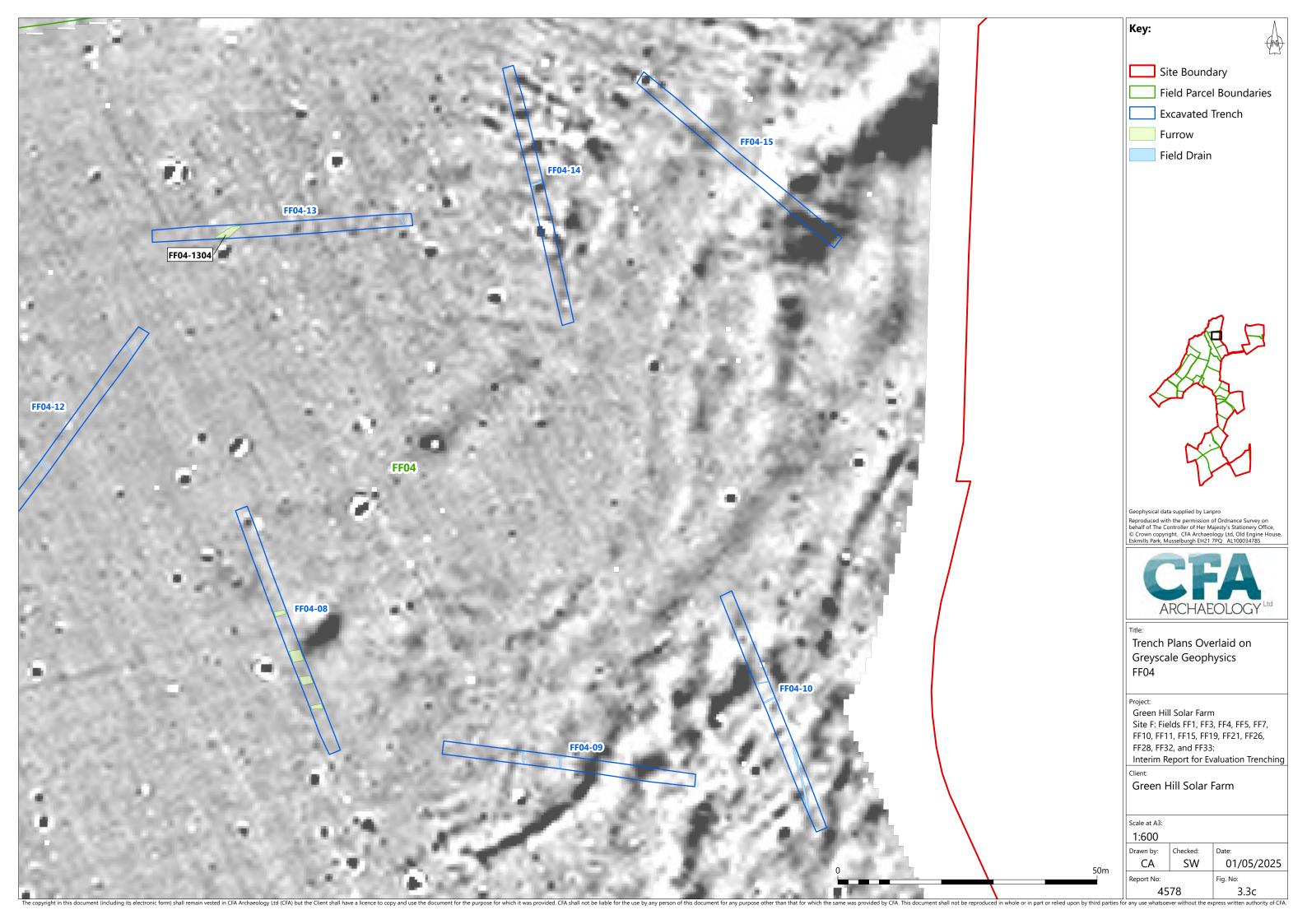


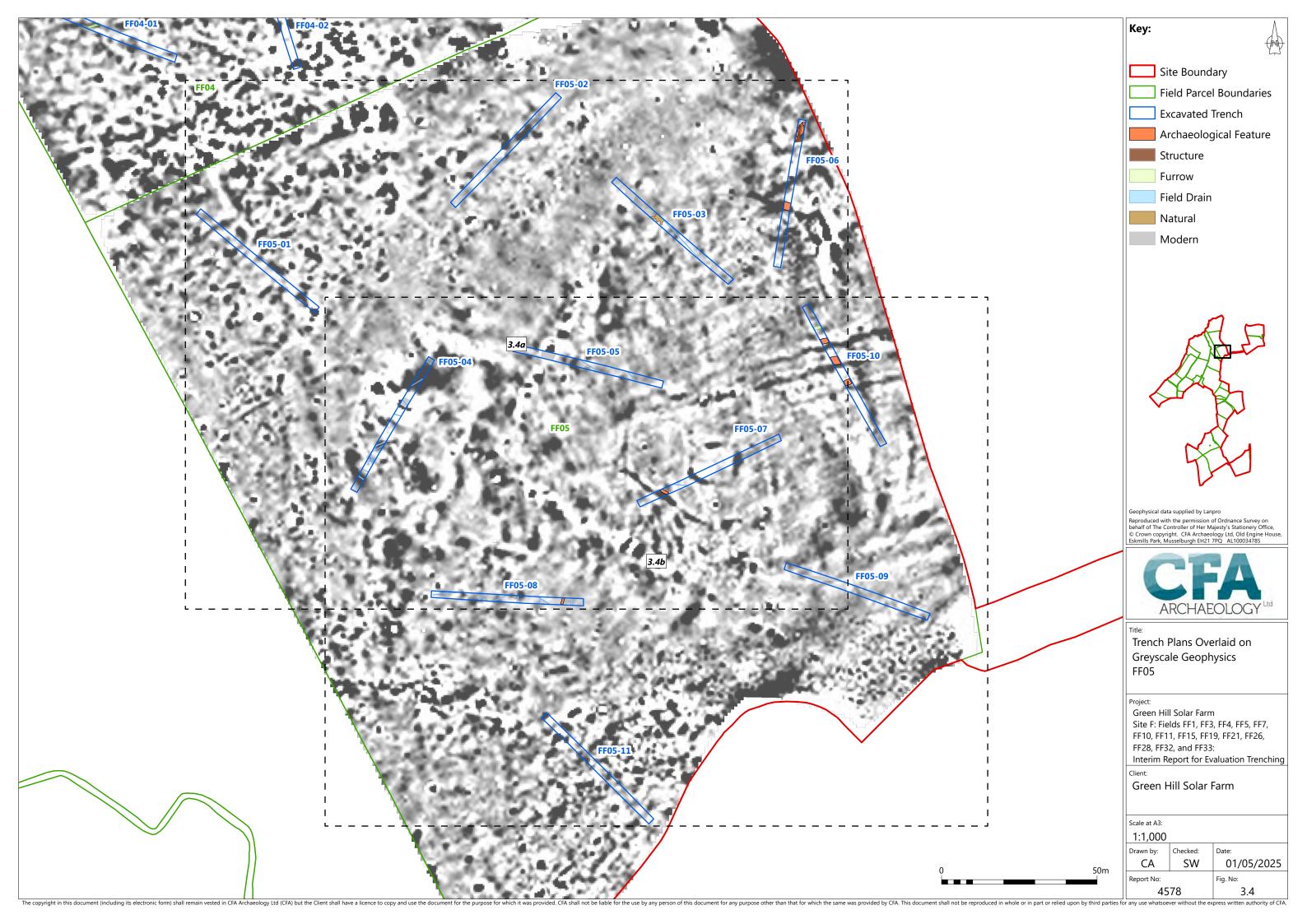


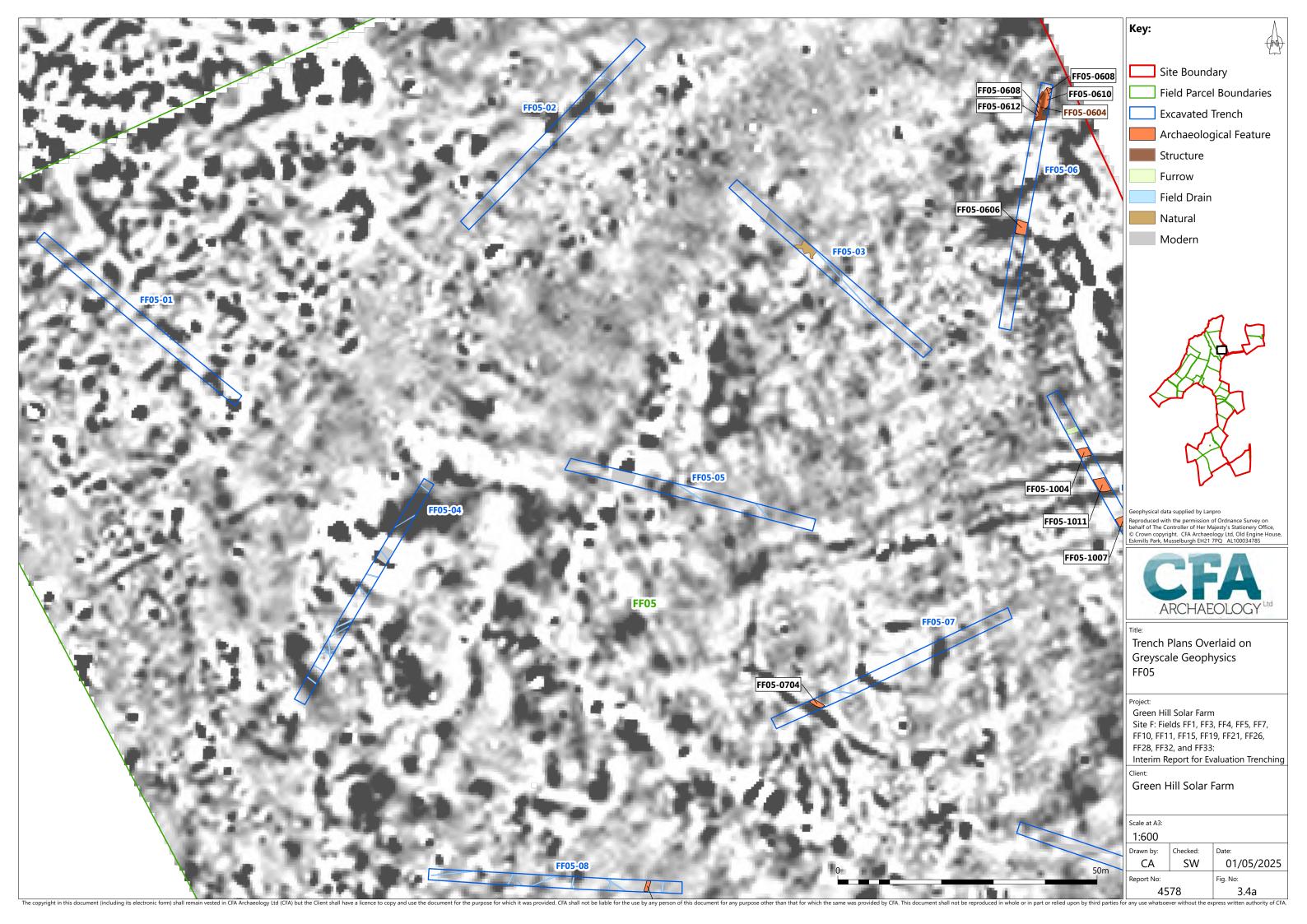


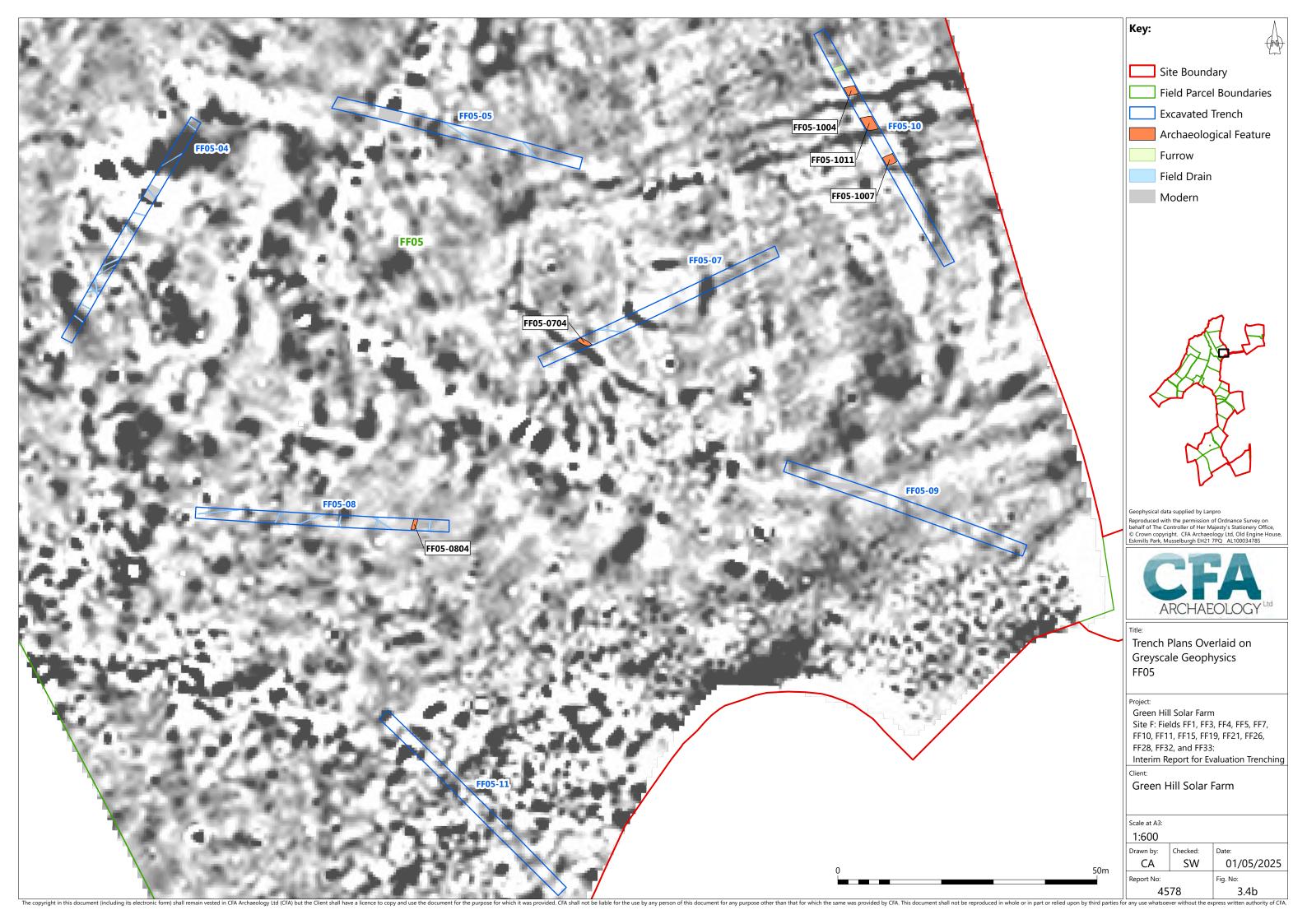


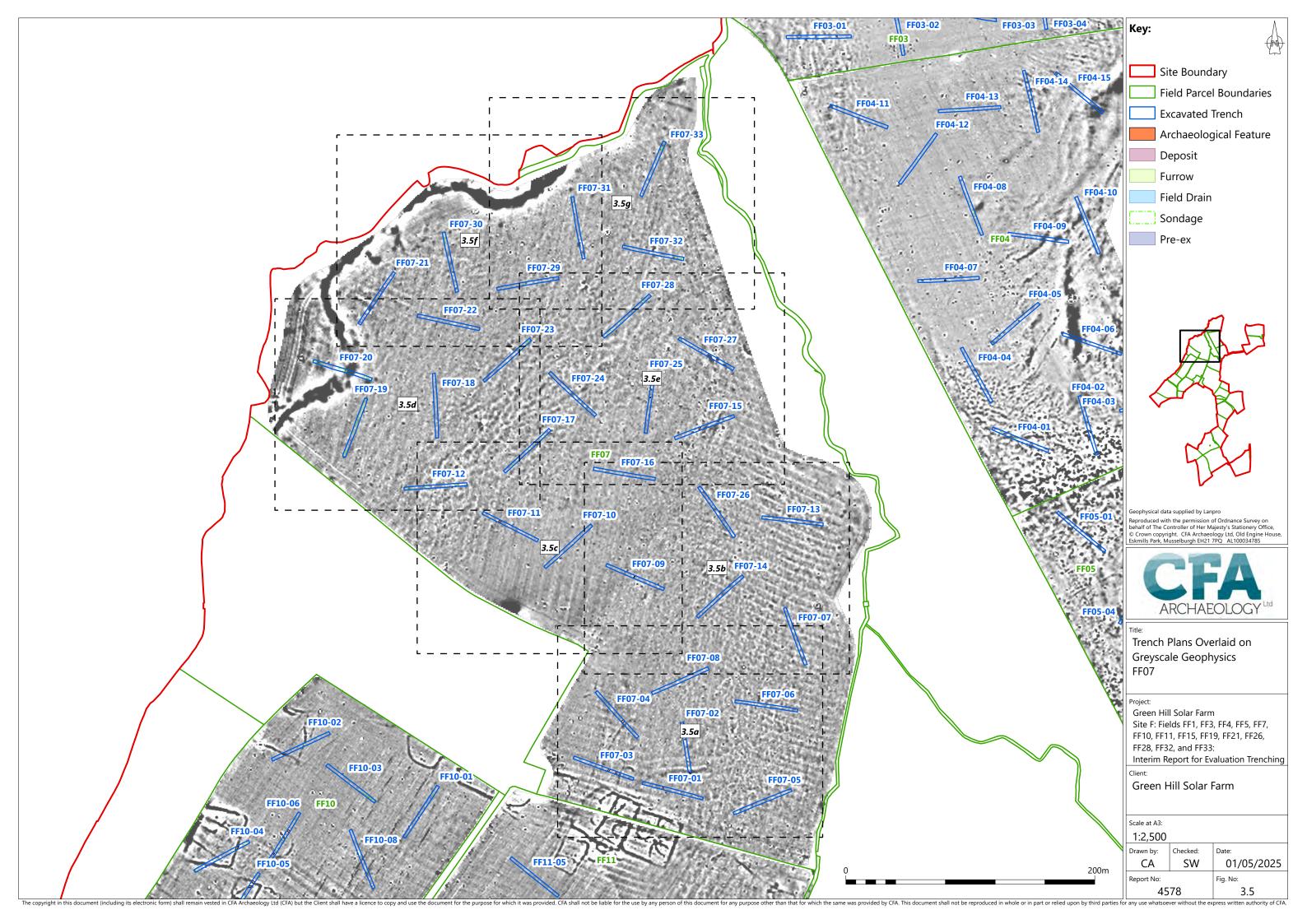


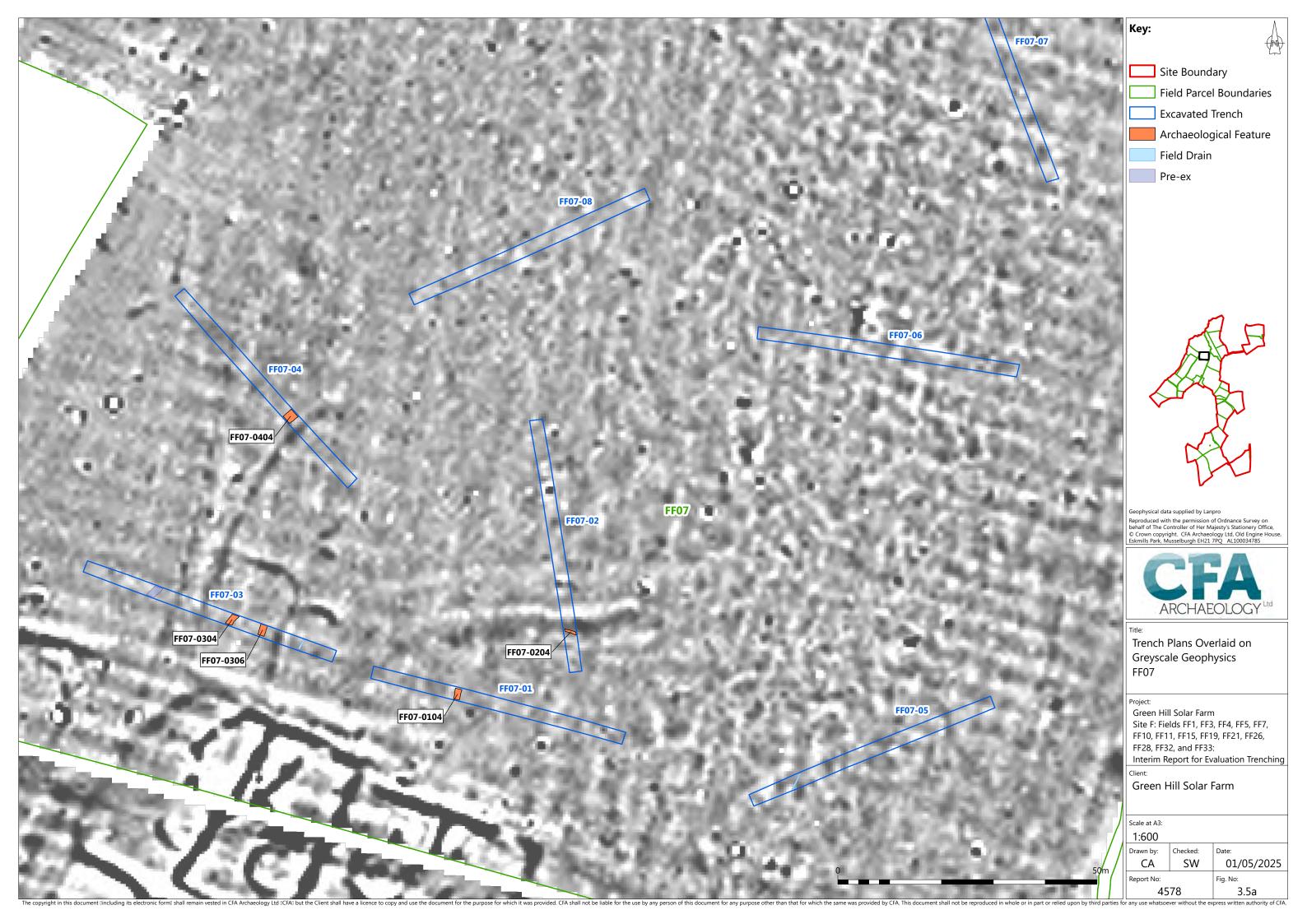


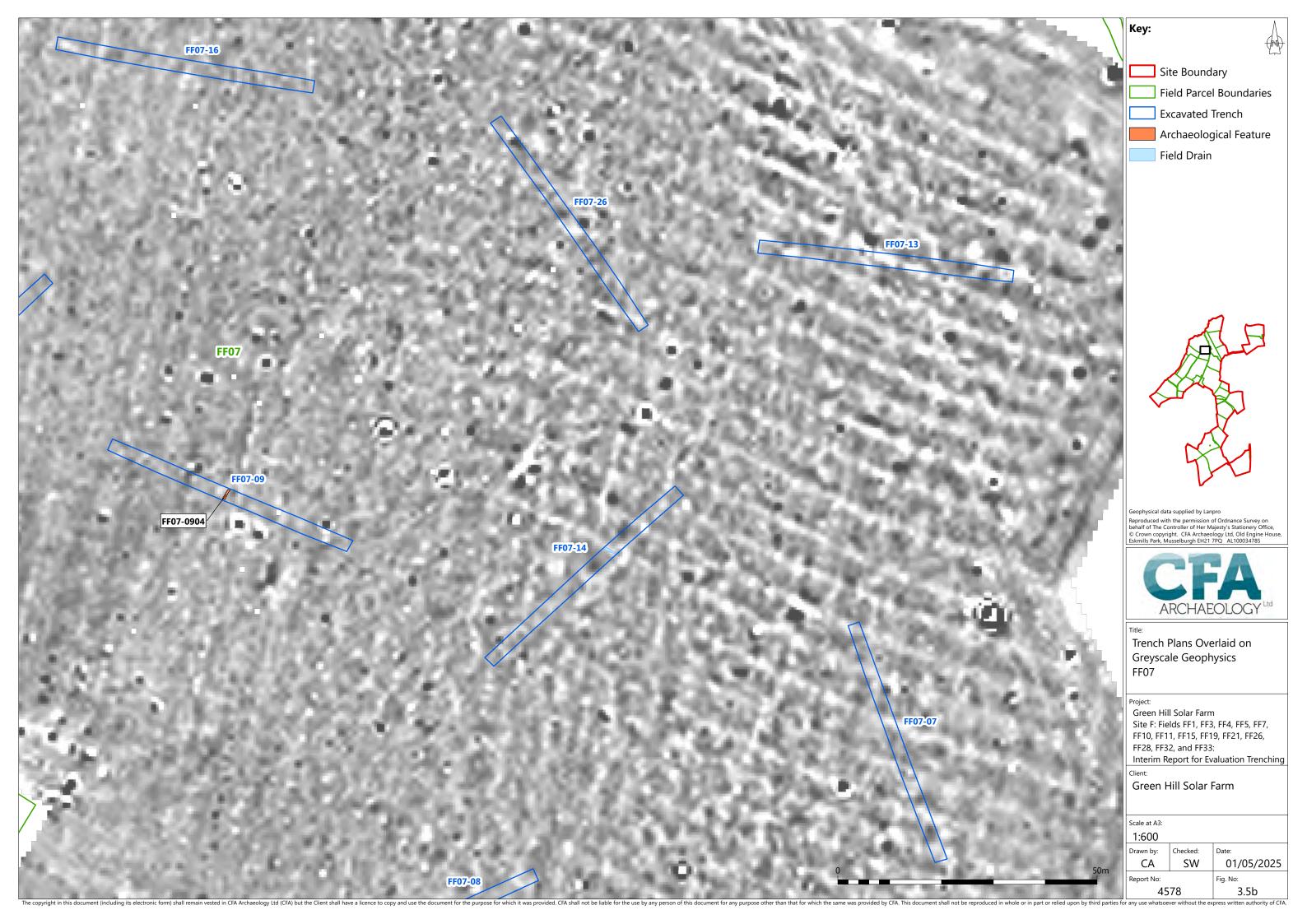


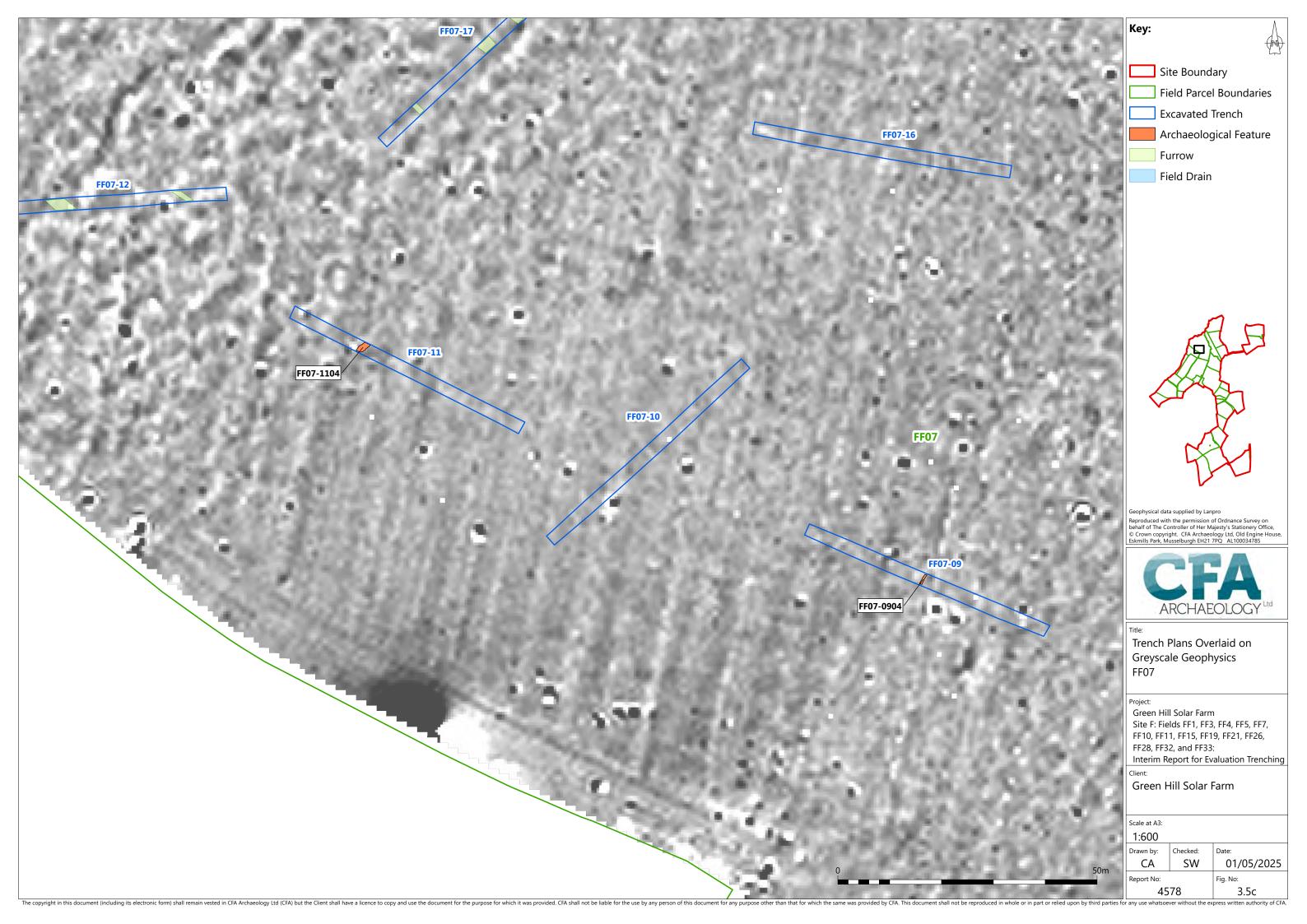


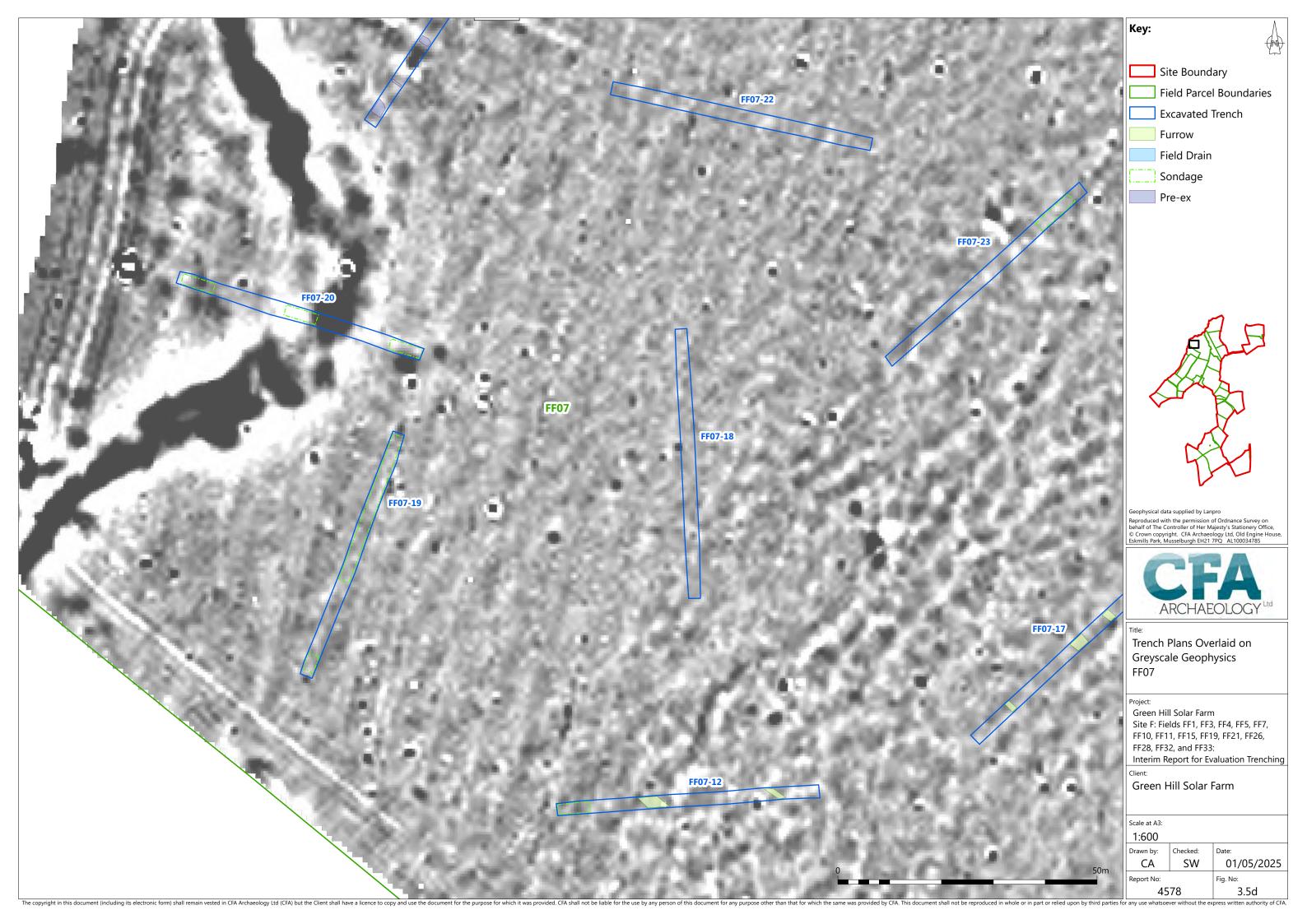


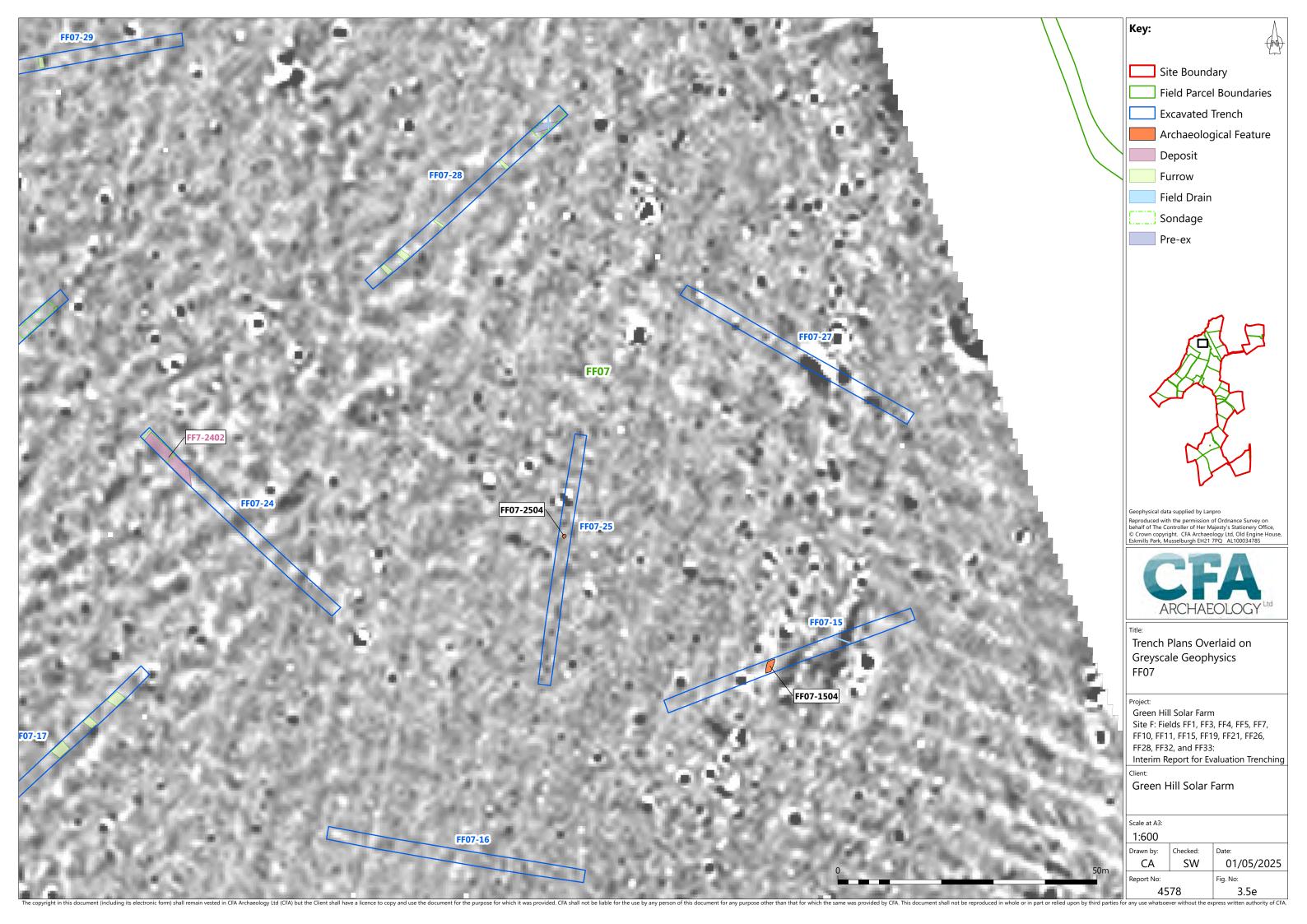


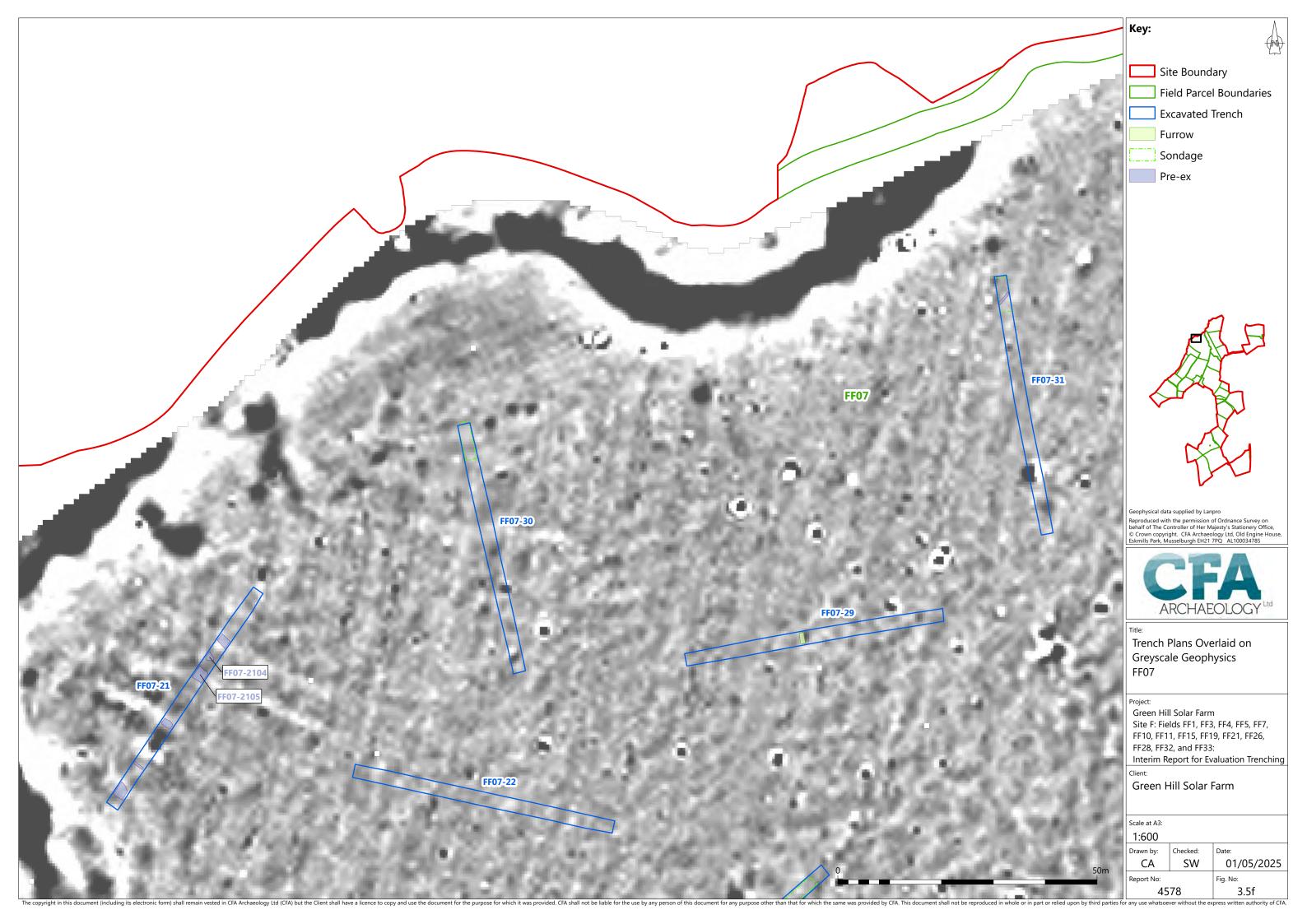


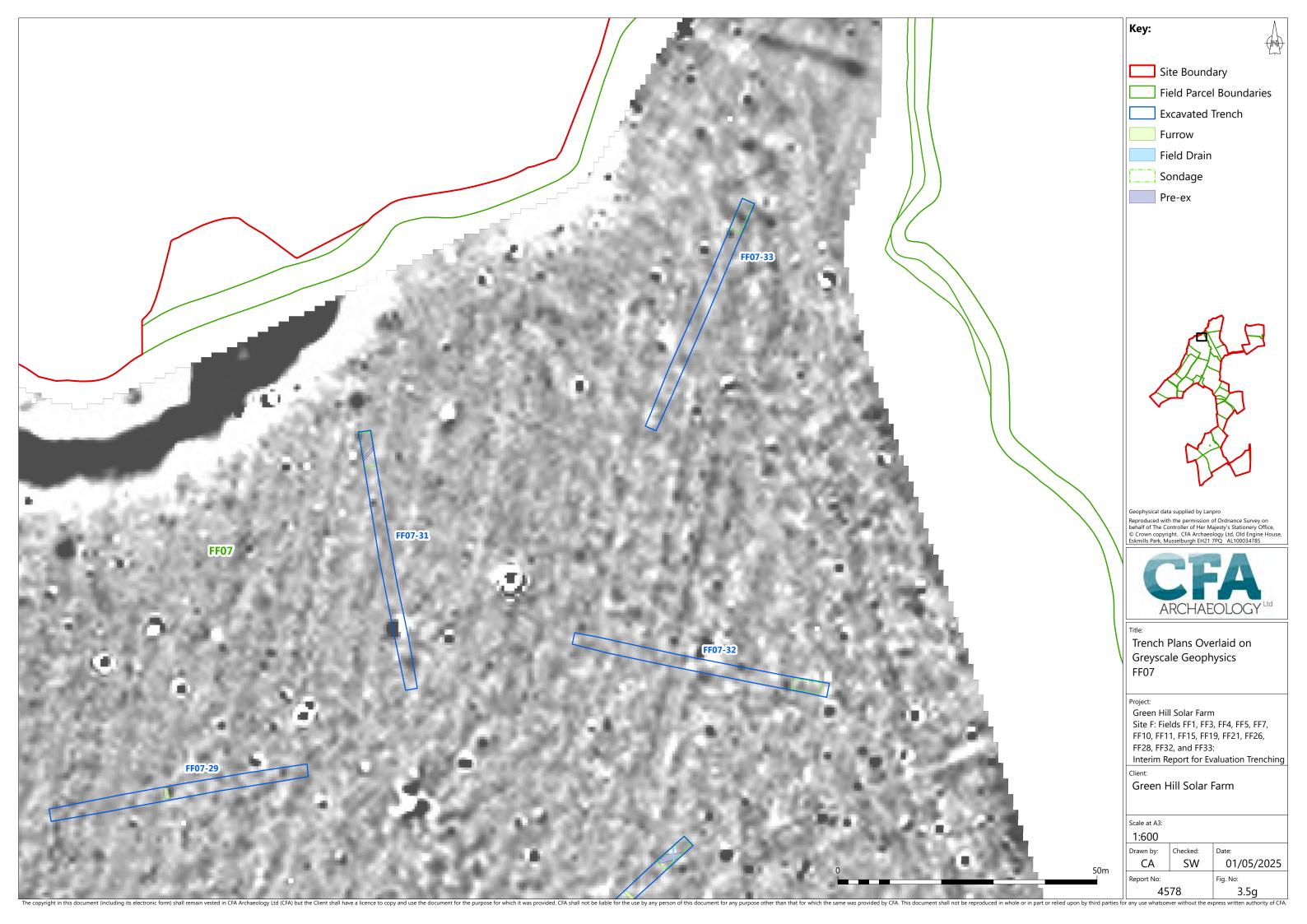


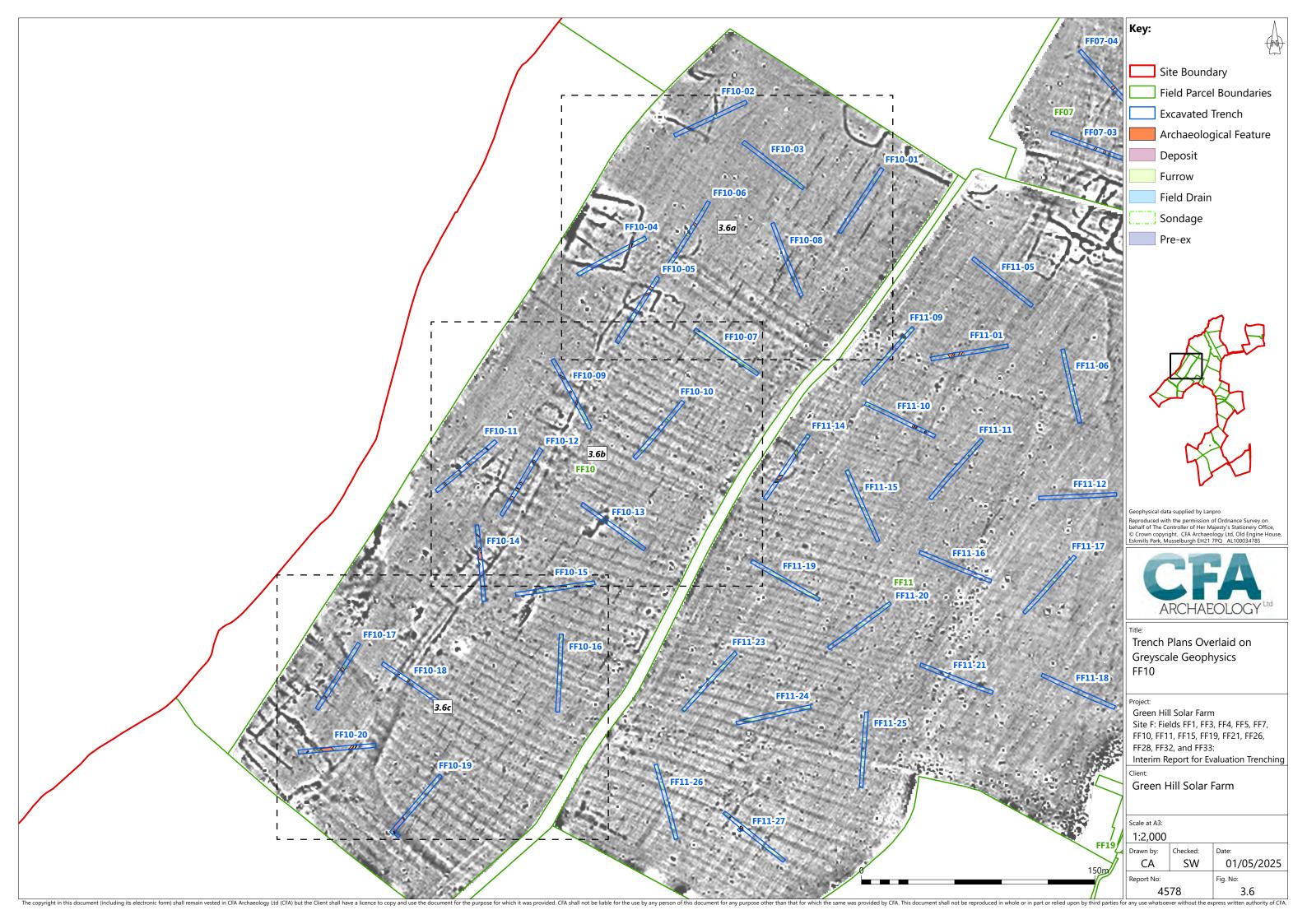






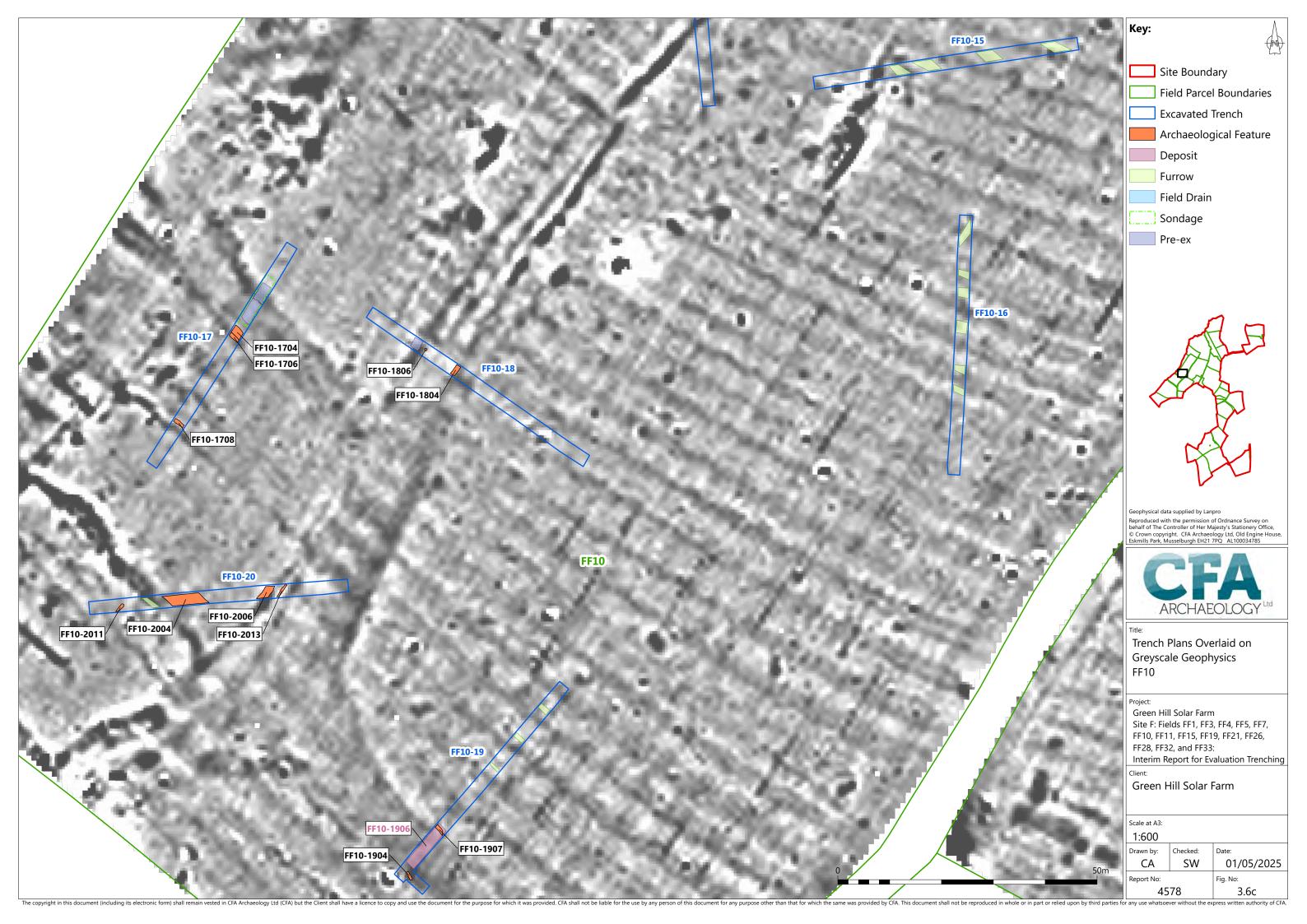




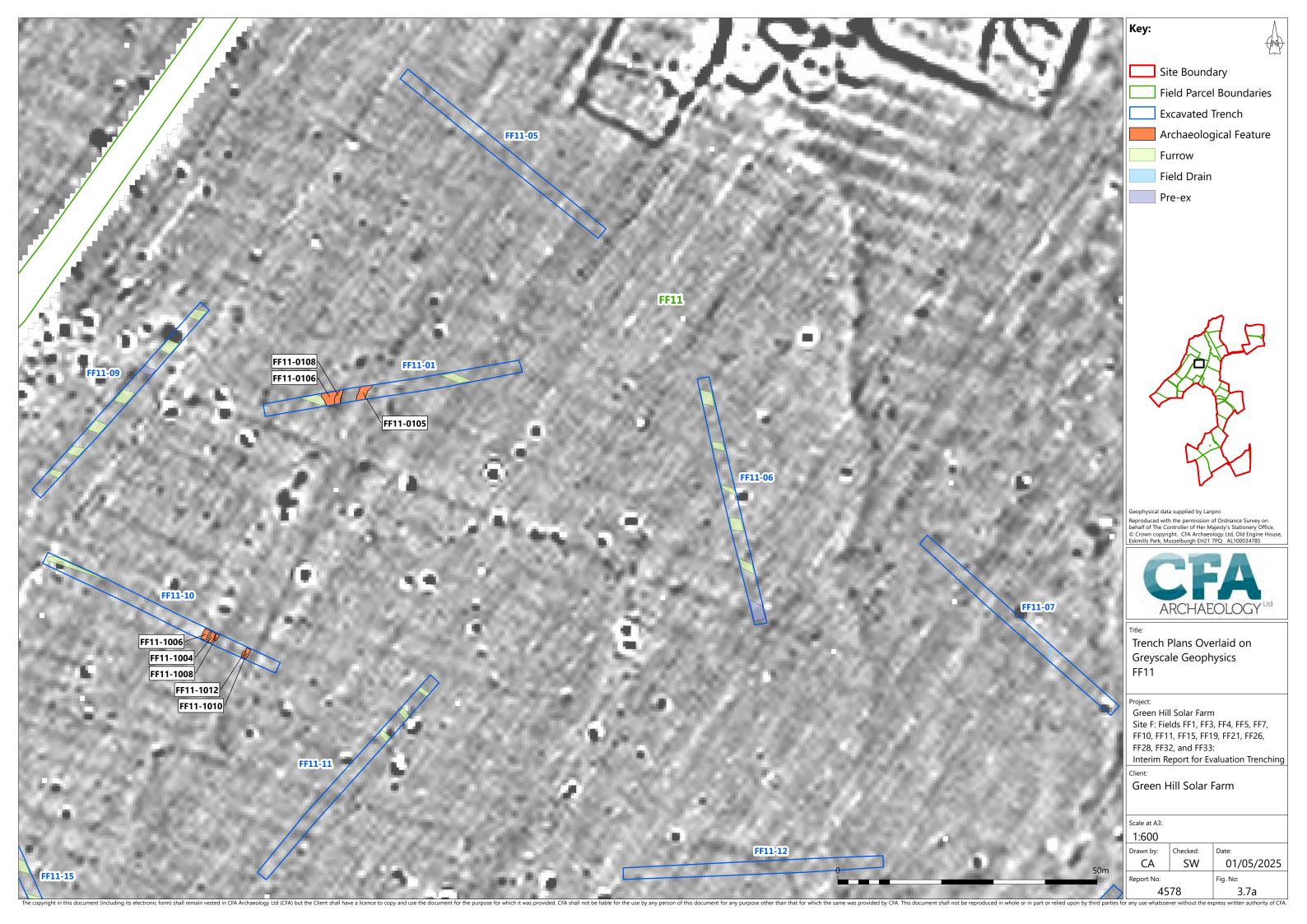


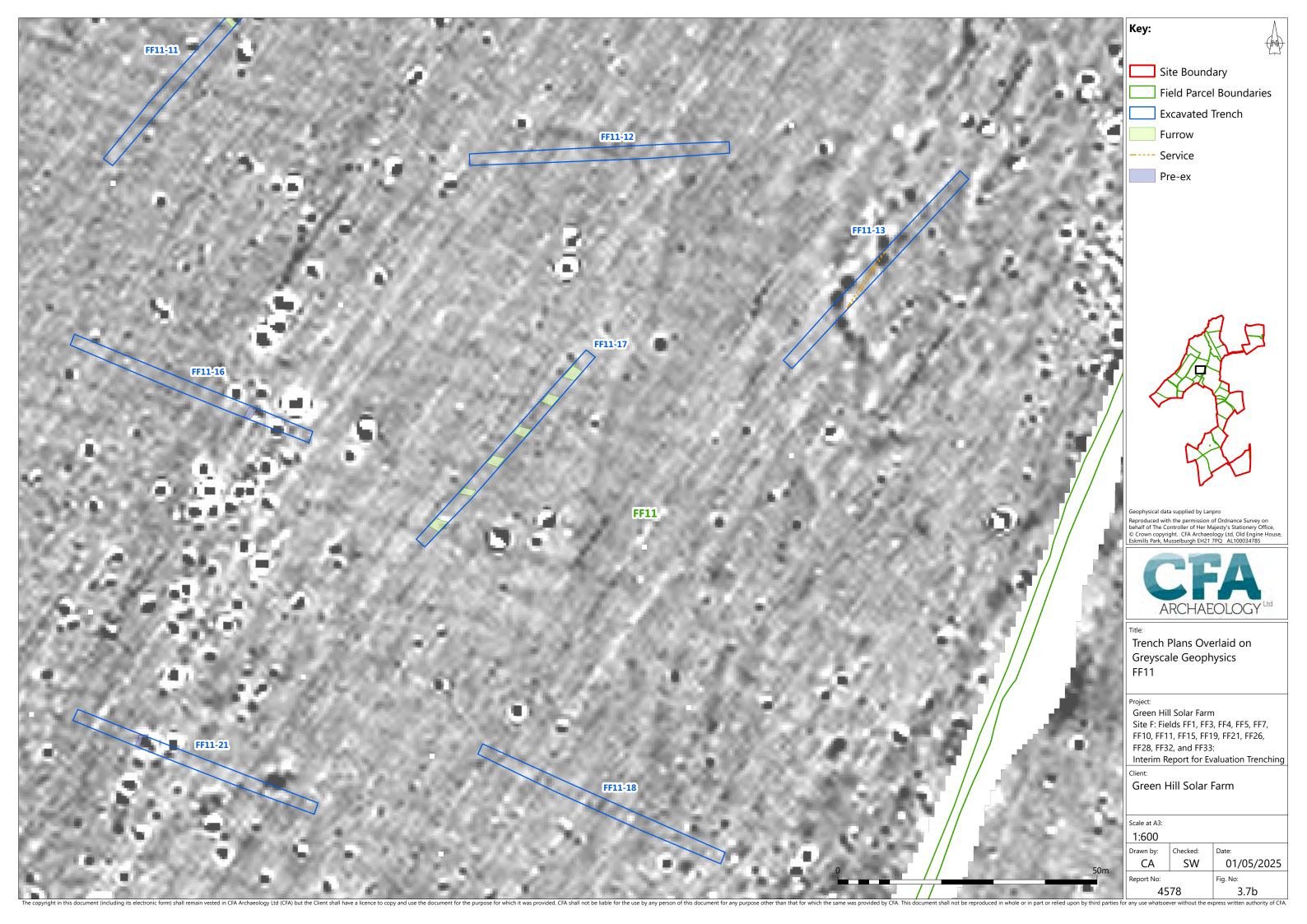




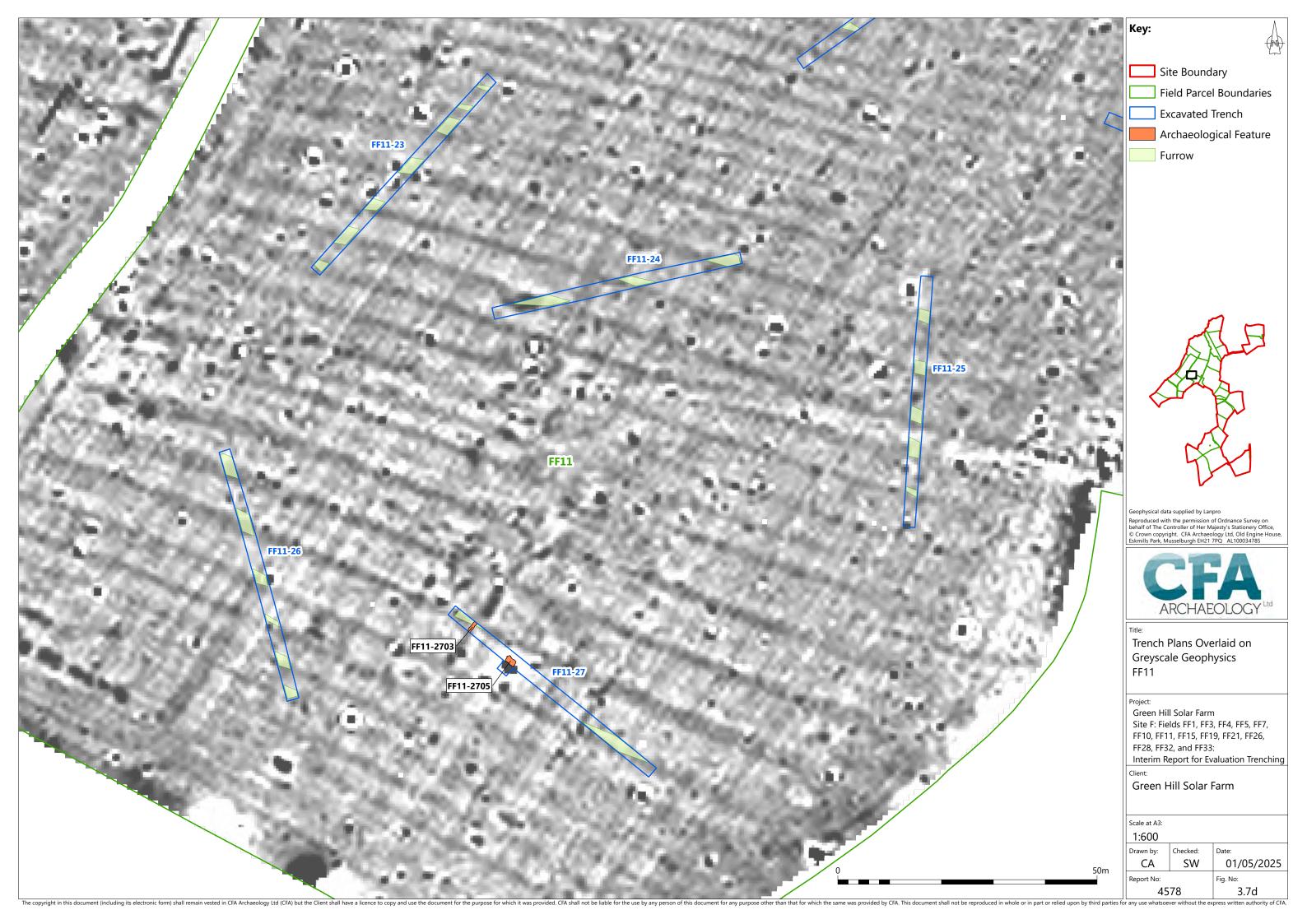


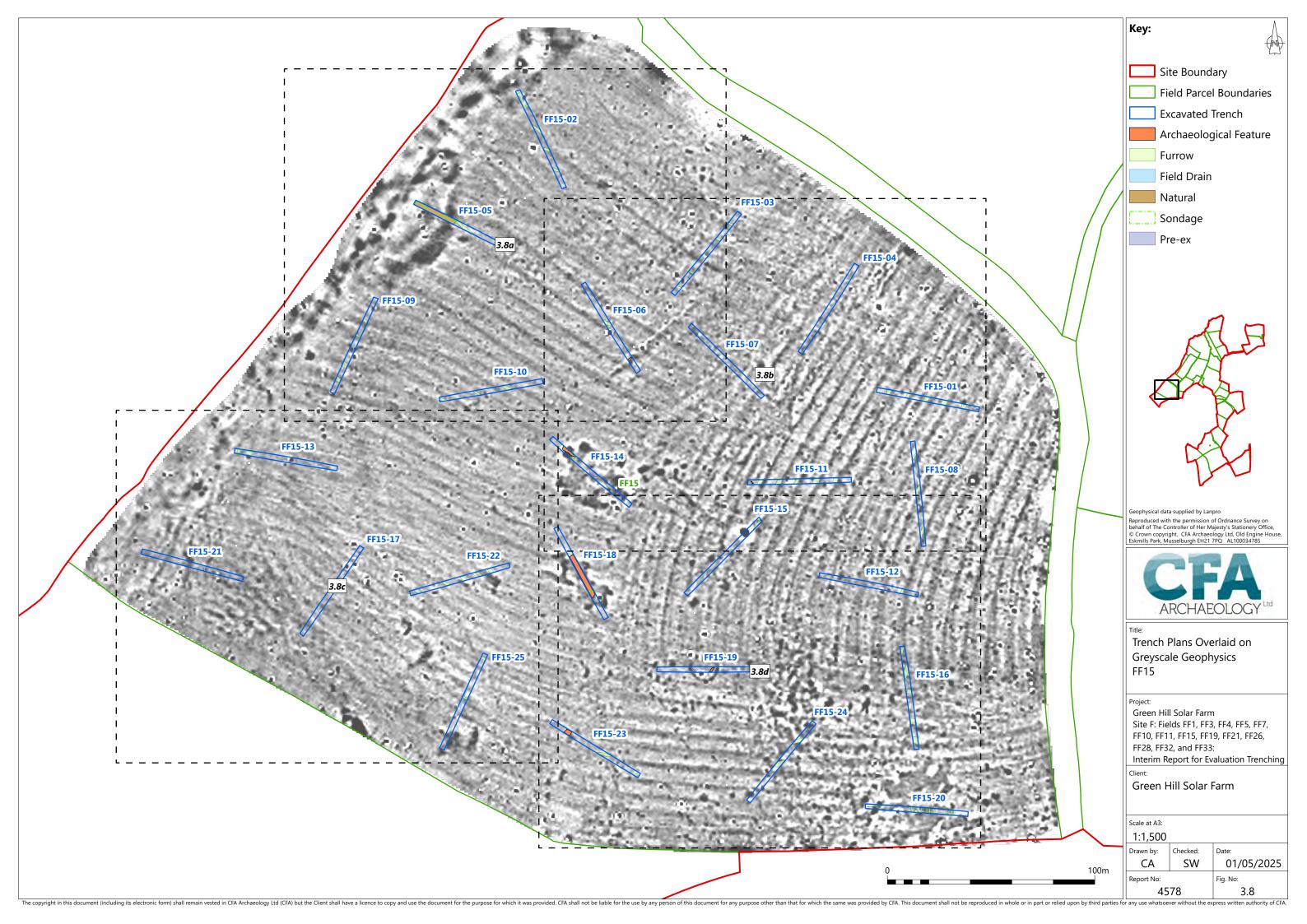


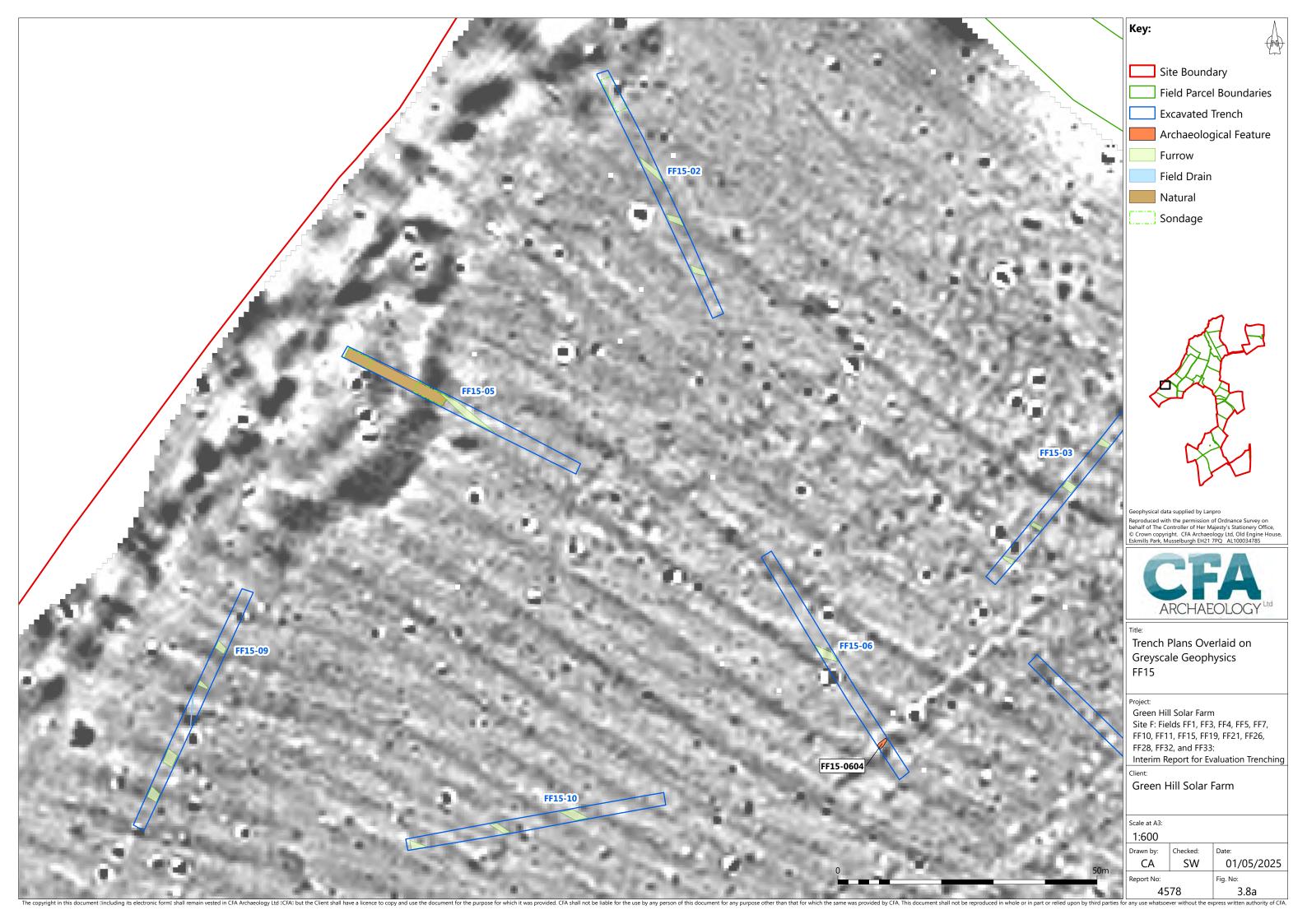


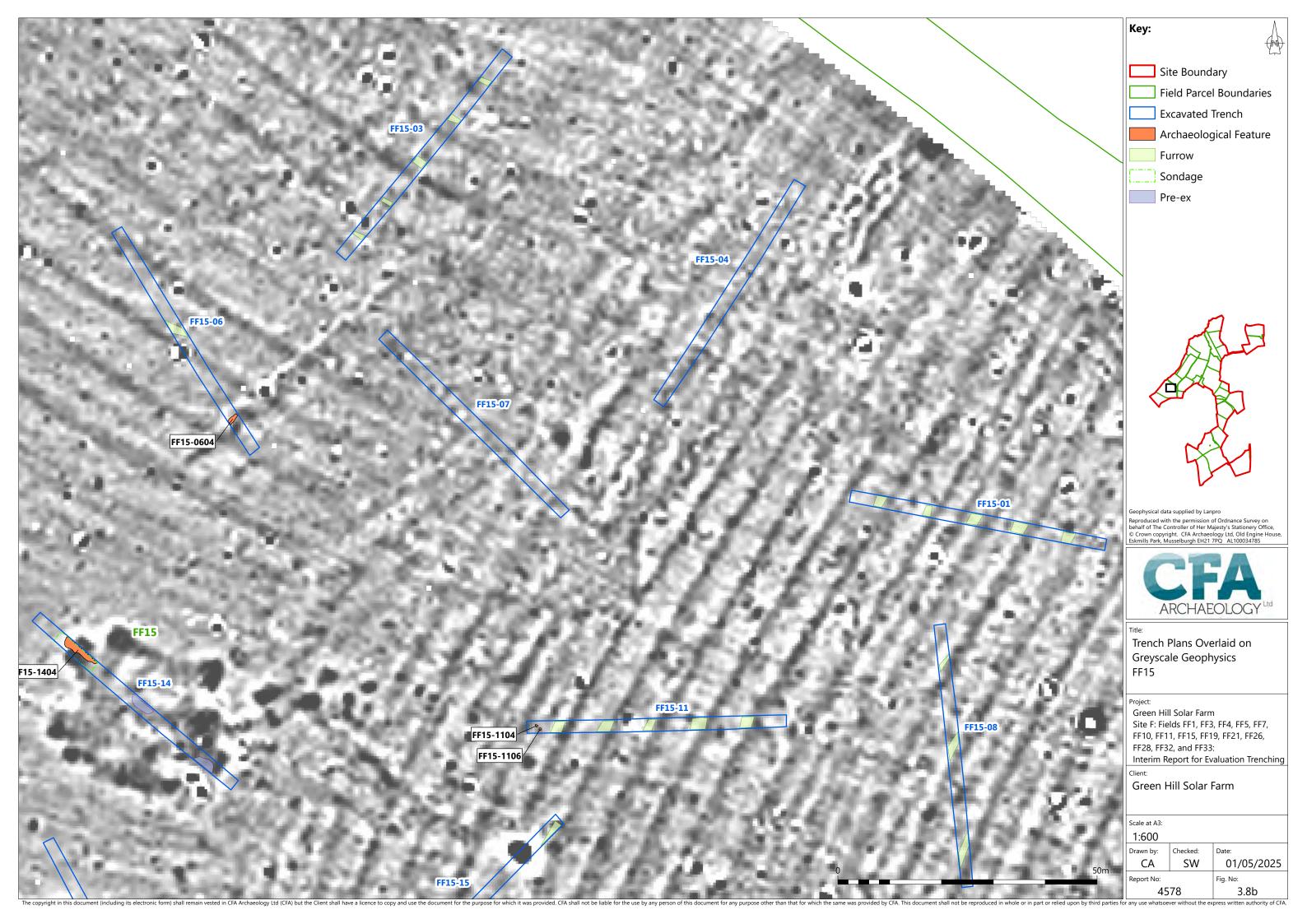


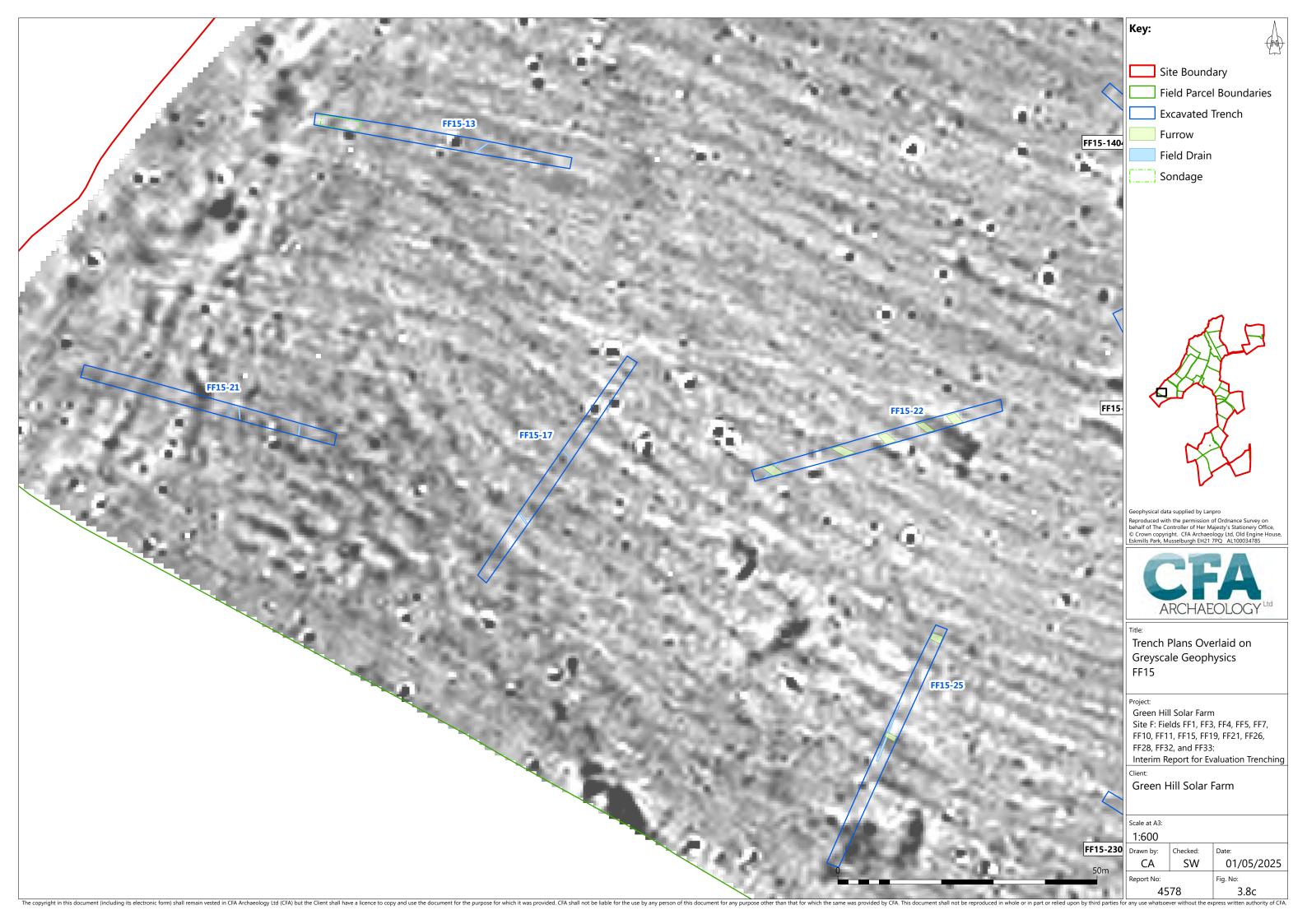


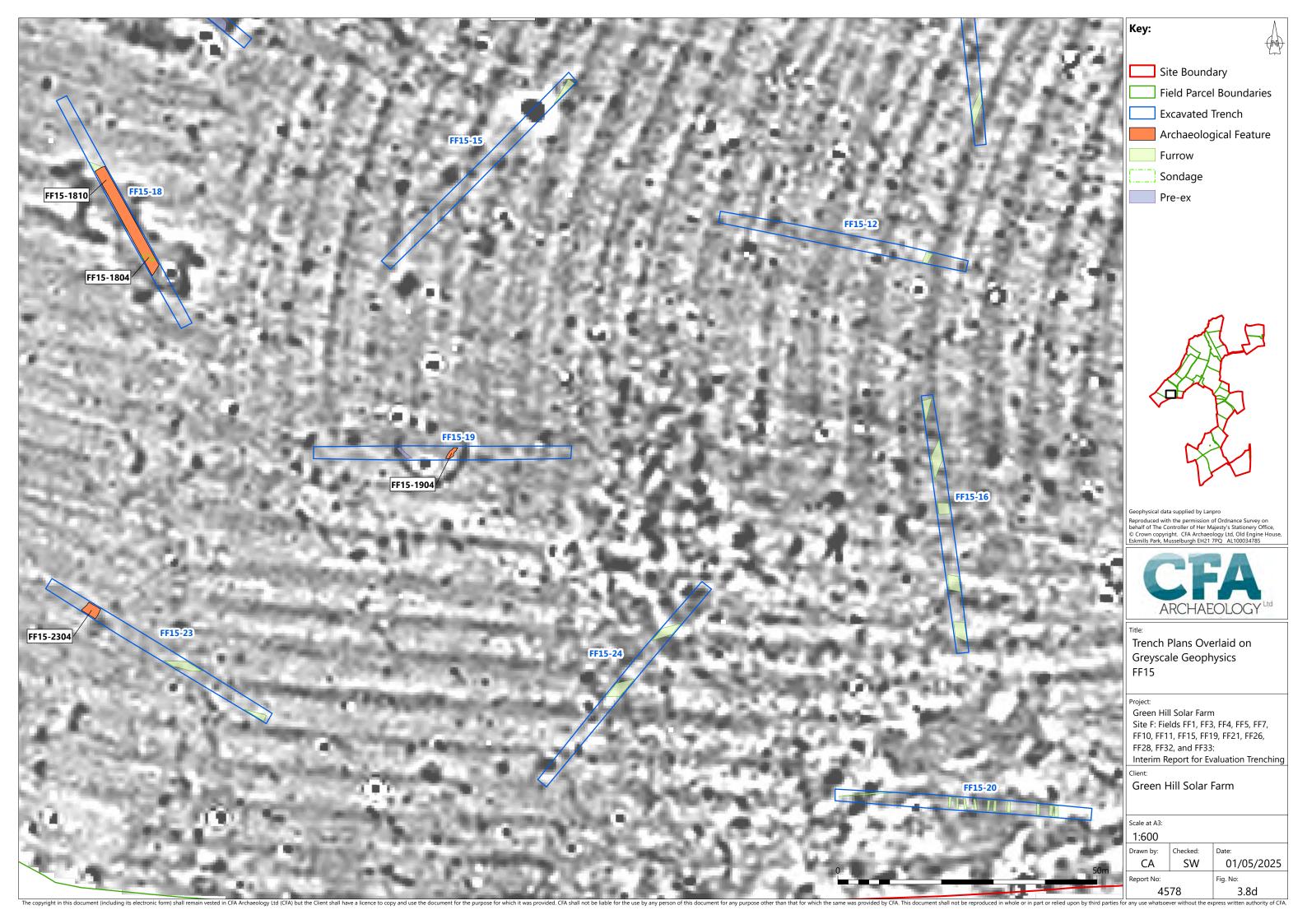


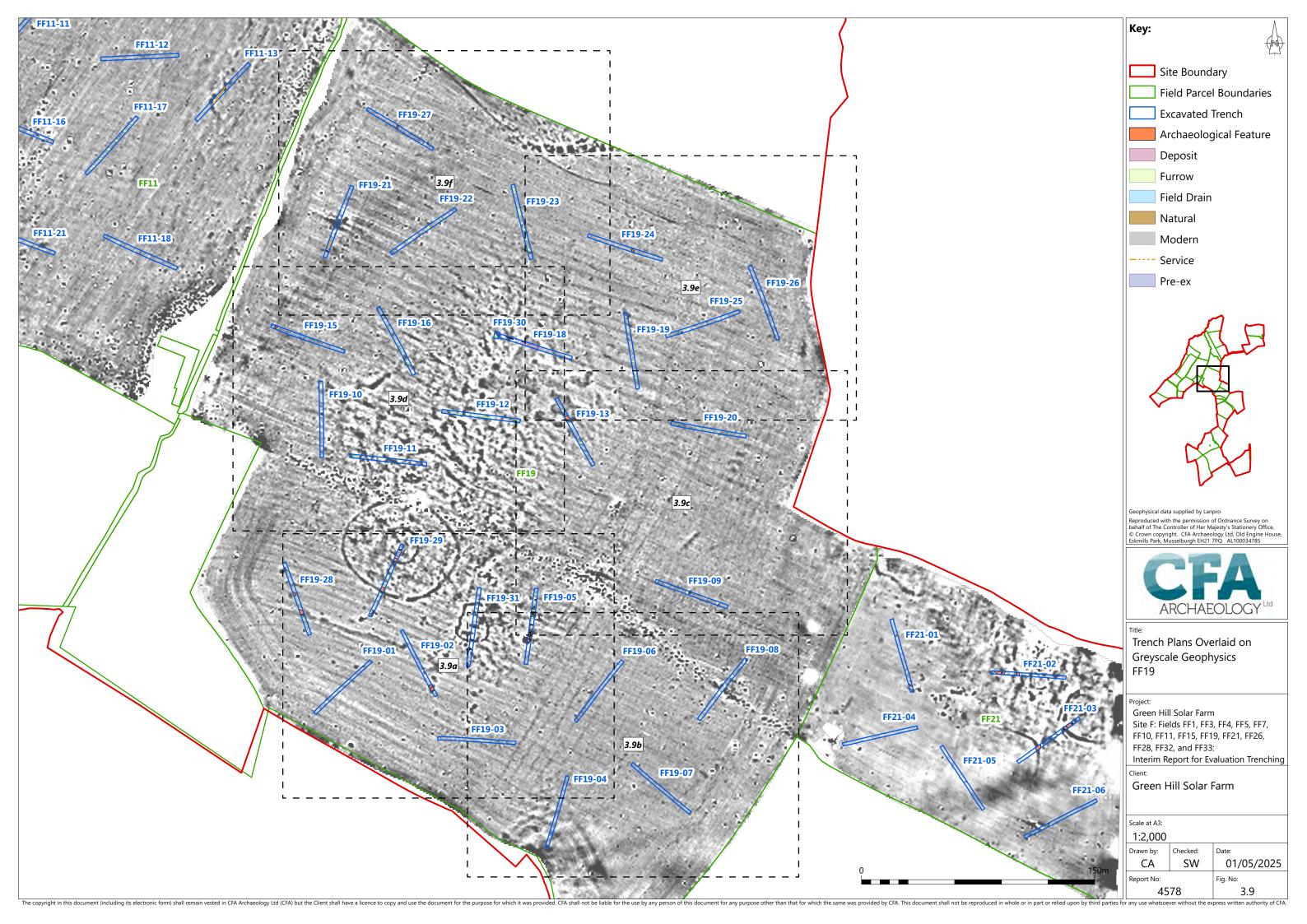


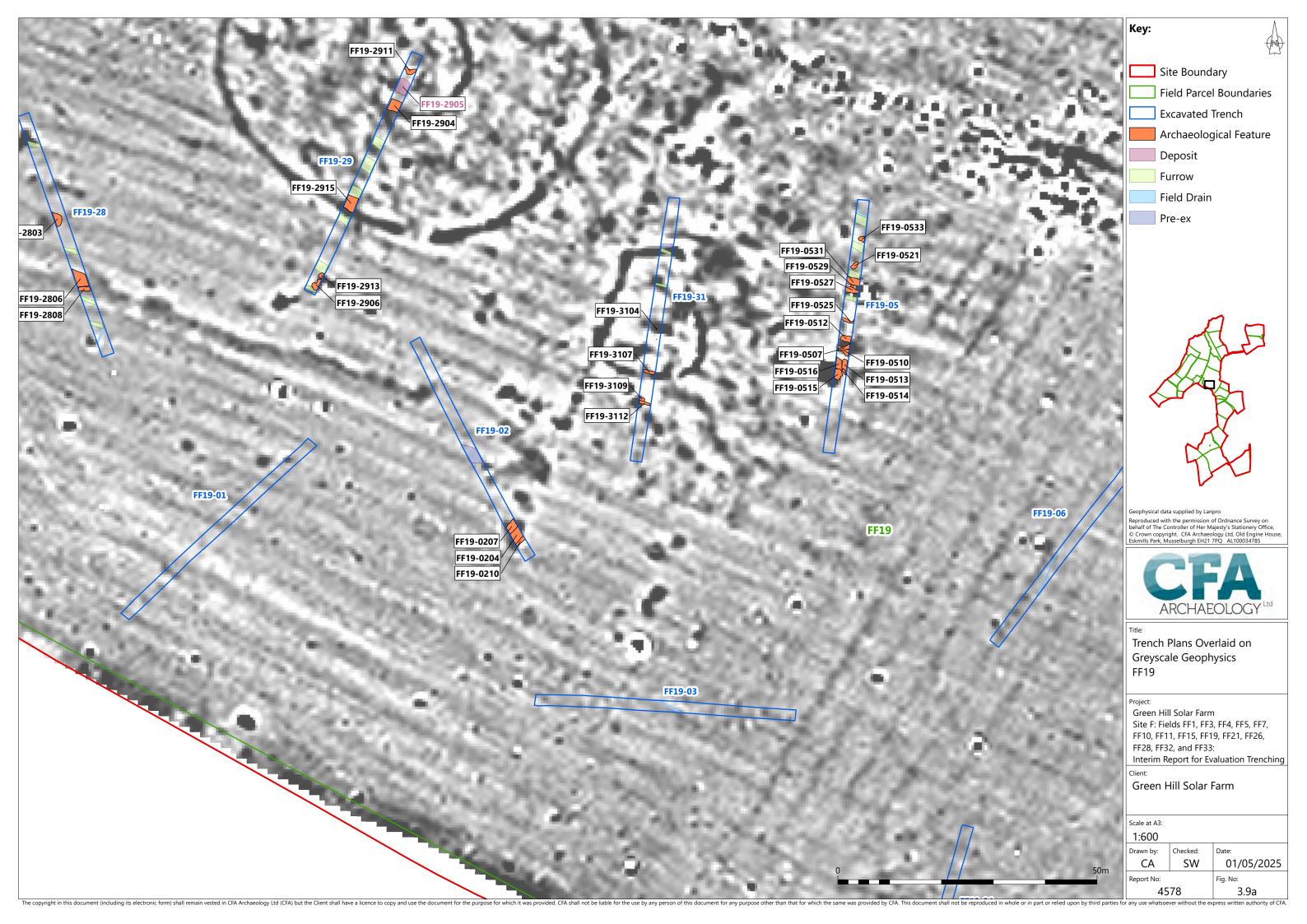


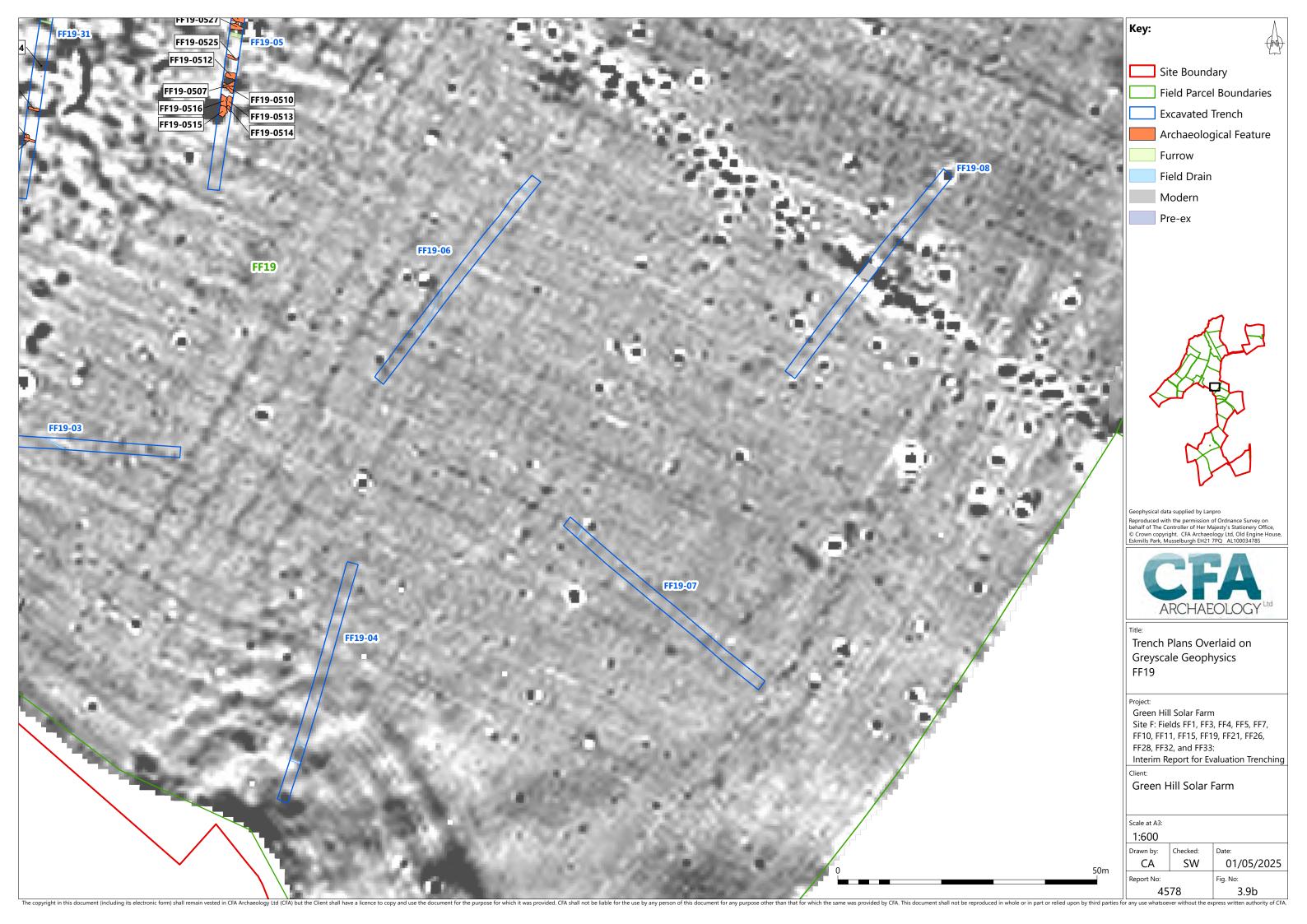


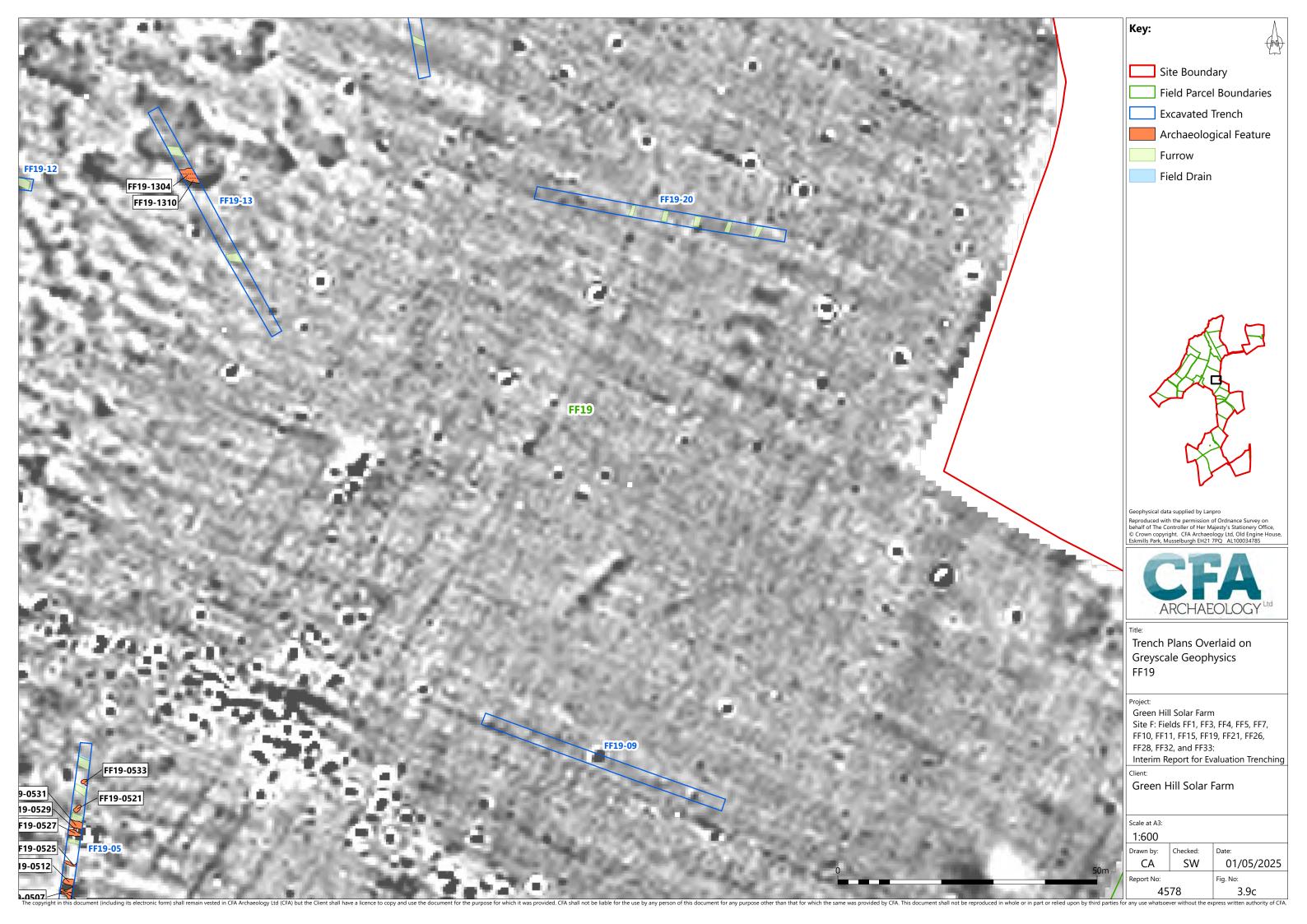


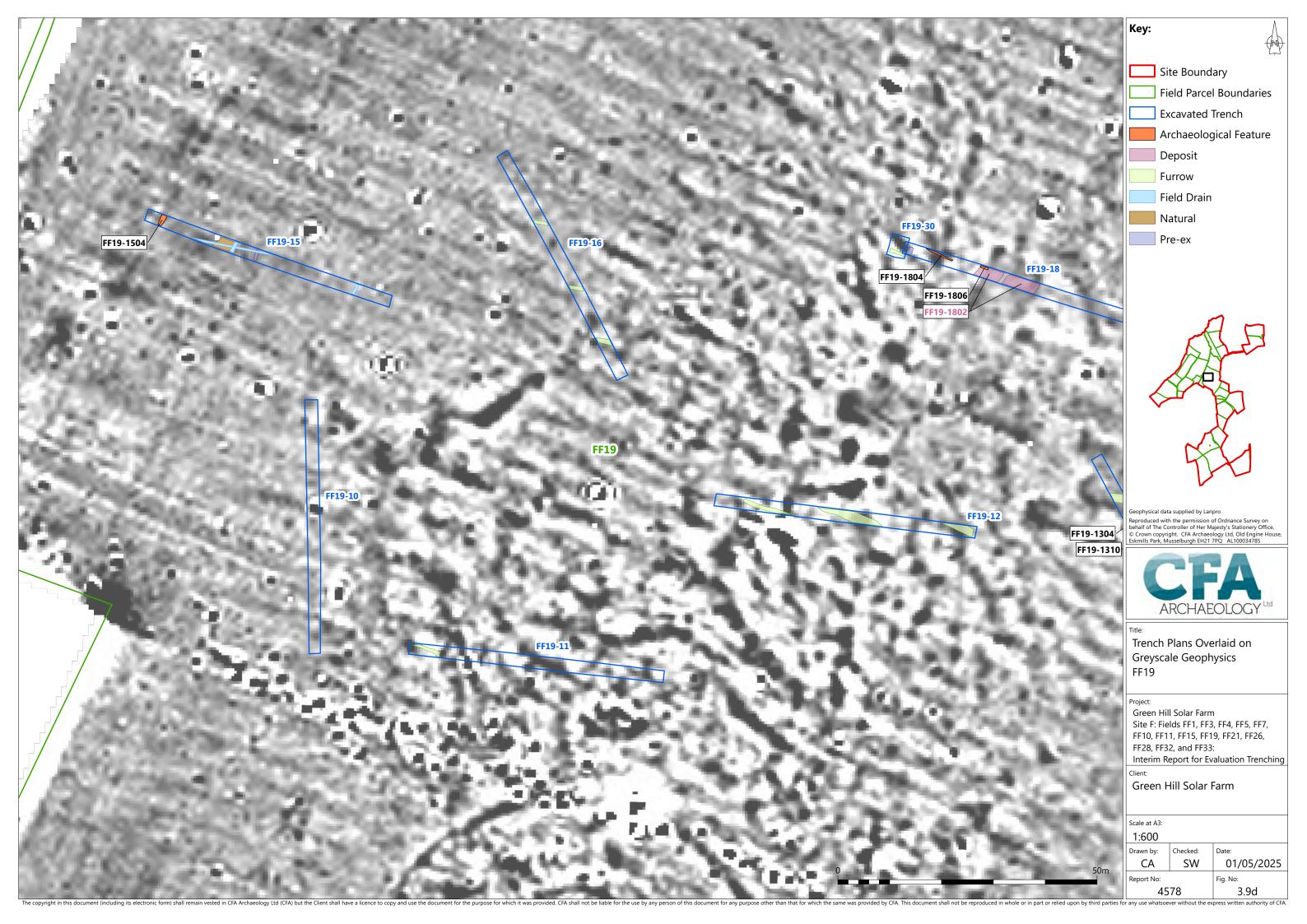


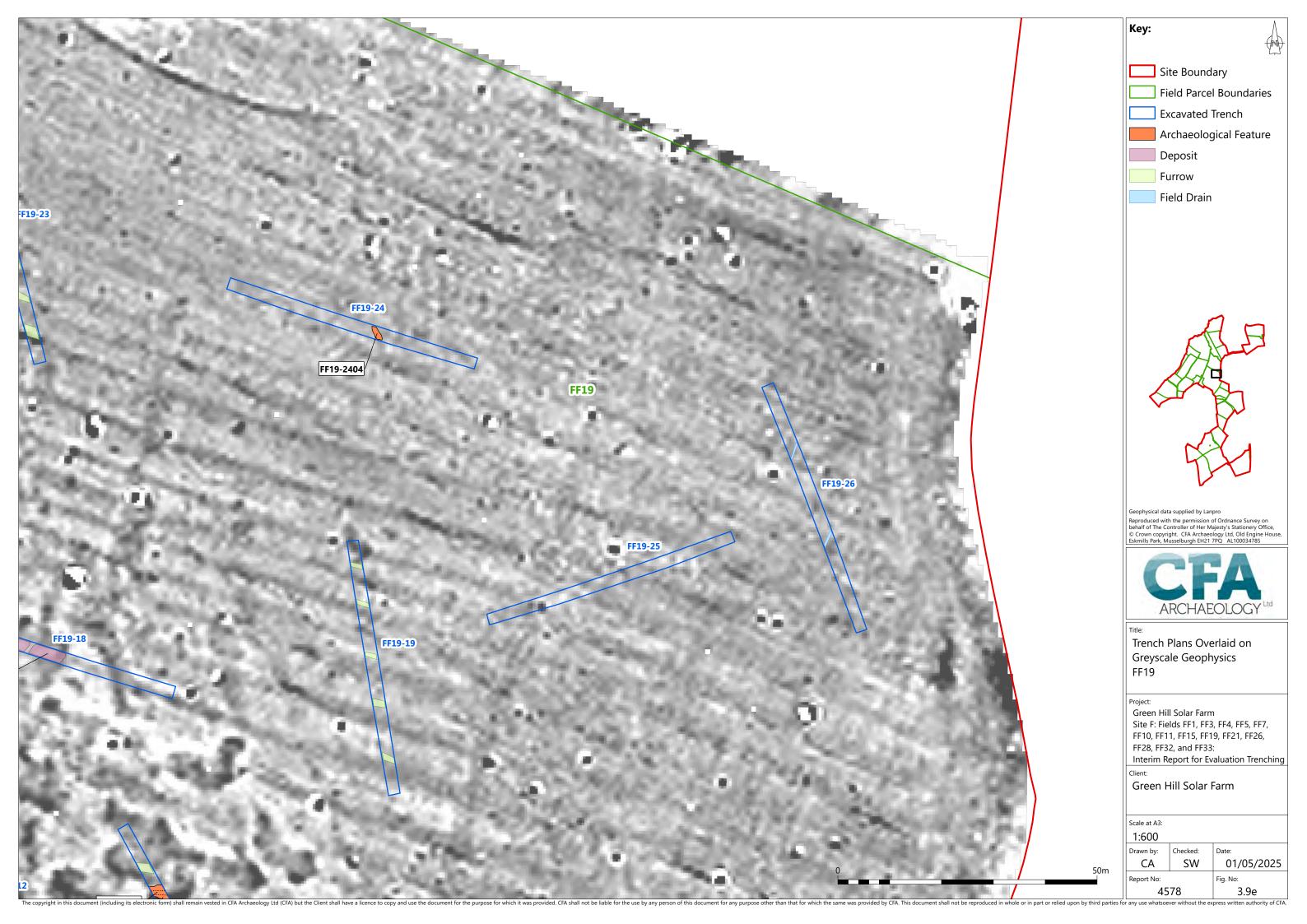


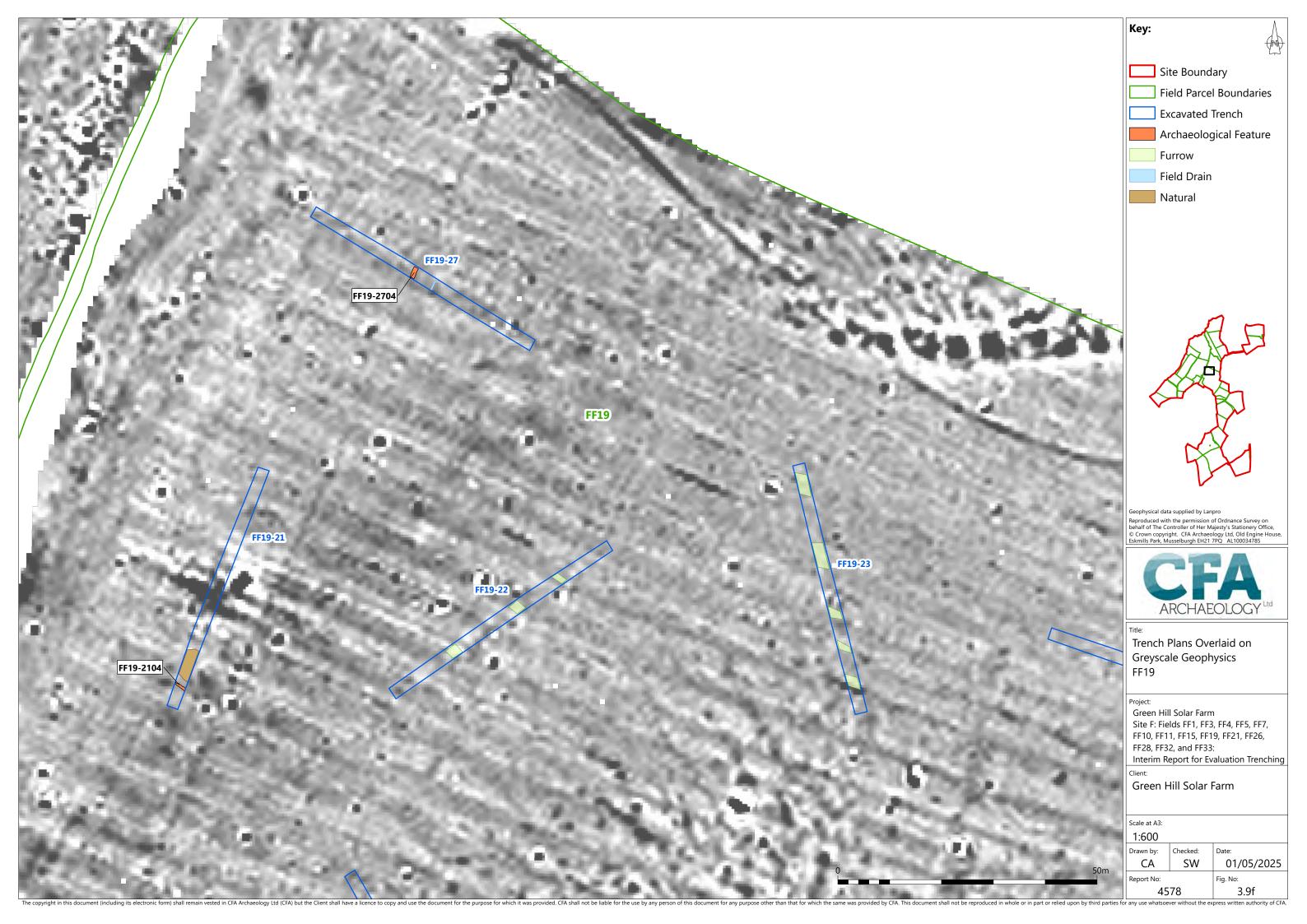


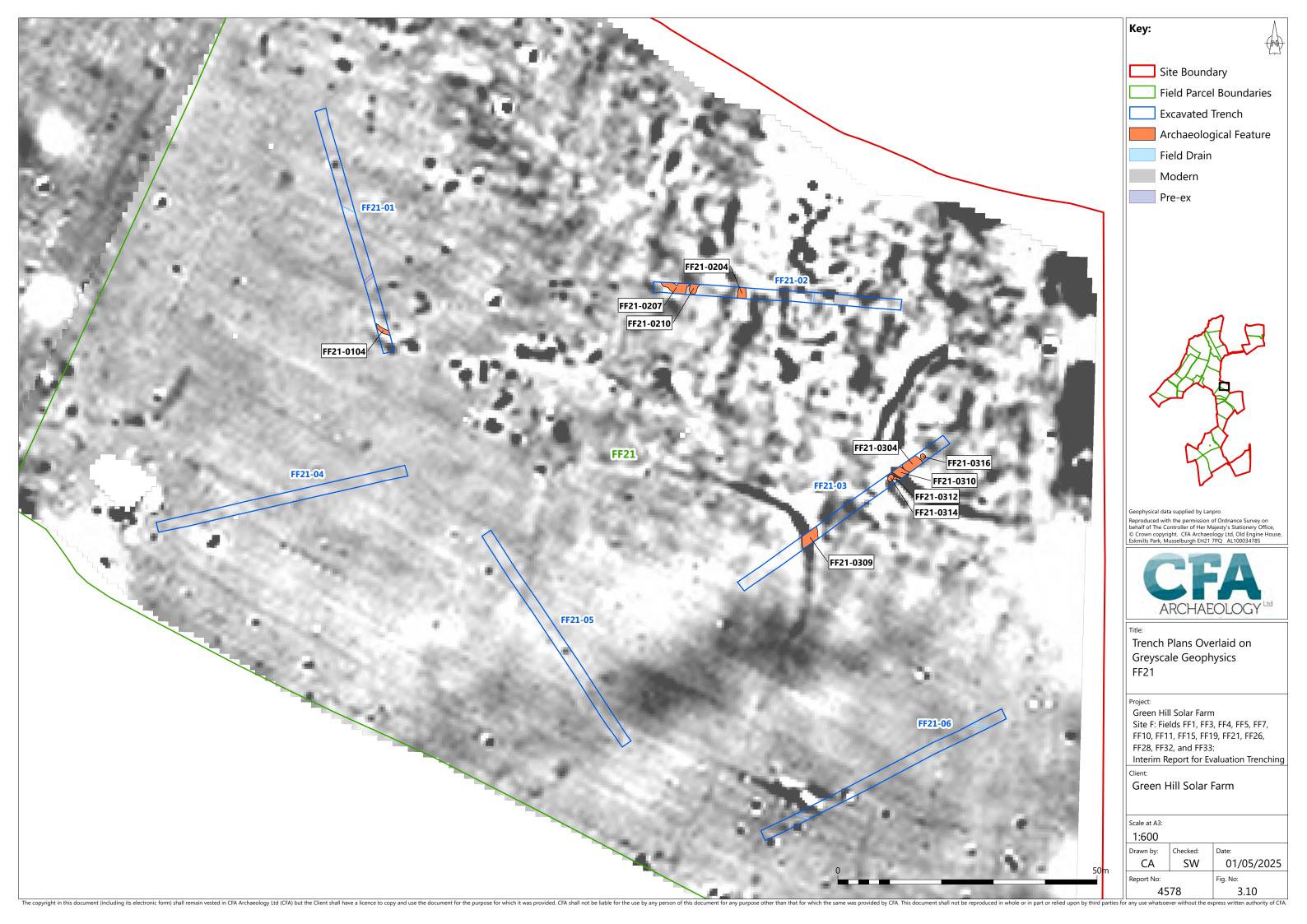


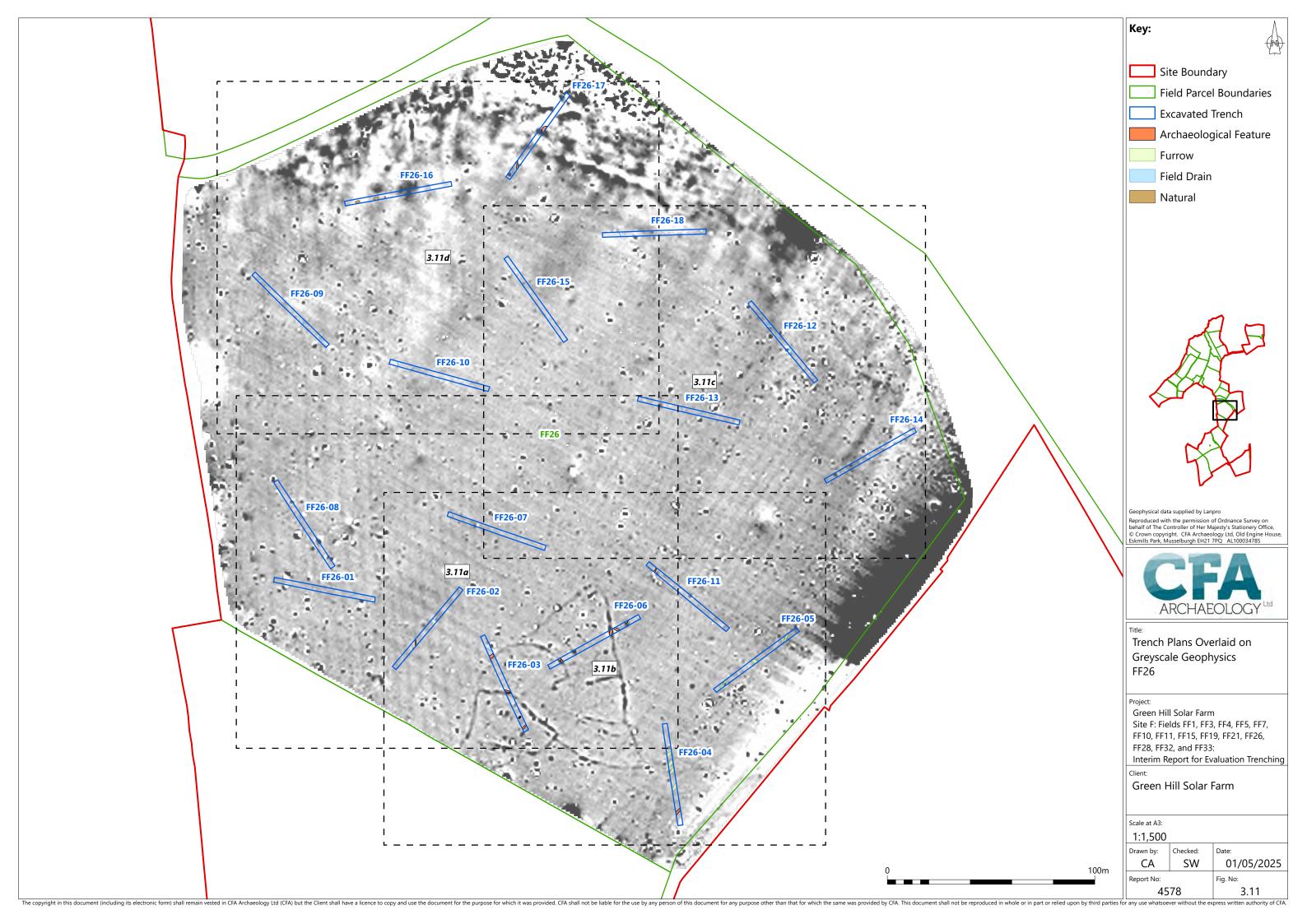


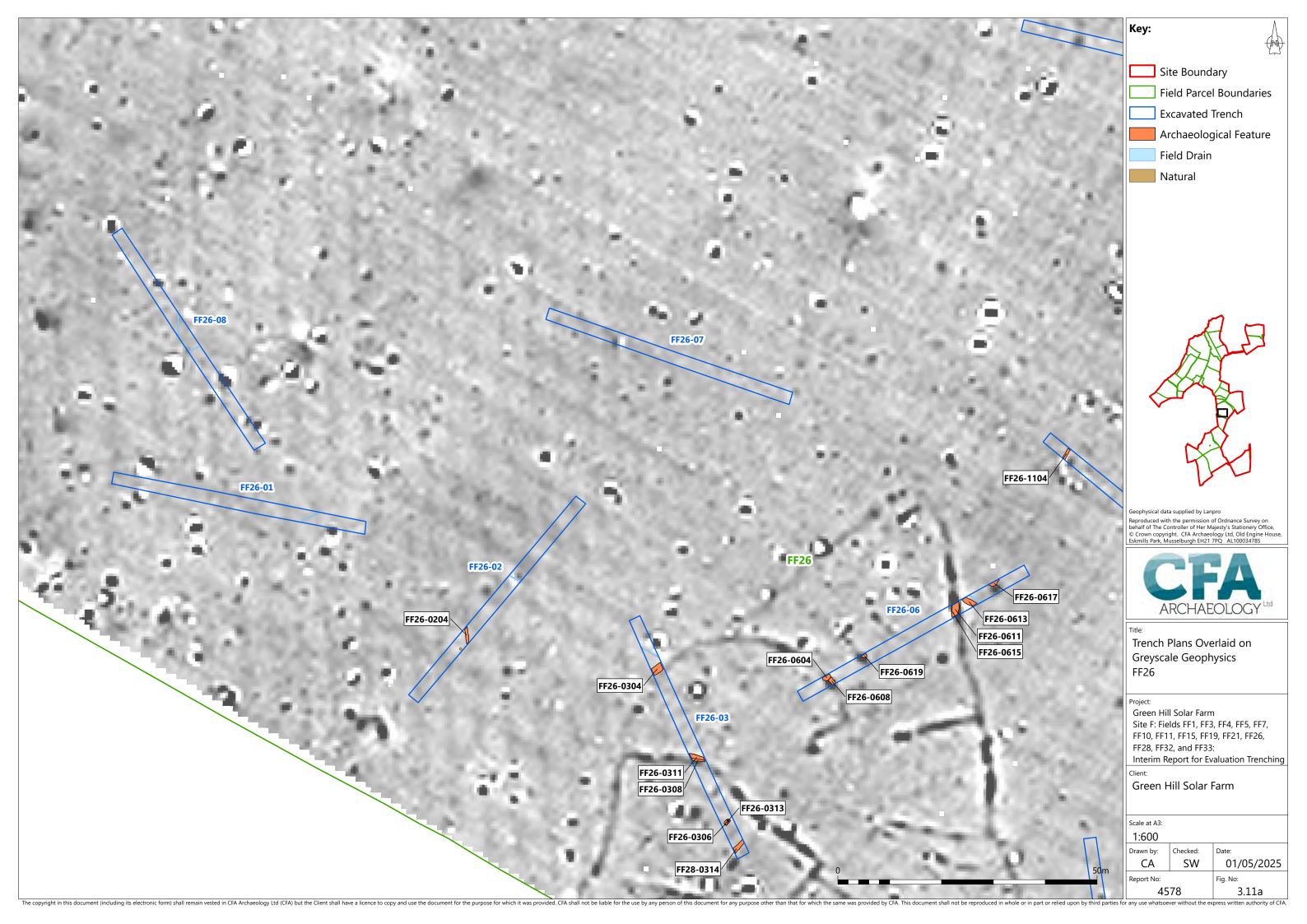


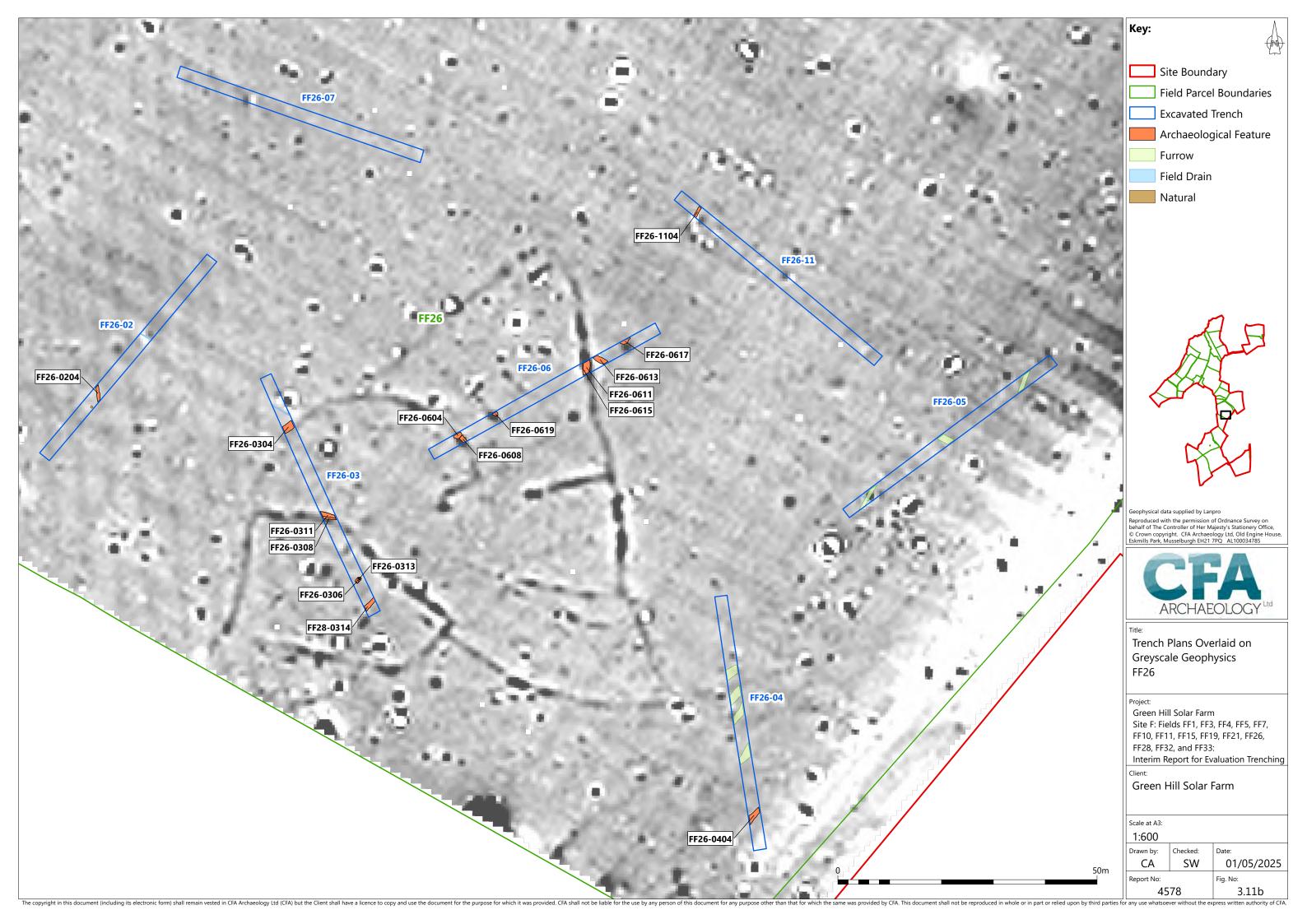


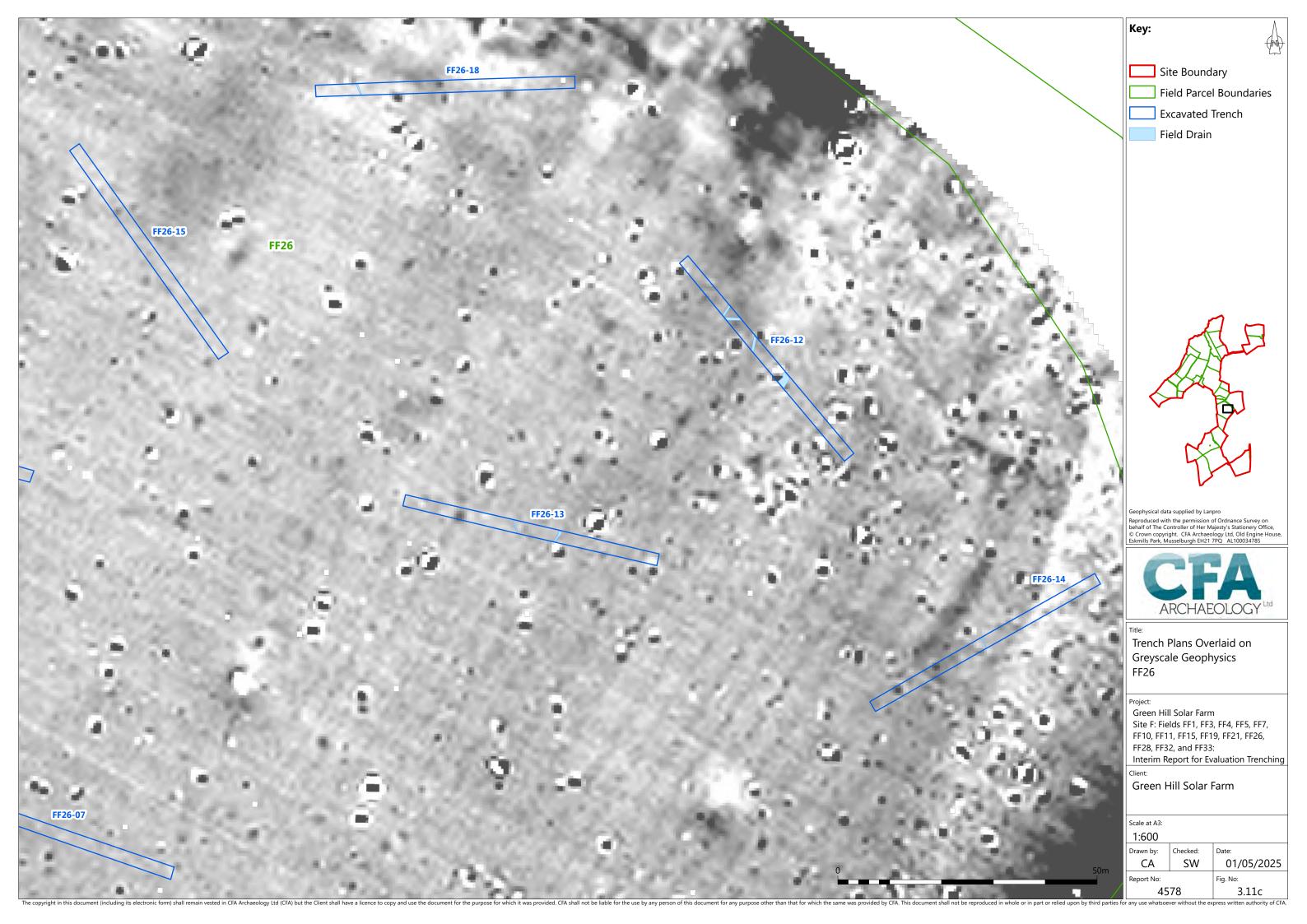


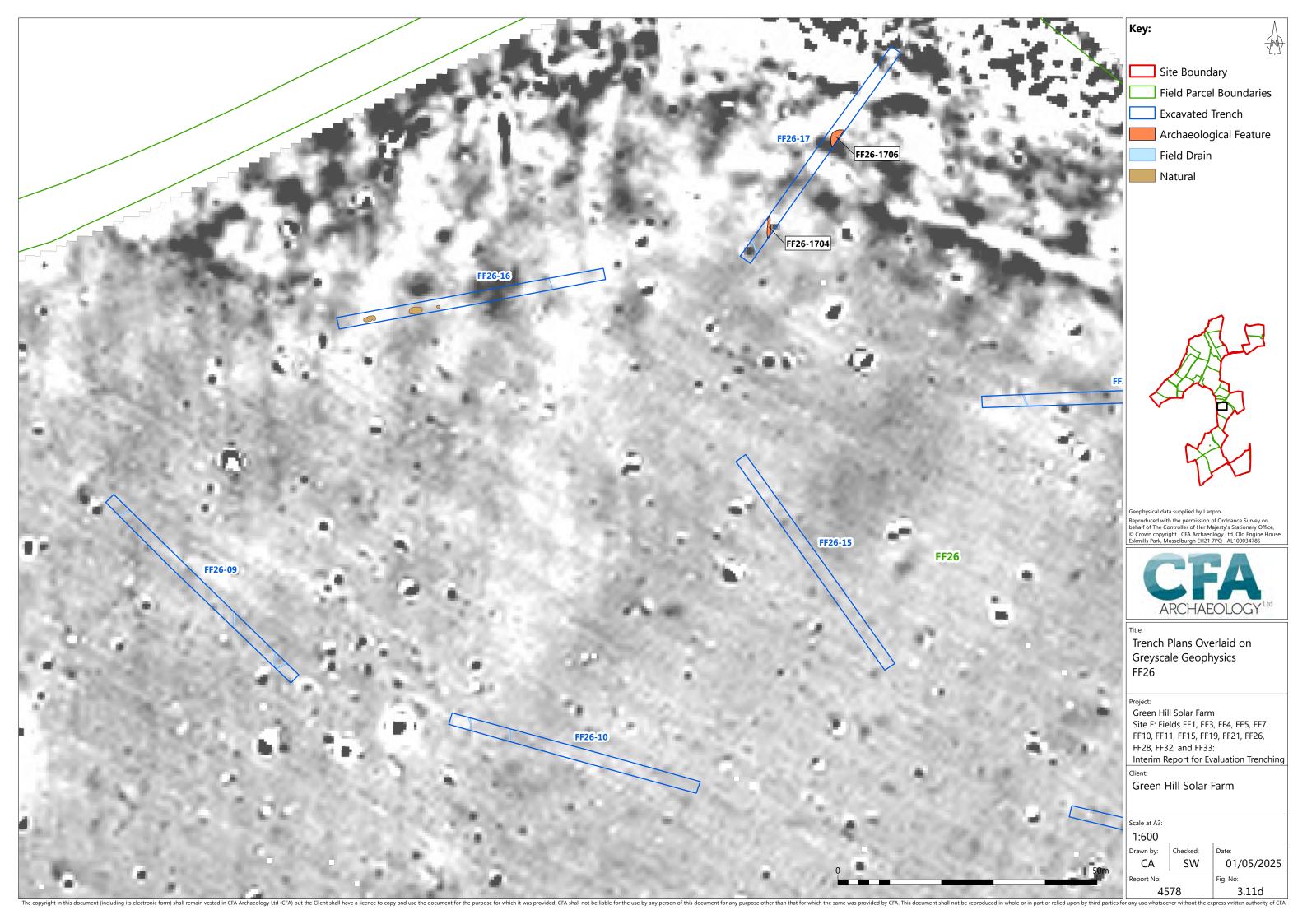




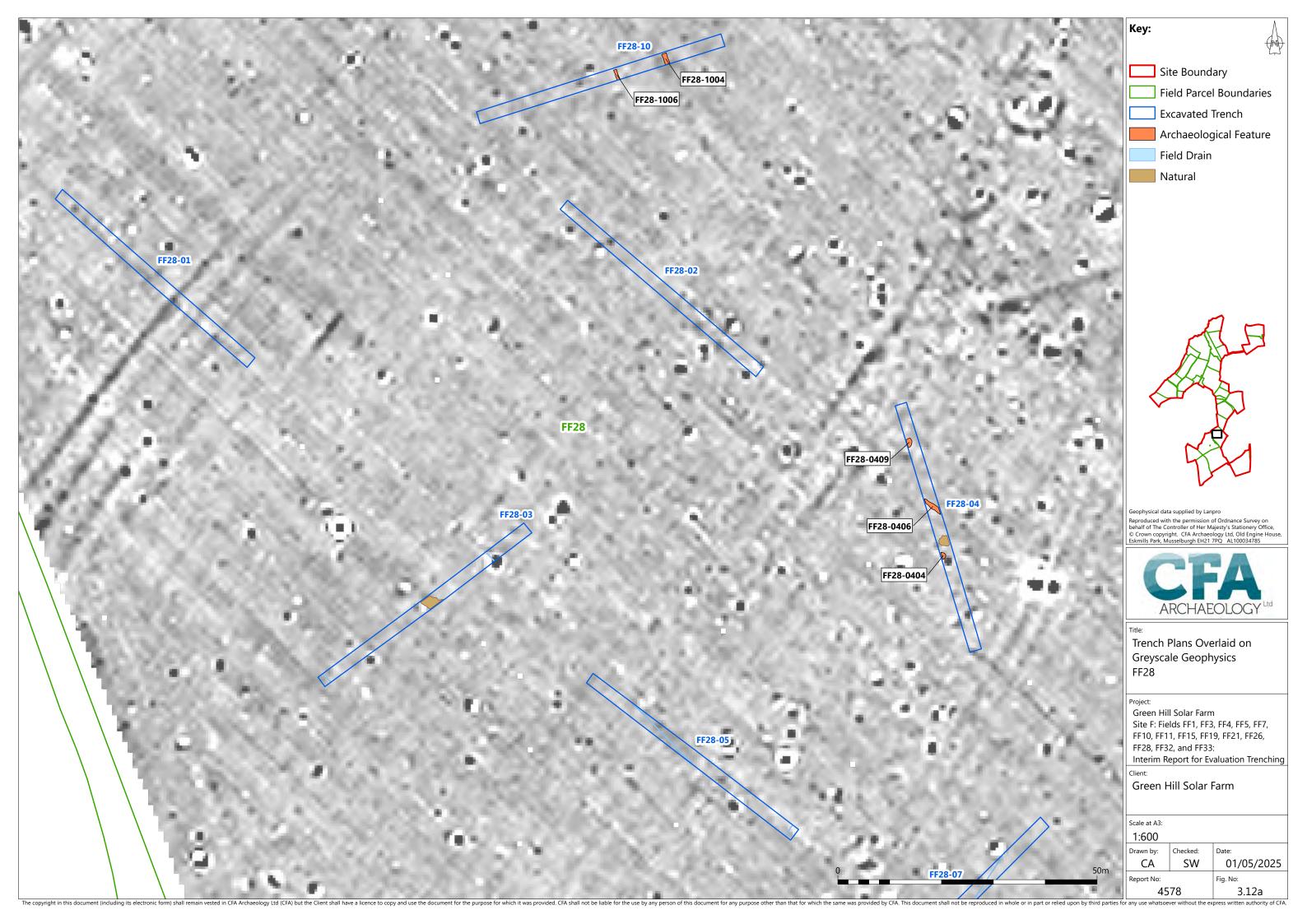


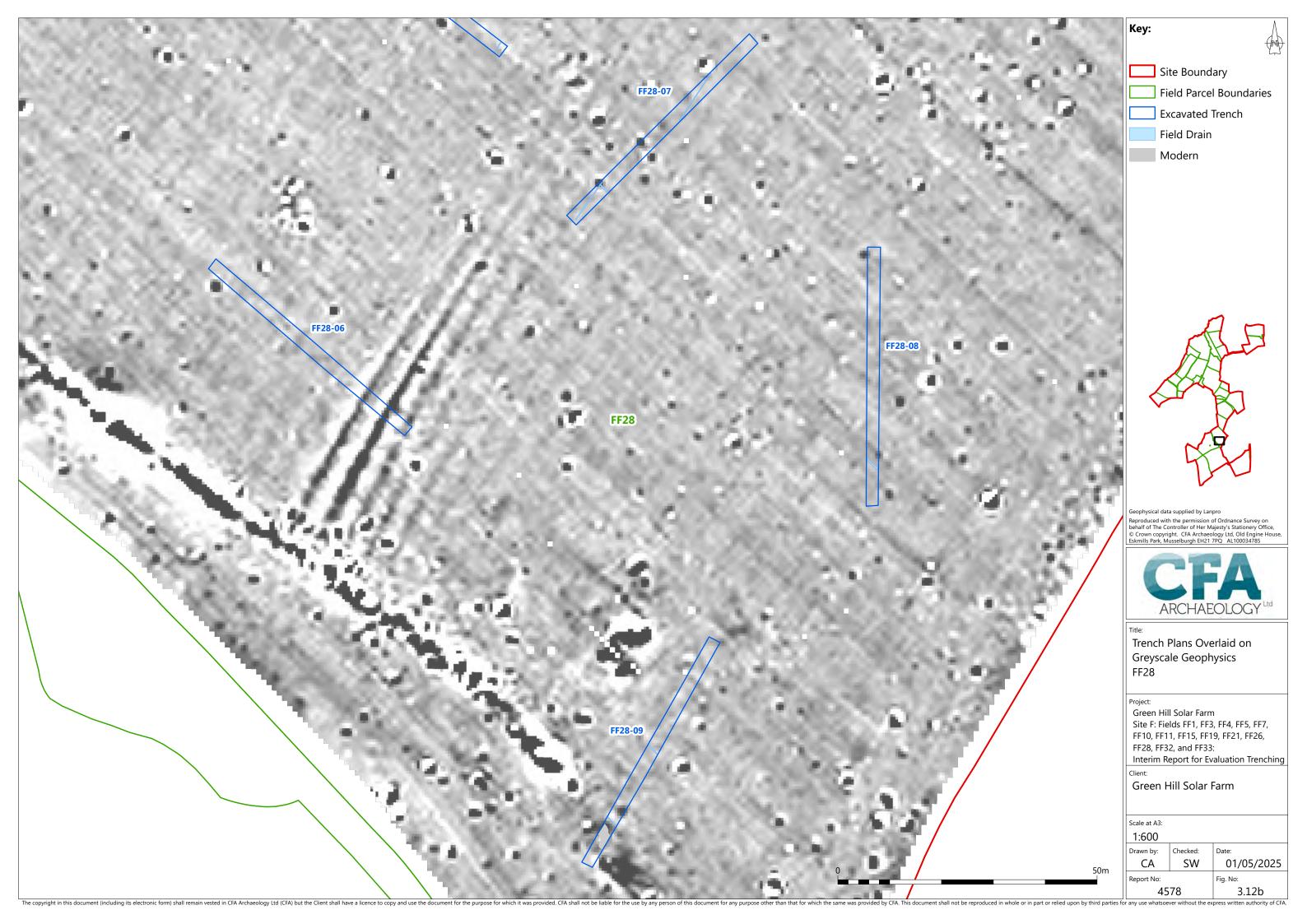




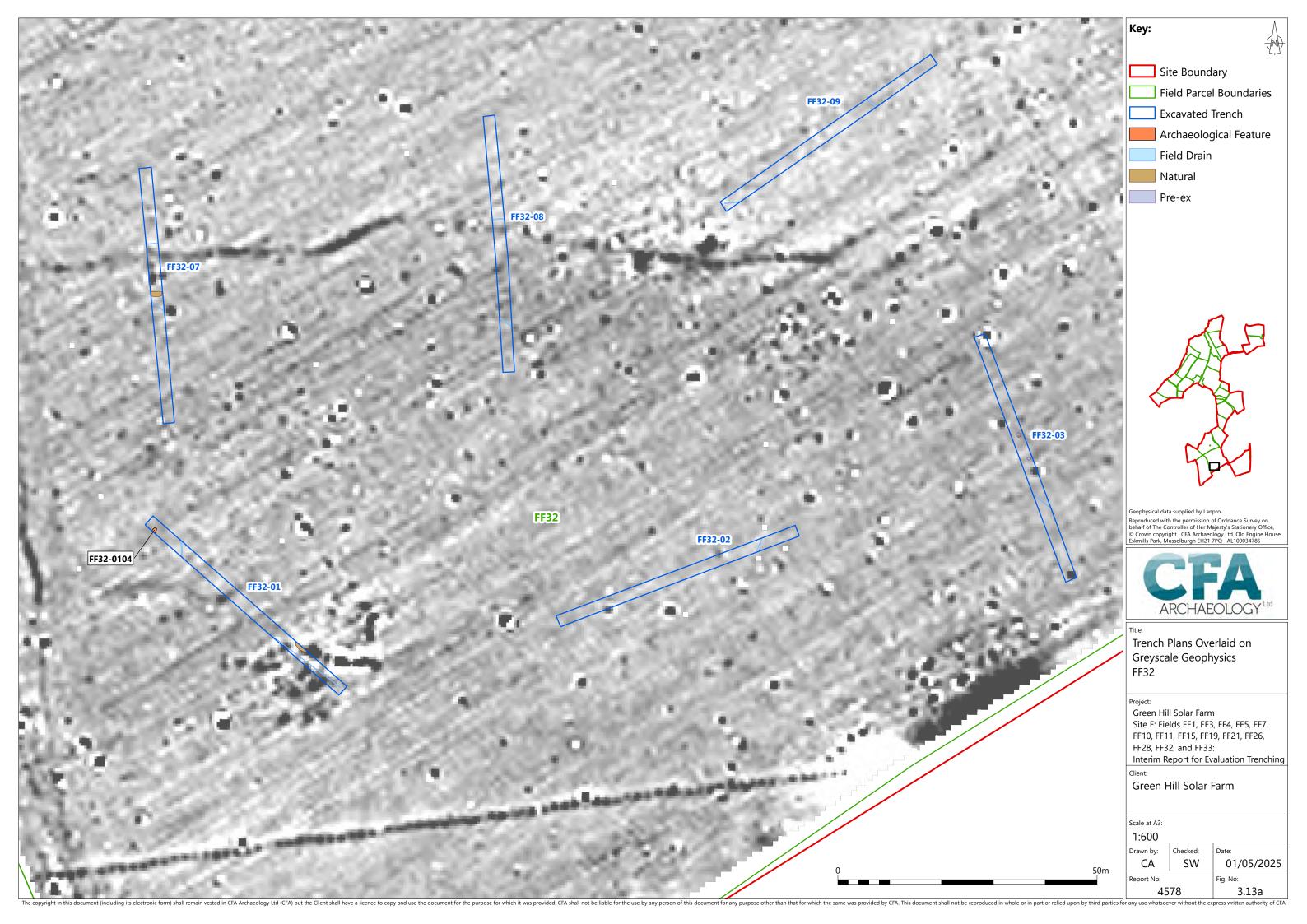


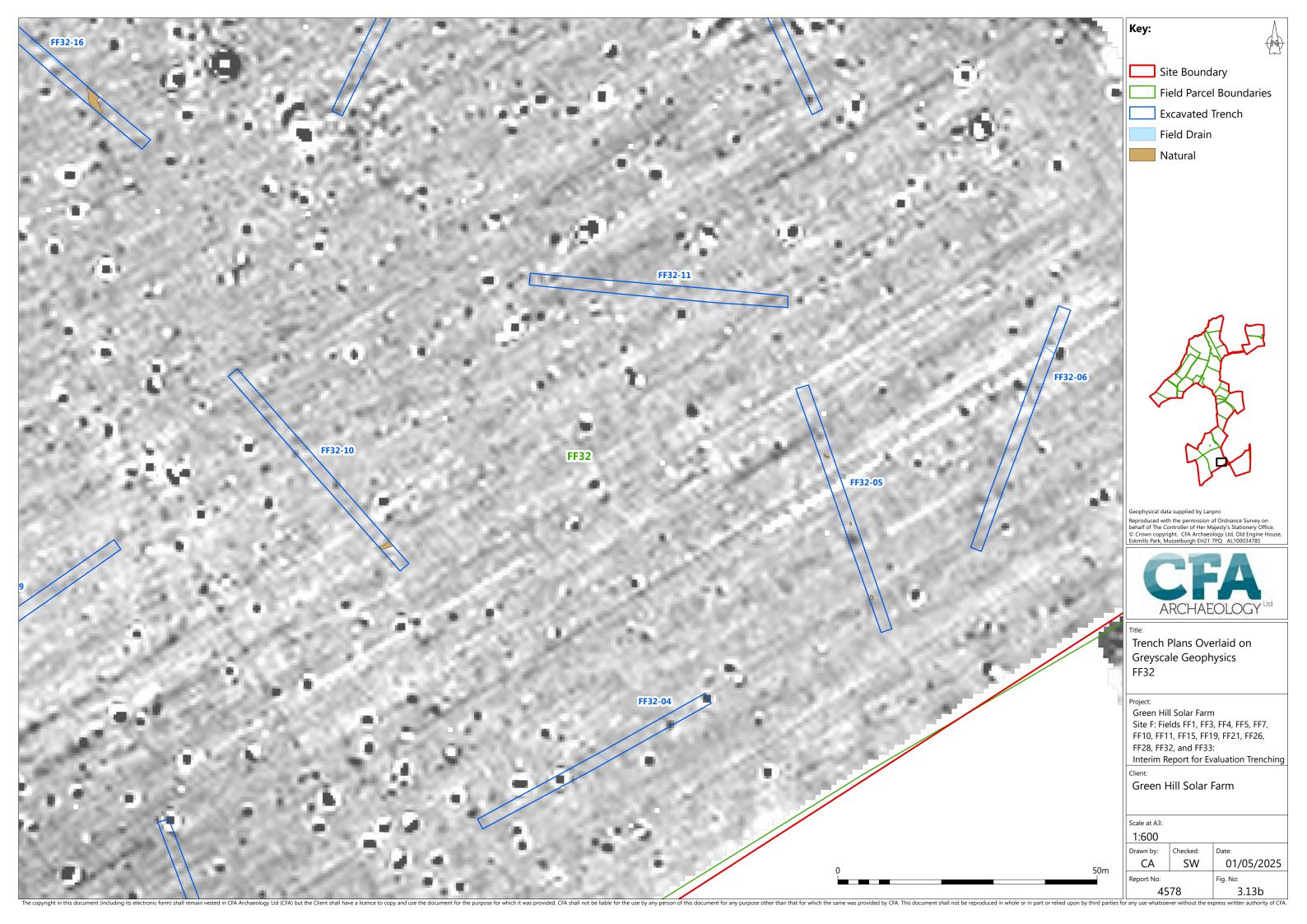


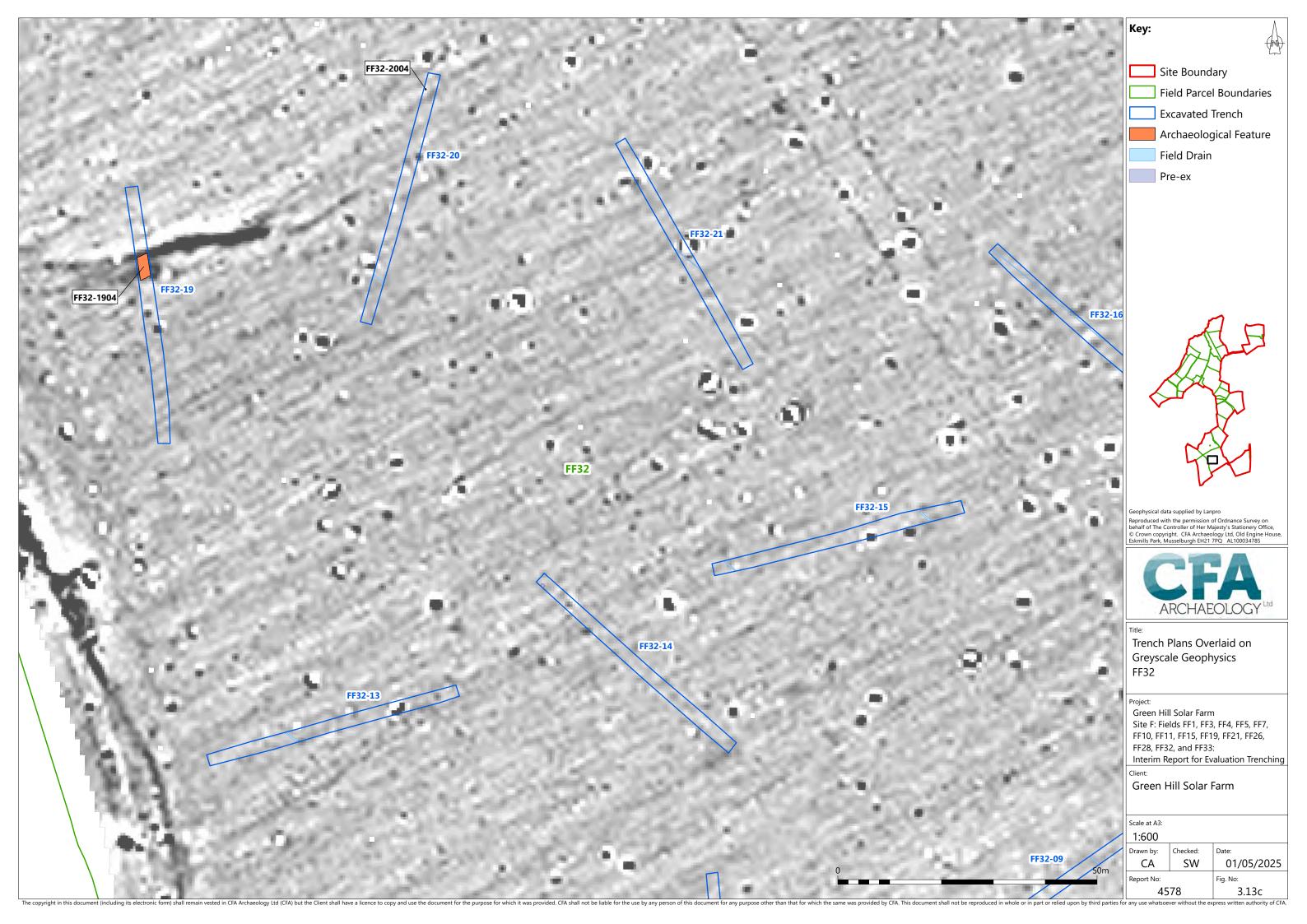


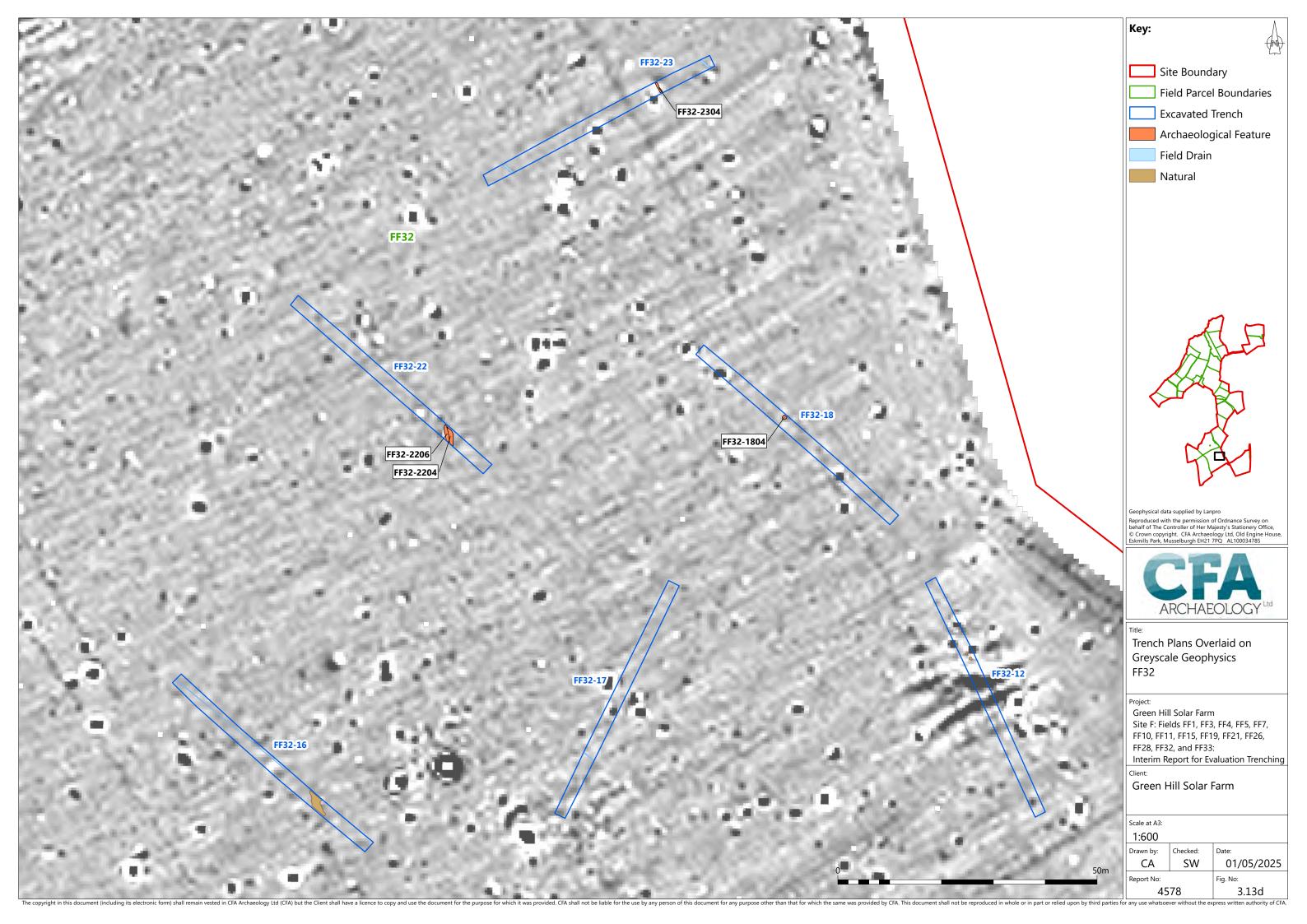


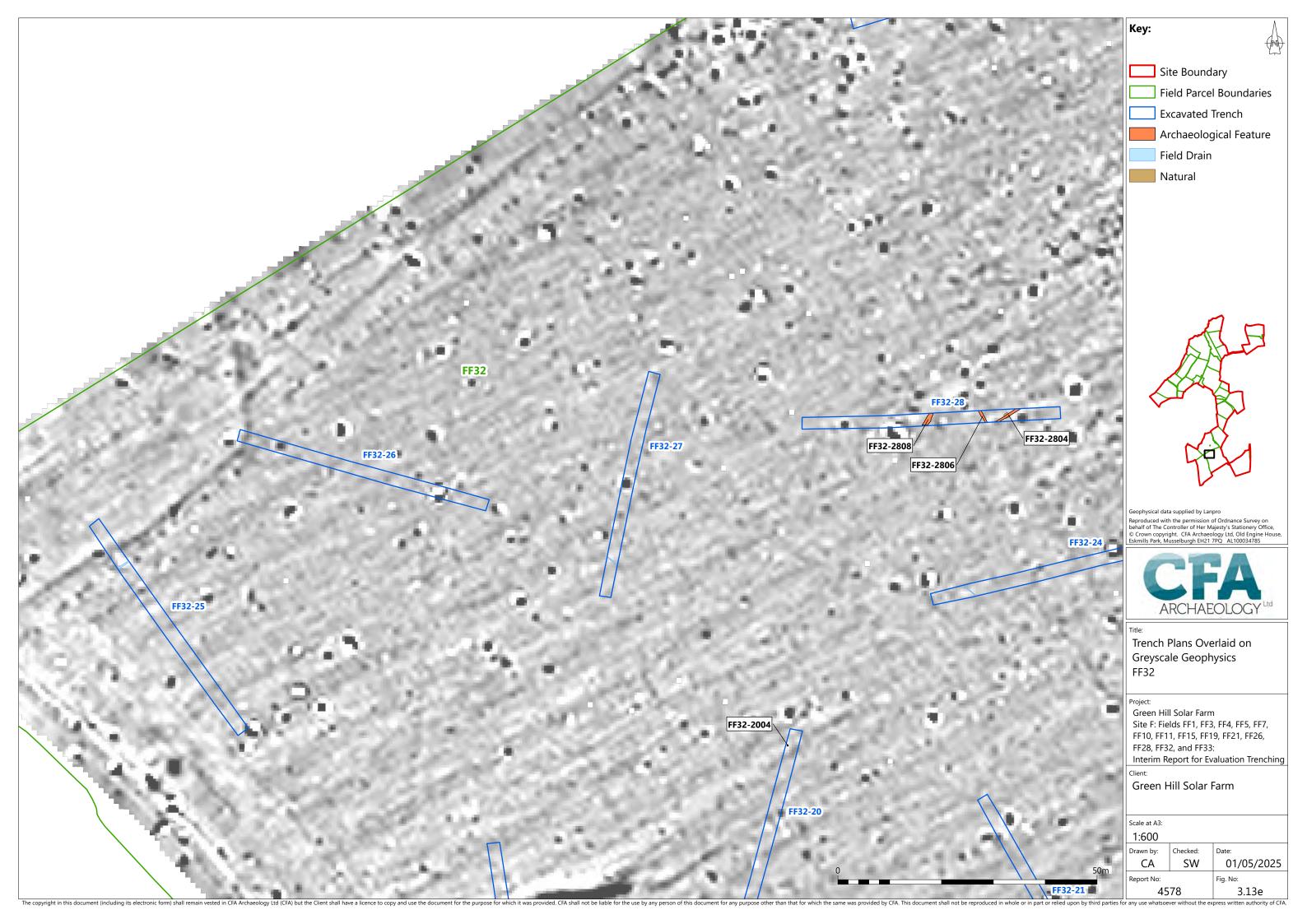


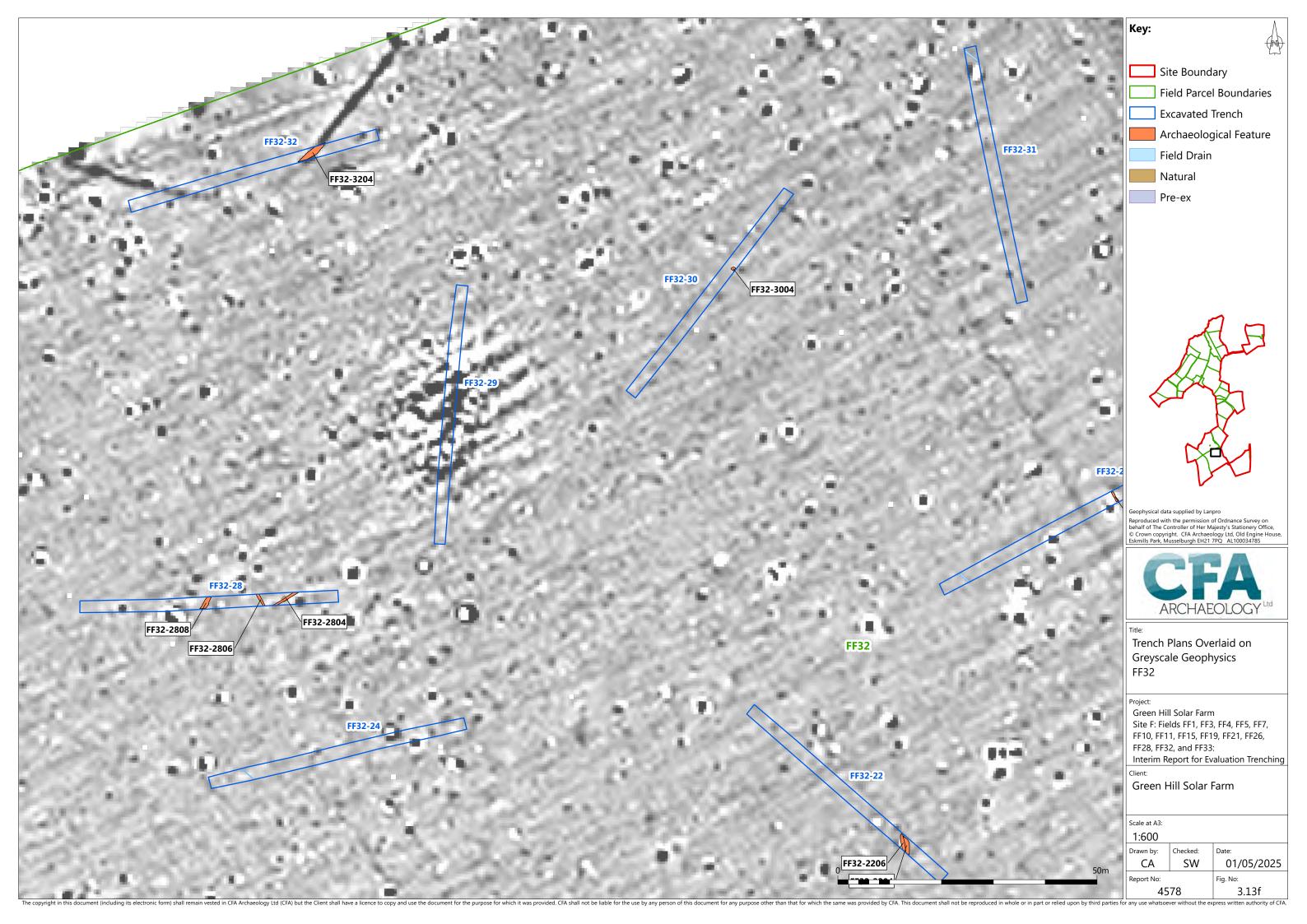




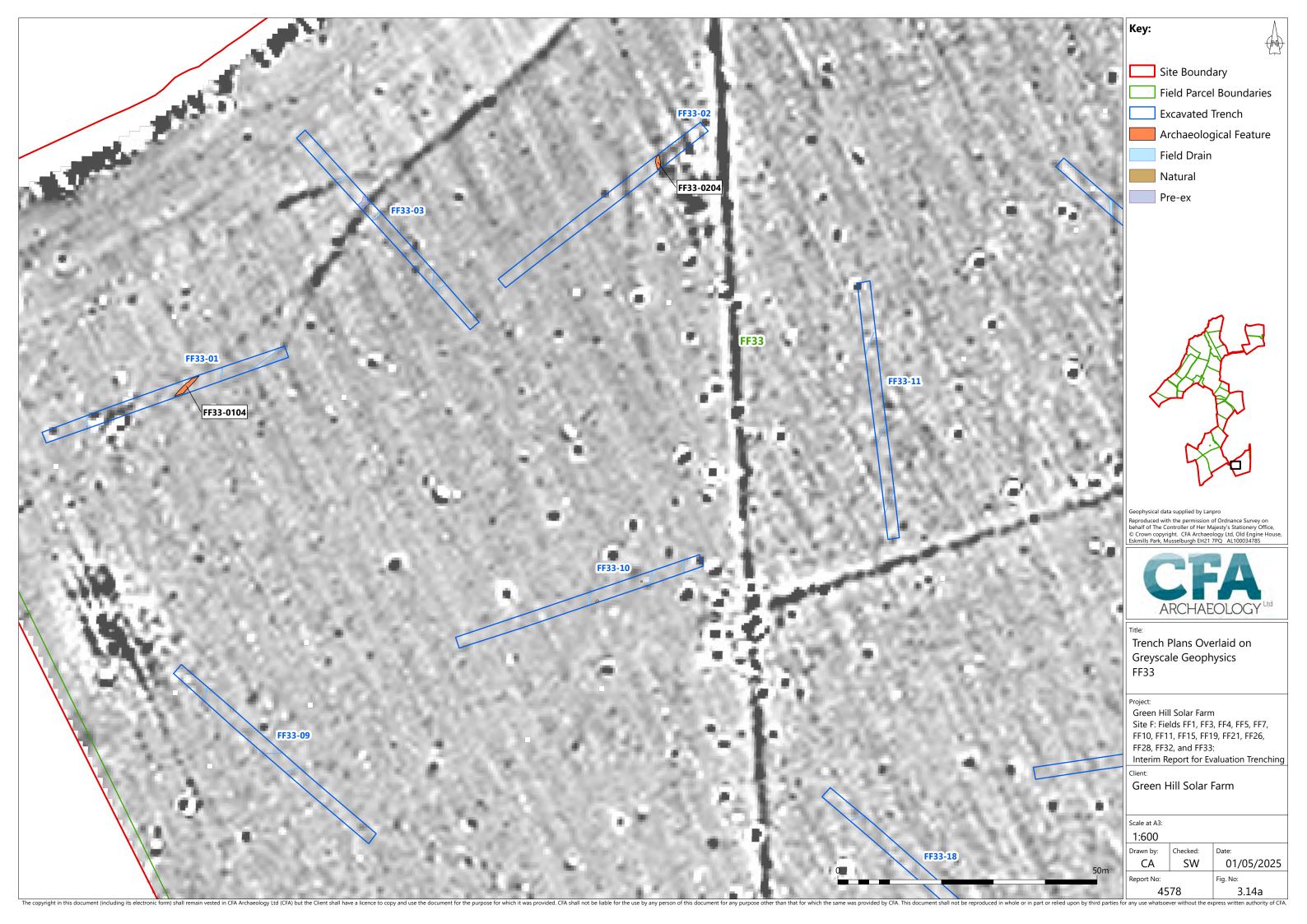


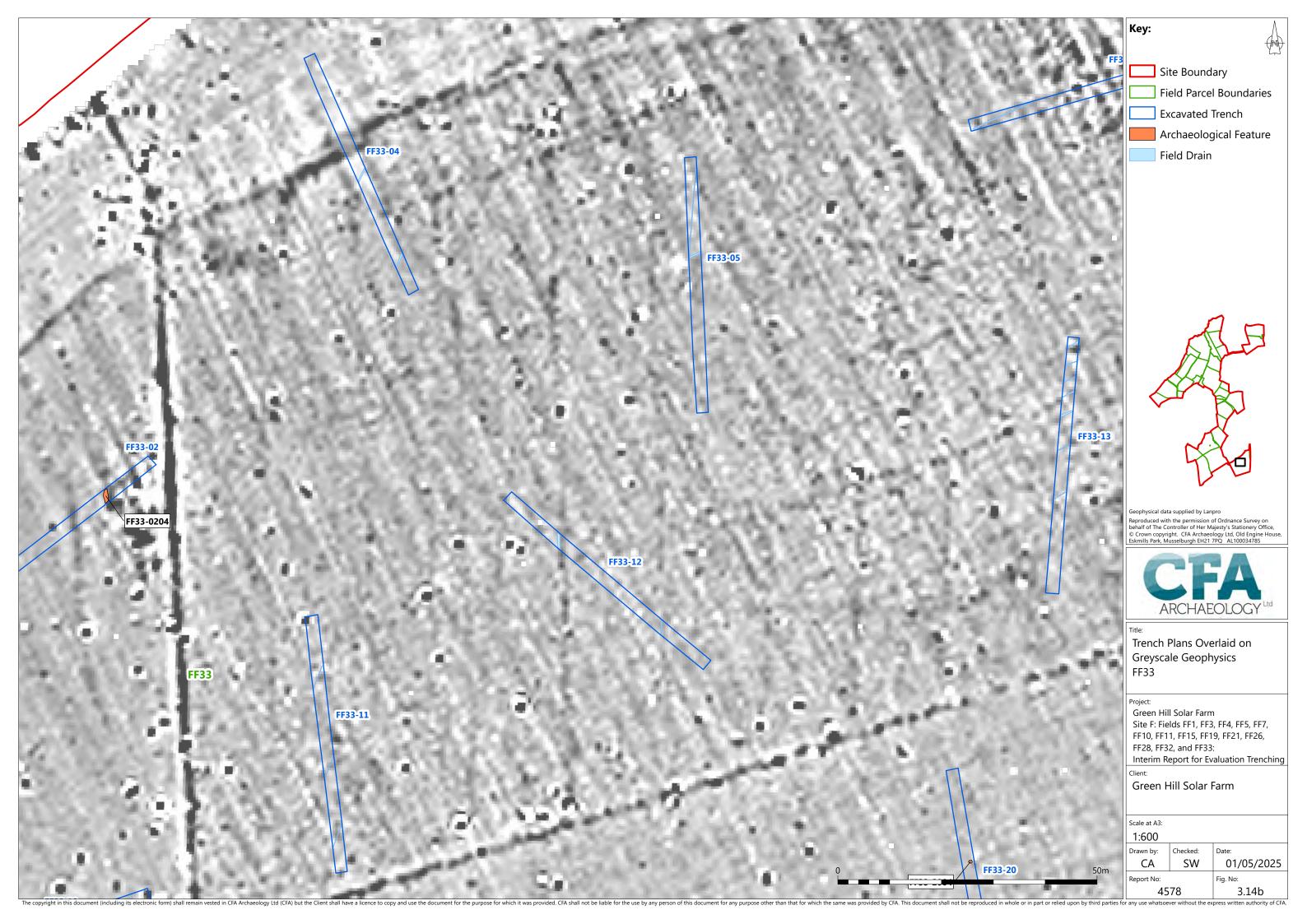




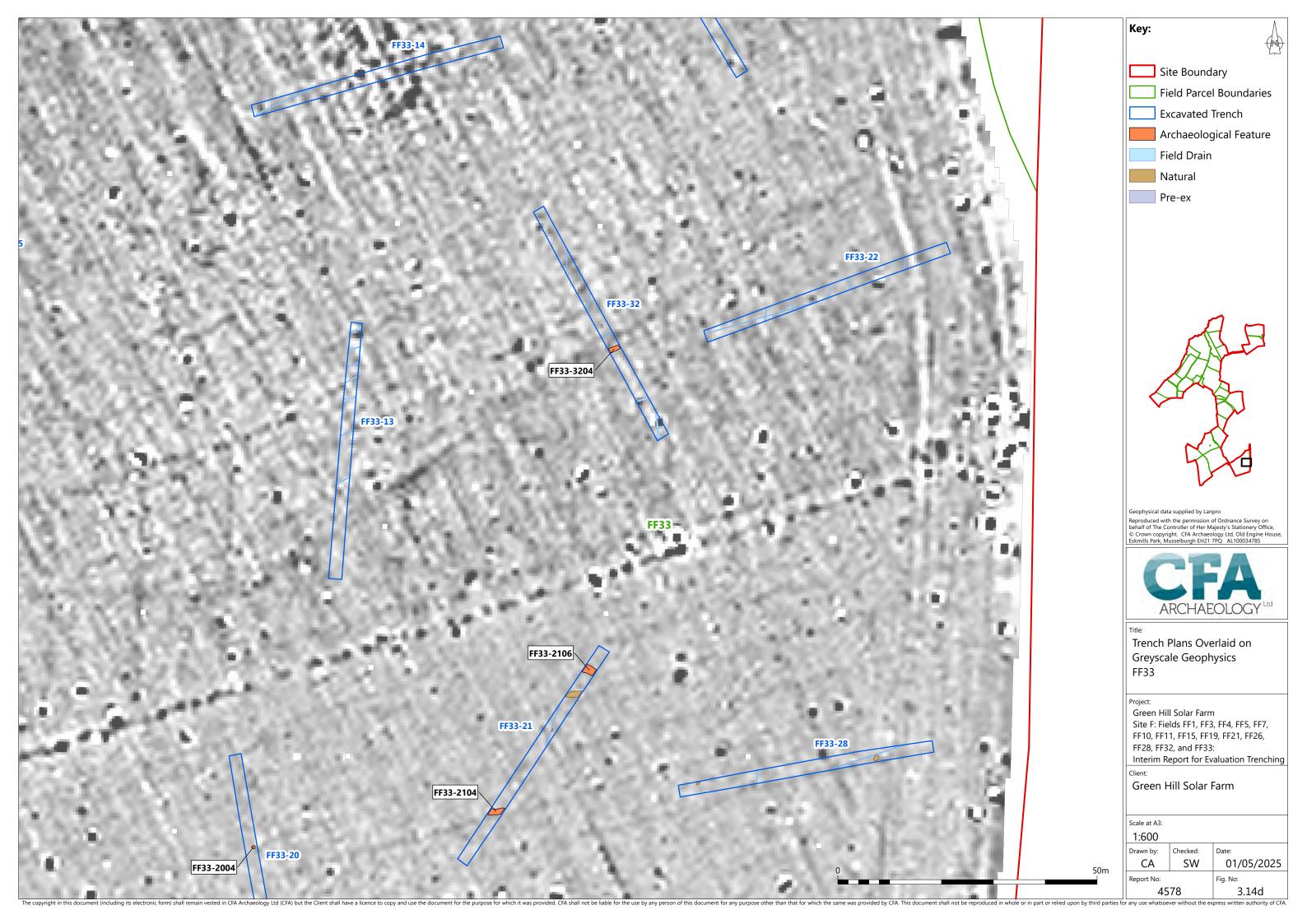


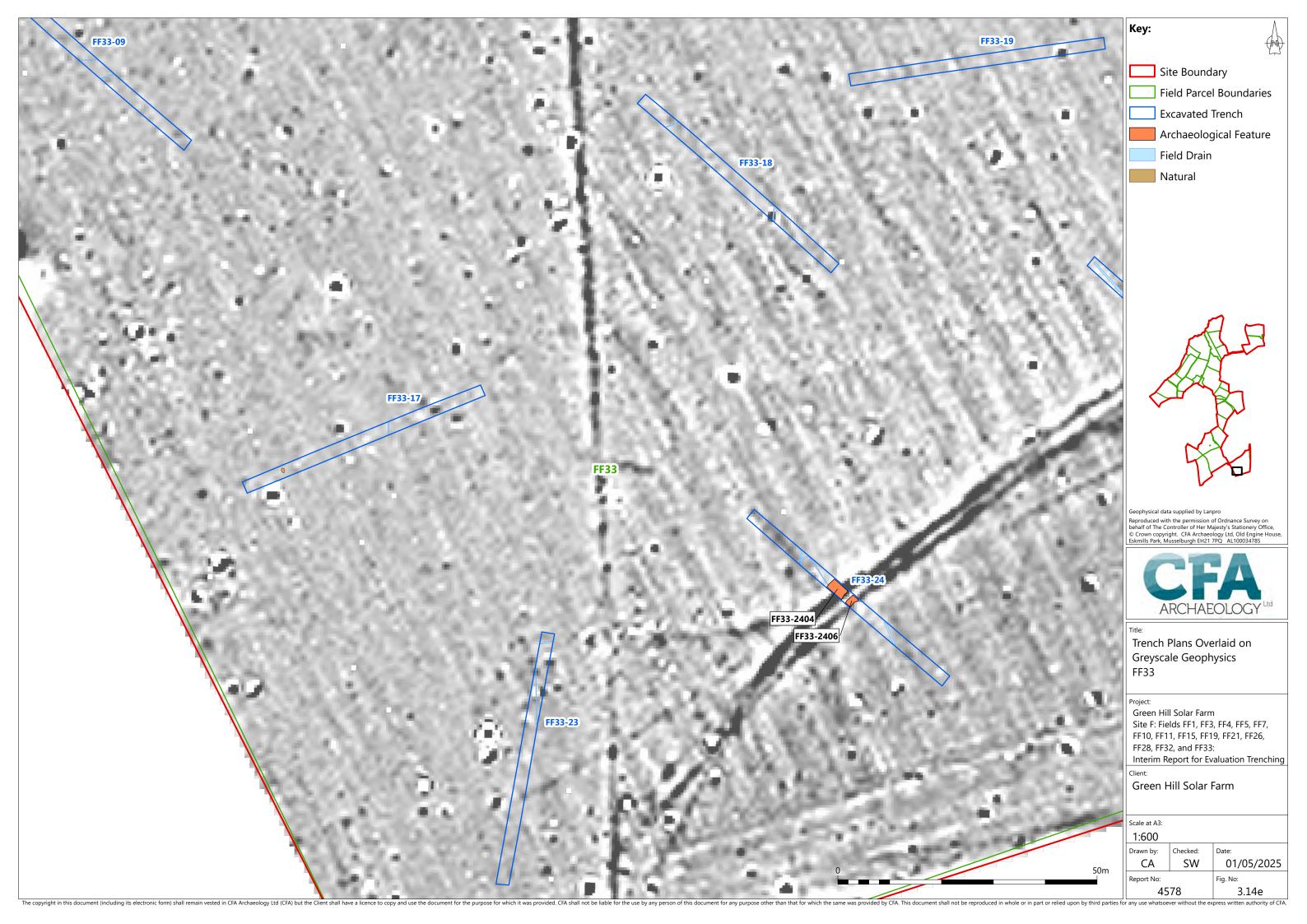


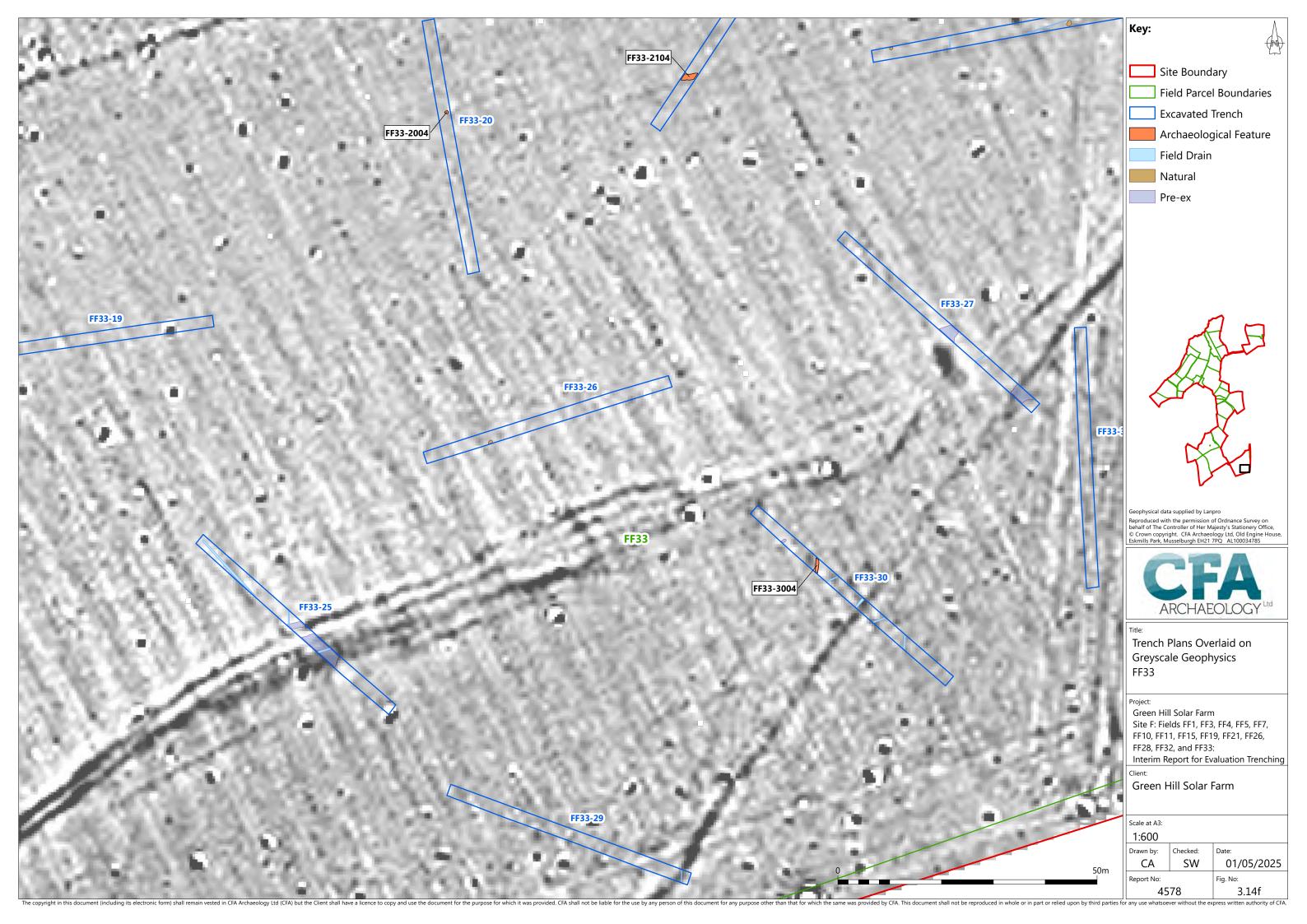












APPENDIX 1

Trench Strata Summary

Trench	Topsoil Depth (M)	Subsoil Depth (M)	Colluvium/Alluvium Depth (M)
FF01-01	0.12 to 0.15	0.10 to 0.11	
FF01-02	0.24 (avg)	0.10 to 0.14	
FF01-03	0.249 (avg)	0.03 (avg)	
FF01-04	0.28 (avg)	0.03 (avg)	
FF01-05	0.22 (avg)	0.05 (avg)	
FF01-06	0.28 (avg)	0.02 (avg)	
FF01-07	0.12 to 0.15	0.10 to 0.12	
FF01-08	0.23 (avg)	0.20 (avg)	
FF01-09	0.25 (avg)	0.03 (avg)	
FF01-10	0.26 (avg)	0.02 (avg)	
FF01-11	0.22 (avg)	0.05 (avg)	
FF01-12	0.32 (avg)	0.02 (avg)	
FF01-13	0.10 to 0.12	0.13 to 0.15	
FF01-14	0.25 (avg)	0.15 (avg)	
FF01-15	0.25 (avg)	0.03 (avg)	
FF01-16	0.28 (avg)	0.05 (avg)	
FF01-17	0.33 (avg)	0.03 (avg)	
FF01-18	0.12 to 0.15	0.10 to 0.12	
FF01-19	0.26 to 0.27	0.14 to 0.16	
FF01-20	0.20 to 0.23	0.17 to 0.18	
FF01-21	0.30 (avg)	0.03 (avg)	
FF03-01	0.30 (avg)	0.18 (avg)	
FF03-02	0.30 (avg)	0.18 (avg)	
FF03-03	0.24 to 0.30	0.08 to 0.29	
FF03-04	0.25 to 0.35	0.10 to 0.15	
FF03-05	0.24 to 0.33	0.19 to 0.26	
FF03-06	0.35 (avg)	0.22 (avg)	
FF03-07	0.28 to 0.34	0.18 to 0.26	
FF03-08	0.27 tp 0.33	0.29 to 0.35	
FF03-09	0.26 to 0.30	0.10 to 0.15	
FF03-10	0.26 to 0.35	0.12 to 0.22	
FF03-11	0.28 to 0.36	0.20 to 0.29	
FF03-12	0.24 to 0.28	0.19 to 0.23	
FF03-13	0.22 to 0.31	0.15 to 0.22	
FF03-14	0.28 to 0.35	0.19 to 0.26	
FF03-15	0.29 to 0.38	0.12 to 0.45	
FF03-16	0.25 to 0.29	0.17 to 0.22	
FF03-17	0.20 to 0.28		
FF04-01	0.35 (avg)	0.04 (avg)	
FF04-02	0.43 (avg)	0.04 (avg)	
FF04-03	0.36 (avg)	0.03 (avg)	
FF04-04	0.38 (avg)	0.05 (avg)	

Trench	Topsoil Depth (M)	Subsoil Depth (M)	Colluvium/Alluvium Depth (M)
FF04-05	0.28 (avg)	0.06 (avg)	
FF04-06	0.39 (avg)	0.05 (avg)	
FF04-07	0.36 (avg)	0.04 (avg)	
FF04-08	0.31 (avg)	0.04 (avg)	
FF04-09	0.30 (avg)	0.16 (avg)	
FF04-10	0.28 (avg)	0.15 (avg)	
FF04-11	0.30 (avg)	0.14 (avg)	
FF04-12	0.32 (avg)	0.15 (avg)	
FF04-13	0.24 (avg)	0.20 (avg)	
FF04-14	0.34 (avg)	0.12 (avg)	
FF04-15	0.30 (avg)	0.20 (avg)	
FF05-01	0.30 (avg)	0.03 (avg)	0.28 (avg.)
FF05-02	0.36 (avg)	0.02 (avg)	0.21 to 0.71
FF05-03	0.37 (avg)	0.03 (avg)	
FF05-04	0.40 (avg)	0.03 (avg)	
FF05-05	0.40 (avg.)	0.03 (avg.)	
FF05-06	0.37 (avg.)	0.05 (avg.)	
FF05-07	0.39 (avg.)	0.02 (avg.)	
FF05-08	0.39 (avg.)	0.04 (avg.)	
FF05-09	0.27 (avg.)	0.03 (avg.)	
FF05-10	0.37 (avg.)	0.03 (avg.)	
FF05-11	0.33 (avg.)	0.02 (avg.)	
FF07-01	0.34 to 0.40	0.24 to 0.50	
FF07-02	0.34 (avg.)	0.12 (avg.)	
FF07-03	0.34 to 0.40	0.15 to 0.50	
FF07-04	0.26 to 0.22	0.30 to 0.53	
FF07-05	0.54 (avg.)	0.18 (avg.)	
FF07-06	0.30 to 0.25	0.10 (avg.) 0.06 to 0.06	
FF07-07 FF07-08	0.20 (avg.) 0.20 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF07-09	0.20 (avg.)	0.10 to 0.12	
FF07-10	0.10 to 0.16	0.13 to 0.16	
FF07-11	0.27 to 0.21	0.10 to 0.20	
FF07-12	0.30 to 0.22	0.30 to 0.15	
FF07-13	0.18 (avg.)	0.23 (avg.)	
FF07-14	0.20 (avg.)	0.05 to 0.10	
FF07-15	0.20 (avg.)	0.05 to 0.06	
FF07-16	0.20 (avg.)	0.08 to 0.10	
FF07-17	0.27 to 0.25	0.10 (avg.)	
FF07-18	0.30 to 0.24	0.15 to 0.46	
FF07-19	0.27 (avg.)	0.04 to 0.08	0.92 (avg.)
FF07-20	0.27 to 0.25	0.98 to 0.95	0.95 to 0.98
FF07-21	0.30 to 0.28	0.80 to 0.32	
FF07-22	0.29 (avg.)	0.19 (avg.)	
FF07-23	0.20 to 0.24	0.08 to 0.10	
FF07-24	0.20 (avg.)	0.12 to 0.10	

Trench	Topsoil Depth (M)	Subsoil Depth (M)	Colluvium/Alluvium Depth (M)
FF07-25	0.20 to 0.22	0.08 (avg.)	
FF07-26	0.20 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF07-27	0.20 (avg.)	0.06 to 0.08	
FF07-28	0.10 to 0.20	0.04 to 0.08	0.04 to 0.08
FF07-29	0.20 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF07-30	0.20 to 0.26	0.08 (avg.)	
FF07-31	0.17 to 0.20	0.10 to 0.14	0.17-0.20
FF07-32	0.23 to 0.24	0.68 (avg.)	
FF07-33	0.16 to 0.22	0.12 to 0.76	
FF10-01	0.22 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF10-02	0.24 to 0.30	0.30 (avg.)	
FF10-03	0.20 (avg.)	0.19 to 0.08	
FF10-04	0.22 to 0.30	0.13 to 0.24	
FF10-05	0.25 to 0.18	0.20 to 0.12	
FF10-06	0.20 to 0.25	0.20 (avg.)	
FF10-07	0.25 to 0.20	0.15 (avg.)	
FF10-08	0.29 to 0.24	0.12 (avg.)	
FF10-09	0.22 (avg.)	0.32 (avg.)	
FF10-10	0.32 (avg.)	0.04 (avg.)	
FF10-11	0.28 (avg.)	0.41 (avg.)	
FF10-12	0.24 (avg.)	0.22 (avg.)	0.28 (avg.)
FF10-13	0.24 (avg.)	0.03 (avg.)	
FF10-14	0.31 (avg.)	0.23 (avg.)	
FF10-15	0.36 (avg.)	0.03 (avg.)	
FF10-16	0.32 (avg.)	0.02 (avg.)	
FF10-17	0.39 (avg.)	0.30 (avg.)	
FF10-18	0.26 (avg.)	0.02 (avg.)	
FF10-19	0.29 (avg.)	0.03 (avg.)	
FF10-20	0.31 (avg.)	0.17 (avg.)	
FF11-01	0.24 to 0.29	0.50 (avg.)	
FF11-05	0.26 (avg.)	0.02 (avg.)	
FF11-06	0.31 (avg.)	0.03 (avg.)	
FF11-07	0.22 (avg.)	0.50 (avg.)	
FF11-09	0.28 to 0.29	0.18 (avg.)	
FF11-10	0.27 to 0.26	0.23 (avg.)	
FF11-11	0.30 to 0.16	0.20 (avg.)	
FF11-12 FF11-13	0.22 (avg.) 0.24 (avg.)	0.26 (avg.) 0.41 (avg.)	
FF11-13	0.24 (avg.) 0.30 to 0.26	0.41 (avg.) 0.25 to 0.12	
FF11-14	0.23 to 0.27	0.23 (0 0.12	
FF11-16	0.26 (avg.)	0.03 (avg.)	
FF11-17	0.26 (avg.)	0.05 (avg.)	
FF11-18	0.20 (avg.)	0.30 (avg.)	
FF11-19	0.25 (avg.)	5.50 (avg.)	
FF11-20	0.24 (avg.)	0.02 (avg.)	
FF11-21	0.26 (avg.)	0.15 (avg.)	
	5.25 (avg.)	5.15 (avg.)	

Trench	Topsoil Depth (M)	Subsoil Depth (M)	Colluvium/Alluvium Depth (M)
FF11-23	0.29 to 0.30		
FF11-24	0.28 (avg.)	0.04 (avg.)	
FF11-25	0.28 (avg.)	0.03 (avg.)	
FF11-26	0.27 to 0.31		
FF11-27	0.27 to 0.30		
FF15-01	0.20 (avg.)	0.12 to 0.10	
FF15-02	0.17 to 0.20	0.15 to 0.20	0.70 (avg.)
FF15-03	0.25 (avg.)	0.20 to 0.25	
FF15-04	0.22 to 0.20	0.20 (avg.)	
FF15-05	0.20 (avg.)	0.45 (avg.)	1.55 (avg.)
FF15-06	0.32 to 0.36		
FF15-07	0.15 to 0.16	0.12 to 0.14	
FF15-08	0.20 (avg.)	0.20 (avg.)	
FF15-09	0.20 to 0.25	0.40 to 0.35	
FF15-10	0.30 to 0.35		
FF15-11	0.30 to 0.15	0.15 (avg.)	
FF15-12	0.22 to 0.35		
FF15-13	0.23 to 0.30	0.25 to 0.80	
FF15-14	0.25 to 0.20	0.30 to 0.15	
FF15-15	0.20 (avg.)	0.13 (avg.)	
FF15-16	0.20 to 0.25	0.20 to 0.30	
FF15-17	0.25 (avg.)	0.15 to 0.75	
FF15-18	0.30 (avg.)	0.30 (avg.)	
FF15-19	0.20 to 0.25	0.25 to 0.40	
FF15-20	0.35 to 0.25	0.25 to 0.20	
FF15-21	0.25 to 0.35	0.70 to 0.55	
FF15-22	0.20 to 0.33		
FF15-23	0.20 to 0.25	0.20 to 0.33	
FF15-24	0.15 to 0.25	0.30 to 0.15	
FF15-25	0.22 to 0.35	0.30 to 0.31	0.29 (avg.)
FF19-01	0.30 (avg.)	0.05 to 0.10	
FF19-02	0.30 (avg.)	0.05 to 0.00 (avg.)	
FF19-03	0.30 (avg.)	0.05 to 0.10	
FF19-04	0.20 to 0.30	0.00 to 0.45	
FF19-05	0.25 to 0.26	0.10 (avg.)	
FF19-06	0.18 to 0.32	0.05 (avg.)	
FF19-07 FF19-08	0.20 to 0.30 0.35 to 0.28	0.05 (avg.) 0.15 to 0.10	
FF19-08	0.30 to 0.31	0.13 to 0.10	
FF19-09	0.25 to 0.26	0.10 to 0.13	
FF19-10	0.30 (avg.)	0.13 to 0.13	
FF19-12	0.30 (avg.)	5.10 (dvg.)	
FF19-13	0.29 (avg.)		
FF19-15	0.32 to 0.30	0.16 to 0.10	
FF19-16	0.33 to 0.38	22 10 00	
FF19-18	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
	2.30 (5.31)	(9-)	

Trench	Topsoil Depth (M)	Subsoil Depth (M)	Colluvium/Alluvium Depth (M)
FF19-19	0.27 to 0.30		
FF19-20	0.30 to 0.25	0.10 (avg.)	
FF19-21	0.35 to 0.26	0.15 to 0.10	
FF19-22	0.24 to 0.30	0.15 to 0.10	
FF19-23	0.23 to 0.30	0.09 to 0.05	
FF19-24	0.25 to 0.26	0.10 to 0.14	
FF19-25	0.20 to 0.23	0.10 (0 0,11	0.10 to 0.40
FF19-26	0.25 to 0.20		0.40 to 0.28
FF19-27	0.25 to 0.30	0.10 to 0.02	
FF19-28	0.24 to 0.30	01.10.10.10.2	
FF19-29	0.28 (avg.)	0.18 (avg.)	
FF19-30	0.29 (avg.)	3112 (311 <u>g</u> i)	
FF19-31	0.28 (avg.)	0.14 (avg.)	
FF21-01	0.25 to 0.30	0.05 (avg.)	
FF21-02	0.30 (avg.)	0.25 to 0.05	
FF21-03	0.25 to 0.35	0.05 to 0.40	
FF21-04	0.20 to 0.35	0.05 (avg.)	
FF21-05	0.30 (avg.)	0.05 to 0.10	
FF21-06	0.28 to 0.36	0.05 to 0.10	
FF26-01	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF26-02	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF26-03	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF26-04	0.28 (avg.)	0.05 (avg.)	
FF26-05	0.30 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF26-06	0.27 (avg.)	0.12 (avg.)	
FF26-07	0.28 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF26-08	0.28 (avg.)	0.16 (avg.)	
FF26-09	0.34 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF26-10	0.27 (avg.)	0.20 (avg.)	
FF26-11	0.28 (avg.)	0.13 (avg.)	
FF26-12	0.27 (avg.)	0.11 (avg.)	
FF26-13	0.30 (avg.)	0.30 (avg.)	
FF26-14	0.30 (avg.)	0.30 (avg.)	
FF26-15	0.34 (avg.)	0.14 (avg.)	
FF26-16	0.40 (avg.)	0.60 (avg.)	
FF26-17	0.35 (avg.)	0.30 (avg.)	
FF26-18	0.35 (avg.)	0.50 (avg.)	
FF28-01	0.24 (avg.)	0.15 (avg.)	
FF28-02	0.26 (avg.)	0.15 (avg.)	
FF28-03	0.30 (avg.)	0.15 (avg.)	
FF28-04	0.30 (avg.)	0.20 (avg.)	
FF28-05	0.30 (avg.)	0.20 (avg.)	
FF28-06	0.30 (avg.)	0.15 (avg.)	
FF28-07	0.30 (avg.)	0.15 (avg.)	
FF28-08	0.35 (avg.)	0.30 (avg.)	
FF28-09	0.35 (avg.)	0.30 (avg.)	

Trench	Topsoil Depth (M)	Subsoil Depth (M)	Colluvium/Alluvium Depth (M)
FF28-10	0.26 (avg.)	0.19 (avg.)	
FF32-01	0.24 (avg.)	0.14 (avg.)	
FF32-02	0.24 (avg.)	0.14 (avg.)	
FF32-03	0.24 (avg.)	0.14 (avg.)	
FF32-04	0.28 (avg.)	0.15 (avg.)	
FF32-05	0.28 (avg.)	0.15 (avg.)	
FF32-06	0.28 (avg.)	0.15 (avg.)	
FF32-07	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF32-08	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF32-09	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF32-10	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF32-11	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF32-12	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF32-13	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF32-14	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF32-15	0.23 (avg.)	0.20 (avg.)	
FF32-16	0.23 (avg.)	0.20 (avg.)	
FF32-17	0.28 (avg.)	0.14 (avg.)	
FF32-18	0.24 (avg.)	0.14 (avg.)	
FF32-19	0.32 (avg.)	0.12 (avg.)	
FF32-20	0.28 (avg.)	0.07 (avg.)	
FF32-21	0.36 (avg.)	0.14 (avg.)	
FF32-22	0.27 (avg.)	0.19 (avg.)	
FF32-23	0.32 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF32-24	0.34 (avg.)	0.22 (avg.)	
FF32-25	0.36 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF32-26	0.31 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF32-27	0.31 (avg.)	0.09 (avg.)	
FF32-28	0.28 (avg.)	0.06 (avg.)	
FF32-29	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF32-30	0.25 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF32-31	0.30 (avg.)	0.09 (avg.)	
FF32-32	0.36 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF33-01	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF33-02	0.28 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF33-03	0.34 (avg.)	0.26 (avg.)	
FF33-04	0.40 (avg.)	0.22 (avg.)	
FF33-05	0.28 (avg.)	0.22 (avg.)	
FF33-06	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF33-07	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF33-08	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF33-09	0.20 (avg.)	0.18 (avg.)	
FF33-10	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF33-11	0.30 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF33-12	0.30 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF33-13	0.44 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	

Trench	Topsoil Depth (M)	Subsoil Depth (M)	Colluvium/Alluvium Depth (M)
FF33-14	0.27 (avg.)	0.13 (avg.)	
FF33-15	0.30 (avg.)	0.18 (avg.)	
FF33-16	0.24 (avg.)	0.16 (avg.)	
FF33-17	0.23 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF33-18	0.20 (avg.)	0.08 (avg.)	
FF33-19	0.10 (avg.)		
FF33-20	0.20 (avg.)		
FF33-21	0.20 (avg.)		
FF33-22	0.40 (avg.)		
FF33-23	0.10 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF33-24	0.18 (avg.)	0.20 (avg.)	
FF33-25	0.30 (avg.)		
FF33-26	0.25 (avg.)	0.05 (avg.)	
FF33-27	0.22 (avg.)	0.05 (avg.)	
FF33-28	0.28 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	
FF33-29	0.29 (avg.)	0.12 (avg.)	
FF33-30	0.31 (avg.)	0.07 (avg.)	
FF33-31	0.25 (avg.)	0.05 (avg.)	
FF33-32	0.30 (avg.)	0.10 (avg.)	

APPENDIX 2

OASIS Summary

OASIS Summary for cfaarcha1-531971

OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-531971
Project Name	Archaeological Evaluation at Greenhill Solar Farm
Sitename	Greenhill Solar Farm: Site A2, Green Hill Solar, Site C, North Northamptonshire, United Kingdom, Green Hill Solar, Site E, West Northamptonshire, United Kingdom, Green Hill Solar Farm, Site A, Northamptonshire, Green Hill Solar Farm, Site B, Northamptonshire, Greenhill Solar Project, Site G, Green Hill Solar Farm, Site F, Northamptonshire
Sitecode	GHSO, GHSO2, GHSO5, GHSO3, GHSO4, GHSO7, GHSO6
Project Identifier(s)	GHSO
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Lanpro Archaeology + Heritage
Project Dates	05-Aug-2024 - 14-Mar-2025

Location

Greenhill Solar Farm: Site A2

NGR: SP 82245 72912

LL: 52.348121009528036, -0.794024387778809

12 Fig: 482245,272912

Green Hill Solar, Site C, North Northamptonshire, United Kingdom

NGR: SP 89169 67889

LL: 52.30189012757474, -0.693731233477592

12 Fig : 489169,267889 NGR : SP 83473 68395

LL: 52.30733605482163, -0.7771241593268

12 Fig: 483473,268395

Green Hill Solar, Site E, West Northamptonshire, United Kingdom

NGR: SP 80219 72183

LL: 52.34186503070412, -0.823932364583015

12 Fig : 480219,272183 NGR : SP 80557 73653

LL: 52.35503552761861, -0.818615495602427

12 Fig: 480557,273653

Green Hill Solar Farm, Site A, Northamptonshire

NGR: SP 80333 73528

LL: 52.3539408089448, -0.821939853235936

12 Fig: 480333,273528

Green Hill Solar Farm, Site B, Northamptonshire

NGR: SP 79327 68435

LL: 52.3083094990601, -0.837907204714243

12 Fig: 479327,268435

Greenhill Solar Project, Site G

NGR: SP 90609 55219

LL: 52.18777943206463, -0.676022022463365

12 Fig : 490609,255219 NGR : SP 91711 53640

LL: 52.17341230954607, -0.660332031548023

12 Fig: 491711,253640

Green Hill Solar Farm, Site F, Northamptonshire

NGR: SP 48920 25890

LL: 51.92938248530587, -1.289948869660153

12 Fig: 448920,225890

Administrative Areas	
, tarrimotrativo , trodo	Country: England
	County/Local Authority: West Northamptonshire
	Local Authority District: West Northamptonshire
	Parish : Walgrave
	County/Local Authority: North Northamptonshire
	Local Authority District : North Northamptonshire
	Parish : Wellingborough, unparished area
	Parish : Mears Ashby
	Parish : Sywell
	Parish : Old
	Parish: Holcot
	County/Local Authority : Milton Keynes
	Area : Maritime
	Local Authority District : Milton Keynes
	Parish : Lavendon
	County/Local Authority : Oxfordshire
	Local Authority District : Cherwell
	Parish : Steeple Aston
Project Methodology	The proposed Green Hill Solar Farm comprises nine sites (Green Hill A,
, reference and gy	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 1224ha within a swathe of land measuring approximately 23km from
	north to south and11.5km from east to west.
	During the executation of the explication transhes the topoli and recent
	During the excavation of the evaluation 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 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale.
	Scale.
	All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 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.
Project Results	Archaeological evaluation trial trenching was undertaken by CFA
	Archaeology Ltd at the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm from August 2024 to March 2025 to inform a planning application for a solar farm
	development.
	The archaeological features recorded across the Sites are indicative of
	rural settlement and
	agricultural practice dating from the Iron Age into the Roman periods. These features
	include rectilinear enclosures of varying complexity, probable round
	houses, and
	boundary ditches which may have served as land divisions or functional drainage.
Keywords	

Funder	Private or public corporation Greenhill Solar Farm Ltd
HER	Northamptonshire SMR - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	P Mann
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 02 May 2025, 17:57



HEAD OFFICE - Musselburgh

Old Engine House Eskmills Park, Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ

t: +44 (0) 131 273 4380 e: enquiries@cfa-arch.co.uk

Leeds

Clayton Works Business Centre Midland Road Leeds, LS10 2RJ

t: +44 (0) 113 271 6060 e: yorkshire@cfa-arch.co.uk

Milton Keynes

Suite 11, Letchworth House Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall Milton Keynes, MK6 1NE

t: +44 (0) 1908 226 124 e: miltonkeynes@cfa-arch.co.uk

Carlisle

Warwick Mill Business Village Warwick Bridge, Carlisle Cumbria, CA4 8RR

t: +44 (0) 1228 564 531 e: cumbria@cfa-arch.co.uk

Sheffield

Office 5, Ecclesfield Business Centre 46 Stocks Hill, Ecclesfield Sheffield, S35 9YT

t: +44 (0) 114 327 1108 e: sheffield@cfa-arch.co.uk

Leicester

Business Box 3 Oswin Road, Brailsford Industrial Estate Leicester, LE3 1HR

t: +44 (0) 116 279 5156 e: leicestershire@cfa-arch.co.uk

Hertfordshire

Amwell House 9 Amwell Street, Hoddesdon Hertfordshire, EN11 8TS

t: +44 (0) 845 017 9847 e: herts@cfa-arch.co.uk

Registered Head Office - The Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, East Lothian, EH21 7PQ • Company no. 208318 • VAT No. 751 4761 29









