

Green Hill Solar Farm EN010170

Environmental Statement
Appendix 12.5: Interim Evaluation Trial
Trenching Reports
(Part 6 of 7)

Prepared by: Lanpro

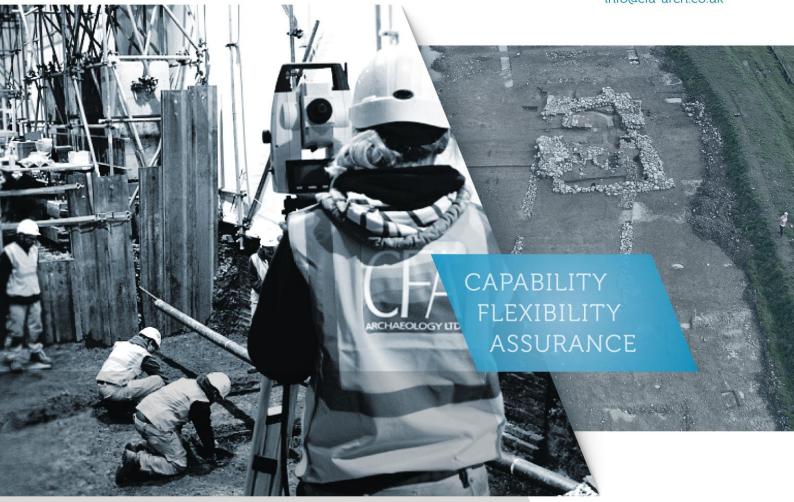
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Green Hill Solar Farm Site G Buckinghamshire

Report type: Interim-Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. 4640

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Green Hill Solar Farm Site G

Buckinghamshire Archaeological Evaluation

Interim Report Report No. 4640 Report No. 4640 v2

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Summary

Site G: Fields GF1, GF3, GF6, GF10, GF11, GF12: Interim Report for Evaluation Trenching

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Archaeological evaluation trial trenching was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd at Site G, Fields GF1, GF3, GF6, GF10, GF11 and GF12 of the proposed Green Hill Solar Farm from January 2025 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.

The archaeological features recorded across Site G suggest that there are a series of enclosures dating from the Iron Age into the Roman period. The Iron Age activity was most notable in Fields GF1, GF3 and GF12 and the Romano-British features being more prevalent in fields GF6, GF10 and GF11. Field GF7 was not trenched due to the high probability of UXO related to the former practice bombing range and use of the land to detonate ammunitions following the end of the Second World War.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation trial trenching investigation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) for Lanpro on behalf of Green Hill Solar Farm Limited, with evaluation trial trenching taking place between the 14th January and 26th March 2025. The CFA site code and project number for the works are GHSO7 and 5379 respectively.

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

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

1.1 Site Location and Description

The proposed Green Hill Solar Farm comprises nine sites (Green Hill A, A2, B, C, D, E, F, G, and BESS). Eight of the sites are located between Northampton and Wellingborough in Northamptonshire (Green Hill A to F and BESS). Site G is located to the north of Lavendon in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire. Collectively, the sites cover approximately 1,224ha within a swathe of land measuring approximately 23km from north to south and 11.5km from east to west.

Site G (hereafter 'the Site'), is located to the north of Lavendon in Buckinghamshire centered at NGR SP 90595 55233 (Fig. 1). It is comprised of c.170 hectares of arable land surrounded by further fields and scattered agricultural buildings.

The bedrock geology of the site is comprised of Cornbrash Formation, Kellaways Sand Formation and Kellaways Clay Formation with Superficial Geology of Oadby Member (Diamicton) and Alluvium (Clay and silt) (BGS 2024). It has freely draining slightly acid loamy soils and as well as slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (LandIS 2024).

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

A full archaeological and historic background is available in the Desk Based Assessment (Lanpro in 2025.), and the relevant information from this document is summarised below.

The centre of Lavendon which is located c.600m to the south-east of Site G forms a conservation area.

There are 21 Listed Buildings within the 1km search area, of these, one is designated at Grade I (Church of St Michael, Lavendon). In addition, there are three Scheduled Monuments, Lavendon Castle (NHLE 1009542), The Bury, (NHLE 1011295) and Lavendon Abbey (1011309).

There are 31 HER 'monument' entries within Site G. These include Iron Age trackways and enclosures to a medieval road as well as contemporary field boundaries. There are also undated ditches and enclosures as well as remains of WWII bomb craters.

Prehistoric

There are no HER 'monument' records within the study site relating to early prehistoric activity (i.e. pre-dating the Iron Age). There are no records dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods within the search area. The only recorded evidence for Neolithic activity within the search area is a findspot of an unidentified Neolithic artefact (possibly a stone axe?) that was discovered in a field c.180m to the south of Field GF13 (MMK965).

Evidence for possible Bronze Age activity within the 1km search area is represented by two HER 'monument' records, both apparently referring to the same feature. 'A single ring ditch or circular enclosure' is recorded c.250m north-west of Lower Farm, c.85 to the north of Field GF13 (MMK3564). Another record describes 'Imported NMP record consisting of: 2 Bronze Age ring ditch features' (MMK8034). However, these features are identified from cropmarks and are not explicitly dated to the Bronze Age. An assessment of the NMP data also indicates that the two rings are actually the inner and outer edges of the same ditch, which is at the same location as MMK3564.

It is considered that there is limited potential for early prehistoric remains to be located within the study site. While the identification of a cropmark of possible Bronze Age ring ditch immediately to the north of the study site may provide some potential, it should be noted that these features have not been conclusively dated to the prehistoric period and so may instead be the result of Iron Age or Roman activity.

Iron Age to Romano-British

Site G: Fields GF1, GF3, GF6, GF10, GF11, GF12: Interim Report for Evaluation Trenching

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Previous and ongoing archaeological investigations have identified several areas of Iron Age/Romano-British activity within the study site. These include cropmarks of three enclosures, with associated trackways and ditches in Field GF3 (MMK7984, MMK8011, MMK8030, MMK8049 and MMK8112) that have been confirmed by the geophysical survey. They also correspond with areas of slag identified by fieldwalking in the 1960s and 1970s, indicating that industrial activity may have been taking place here (MMK390, MMK391).

Slag patches identified through fieldwalking elsewhere in Field GF6 (MMK3478) well as in in GF2 (MMK3477) and GF11 (MMK3476) might also represent other areas of Iron Age industrial activity, although a medieval date for these cannot be discounted. A possible bloomery site has also been identified further to the north in Field GF6, and 'macula' features identified by the NMP in Field GF9 have been assigned a possible Iron Age date and have been included within the HER entry for the 'clothes-line' enclosures to the east (MKHER MMK8099).

It has been suggested that the line of a possible Roman road may be followed by the route of the Three Shires Way along the south-eastern side of the study site and then continue northwards along the study site's north-eastern boundary (BBHER MBD59; NRHE 868140). It is proposed that this may form part of a Roman Road named as 'Viatores 175', which ran northwards from Watling Street close to the Roman town at Magiovinium (NHLE 1006943), 20km to the south, but there is no archaeological evidence for the road in this area.

Within the wider 1km search area there are 19 HER 'monument' records that have been assigned an Iron Age date, three that that have been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Late Medieval' date, one that has been assigned an 'Early Iron Age to Late Roman' date, four that have been assigned an 'Iron Age/Medieval' date, and twenty that have been assigned an 'Iron Age/Roman' date. In addition, 17 HER 'monument' records have been assigned a Roman date, and one has been assigned a 'Roman/Medieval' date. Many of the Iron Age and/or Romano-British sites within the search area were identified during fieldwalking surveys in the 1960s and early 1970s, supported by an assessment of cropmarks identified on air photographs (Hall and Nickerson 1966; Hall and Hutchings 1970, 12). More recent assessment of air photos undertaken by the NMP has also added many sites of a possible Iron Age and Romano-British sites within the search area.

Fieldwalking to the south of Easton Lodge Farm, c.800m north-west of Field GF1, identified Late Iron Age pottery, charcoal, and blackened pebbles. This area is near an Iron Age enclosure (NHER 95/0/11) and a trackway (NHER 95/0/8), which extends southward towards Field GF4. Cropmarks along this trackway (NHER 95/0/12) suggest Iron Age ironstone workings, and an undated enclosure (NHER 95/0/13) may be contemporary.

Further evidence of Iron Age activity is recorded in the wider landscape, including settlement remains west of Bozeat Grange (NHER 95/2), where pottery, iron slag, enclosures, and a trackway (NHER 95/2/4) have been identified. Additional enclosures (NHER 95/0/14–16) and undated ironstone workings (NHER 95/3/2) lie c.450m north-west of Field GF1, some of which extend into the study site (MKHER MMK8125). However, the geophysical survey of Field GF1 did not identify these cropmark features.

In Harrold parish, cropmarks of four rectangular ditched enclosures (BBHER MBB22675), interpreted as possibly Iron Age, are located c.300m north-east of Field GF2. Nearby, Roman pottery and iron slag have been found within a circular cropmark (BBHER MBD832), with additional Iron Age/Romano-British cropmarks recorded c.920m east of Field GF2 (BBHER MBD16429).

Further to the south in Lavendon parish, cropmarks of three Iron Age enclosures and associated ditches have been identified c.50m to the east of Field GF9 at its nearest point (MMK8099), and extensive Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity has been identified immediately to the south of the A428 in the fields directly adjacent to Field GF13. These comprise a probable Iron Age sub-rectangular enclosure with a small internal near-square enclosure, and a smaller 'banjo'-type enclosure immediately to the east (MMMK8065). A short distance to the east of this is a complex palimpsest of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures and linear boundaries (MMK7975). A large quantity of artefacts have been recovered from this area of cropmarks, including Roman building materials and possible kiln evidence (MMK316), walls of a possible villa (MKHER MMK319), pottery, tile, tesserae, imbrex, hypocaust (MMK320), a grave with fragmentary remains of a crouched inhumation (MMK323), Iron Age and Roman pottery including Samian ware (MMK326), Roman coins (MMK327), and bronze items including bracelets, rings, chains and a probable mirror (MMK328). Excavations undertaken at the site have confirmed the presence of ditches and gullies in the northern part of the field thought to be on the edge of an unenclosed Iron Age settlement (MMK317). A collection of 138 mid late Iron Age sherds were also recovered during trial trenching (MMK318), as well as 726 pieces of animal bone, mostly from cow and sheep, but with pig, horse and deer also represented, and a high incidence of butchery marks (MMK321). Further evidence for a highstatus Roman building has been identified c.725m east of Field GF13, where Samian pottery and red-painted tegula roof tiles have been recovered (MKHER MMK 890-892).

To the west, in Warrington parish, fieldwalking has recorded Iron Age and Roman pottery, burnt pebbles, and slag patches at sites c.725m and c.750m west of Field GF10 (MKHER MMK271-2; MKHER MMK953-4). Additionally, roadworks c.700m south-west of Field GF12-A recovered late 1st- to early 2nd-century Roman coins, pottery, and a spindle whorl.

Medieval

There is no evidence for medieval settlement activity within the study site, but slag patches of a potential medieval date have been identified by fieldwalking in Fields GF2 (MMK3477), GF3 (MMK390 and MMK391), GF6 (MMK3478 and MK3479) and GF11 (MMK476). It is possible, however, that some or all of these sites could relate to Iron Age or Romano-British activity.

Evidence for medieval agricultural activity in the form of ridge and furrow and/or plough headlands has been identified from air photos in Fields GF2 (MKHER MMK8105), GF3 GF4, GF7-GF9 and GF13 (MKHER MMK7984), and GF10-GF12 (MKHER MMK8028).

Post-Medieval and Modern

Within the study site there is one HER 'monument' record of a 'Medieval or Post-Medieval' date, two of 19th century date and one of Second World War date. Within the wider 1km search area there are 11 HER 'monument' records that have been assigned a 'Medieval to Post-Medieval' date, six that have been assigned a 'Post-Medieval' date, one that has been assigned a 'Post-Medieval to Late 20th century' date, and one that has been assigned a 'Modern to Late 20th century' date. In addition, there are six HER 'monument' records of '17th century' date, nine of '18th century' date, two of '18th century to Victorian' date, 12 of '19th century' date, six of '20th century' date and five dating from the Second World War.

1.3 Previous Work

A geophysical gradiometer survey has been undertaken across the entirety of the Green Hill Solar Project area (ASWYAS 2024). The geophysical survey of Green Hill Site G provided a greater level of detail of the potential extent and form of buried archaeological remains to that recorded on the HER, as well as identifying previously unknown areas of archaeological interest. Geophysical survey has mapped anomalies associated with agricultural activity, including form field boundaries, medieval/ post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and land drains. Also evident are several linear, curvilinear and sub-circular anomalies that are indicative of likely prehistoric settlement and/or Roman agricultural activity.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

This was achieved through the following objectives:

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

2.1 Regional Research Framework

Targeted research priorities will be identified from the East Midlands Regional Research Framework and the Solent-Thames Sub-Region Research Framework (Research Frameworks 2025a and b) in the complete report, forthcoming.

Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age

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

Romano-British

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

3 WORKING METHODS

3.1 General

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

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

Site G: Fields GF1, GF3, GF6, GF10, GF11, GF12: Interim Report for Evaluation Trenching

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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 189no. 50m x 2m evaluation trial trenches were originally planned to be excavated across seven fields (Fields GF1, GF3, GF6, GF10, GF11, GF12). However, trenches in GF7 were not excavated due to the presence of UXO related to the former practice bombing range at RAF Lavendon. A report on the findings from the UXO walkover and watching brief carried out while works were undertaken in adjacent fields can be found in Appendix 3).

As a result, a total of 172no. trenches were excavated across the remaining six fields.

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

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

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

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

4.1 Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

Site G, Field GF1

Five trenches were excavated, of which three contained archaeological features (Trenches GF1-02, GF1-03, GF1-05).

Site G, Field GF3

Thirty-one trenches were excavated of which 9 contained archaeological features (Trenches GF3-15, GF3-16, GF3-18, GF-03-18, GF3-23, GF3-25, GF3-26, GF3-29, GF3-31).

Site G, Field GF6

Fifty-six trenches were excavated, of which 34 contained archaeological features (Trenches GF6-01, GF6-07, GF6-10, GF6-13, GF6-14, GF6-20, GF6-21, GF6-23, GF6-26, GF6-27, GF6-28, GF6-31, GF6-32, GF6-33, GF6-36, GF6-38, GF6-39, GF6-40, GF6-43, GF6-44, GF6-47, GF6-48, GF6-49, GF6-50, GF6-52, GF6-53, GF6-54, GF6-55).

Site G, Field GF10

Thirty-three trenches were excavated, of which 14 contained archaeological features (Trenches GF10-01, GF10-06, GF10-07, GF10-08, GF10-09, GF10-10, GF10-12, GF10-14, GF10-15, GF10-19, GF10-21, GF10-22, GF10-26, GF10-31).

Site G, Field GF11

Seventeen trenches were excavated, of which three contained archaeological features (Trenches GF11-13, GF11-16, GF11-17).

Site G, Field GF12

Thirty-two trenches were excavated, of which 14 contained archaeological features (Trenches GF12-01, GF12-02, GF12-05, GF12-07, GF12-08, GF12-10, GF12-14, GF12-16, GF12-18, GF12-18, GF12-19, GF12-22, GF12-24, GF12-29).

4.2 Results by Trench

4.2.1 Field GF1

Trench GF1-02 (Fig. 2.1a)

Trench GF1-02 was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. At the north-western end of the trench was a ditch **GF1-0204**. This ditch measured 4.5m wide but was excavated to an extent of 3.3m and measured 0.37m deep. It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope at a U-shaped base. It contained one mid-greyish brown clayey silt fill (**GF1-0203**) with a ceramic land-drain at the base.



Plate 1: South-west facing section of Ditch GF1-0204

Trench GF1-03 (Fig. 2.1a)

Trench GF1-03 was located in the north-eastern corner of the field. It was set out on a north-east to south-west alignment and targeted two linear anomalies identified by geophysical survey. Three features were present within the trench. Approximately halfway along the trench there was a ditch on a north-western to south-eastern alignment **GF1-0305** matching one of the geophysical anomalies. It measured 1.1m in width and 0.38m in depth. It had gradual concave sloping sides with a rounded break of slope at the base leading to a concave base and it was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty clay, (**GF1-0304**) which contained, pottery indicative of a provisional Romano-British date and one iron nail (**GF SF04**). This fill was sampled (**GF ES19**).



Plate 2: North-west facing section of Ditch GF1-0305

To the south-west of this ditch was Pit, **GF1-0307** which measured 1.6m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.55m in depth. It had steep sloping sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a flat base. Its mid-greyish brown silty clay fill (**GF1-0306**) was the lone deposit within the feature. Finds of Roman pottery, lead, and animal bone fragments were recovered suggesting a deliberate deposition of material as well one Iron nail (**GF SF05**) and glass (**GF SF06**). This fill was sampled (**GF ES20**).



Plate 3: South-east facing section of Pit GF1-0307

Ditch **GF1-0310** on a north-west to south-east alignment matching the other geophysical trend. It measured 1.5m wide and 0.8m deep. It had steep sloping sides and a sudden break

of slope at the base with a U-shaped base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**GF1-0309**) was dark brownish grey in colour and contained pottery of Romano-British date and animal bone. The upper fill (**GF1-0308**) was a mid-brownish grey silty clay which contained Romano-British pottery and animal bone and was likely a deliberate attempt of backfilling. A sample of this fill was taken (**GF ES23**).



Plate 4: North-west facing section of Ditch GF1-0310

Trench GF1-05 (Fig. 2.1b)

Trench GF1-05 was located along the eastern edge of the field and targeted three linear anomalies identified by geophysical survey. It contained four features. Ditch **GF1-0504** was oriented on a north-western to south-eastern alignment matching one of the trends. It measured 0.99m in width and 0.42m in depth and had steep sloping sides a steep break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (**GF1-0505**) was a mid-grey silty clay with charcoal inclusions. The upper fill (**GF1-0506**) was a dark grey silty clay with finds of Early Roman pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), and animal bone.



Plate 5: South-east facing section of Ditch GF1-0504

Ditch **GF1-0507** was oriented east to west and matched another one of the trends from geophysics. It was 1.14m in width and 0.44m in depth. This ditch had steep sloping sides with a steep break of slope leading to a flat base and contained a lone mid-brownish grey silty clay (**GF1-0508**) from which finds of Late Iron-Age to Early Roman pottery, CBM and animal bone were recovered, and a sample was taken (**GF ES18**).



Plate 6: East facing section of Ditch GF1-0507

Ditch **GF1-0509** was oriented on a north-western to south-eastern alignment, corresponding to the third trend on geophysics. It measured 1.73m in wide and 0.48m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a rounded break of slope leading to a flat base and contained two fills. The

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lower fill (**GF1-0510**) was a light yellowish grey silty clay which contained probably Iron Age or Romano-British pottery, animal bone and a possible copper coin (**GF SF08**). The upper fill, (**GF1-0511**) was a mid-brownish grey silty clay with pottery, CBM and animal bone recovered from this fill.



Plate 7: South-east facing section of Ditch GF1-0509

The terminus of a gully (**GF1-0512**) extended 0.62m from the edge of the trench in a north-western to south-eastern alignment and was 0.39m wide and 0.1m deep with gradual sloping sides and a gentle break of slope leading to a concave base. It had a singular mid-brownish grey silty clay fill (**GF1-0513**) which contained Romano-British pottery.



Plate 8: South-west facing section of Gully GF1-0512

4.2.2 Field **GF3**

Trench GF3-15 (Fig. 2.2d)

Trench GF3-15 was on a north-west to south-east alignment. It contained two features. Pit **GF3-1504** was at the limit of excavation roughly halfway along the trench and measured 1.3m in length and 1m in width with a depth of 0.38m and had gradual sloping sides with a sudden break of slope leading to a flat base. Its singular fill, (**GF3-1505**), was a dark greyish brown silty clay and Roman pottery.



Plate 9: North-west facing section of Pit GF3-1504

Pit **GF3-1506** was located towards the north-western limit of the trench at the limit of excavation. It extended 2.5m into the trench and 0.8m in width and 0.3m deep. This pit had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of sloping leading to a flat base and contained two fills. The lower fill, (**GF3-1507**) consisted of a firm light yellowish brown clay. The upper fill (**GF3-1508**) was a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay that contained fragments of Late Iron-Age to Early-Roman pottery.



Plate 10: North-east facing section of Pit GF3-1506

Trench GF3-16 (Fig. 2.2e)

Trench GF3-16 was located approximately halfway along the western edge of the field. It was aligned north-west to south-east and targeted anomalies identified by geophysical survey. It contained one feature. Gully **GF3-1604** was oriented east to west and measures 0.40m in width and 0.12m in depth with gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope and a concave base. It contained a firm single dark greyish brown clayey silt (**GF3-1605**).



Plate 11: West facing section of Gully GF3-1604

Trench GF3-18 (Fig. 2.2e)

Trench GF3-18 was located on the western edge of the field to the south-east of Trench GF3-16. It was aligned north-east to south-west and targeted a rectilinear anomaly identified by geophysical survey. Two features were excavated. Ditch **GF3-1804** was oriented E-W matching to one of the trends on geophysics. It measured 1.65m in width and 0.46m in depth and had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope giving way to a concave base. One firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with reddish mottling (**GF3-1805**) was recorded containing animal bone and pottery.



Plate 12: West facing section of Ditch GF3-1804

Ditch **GF3-1806** was oriented north-west to south-east corresponding to a clear anomaly identified by geophysical survey. It measures 2.1m wide and 0.94m deep with steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope leading to a U-shaped base. It contained four fills. **GF3-1807** was a firm light greenish grey clayey silt containing Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Overlaying this fill was **GF3-1808**, which consisted of a friable light yellowish orange sandy silt and was likely a slumping event matched by **GF3-1809** which was a light orangey grey clayey silt. The uppermost fill (**GF3-1810**) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt which contains animal bone and pottery indicative of a provisional Iron Age date.



Plate 13: North-west facing section of Ditch GF3-1806

Trench GF3-19 (Fig. 2.2f)

Trench GF3-19 was located roughly in the centre of the field. It targets two anomalies identified by geophysical survey and was on a north-eastern to south-western orientation. Five features were excavated. Ditch **GF3-1904** was oriented north-west to south-east, corresponding with one of the trends on geophysics. It measures 0.54m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sloping sides and a gentle break of slope leading to a concave base. It had two fills. The lower fill (**GF3-1905**) was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay containing animal bone whilst the upper fill (**GF3-1906**) was a firm dark blackish grey silty clay.



Plate 14: North-west facing section of Ditch GF3-1904

Ditch terminus **GF3-1907** was oriented north-west to south-east. It extended 1m into the trench and has a width of 0.62m and a depth of 0.39m with steep sloping sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a U-shaped base. Its lone fill (**GF3-1908**) was a dark blueish grey clayey silt with red mottling.



Plate 15: South-east facing section of Ditch Terminus GF3-1907

Pit **GF3-1909** was sub-rectangular in shape but was located at the limit of excavation. It extended 1.16m into the Trench and measured 1.56m in length and 0.48m in depth. The Pit had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope to become an uneven base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (**GF3-1910**) consisted of a firm mid-orangey brown clayey silt. The upper fill (**GF3-1911**) was a firm dark blueish grey clayey silt with reddish mottling and occasional small sub-rounded stones.



Plate 16: South facing section of Pit GF3-1909

Ditch **GF3-1912** was oriented north to south and measured 0.52m in width and 0.40m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope leading to a U-Shaped base. It contained a single fill (**GF3-1913**) which consisted of a firm dark blueish grey clayey silt with reddish mottling and frequent chalk and charcoal flecks. This fill contained animal bone and pottery. It was cut by Pit **GF3-1914** which was sub-square in shape and measured 1.97m in length, 1.43m in width and 0.35m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope and an uneven base. It contained a single fill (**GF3-1915**) which was a firm mid-reddish grey clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-rounded stones.



Plate 17: South facing section of Ditch GF3-1912 and Pit GF3-1914

Trench GF3-22 (Fig. 2.2g)

Trench GF3-22 was located in the south-east of the field. It was orientated north-west to south-east. The Trench targeted two linear trends on the geophysics. It contained two features orientated north-east to south-west, these features were unexcavated as they were continuations of ditches excavated in Trench GF3-25.

Trench GF3-23 (Fig. 2.2h)

Trench GF3-23 was located in the south-east of the field. It was orientated north-east to southwest. The Trench targeted several trends on the geophysics. It contained two features. Ditch GF3-2304 was oriented north to south. It measured 3.57m in width and 0.68m in depth with steep sloping sides and steep break of slope leading to a concave base. The ditch contained three fills. The lower fill (GF3-2305) consisted of a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with rare limestone and occasional chalk flecks and contained animal bone and pottery. The middle fill (GF3-2306) was a firm light brown silty clay with occasional fragments of limestone which contained pottery. The uppermost fill (GF3-2307) was composed of a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional fragments of limestone. This fill was cut by Ditch GF3-2308 which measured 1.56m in width and 0.41m in depth and had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope leading to a concave base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (GF3-2309) was a friable dark grey silty-clay with occasional limestone inclusions. Probable Iron Age/Romano-British pottery was recovered from this fill. The upper fill (GF3-2310) was composed of a firm mid-brown clayey silt.



Plate 18: North facing section of Ditch GF3-2304 and Ditch Recut GF3-2308

Pit **GF3-2311** measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. It had gradual concave sloping sides with a rounded break of slope leading to a concave base. Its single fill (**GF3-2312**) was a firm dark orangey brown clayey silt.



Plate 19: North-east facing section of Pit GF3-2311

Trench GF3-25 (Fig. 2.2g)

Trench GF3-25 was located in the south-west corner of the field. It was aligned north-west to south-east and targeted several anomalies identified by geophysical survey. Four features were recorded in this trench. Ditch **GF3-2504** was oriented east to west and measured 1.41m in width and 0.31m in depth. It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope turning to a concave base. This ditch's single fill (**GF3-2505**) was a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular flints.



Plate 20: East facing section of Ditch GF3-2504

Gully **GF3-2506** was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 0.35m in width and 0.12m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope and a concave base. Its lone fill (**GF3-2507**) was comprised of a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare small subrounded stone inclusions.



Plate 21: South-west facing section of Gully GF3-2506

Gully **GF3-2508** was oriented north-east to south-west. It measured 0.36m in width and 0.11m in depth and had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope and a concave base. It contained one fill (**GF3-2509**) which was a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare small sub-angular stones. This feature continued in Trench GF3-22 and may have been agricultural in nature.

Ditch **GF3-2510** was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 1.33m in width and 0.31m in depth. It had steep sloping sides and an uneven base. This ditch's only fill (**GF3-2511**) consisted of a firm mixed dark brownish grey clayey silt with yellow mottling and occasional small sub-rounded stones. This feature continued in Trench GF3-22 and may have been agricultural in nature.



Plate 22: South-west facing section of Gully GF3-2508



Plate 23: South-west facing section of Ditch GF3-2510

Trench GF3-26 (Fig. 2.2f)

Trench GF3-26 was located in the centre of the field towards the eastern edge and was orientated north-east to south-west. It targeted a sub-circular anomaly identified by geophysical survey. Four features were excavated in this trench, a further ditch was surveyed but not excavated. Ditch **GF3-2606** was oriented east to west. It measured 0.8m in width and 0.4m in depth and had gradual sloping sides with a single fill (**GF3-2607**) which was comprised of a friable mid-yellowish-brown clay with occasional stone inclusions. This fill was cut by Ditch **GF3-2604** which measured 1.1m in width and 0.78m and had steep sides and a steep break

of slope leading to a V-shaped base. It was filled by **GF3-2605** which was comprised of a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions. Finds of probable Roman-British pottery were recovered from this fill. The continuation of these ditches was surveyed in the trench.



Plate 24: West facing section of Ditch GF3-2604 and Recut GF3-2606

Ditch Terminus **GF3-2608** was oriented east to west and extended 2m into the trench and measured 0.60m in width and 0.35m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope leading to a concave base. The lone fill (**GF3-2609**) was comprised of a friable midgreyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions which contained finds of animal bone.



Plate 25: North facing section of Ditch Terminus GF3-2608

Ditch **GF3-2610** was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 0.75m in width and 0.30m in depth. In profile it had gradual sloping sides with a rounded break of slope and a concave base. Its single fill (**GF3-2611**) consisted of a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions with finds of animal bone and probable Roman-British pottery.



Plate 26: North-west facing section of Ditch GF3-2610

Trench GF3-29 (Fig. 2.2h)

Trench GF3-29 was located in the south-east corner of the field and was aligned north-west to south-east. It targets three trends on the geophysical survey. This trench contained five

features. Ditch **GF3-2904** was on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.24m in width and 0.15m in depth. It had steep sloping sides and a concave base with a single fill (**GF3-2905**) which consisted of a firm light brownish grey clayey silt with flecks of chalk and occasional medium size sub-rounded stones. This fill was recut by Ditch **GF3-2906** which measured 0.53m in width and 0.19m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope and a concave base. Its single fill (**GF3-2907**) was comprised of a friable dark blackish grey clayey silt with chalk flecks and small rounded stones. This fill contained probable Romano-British pottery.



Plate 27: South-west facing section of Ditch GF3-2904 and Ditch Recut GF3-2906

Ditch **GF3-2908** was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 0.46m in width and 0.15m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope leading to a concave base. It had a single fill (**GF3-2909**) which was a firm dark blackish grey clayey silt with rare medium sized sub-angular stones and contained finds of animal bone and probable Romano-British pottery.



Plate 28: North-east facing section of Ditch GF3-2908

Ditch **GF3-2910** was oriented north to south. It measured 1.22m in width and 0.45m in depth and had steep sloping sides with a rounded break of slope and a concave base. This ditch as a lone fill (**GF3-2911**) which was a firm mid-brown silty clay containing animal bone. This fill was cut by Ditch **GF3-2912** which measured 0.51m and 0.25m with steep sloping sides and a steep break of slope giving to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**GF3-2913**) which was comprised of a firm blackish brown clayey silt.



Plate 29: North facing section of Ditches GF3-2910 and GF3-2912

Trench GF3-31(Fig. 2.2i)

Trench GF3-31 was located in the south-eastern corner of the field on a north-east to south-west alignment. Two possible agricultural features were excavated in this Trench. Ditch **GF3-3104** was oriented north-west to south-east. It measured 1.40m in width and 0.52m in depth and had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope leading to a concave base. Two fills were present. The lower fill (**GF3-3105**) consisted of a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint and rare charcoal flecks. The upper fill was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and flint inclusions.



Plate 30: North-west facing section of Ditch GF3-3104

Ditch **GF3-3107** was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 1.35m in width and 0.40m in depth. It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope and a concave base. Two fills were present. The lower fill (**GF3-3108**) was comprised of a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. The upper fill (**GF3-3109**) was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions.



Plate 31: North-west facing section of GF3-3107

4.2.3 Field GF6

Trench GF6-01 (Fig. 2.3a)

This trench was located at the north-west corner of field GF6 and orientated on a west to east alignment. In the western half of the Trench, Ditch **GF6-0104** was found. This ditch was oriented north to south. It corresponded with a linear anomaly identified by geophysical survey and may represent a former field boundary. It measured 1.98m in width and 0.8m in depth. Its west side seemed steep while its east side was moderately sloping. It presented a U-shape base after a sudden rounded break of slope. It contained three fills **GF6-0103**, **GF6-0105** and **GF6-0106**. **GF6-0103** was the basal fill and was a firm mottled blue-orangey brown fill with frequent stones concentrated towards the base. It had a width of 0.7m and a depth of 0.15m. Fragments of Romano-British pottery were recovered from this fill.

Overlaying this fill was **GF6-0106** which consisted of mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones. It was likely formed after a slumping event. It was 1.03m wide and 0.20m deep. Pottery and animal bones were retrieved. **GF6-0105** was the upper fill which consisted of mid-brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small subangular stones and rare charcoal inclusions. It measured 1.98m wide and 0.67m deep and CBM, pottery and animal bones were found in this context. A registered find was recovered from this context, initially interpreted as a working stone (**GF SF07**). These contexts presented an initial date Iron Age - Romano British.



Plate 32: South facing section of Ditch GF6-0104

Trench GF6-07 (Fig. 2.3a)

This trench was located at the north-west corner of the field, south from Trench GF6-01. Trench GF6-07 lay north to south and contained four ditches oriented from east to west. All had previously been targeted by geophysics and formed part of a series of enclosures.

At the far north end of the trench, Ditch **GF6-0704** measured 1.22m wide and 0.4m deep. It presented concave sides towards a concave base and a rounded break of slope at base. It was filled by context **GF6-0705**, a mid-yellow brown sandy clay fill, from which Late Iron-Age to Early-Roman pottery was retrieved. It was truncated by Ditch **GF6-0706** which had similar characteristics as the previously mentioned Ditch **GF6-0704**. Ditch **GF6-0706** as a meter wide and 0.32m deep. It also contained a single context, Fill **GF6-0707**. Fill **GF6-0707** was dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional stones towards the base. Iron Age to Romano British pottery and animal bones were retrieved from this fill.



Plate 33: West facing section of Ditch GF6-0704 and Ditch GF6-0706

At the south end of the trench, a spread or occupational layer **GF6-0712** was located. It covered the width of the trench beyond the LOE. It was formed by light brownish yellow sandy clay fill. This layer was truncated by ditches **GF6-0708** and **GF6-0710**.

Ditch **GF6-0708** was 1.86m wide and 0.65m deep. Its sides were steep, as was the break of slope at base, and finished in a V-shape base. It contained a single fill **GF6-0709** which consisted of firm mid-yellowish brown sandy clay. CBM and animal bones were retrieved from this context. This feature resembled Ditch **GF6-0704** on the north side of the trench and it has been interpreted as the southern side of the same enclosure.



Plate 34: West facing section of Spread GF6-0712 and Ditch GF6-0708

Ditch **GF6-0710** was located at the southern end of the Trench, 1.50m parallel to Ditch **GF6-0708**. It presented a width of 0.84m and a depth of 0.25m. Sides were gradual sloping leading to a rounded break of slope at base and a concave base. It was filled by context **GF6-0711**, dark brownish grey sandy clay fill, from where pottery was recovered at its base. This feature could have corresponded to the southern side of Ditch **GF6-0706** enclosure.



Plate 35: West facing section of Spread GF6-0712 and Ditch GF6-0710

Trench GF6-10 (Fig. 2.3c)

Trench GF6-10 was located in the northern half of the field, and it was aligned north-west to south-east. It contained one feature at the north-west end: Ditch **GF6-1006**. The ditch was 1.15m wide and 0.46m deep. It corresponds with a field boundary on historic mapping. It presented gradual sloping sides, a gentle break of slope at base with a flat base. This ditch was oriented north-east to south-west and contained two fills. Fill **GF6-1005** was the basal fill and consisted of loose dark blackish black organic material (peat) with rare angular large stones. It was likely a deliberate deposit of burnt organic material. It measured 0.23m deep and 0.97m wide. **GF6-1004** was the top fill of this feature. This context was of mid-greyish black silty clay with rare sub-angular stones inclusions. It covered 1.15m wide and 0.23m deep.



Plate 36: North-east facing section of Ditch GF6-1006

Trench GF6-13 (Fig. 2.3e)

This trench was located at the north-west corner of the field, south from Trench GF6-07. It was oriented north-east to south-west and contained two ditches oriented parallel from north to south. These were aligned with geophysics. The ditch found on the east part of the trench was not excavated as it was the same ditch as **GF6-0104**, previously excavated on Trench GF6-01.

Ditch **GF6-1305** was situated to the east of Trench GF6-13. It presented a width of 1.40m and it was 0.23m deep. It had steep sides, a steep break of slope at base and a mostly flat base. It contained two fills. Fill **GF6-1304** was the basal fill with a 0.15m depth. It consisted of dark blackish grey silty clay with occasional large angular stones. Probable Iron Age – Roman pottery was retrieved from this fill. Fill **GF6-1303** was the 0.09m-deep top fill of this feature. It was described as mid-brownish yellow silty clay with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.



Plate 37: North facing section of Ditch GF6-1305

Trench GF6-14 (Fig. 2.3e)

Two archaeological features were found at the southern end of Trench GF6-14. Ditch **GF6-1404** was oriented north-east to south-west with a 2.16m width and a 0.45m depth. It presented steep sides with a steep break of slope at base finishing with a flat base. It contained a single fill **GF6-1405** of friable light yellowish-greenish brown silty clay with rare inclusions of charcoal flecks formed by natural siltation.

This feature truncated Pit **GF6-1406.** Pit **GF6-1406** was 0.76m long, 0.40m wide and 0.25m deep. Its sides were gradual and had a gentle break of slope and a flat base. This pit was filled by **GF6-1407**, a friable mid-light yellowish brown silty clay fill.



Plate 38: North-east facing section of Ditch GF6-1404 and Pit GF6-1406

Trench GF6-20 (Fig. 2.3e)

At far north-west end of the trench, Ditch **GF6-2007** presented a north-east to south-west alignment. It measured 1.55m wide and 0.08m deep. Its sides were gradual with a gentle break of slope at base and a flat base. It was filled by a firm dark brown clayish silt fill **GF6-2008**.



Plate 39: North-east facing section of Ditch GF6-2007

Trench GF6-21 (Fig. 2.3f)

Trench GF6-21 contained three parallel ditches oriented downhill north-west to south-east. Representing possible agricultural activity.

At the north-east end of the Trench, Ditch **GF6-2104** was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. It presented gradual sides with rounded break of slope at base and a concave base. It was filled with a friable mid-orangish brown sandy clay fill **GF6-2105** with occasional chalk flecks, angular flint stones and fossils.



Plate 40: South-east facing section of Ditch GF6-2104

At the south-west end of the trench, Ditch **GF6-2106** was 0.56m wide and 0.30m deep. It also presented gradual sides with rounded break of slope at base but with flat base. It contained a fill **GF6-2107** of firm light orangish brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks and angular flint stones.



Plate 41: South-east facing section of Ditch GF6-2106

Towards the middle of the trench, between Ditches **GF6-2104** and **GF6-2106**, Ditch **GF6-2108** was located but it was not excavated as it presented the same characteristics as the other two ditches already described above. Its fill **GF6-2109** seemed lighter and its edges more diffuse as it was slightly more ephemeral in plan.

Trench GF6-23 (Fig. 2.3g)

Trench GF6-23 contained Ditch **GF6-2304** oriented east to west with a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.25m. It presented steep sides with rounded break of slope towards a flat base. It cut through the subsoil, which suggests it was likely a modern ditch. It contained a single fill **GF6-2305** of friable dark brownish grey silty sandy-gravel.



Plate 42: West facing section of Ditch GF6-2304

Trench GF6-26 (Fig. 2.3h)

Trench GF6-26 contained two linear features at the north-west end, that represent probable agricultural activity. Ditch **GF6-2604** presented a north-west to south-east alignment and measured a 1.0m wide and 0.25m deep. Ditch **GF6-2604** had steep sides, a gentle break of slope at base and finished into a flat base. It was filled with a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay fill **GF6-2605**.



Plate 43: South-east facing section of Ditch GF6-2604

Towards the middle of the trench, Ditch **GF6-2606** was oriented parallel to Ditch **GF6-2604**. Ditch **GF6-2604** was slightly smaller with a width of 0.92m and a depth of 0.24m. It presented similar characteristics as the previous described Ditch **GF6-2604**: steep sides, a gentle break of slope at base and finished into a flat base. It contained a singular fill **GF6-2607** formed by a naturally building friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with regular charcoal inclusions.



Plate 44: North-west facing section of Ditch GF6-2606

Trench GF6-27 (Fig. 2.3i)

Trench GF6-27 contained three linear features which may represent former ridge and furrow. At the south-eastern end of the trench, Ditch **GF6-2706** was oriented north-west south-east with a 0.40m width and a 0.20m depth. Its sides were concave and steep, the break of slope at base was rounded and concave leading towards a concave base. It contained a single fill **GF6-2707** of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with rare charcoal inclusions.



Plate 45: North-west facing section of Ditch GF6-2706

North of Ditch **GF6-2706**, Ditch **GF6-2704** aligned with a geophysical anomaly in a north-east-south-west direction, on the same orientation as geophysical anomalies indicative of trends of ridge-and-furrow cultivation. It was 1.12m wide and 0.30m deep. It presented gradual concave sides, a gentle rounded break of slope at base and a concave base. It was filled with a firm mid-greyish brown silty cay fill **GF6-2705**.



Plate 46: South-west facing section of Ditch GF6-2704

Ditch **GF6-2708** was oriented in a north-west south-east direction at the north-west half of the trench. It was 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep and presented steep sides, rounded break of

slope at base and a concave base. It contained a single fill **GF6-2709** of firm mid-brownish yellow clayey sand.



Plate 47: South-east facing section of Ditch GF6-2708

Trench GF6-28 (Fig. 2.3i)

Trench GF6-28 contained a single Ditch **GF6-2804**, which was oriented north-west to east-south at the north half of the trench, and may represent former ridge and furrow activity. The ditch is broadly on the same orientation as the geophysical ridge-and-furrow anomalies within the field. It had steep sides, a gentle break of slope at base before finishing in a U-shape base. It measured 1.10m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled with a firm mid-yellow brown silty clay fill **GF6-2803**.



Plate 48: West-north-west facing section of Ditch GF6-2804

Trench GF6-31 (Fig. 2.3h)

Located roughly halfway along the western edge of the field, Trench GF6-31 was oriented north-west to south-east. Ditch **GF6-3105** was found at the top north of the trench with a west to east alignment. It was 0.52m wide and 0.14m deep with gradual steep sides, rounded break of slope at base and a U-shape base, possibly representing a former field boundary. It contained a friable dark brownish grey fill **GF6-3104**. The ditch corresponded with a field boundary on historic mapping.



Plate 49: East facing section of Ditch GF6-3105

Trench GF6-32 (Fig. 2.3h)

Trench GF6-32 was located to the east of Trench GF6-31. The largest concentration of archaeology in this trench was located at the south-eastern end.

Ditch terminus **GF6-3205** was a north-west-south-east ditch which measured 0.42m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides, a steep rounded break of slope at base and a V-shape base. It contained a single fill **GF6-3204** which consisted of friable dark greyish brown silty clay. Fragments of animal bones and Iron Age to Roman pottery were retrieved from this context.



Plate 50: South-west facing section of Ditch GF6-3205

To the southern end of the Trench, Ditch **GF6-3206** was orientated east-west and measured 0.78m wide and 0.18m deep. It presented gradual sides with a steep but gentle break of slope at base and a flat base, and it was filled by a firm dark brown clayey silt fill (**GF6-3207**).

Adjacent to the northern edge, a circular Pit **GF6-3210** was found with gradual sides, gentle break of slope at base and a concave base. It contained fill **GF6-3211**, described as friable mid-greyish brown silty clay and contained pottery of probable Roman date.

On the southern edge of Ditch **GF6-3206** was Ditch **GF6-3208**, which was oriented north-west to south-east. It was 0.38m wide and 0.21m deep. It had steep sides, steep rounded break of slope at base and a V-shape base and contained a single fill (**GF6-3209**), comprised of firm light-yellow brown clay. Probable Roman pottery was found at the base of the feature.



Plate 51: East facing section of Ditches GF6-3208, GF6-3206 and Pit GF6-3210

Further north-west along the trench, curvilinear ditches **GF6-3212**, **GF6-3214** and **GF6-3216** seemed to merge in a north-east south-west alignment. Ditch **GF6-3212** was wider than 0.90m and deeper than 0.12m. It presented steep sides and a firm dark greyish brown clayey sand fill **GF6-3213**.

Ditch **GF6-3214** was 0.9m wide and 0.16m deep. Its sides were gradual. It was filled with a firm mid-brownish grey sandy clay fill **GF6-3215** from which animal bones, CBM and pottery were collected.

Cutting both these ditches was Ditch **GF6-3216**, which measured 4.35m wide and was deeper than 0.6m. It had gradual sides and a rounded break of slope at base. Ditch **GF6-3216** was filled with three contexts. Fill **GF6-3217** extended 0.95m wide and 0.20m deep. It was firm mid-brownish grey clayey sand. It was interpreted as a natural redeposition from north-west edge of the ditch. Overlaying this was **GF6-3218**, a firm mid-yellow brown sandy clay. Pottery was retrieved from this context. Fill **GF6-3219** represented the upper fill of this feature. It was 4.35m wide and 0.34m deep. It was composed of firm dark brownish grey sandy clay. Animal bones, CBM and pottery were collected from this fill.

Ditches **GF6-3212**, **GF6-3214** and **GF6-3216** appeared to form part of a circular enclosure or ring ditch, as depicted as an anomaly in geophysics. Towards the northern end of Trench **GF6-32**, the continuation of this ring ditch was also present, although here it was not investigated.



Plate 52: North-east facing section of Ditches GF6-3212, GF6-3214 and GF6-3216

Trench GF6-33 (Fig. 2.3i)

Trench GF6-33 was orientated north-east to south-west and contained a linear feature that corresponds with field boundaries on historic mapping. Ditch **GF6-3304** was oriented east to west. It had a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.35m. Its sides were steep and had a rounded break of slope at base towards a concave base. It contained fill **GF6-3305** a soft mid-orangey brown clayey sand where rooting was occasionally observed.



Plate 53: North-east facing section of Ditch GF6-3304

Trench GF6-36 (Fig. 2.3j)

Trench GF6-36 contained a linear feature to the west which was oriented north-west southeast and may represent former ridge and furrow. Ditch **GF6-3604** measured 0.82m wide and 0.22m deep. It presented steep sides and a gentle break of slope at base leading towards a concave base and was filled with a firm mid-orangey brown clay silt fill **GF6-3605**.



Plate 54: North-east facing section of Ditch GF6-3604

Trench GF6-38 (Fig. 2.3k)

Trench GF6-38 contained four parallel ditches oriented north-west to south-east across the trench which were likely agricultural in nature. At the south-east end of the trench, Ditch **GF6-3804** had measurements of 0.67m width and 0.25m depth. It had steep concave sides, rounded break of slope at base and concave base. it was filled with firm mid-yellowish brown, with occasional darker brown dotting, sandy clay **GF6-3805.** This feature was truncated by a modern field drain.



Plate 55: South-east facing section of Ditch GF6-3804

In the middle of the trench, Ditch **GF6-3806** was 0.92m wide and 0.33m deep with steep sides and steep break of slope at base and with a flat base. Its fill **GF6-3807** was composed of firm light-yellow brown sandy clay.

Cutting this ditch was Ditch **GF6-3810.** This ditch presented steep sides with a rounded break of slop and a concave base. It measured 0.72m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with a firm mid-yellowish brown sandy clay with dark mottling **GF6-3811**.



Plate 56: North-west facing section of Ditch GF6-3806

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At the north-west end of the trench, Ditch **GF6-3808** measured 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep. It presented gradual steep sides, rounded break of slope and a concave base. It contained fill **GF6-3809**, a mid-yellowish brown, with dark brown mottling, sandy clay fill.



Plate 57: North-west facing section of Ditch GF6-3808

Trench GF6-39 (Fig. 2.31)

Trench GF6-39 contained Ditch **GF6-3904**, which was oriented north-west to south-east and had vertical sides, steep break of slope at base and finished in a flat base. It was 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep. It was filled with a firm dark greyish brown silty clay fill **GF6-3905**.



Plate 58: North-west facing section of Ditch GF6-3904

Trench GF6-41 (Fig. 2.3l)

Trench GF6-41 contained Ditch Terminus **GF6-4104** which was oriented west-north-west to east-south-east. Ditch Terminus **GF6-4104** extended 0.60m in the trench, was 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep. It presented steep sides, a steep break of slope at base towards a flat base. It contained Fill **GF6-4105** which was observed as firm mid-orangey brown clay silt.



Plate 59: North-west facing section of Ditch terminus GF6-4104

Trench GF6-43 (Fig. 2.3k)

Trench GF6-43 contained one linear oriented north-east to south-west.

Ditch **GF6-4304** was 0.94m wide and 0.32m deep. Its sides were steep with a rounded gentle break of slope leading to a concave base. It was filled with a firm mid-orangey brown clay silt fill **GF6-4305**.



Plate 60: South-west facing section of Ditch GF6-4304

Trench GF6-44 (Fig. 2.3k)

Trench GF6-44 contained several furrows of which one was tested **GF6-4403**. Furrow **GF6-4403** was oriented north south in the middle of the trench. It was 0.84m wide and 0.16m deep. It had gradual sides, gentle break of slope at base and a concave base. It was filled with a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay fill **GF6-4404**, likely formed by natural silting.



Plate 61: North facing section of Furrow GF6-4403

Trench GF6-47 (Fig. 2.3m)

Trench GF6-47 contained two linear features oriented parallel north-west south-east which may be the remains of ridge and furrow. Ditch **GF6-4703** was found at the far north of the trench. It was 0.62m wide and 0.20m deep. It had steep sides and break of slope at base leading towards a concave base. It was filled by **GF6-4704** which was composed of firm mottled greyish brown silty clay.



Plate 62: South-east facing section of Ditch GF6-4703

To the south of this feature, Ditch **GF6-4705** measured 0.84m wide and 0.35m deep. It presented steep sides and break of slope at base and a slightly concave but generally flat base. It contained two fills, the lower fill **GF6-4706**, was described as firm dark brownish grey silty clay whilst the upper fill **GF6-4707** was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay.



Plate 63: South-east facing section of Ditch GF6-4705

Trench GF6-48 (Fig. 2.3n)

Trench GF6-48 contained two ditches which were likely agricultural in origin. At the west side of the trench, Ditch **GF6-4804** had steep sides, a gentle break of slope towards a U-shape base. It was 1.10m wide and 0.33m deep and was filled with a firm light brown silty clay Fill **GF6-4805**.



Plate 64: North-west facing section of Ditch GF6-4804

Ditch **GF6-4806** was found in the middle of Trench GF6- 48. It had gradual sides, a gentle break of slope at base and had a flat base. It measured 0.54m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained Fill **GF6-4807**, which comprised of firm dark brown silty clay.



Plate 65: North-west facing section of Ditch GF6-4806

Trench GF6-49 (Fig. 2.3n)

Trench GF6-49 contained two features. Pit **GF6-4904** was circular, had a 0.50m diameter and was 0.23m deep. Its sides were steep with a gentle break of slope finishing in a V-shape base. Its single Fill (**GF6-4905**) consisted of friable mid-yellow brown silty clay. This feature was found adjacent to Pit **GF6-4906** at the south-east end.



Plate 66: North-east facing section of Pit GF6-4904 and fragment of section of Pit GF6-4906

Pit **GF6-4906** was an elongated curvilinear pit. It was 1.80m long, 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep. It had gradual sides with a gentle break of slope towards a concave base. It was filled with a friable mid-yellow brown silty clay Fill **GF6-4907.**



Plate 67: North-west facing section of Pit GF6-4906

Trench GF6-50 (Fig. 2.3n)

Trench GF6-50 contained a ditch terminus which may have been of agricultural origin. Ditch terminus **GF6-5004** had gradual concave sides, a gentle break of slope at base leading to a

flat base. it was 0.28m wide and 0.12m deep. It accommodated a single Fill **GF6-5005** composed of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay.



Plate 68: West facing section of Ditch terminus GF6-5004

Trench GF6-52 (Fig. 2.30)

Trench GF6-52 contained Gully **GF6-5204** which was oriented north-east to south-west and was of possible agricultural origin. This gully was 0.36m wide and 0.12m deep. It presented gradual sides, gentle break of slope at base and a concave base. It had a single fill **GF6-5205**) described as firm dark reddish brown clayey silt.



Plate 69: South-west facing section of Gully GF6-5204

Trench GF6-53 (Fig. 2.30)

Trench GF6-53 contained Pit **GF6-5304** which measured 0.96m in length, 0.59m in width and 0.27m in depth. This feature was found in the centre of the trench. It had steep concave sides and a steep break of slope before terminating in a concave base. It was filled with a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt Fill **GF6-5305**.



Plate 70: North facing section of Pit GF6-5304

Trench GF6-54 (Fig. 2.3p)

Trench GF6-54 contained two parallel ditches of possible agricultural origin with north-west-south-east orientations. At the north of the trench, Ditch **GF6-5404** was 0.59m wide and 0.18m deep. It had concave gradual sides, a gentle break of slope towards a concave base. It contained a firm dark reddish brown clayey silt Fill **GF6-5405** with occasional chalk flecks.



Plate 71: South-east facing section of Ditch GF6-5404

Ditch **GF6-5406** was located at the northern end of the trench. Its measurements were 0.6m in width and 0.14m in depth. Its Fill **GF6-5407** was a firm dark reddish brown clayey silt.



Plate 72: South-east facing section of Ditch GF6-5406

Trench GF6-55 (Fig. 2.3p)

Trench GF6-55 contained Ditch **GF6-5504** and Ditch Terminus **GF6-5507**. These features was oriented parallel in a north-east south-west direction.

Ditch **GF6-5504** measured 2.6m wide and 0.80m deep. It presented convex sides, a gentle break of slope finishing in a flat base. It contained two fills. The lower fill **GF6-5505** was friable mid-yellow brown silty clay with a depth of 0.40m. The upper fill **GF6-5506** was also 0.40m deep. It was described as friable dark greyish brown silty clay from which pottery was retrieved.



Plate 73: South-west facing section of Ditch GF6-5504

Ditch terminus **GF6-5507** was 1.10m wide and 0.35m deep. It had gradual concave sides with a gentle break of slope towards a flattish concave base. It had one fill **GF6-5508** of firm midyellow brown clay.



Plate 74: North-west facing section of Ditch terminus GF6-5507

4.2.4 Field GF10

Trench GF10-01 (Fig. 2.4a)

Trench GF10-01 targeted two trends on geophysics. In total, six features were excavated and recorded.

Kiln **GF10-0104** was located in the centre of the trench at the limit of excavation. It measured 0.90m in width and 0.24m in depth and had steep sloping sides. It had a single fill (**GF10-0105**) which consisted of a friable dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones containing animal bone, CBM and Romano-British pottery.



Plate 75: Orthophoto of Kiln GF10-0104



Plate 76: North-west facing section of Kiln GF10-0104

Ditch **GF10-0106** was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 0.70m in width and 0.52m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with undercutting and a steep break of slope leading to a V-shaped base. Its only fill (**GF10-0107**) was comprised of a friable dark brownish grey silty clay with chalk, charcoal and stone inclusions. This fill contained finds of animal bone, CBM and probable Roman pottery as well as an Iron nail (**GF SF02**).



Plate 77: South-west facing section of Ditch GF10-0106

Ditch **GF10-0108** was oriented north-east to south-west. It had a width of 2.08m and a depth of 0.40m and had steep concave sloping sides with a gentle break of slope coming to a concave base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (**GF10-0111**) consisted of a firm mid-

brownish grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and flint inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from this fill. The upper fill (**GF10-0112**) was a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and rare flint inclusions and containing probable Roman pottery.

GF10-0108 was cut by Ditch **GF10-0113** which was oriented north-east to south-west. It measured 2.60m wide and was excavated to 0.60m deep. In profile this ditch had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope. Two fills were recorded at the depth to which this ditch was excavated. The lower fill (**GF10-0114**) was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with rare flint and charcoal inclusions and contained animal bone. The upper fill (**GF10-0115**) was comprised of firm dark brownish black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery was recovered.



Plate 78: North-east facing section of Ditches GF10-0108 and GF10-0113



Plate 79: North-east facing section of Ditches GF10-0108 and GF10-0113

Pit **GF10-0109** measured 1.50m in width, 0.80m in length and 0.53m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a steep break of slope leading to a flat base. Its single fill (**GF10-0110**) consisted of a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint, sandstone and charcoal inclusions. This fill contained animal bone.



Plate 80: North-east facing section of Pit GF10-0109

Ditch Terminus **GF10-0116** was oriented north-east to south-west. It extended 1m into the trench and had a width of 0.20m and a depth of 0.12m. It had a gradual concave sloping sides and a gentle break of slope giving onto a flat base. Its lone fill (**GF10-0117**) was a firm midbrownish grey silty clay with rare flint and charcoal inclusions.



Plate 81: North-west facing section of Ditch Terminus GF10-0116

Trench GF10-06 (Fig. 2.4c)

Trench GF10-06 contained three features. Ditch **GF10-0604** was oriented north-east to southwest and measured 0.80m in width and 0.30m in depth, and may have been caused by ploughing. It had steep sloping sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a flat base and contained a single fill (**GF10-0605**) which was comprised of a firm light yellowish grey clayey silt with chalk and flint inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from this feature.



Plate 82: South-west facing section of Ditch GF10-0604

Ditch **GF10-0606** was oriented east to west and measured 0.65m wide and 0.20m deep. It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope leading to an uneven base. It had a single fill (**GF10-0609**) which was a firm light yellowish grey clayey silt with chalk and flint inclusions.



Plate 83: West facing section of Ditch GF10-0606

Pit **GF10-0607** measured 0.23m in width and 0.21m in length with a depth of 0.10m. It had steep sloping sides with a rounded break of slope giving a U-shaped base. Its lone fill (**GF10-0608**) was comprised of a firm mid-greyish brown clayey silt with flecks of charcoal and chalk.



Plate 84: South facing section of Pit GF100607

Trench GF10-07 (Fig. 2.4b)

Trench GF10-07 contained one feature. Pit **GF10-0704** measured 0.68m in length, 0.58m in width and 0.18m in depth. It had steep sloping sides and a steep break of slope leading to a concave base. The lone fill (**GF10-0705**) consisted of a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of small flint.



Plate 85: North-west facing section of Pit GF10-0704

Trench GF10-08 (Fig. 2.4b)

Trench GF10-08 contained one feature. Ditch **GF10-0804** was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 0.92m in width and 0.21m in depth and may have been the result of ploughing. It had gradual sloping sides and a gentle break of slope giving way to a concave base. This ditch contained a single fill (**GF10-0805**) which was comprised of a firm mid-orangey brown clayey silt with rare flecks of charcoal and flint.



Plate 86: South-facing section of Ditch GF10-0804

Trench GF10-09 (Fig. 2.4b)

Trench GF10-09 contained one feature. Ditch **GF10-0904** was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 0.85m in width and 0.28m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope leading to a flat base. Its single fill (**GF10-0903**) consisted of a firm light yellowish orange clay with moderate small sub-angular stones and a modern land drain at the base.



Plate 87: North-west facing section of Ditch GF10-0904

Trench GF10-10 (Fig. 2.4c)

Trench GF10-10 contained two features. Ditch **GF10-1003** was oriented north-east to southwest and measured 0.75m wide and 0.30m deep. It had steep sloping sides and a steep break of slope giving way to a flat base. This ditch had a single fill (**GF10-1004**) which was composed of a friable mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.



Plate 88: South-west facing section of Ditch GF10-1003

Furrow **GF10-1005** was oriented north-east to south-west. It has a width of 0.52m and a depth of 0.09m with steep sloping sides and a gentle break of slope leading to a flat base. The lone fill (**GF10-1006**) was a friable mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.



Plate 89: South-west facing section of Ditch GF10-1005

Trench GF10-12 (Fig. 2.4d)

Trench GF10-12 contained two features of possible agricultural origin.

Ditch Terminus **GF10-1203** was oriented north-west to south-east and extended 2.15m into the trench. It had a width of 1m and a depth of 0.24m with steep sloping sides and a steep break of slope leading to an uneven base. Its lone fill (**GF10-1204**) was comprised of a firm greyish brown silty clay with frequent small flint inclusions.



Plate 90: South-east facing section of Ditch GF10-1203

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Ditch Terminus **GF10-1205** was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 0.70m in length, 0.70m in width and had a depth of 0.30m. It had steep sloping sides and a steep break of slope coming to a concave base. Its single fill (**GF10-1206**) consisted of a firm dark blackish grey silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions.



Plate 91: South-east facing section of Ditch GF10-1205

Trench GF10-14 (Fig. 2.4e)

Trench GF10-14 contained two features.

Ditch **GF10-1404** was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 0.57m in width and 0.09m in depth. It had gradual sloping sides and a gentle break of slope with a concave base. This ditch contained one single fill (**GF10-1405**) which was comprised of a friable light yellowish brown sandy clay with rare small sub-rounded stones.



Plate 92: North-east facing section of Ditch GF10-1404

Ditch **GF10-1406** was oriented north-east to south-west. It measured 2.90m in width and 0.19m in depth and had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope and an uneven base. The lone fill (**GF10-1407**) consisted of a friable light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones.



Plate 93: North-east facing section of Ditch GF10-1406

Trench GF10-15 (Fig. 2.4e)

Trench GF10-15 contained two features.

Pit **GF10-1504** measured 0.45m wide and 0.22m deep with steep vertical sides and a steep break of slope giving way to a flat base. It had a single fill (**GF10-1505**) which was a firm midyellowish brown silty clay with rare small white sub-angular stones.



Plate 94: North-east facing section of Posthole GF10-1504

Ditch **GF10-1506** was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 2.60m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.80m. It had steep concave sloping sides but was not excavated to the base. Five fills were recorded to the depth to which it was excavated. The lowest visible fill (**GF10-1507**) consisted of a firm mid-orangey brown silty clay with moderate flint flecks. Above this was fill (**GF10-1508**) which was a firm mid-orangey brown silty clay with moderate flint inclusions and contained animal bone and pottery. Overlying this fill was (**GF10-1509**) which was comprised of a firm light blueish grey clayey silt with rare cobble stones and flint. This fill was overlain by **GF10-1510** which was a firm mid-brownish orange clayey silt containing rare flint. The uppermost fill (**GF10-1511**) consisted of a firm mid-orangey brown clayey silt with moderate flint flecks and rare charcoal inclusions.



Plate 95: South-east facing section of Ditch GF10-1506

Trench GF10-19 (Fig. 2.4c)

Trench GF10-19 contained two features. Pit **GF10-1904** measured 0.21m in width, 0.23m in length and had a depth of 0.11m. Its profile had steep sloping sides with a steep break of slope and a U-shaped base. The single fill it contained (**GF10-1905**) which consisted of a plastic light brownish grey silty clay.



Plate 96: North-east facing section of Posthole GF10-1904

Ditch **GF10-1906** was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 0.72m in width and 0.27m in depth. It had steep sloping sides and a steep break of sloping leading to a U-shaped

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base and contained a single fill (**GF10-1907**) which was composed of a plastic light greyish brown silty clay.



Plate 97: South-east facing section of Ditch GF10-1906

Trench GF10-21 (Fig. 2.4g)

Trench GF10-21 contained one feature.

Ditch Terminus **GF10-2104** was oriented north-east to south-west and extended 1.46m into the trench. It had a width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.10m. In profile it had gradual concave sloping sides and a gentle break of slope leading to a concave base. Its single fill (**GF10-2105**) was comprised of a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional natural stone inclusions.



Plate 98: North-west facing section of Ditch Terminus GF10-2104

Trench GF10-22 (Fig. 2.4f)

Trench GF10-22 contained five features of possible agricultural origin.

Ditch **GF10-2204** was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 0.40m in width and 0.25m in depth. It had steep sloping sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a flat base. This ditch contained one fill (**GF10-2205**) which was a firm light greyish brown clayey silt with chalk inclusions.



Plate 99: North-east facing section of Ditch GF10-2204

Ditch **GF10-2206** was oriented north-east to south-west. It had a width of 0.80m and a depth of 0.15m and in profile had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope coming to an uneven base. This ditch had two fills, of which the lower fill, (**GF10-2207**) consisted of a firm brownish grey clayey silt. The upper fill (**GF10-2209**) was comprised of a firm light greyish brown clayey silt with pebble inclusions.



Plate 100: South-west facing section of Ditch GF10-2206

Ditch **GF10-2210** was oriented north-east to south-west and was 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep. In profile it had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope leading to a V-shaped base. The single fill contained in this ditch (**GF10-2211**) consisted of a firm light greyish brown clayey silt with very frequent pebbles.



Plate 101: South-west facing section of Ditch GF10-2210

Ditch **GF10-2212** was parallel to Ditch **GF10-2210.** It measured 1.50m in width and 0.20m in depth and had irregular sloping sides and base. Its lone fill (**GF10-2213**) was a firm greyish brown clayey silt with very frequent pebble inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from this fill.



Plate 102: South-west facing section of Ditch GF10-2212

Ditch **GF10-2214** was oriented north-east to south-west in parallel with Ditch **GF10-2204**. It had a width of 0.60m and 0.20m. In profile it had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope and flat base. This Ditch contained one fill (**GF10-2215**) which was a firm light greyish brown clayey silt with chalk inclusions.



Plate 103: North-east facing section of Ditch GF10-2214

Trench GF10-26 (Fig. 2.4h)

Trench GF10-26 contained one feature. Ditch **GF10-2604** was oriented north-east to southwest and was of possible agricultural origin. It measured 0.40m in width and 0.15m in depth. Its profile had steep sloping sides and a steep break of slope leading to a flat base. This ditch contained two fills. The lower fill (**GF10-2606**) was comprised of a mixed yellowish grey clayey silt with very occasional flint and chalk inclusions. The upper fill (**GF10-2605**) consisted of a firm yellowish brown clayey silt with very occasional small flints.



Plate 104: South-west facing section of Ditch GF10-2604

Trench GF10-31 (Fig. 2.4i)

Trench GF10-31 was located on the south-western boundary of the field and was on a north-west to south-west alignment. This trench contained several furrows, one of which was tested and recorded. Furrow **GF10-3104** was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 2.60m in width and 0.10m in depth. It had gradual sloping sides and a gentle break of slope leading to an uneven base. The single fill (**GF10-3105**) consisted of a firm greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stone and natural flint.



Plate 105: North-east facing section of Furrow GF10-3104

4.2.5 Field GF11

Trench GF11-13 (Fig. 2.5d)

Trench GF11-13 contained ring Ditch GF11-1304 and GF11-1306.

Ditch **GF11-1304** presented convex gradual sides, a gentle break of slope finishing in a concave base. It was 2.67m wide and 0.52m deep and orientated north to south, at the southeastern end of the trench. It was filled with a soft dark red brown sandy silt fill **GF11-1305** with frequent small limestone inclusions. A return of the ring ditch (**GF22-1306**) was identified to the north-west of **GF11-1304** and was surveyed but not excavated due to being a continuation of the same feature.



Plate 106: North facing section of Ditch GF11-1304

Trench GF11-16 (Fig. 2.5f)

Trench GF11-16 targeted geophysical anomalies.

At the far north-east end of the trench, was Pit **GF11-1606**. Pit **GF11-1606** had gradual sides, a gentle break of slope and a concave base. It measured 0.56m long and 0.66m wide, with a 0.21m depth. It was filled by a friable dark greyish brown clayey silt **GF11-1607**.

Cutting **GF11-1606** was Ditch **GF11-1604.** This ditch was 0.96m wide and 0.34m deep. It had gradual sides, a sudden break of slope leading to a concave base. It was filled with a friable dark brownish grey clay silt **GF11-1605.** Early 2nd century pottery, animal bones and a copper brooch pin were retrieved from this context (**GF SF09**).



Plate 107: South-east facing section of Ditch GF11-1604 and Pit GF11-1606

Parallel to Ditch **GF11-1604**, on its south-west side, was Ditch **GF11-1608**, which measured 1.28m width and 0.51m depth. It presented steep sides and a gentle break of slope leading to a concave base. It contained a friable dark brownish grey, with red mottling, clayey silt **GF11-1609**. Pottery and animal bones were collected from this context.



Plate 108: South-east facing section of Ditch GF11-1608

Further south-west in this trench were Ditches GF11-1617 and GF11-1622.

Ditch **GF11-1617** was oriented east to west and was 3.28m wide and 1.12m deep. This ditch presented steep sides with a steep break of slope finishing in a flat base. Ditch **GF11-1617** was

filled with four fills. The basal fill was **GF11-1618** 0.24m deep and 0.70m wide. It was composed of firm light greyish brown clay. Overlaying this was Fill **GF11-1619** described as friable midbrown with grey mottling clay silt. Fragments of pottery and animal bones were collected from this fill. Above this, an organic-rich Fill **GF11-1620** measured 0.19m deep and 0.73m wide. It was formed by friable mid brown with dark brown mottling clay silt. Fragments of pottery and animal bones were collected from this fill. The upper fill comprised of **GF11-1621** friable mid brown dark clay silt, with frequent chalk flecks. From this organic-rich material, animal bones and pottery were collected.

Cutting this feature was Ditch **GF11-1622.** This ditch presented steep sides and steep break of slope leading towards a concave base. It had the same alignment as Ditch **GF11-1617.** It measured 0.82m wide and 0.45m deep and contained two fills. The bottom Fill **GF11-1623** was composed of friable mid dark brown clay silt. It extended 0.25m deep and 0.82m wide. Pottery and animal bones were recovered from this Fill. The upper Fill **GF11-1624** was comprised of friable dark brown clay silt with frequent chalk flecks inclusions. It had 0.66m width and 0.20m depth. Pottery and animal bones were also recovered from this context.



Plate 109: South facing section of Ditches GF11-1617 and GF11-1622

At the south-western end of Trench GF11-16, was Ditch **GF11-1610**, also orientated north-west south-east, and parallel to Ditches **GF11-1604** and **GF11-1608**.

Ditch **GF11-1610** was 1.09m wide and 0.36m deep. It had steep sides and a sudden break of slope at base before finishing in a flat base. It contained two fills. The basal fill **GF11-1611** was described as friable mid-orangey brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks, potentially formed by natural siltation. It was 0.15m deep and covered a wide extension of 0.93m. The upper Fill **GF11-1612** was comprised of friable dark greyish brown with red mottling clayey silt.



Plate 110: South-east facing section of Ditch GF11-1610

At the far end of the trench, corresponding to the last geophysical anomaly, was Ditch **GF11-1613**, oriented north-west south-east, and Grave cut **GF11-1615** located on the south-west edge of the ditch with same alignment. Grave cut **GF11-1615** contained a skeleton, oriented north-west to south-east within its Fill **GF11-1616**. **GF11-SK01** was recorded and left in situ.

Ditch **GF11-1613** extended 1.33m wide, and it was 0.22m deep until the intervention ceased due to the discovery of **GF11-SK01**. Ditch **GF11-1613** contained at least a single Fill **GF11-1614**, which was visible in plan. This fill was composed of friable dark blackish grey clayey silt. Pottery and bones were retrieved from this context.

Grave cut **GF11-1615** had steep sides with 1.75m of the feature visible in the trench. It was 0.74m wide. A single fill **GF11-1616** was recorded, visible also in plan. It was comprised of dark greyish brown clayey silt. The physical arrangement of the skeleton suggested that the cut of Ditch **GF11-1613** was created prior to the interment. The skeleton was observed in poor condition, although the following bones were exposed and identified: right humerus, clavicles, ribs, proximal left humerus and possibly mandible/maxilla. Skeleton was left in situ, covered with geotextile and backfilled for preservation.



Plate 111: South-west view of Ditch GF11-1613 and Grave Cut GF11-1615, GF11-SK01.



Plate 1112: Plan of Skeleton GF11-SK01

Trench GF11-17 (Fig. 2.5f)

Trench GF11-17 targeted geophysical anomalies. At the east-south-east end of the Trench, Ditches **GF11-1714** and **GF11-1716** were oriented north-east south-west. Ditch **GF11-1714** had a 0.88m width and 0.65m depth. It presented vertical edges, steep break of slope at base and a flat base. It was filled with context **GF11-1715**, a friable greenish brown clay.

Cutting this ditch was Ditch **GF11-1716.** It was 0.90m wide and 0.45m deep. It also presented vertical edges but a gentle break of slope finishing in a concave base. It contained a single Fill **GF11-1717** formed by friable mid blueish grey clay.



Plate 113: North-east facing section of Ditches GF11-1714 and GF11-1716

North-west was Pit **GF11-1718**. This pit had a diameter of 0.85m and a depth of 0.27m. It presented gradual concave sides and a gentle break of slope finishing in a concave U-shape base and was filled with a friable mid greyish brown silty clay **GF11-1719**.



Plate 114: South-east facing section of Pit GF11-1718

In the middle of the trench, a curvilinear ditch **GF11-1704** was orientated north-northwest south-southeast. It was 0.74m wide and 0.20m deep. It had gradual sides, a gentle break of slope leading towards a flat base. It contained a single fill **GF11-1705** formed by friable dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. Pottery indicative of a provisional Roman date was recovered from this fill.



Plate 115: South-east facing section of Ditch terminus GF11-1704

This feature was in close proximity to Pit **GF11-1706**. This oval pit was 1.30m in length, 1.90m in width and 0.55m in depth. It presented steep sides, a steep break of slope before a flat base. It contained two fills. The basal fill **GF11-1712** was 0.55m deep and characterized by friable mid yellowish-greenish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and chalk flecks. Pottery was recovered from this context. Overlaying this context was fill **GF11-1707** which measured 1.53m wide and 0.37m deep. It was described as a friable dark brownish black silty clay charcoal rich fill. Large stones and probable Romano-British pottery were recovered.



Plate 116: South-east facing section of Pit GF11-1706

In the centre of the trench, Ditch **GF11-1713** had a north-west to south-east orientation and was aligned with a geophysical anomaly. This ditch was not excavated here as it was investigated in Trench GF11-16 (Ditch **GF11-1608)**.

The west-north-west half of the trench contained a series of features. Gully **GF11-1720** was oriented north-west to south-east with 0.34m width and 0.17m depth. It presented concave gradual sides, a gentle break of slope at base and a concave base. It was filled with a friable mid greyish brown silty clay **GF11-1721**, from which pottery and animal bone were collected.

This gully was was truncated by an oval Pit **GF11-1726** on its southern edge, and was truncated by Ditch **GF11-1722** on the northern edge.

Pit **GF11-1726** was 0.80m long, 0.75m wide and 0.30m deep. It had gradual concave sides, a rounded break of slope and a concave base. The pit contained two fills. The basal fill **GF11-1727** had an extension of 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep. It was observed as friable dark yellow brown silty clay. Meanwhile, the upper fill **GF11-1728** was characterized by friable mid-greyish brown silty clay.

Ditch **GF11-1722** was aligned north-east to south-west. It was 1.50m wide and 0.80m deep. Its sides were steep and concave with a sudden break of slope at the base and a concave base and it contained three fills. The bottom Fill **GF11-1723** was 1.0m wide and 0.20m deep. It was comprised of firm mid-yellowish brown with moderate chalk flecks inclusions. Pottery was collected from this context. Overlaying this context, Fill **GF11-1724** measured 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep. It was formed by friable mid-green-yellowish brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions and rare chalk flecks. Pottery and CBM was retrieved from this context, which had been truncated by a modern land drain. The upper fill (**GF11-1725**) had a 1.50m

width and 0.35m depth. It was filled with friable dark blueish grey charcoal rich deposit. Animal bones were abundant in this context.



Plate 117: North facing section of Gully GF11-1720, Pit GF11-1726 and Ditch GF11-1722

Adjacent to these features, Ditch **GF11-1710** and Gully **GF11-1708** were parallel on a northwest south-east alignment. Ditch **GF11-1710** measured 1.40m wide and 0.33m deep. It presented gradual sides with a gentle break of slope at base and a flat base. It was filled with a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay Fill **GF11-1711** from which pottery and animal bones were retrieved. Gully **GF11-1708** was 0.25m wide and 0.23m deep and had gradual concave sides, a gentle break of slope and a concave base. Its fill **GF11-1709** was described as friable mid-greyish brown silty clay.



Plate 118: South facing section of Gully GF11-1708 and Ditch GF11-1710

4.2.6 Field GF12

Trench GF12-01 (Fig. 2.6a)

Trench GF12-01 contained several intercutting features located at the north-west end of the trench.

Pit **GF12-0104** measured 0.70m in length, 0.25m in width and 0.13m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope and an uneven base. Its sole fill (**GF12-0105**) consisted of a firm mid-blueish grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.

Cutting this was Ditch **GF12-0106** which was oriented north-west to south-east and had a width of 0.64m and a depth of 0.34m. In profile this ditch had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope leading to a concave base. Its single fill (**GF12-0107**) was comprised of a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with reddish mottling and frequent chalk flecks as well as small to medium sub-rounded stones. This fill contained animal bones and late Iron Age to early Roman pottery.

This ditch was cut by Ditch **GF12-0108** which also was oriented north-west to south-east. It measured 1.66m in width and 0.32m in depth whilst in profile it had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope leading to an uneven base. This ditch had a single fill (**GF12-0109**) which was a firm dark orangey brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions. Finds of animal bone and late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery were recovered from this fill.

Cutting this was Ditch **GF12-0110** which was oriented north-west to south-east and was 0.87m in width and 0.53m in depth. Its profile had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope coming to a concave base. This ditch contained one fill (**GF12-0111**) which was comprised of a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones from which pottery indicative of a provisional Iron Age date was recovered. On the north-western edge of GF12-0110 was Ditch **GF12-0112** which was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 1.03m in width and 0.41m in depth. In profile it had steep sloping sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a flat base. The fill of this Ditch (**GF12-0113**) consisted of a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones.



Plate 119: South-east facing section of Pit GF12-0104 and Ditches GF12-0106, GF12-0108, GF12-0110 and GF12-0112

Trench GF12-02 (Fig. 2.6a)

Trench GF12-02 contained three features.

Ditch **GF12-0204** was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 0.62m in width and 0.26m in depth. Its profile had steep sloping sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a U-shaped base. It contained a single fill (**GF12-0205**) which was comprised of a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. This ditch was also present in Trench GF12-08.



Plate 120: South-east facing section of Ditch GF12-0204

Ditch **GF12-0206** was oriented north-east to south-west and had a width of 0.82m and a depth of 0.30m. It had steep sloping sides and a gentle break of slope giving way to an uneven base. Its lone fill (**GF12-0207**) was a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare small sub-rounded stones. This ditch was also identified in Trenches GF12-02 and GF12-07.



Plate 121: South-west facing section of Ditch GF12-0206

Ditch **GF12-0208** was parallel to **GF12-0206**. It was 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep with steep sloping sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a U-shaped base. Its single fill (**GF12-0209**) consisted of a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded stones. This ditch was also present in Trench GF12-07.



Plate 122: South-west facing section of Ditch GF12-0208

Trench GF12-05 (Fig. 2.6b)

Trench GF12-05 was located at the eastern edge of the field and targeted a strong circular trend on the geophysics. Two features were excavated in this trench.

Ditch **GF12-0504** was oriented north-east to south-west. It measured 2.34m in width and 0.64m in depth. It had a profile with steep sloping sides and a sudden break of slope leading to an uneven base. This ditch contained a single fill (**GF12-0505**) which was comprised of a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent medium sized flattish sandstone and small sub-rounded stone inclusions. Finds of animal bone and pottery indicative of a provisional Iron Age date were recovered.

On the north-west edge of this feature was Pit **GF12-0506** which was 1.57m in length, 0.92m in width and 0.35m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope and a flat base. Its single fill (**GF12-0507**) was a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stones.



Plate 123: North-east facing section of Ditch GF12-0504 and Pit GF12-0506

To the north was Pit **GF12-0508**, which measured 1.05m in length, 0.37m in width and 0.39m in depth. Its profile had steep sloping sides with a rounded break of slope coming to a concave base. This pit contained one fill consisting of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular to rounded stones.



Plate 124: North-east facing section of Pit GF12-0508

Trench GF12-07 (Fig. 2.6a)

Trench GF12-07 contained two features of which one was unexcavated as the continuation was excavated in Trench GF12-02.

Ditch **GF12-0704** was oriented north-west to south-east. It measured 1.55m in width and 0.36m in depth. In profile it had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope giving to a concave base. Its single fill (**GF12-0705**) was comprised of a firm light brownish grey clayey silt with rare chalk inclusions.

This ditch was cut by Ditch **GF12-0706** which was oriented north-west to south-east and was 0.65m wide and 0.21m deep. Its profile had steep sloping sides and a gentle break of slope leading to a concave base. This ditch contained one fill (**GF12-0707**) which consisted of a firm light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small chalk flecks.



Plate 125: North-west facing section of Ditches GF12-0704 and GF12-0706

Trench GF12-08 (Fig. 2.6c)

Trench GF12-08 contained three features, of which one was unexcavated as it was a continuation of a ditch in Trench GF12-02.

Ditch **GF12-0804** was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 1m in width and 0.35m in depth. In profile it had gradual sloping sides and a steep break of slope leading to a concave base. This ditch contained a single fill (**GF12-0805**) which consisted of a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.



Plate 126: South-west facing section of Ditch GF12-0804

Ditch **GF12-0806** was oriented north-west to south-east and had a width of 1m and a depth of 0.40m. It had steep sloping sides and a steep break of slope coming to a V-shaped base. Its single fill (**GF12-0807**) was comprised of a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional natural stone inclusions.



Plate 127: North-west facing section of Ditch GF12-0806

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Trench GF12-10 (Fig. 2.6d)

Trench GF12-10 contained one feature.

Ditch **GF12-1004** was oriented north-west to south-west and measured 0.69m in width and 0.25m in depth. It had steep sloping sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a V-shaped profile. Its single fill (**GF12-1004**) consisted of a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones. This ditch was also present in Trench GF12-13.



Plate 128: South-east facing section of Ditch GF12-1004

Trench GF12-14 (Fig. 2.6c)

Trench GF12-14 contained six features.

At the north-western end of the trench was Ditch **GF12-1404**, oriented north-east to south-west and measuring 1.15m in width and 0.47m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a flat base. Its single fill (**GF12-1405**) consisted of a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent angular and rounded stone inclusions. This fill contained pottery indicative of a provisional Iron Age date.



Plate 129: South-west facing section of Ditch GF12-1404

At the south-eastern end of the trench was Ditch **GF12-1406**, oriented north-west to south-east. It was 1.05m wide and 0.46m deep. Its profile had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope and a flat base. This ditch contained a single fill (**GF12-1407**) which was comprised of a firm light orangey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions. Finds of animal bone and pottery were recovered from this fill.

The ditch was cut by Ditch **GF12-1408** which was oriented north-west to south-east and had a width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.45m. It had steep sloping sides with a gentle break of slope leading to a flat base. This ditch was also present in Trench GF12-13. The fill was a firm midgreyish brown silty clay with occasional stones **GF12-1409** and contained late Iron Age to early Roman pottery.

Overlying these features was a Deposit **GF12-1410** which was 0.07m thick and comprised of a friable mix of mid-greyish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks.



Plate 130: North-east facing section of Ditches GF12-1406 and GF12-1408 and Deposit GF12-1410

Gully **GF12-1411** was oriented north-west to south-east. It measured 0.65m in width and 0.14m in depth and had gradual sloping sides with a rounded break of slope coming to a U-shaped base. It contained a single fill (**GF12-1412**) which was comprised of a plastic midgreyish brown silty clay.



Plate 131: North-west facing section of Ditch GF12-1411

Ditch **GF12-1413** was oriented north to south and had a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.25m. Its profile had gradual sloping sides with a rounded break of slope giving way to a concave

base. Its lone fill (**GF12-1414**) was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones.



Plate 132: North facing section of Ditch GF12-1413

Pit **GF12-1415** measured 0.42m in diameter and had a profile with gradual sloping sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a concave base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (**GF12-1417**) was a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with frequent small angular stones. The upper fill (**GF12-1416**) consisted of a friable dark greyish black clayey silt with charcoal and small stone inclusions.



Plate 133: South-west facing section of Pit GF12-1415

Trench GF12-16 (Fig. 2.6d)

Trench GF12-16 contained one feature. Ditch **GF12-1604** was oriented north-west to southeast and measured 0.68m in width and 0.60m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a sudden break of slope ending in a flat base. Its lone fill (**GF12-1405**) was comprised of a firm light brown clayey silt with frequent small chalk and rare small angular flint.



Plate 134: North-west facing section of Ditch GF12-1604

Trench GF12-18 (Fig. 2.6e)

Trench GF12-18 was orientated north-east to south-west and targeted several trends on the geophysics. Two features were recorded.

Ditch **GF12-1804** was oriented east to west and measured 1m in width and 0.35m in depth. In profile it had steep sloping sides and a gentle break of slope at the base leading to a U-shaped base. Its single fill (**GF12-1805**) consisted of a firm brownish grey clayey silt with occasional flint, chalk and limestone inclusions.



Plate 135: South-east facing section of Ditch GF12-1804

Pit **GF12-1806** extended 3.4m into the trench on a north-eastern to south-western alignment. It had a width of 1m and a depth of 0.40m with steep sloping sides and a sudden break of slope to a flat base. This pit contained three fills. The lower fill (**GF12-1808**) consisted of a firm yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional pebble, chalk and limestone inclusions. The middle fill (**GF12-1809**) was comprised of a firm yellowish grey clayey silt with chalk and limestone inclusions. The upper fill (**GF12-1807**) was a firm mid-greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk, limestone and flint inclusions.



Plate 136: North-west facing section of Ditch GF12-1806

Trench GF12-19 (Fig. 2.6e)

Trench GF12-19 contained two features. Ditch **GF12-1905** was oriented north-east to southwest and measured 0.55m in width and 0.30m in depth. Its profile had steep sloping sides with a steep break of slope leading to a flat base. Its single fill (**GF12-1904**) consisted of a plastic mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions



Plate 137: North-east facing section of Ditch GF12-1905

Ditch **GF12-1907** was oriented north-east to south-west. It measured 1.5m in width and 0.30m in depth with gradual sloping sides and a gentle break of slope giving way to a U-shaped base. It contained a single fill (**GF12-1908**) which was comprised of a firm yellowish grey clayey silt with pebble inclusions.



Plate 138: South-west facing section of Ditch GF12-1907

Trench GF12-22 (Fig. 2.6f)

Trench GF12-22 contained one feature. Pit **GF12-2204** extended 0.5m from the limit of excavation and was 1.20m in length and 0.30m in depth. It had gradual sloping sides with a gentle break of slope and concave base. Its single fill (**GF12-2205**) consisted of a friable midgreyish brown silty clay with rare natural stones.



Plate 139: South-east facing of Pit GF12-2204

Trench GF12-23 (Fig. 2.6j)

Trench GF12-23 contained three features. Ditch **GF12-2306** was oriented north-west to southeast and measured 2.15m in width and 0.60m in depth. Its profile had steep sloping sides with a rounded break of slope leading to a U-shaped base. This ditch contained two fills. The lower fill (**GF12-2305**) consisted of a firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with regular limestone pieces. The upper fill **GF12-2304** was a firm dark yellowish brown clayey silt with rare small stone inclusions. Finds of pottery and animal bone were recovered (awaiting specialist report for dating).



Plate 140: North-west facing section of Ditch GF12-2306

Ditch **GF12-2308** was oriented north-east to south-west and had a width of 0.75m and a depth of 0.33m. Its profile had concave sloping sides with a gentle break of slope giving away to a flat base. The sole fill of this ditch (**GF12-2307**) was comprised of a plastic mid-yellowish brown silty clay with rare angular limestone inclusions.



Plate 141: South-west facing section of Ditch GF12-2308

Ditch **GF12-2310** was oriented north-east to south-west and was 0.68m wide and 0.29m deep. It had steep sloping sides and a sudden break of slope leading to a U-shaped base. Its single fill (**GF12-2309**) was a firm dark brownish yellow silty clay.



Plate 142: South-west facing section of Ditch GF12-2310

Trench GF12-24 (Fig. 2.6k)

Trench GF12-24 contained two features. Ditch **GF12-2404** was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 1m in width and 0.3m in depth. Its profile had steep sloping sides and a steep break of slope leading to a flat base. Its single fill (**GF12-2405**) consisted of a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with stone and rare chalk inclusions. The ditch was truncated by Ditch **GF12-2406** which was oriented north-east to south-west. It had a width of 1.40m and a depth of 0.22m with gradual sloping sides and a gentle break of slope giving way to a flat base. This ditch contained a single fill (**GF12-2407**) which was comprised of a friable light greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk inclusions.



Plate 143: North-east facing section of Ditches GF12-2404 and GF12-2406

Trench GF12-29 (Fig. 2.6j)

Trench GF12-29 contained one feature. Ditch **GF12-2904** was oriented east to west and measured 0.70m in width and 0.30m in depth. It had steep sloping sides and a rounded break of slope leading to a U-shaped base. This ditch had two fills. The lower fill (**GF12-2905**) consisted of a firm greyish brown clayey silt with pebble and limestone, chalk and flint inclusions. The upper fill (**GF12-2906**) was comprised of a firm greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles.

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Plate 144: North-east facing section of Ditch GF12-2904

5 INTERIM FINDS SUMMARY

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

| Material | Qty | Wt (g) |
|--------------------|------|----------|
| Bone | 520 | 7676 |
| Ceramic | 1140 | 27526 |
| Copper Alloy | 6 | 123 |
| Glass | 1 | 1 |
| Iron | 4 | 280 |
| Lead | 1 | 0.77 |
| Mixed | 316 | 6685 |
| Stone | 6 | 15021 |
| Grand Total | 1994 | 57312.77 |

Table 1: Artefactual Finds Pre-Quantification

5.1 Interim Pottery Summary

The pottery selected was based on identifiable features such as rims or decoration, and only of a small selection of the material recovered. Table 1 shows the quantification of material prior to processing and is likely to change. Table 2 is a general spot date of selected sherds based on identified features and dated on typologies such as Dragondorf (Samian), Youngs (1977) oxford industry and Isobel Thompson grog tempered wares of Southeast England. Spot dates are general indications and taken from a selection of sherds from each context and may change once the full assemblage has been processed and assessed.

Overall, the pottery recovered from Site is similar in nature, being comprised of shell tempered, and grog-tempered wares, both wheel and hand made. One problem with pottery from this region is the persistence of shelly wares from the later Bronze Age through to the 4th century + AD presumably reflecting the exploitation of local resources. Handmade technology for some of this material continued into the Roman period. One problem with the dominance of one fabric is trying to determine whether the pottery represents a continuum of activity at the various sites or whether there are breaks or shifts in activity.

The second most common type found were the grog tempered wars, similar to the shell fabrics, Grog tempered fabrics have also been in use – as a minor inclusion- in prehistoric pottery but is more prevalent in the Iron Age through to the early Roman period and up until the middle second century. Following the Belgic tradition. Sometimes referred to as the 'transitional' period. Indicating a 'steady transferring from traditional Iron Age fabrics and vessels into more Romanised wheel made vessels. However, this is not the case, as evidenced by the continued use of Iron Age fabrics and forms through the Romano-British period.

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'True' Roman fabrics and forms were quite rare in this selection, however, the spot dates reflected a small portion of the entire assemblage, with choice sherds being processed for an indication of date. Once the assemblage has been fully processed and assessed it may be likely to change.

The shell tempered wares had a range of vessel forms; channel rim jars, necked beaded rim jars, storage jars and large bowls. These forms suggest a repertoire from the Harrold kiln industry in Bedford, which was producing these wares at the turn of the 2nd century onwards. Similar vessels were also prevalent on sites from Milton Keynes and some forms such as the channel rims were found in the kilns at Caldecott and Wavendon Gate and can date from the late 1st century, examples include those from contexts, **GF1-0304**, **GF1-0306**, **GF1-0309**, **GF6-0105** and **GF10-0107**.

Similar in date are the grog tempered wares, with forms that follow Isobel Thompsons (1982) typology. The most prevalent being the cordon necked jar, in wheel and handmade (Sections B and C), examples are found alongside the shell tempered ware contexts and also include **GF11-1705** and **GF11-1707**.

Examples of Roman pottery are most likely regional imports form Verulamium such as cup mouthed flagons from **GF1-0304**, and a third flagon body sherd from **GF1-0309**, flange of a Verulamium mortaria from **GF11-1707** dating to the early 2nd century.

Samian ware is very minimal with only two sherds; one decorated Dr30 bowl possibly from southern Gaul (Dating from 70-110AD) and a Drag.33 cup from central Gaul from context **GF1-0306**. No other typical fine wares such as those from Nene Valley or Oxfordshire industries, suggesting either low rural economic standing or occupation to the site stopped before major exportation of these industries.

Context **GF10-0105** is of note as these vessels were from the fill of a well-preserved kiln. At least three kiln bars were recorded, the majority of which were left in situ. The pottery recovered are similar to those recovered in Milton Keynes, and from channel rim jars and at least one large shell tempered beaded rim storage jar, both of which potentially date to the late 1st century through to the middle 2nd century.

| Context | Notes | Spot date |
|---------|--|-----------|
| | Large oxidised flagon, white sandy cup mouthed flagon, cordon (x3) | |
| | necked jar fine grey ware, x3 shell tempered channel rim jar, neckless | |
| GF01- | beaded rim grog jar with cordon, reduced everted rim jar (maybe | |
| 0304 | poppy type) | EC2 |
| | Lezoux (CGSA) dr.33 cup, leeched shell body sherd, with various | |
| GF01- | decoration (horizontal and vertical comb) shell channel rim jar x4, | |
| 0306 | large shell storage jar, fine grey cordon jar. | EC2+ |
| | Shell channel rim jar x2, grog channel rim jar/lid, shell, triangular | |
| GF01- | bead necked jar, various shell and grog tempered body sherds, fine | |
| 0309 | white ware flagon? base fine grey body sherds. | EC2? |

Site G: Fields GF1, GF3, GF6, GF10, GF11, GF12: Interim Report for Evaluation Trenching

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| Context | Notes | Spot date |
|------------------------|--|------------|
| GF01- | | |
| 0309 | Large shell tempered storage jar | ERO |
| GF01- | Early PNKGT grogged oxidised wares, cordon jars, one sandy beaded | |
| 0506 | rim necked jar | ERO |
| GF01- 0508 | shell tempered body sherds, fine grog 'Belgic' cordon jars, x1 with cross hatch decoration below cordon, one fine white ware body sherd | LIA-ERO |
| GF01- | | |
| 0511 | Shell tempered jar/bowl? with bead rim double incised groove | LIA-ERO |
| GF03- | | |
| 1505 | Shell tempered storage jar (Fine grade) | RB |
| GF06- | | |
| 0103 | Large oxidised shell tempered SJ | RB |
| GF06- 0105 | Grog body and base sherds, Shell channel rim jar, grog bead cordon necked jar | LIA-ERO |
| GF06- 0105 | fine grog cordon necked beaded jar, large shell tempered body sherd, burnt/kiln bloomed body sherd with burnished, | ERO |
| GF06- 0707 | grog body sherds, shell body sherds (leeched), grog tempered, bowl/lid, small grog tempered beaded rim cordon jar, two sherds of PMED glazed | LIA-ERO |
| GF06- | | |
| 1304 | Neckless bead rim jar grog, bead rim shell storage jar | ERO |
| GF10- 0105 GF10- | Kiln furniture and at least 3 parts of kiln bars, jar with double lid seat (161-Bancroft? fine OX grog pellets and sand), large shell SJ, various other shell, grog tempered sherds Shell tempered body sherds, burnished grog base, shell and grog | M-L1st-EC2 |
| 0107 | small channel rim jar, everted rim beaker (possible poppy type) | ERO |
| GF10- 0115 | Various grog tempered body sherds, one burnt rounded ceramic disk, bead rim bowl in shell, one channel rim jar and one beaded rim necked jar | LIA-ERO |
| GF11- 1605 | Large shell SJ, one possible complete channel rim jar with perforated base. Decorated Dr.30 bowl with three grooves towards base, possible late version of La Graufesenque dating 70-110 | EC2 |
| GF11- 1705 | Shell channel rim jar/Grooved rim lid thick and square, incised groove below rim, Fine grog burnished cordon necked jar | ERO |
| GF11- 1707 | Verulamium mortaria, white ware bead rim beaker with incised groove, shell tempered body sherds. thick channel rim jar | C2+ |

Site G: Fields GF1, GF3, GF6, GF10, GF11, GF12: Interim Report for Evaluation Trenching

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| Context | Notes | Spot date |
|---------|---|-----------|
| GF11- | 3x large jars, one WMJ with reeded rim, 2 large channel rim jar one | |
| 1707 | blackened, necked beaded rim jar | C2+ |
| GF12- | Grog tempered body and base sherds of a Belgic form, and shell | |
| 0107 | tempered body sherds, | LIA-ERO |
| GF12- | Shell tempered body sherds, one neckless channel rim jar, greyware | |
| 0109 | rim, slightly flared, with groove tipped rim | L1-EC2 |
| GF12- | Handmade shell tempered ware jar with finger impressed rim, grog, | |
| 0505 | shell body sherds | IA? |
| GF12- | | |
| 1402 | Pmed earthen ware | pmed |
| GF12- | | |
| 1409 | Handmade grog tempered ware with scored decoration | LIA-ERO |

Table 2: Pottery Preliminary Spot Dates

5.2 Interim Animal Bone Summary

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

5.3 Interim Palaeo-Environmental Summary

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

5.4 Interim Finds Report

Flint and metal 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 GF1

Field GF1 contained five trenches which targeted geophysical anomalies. The trenches that contained archaeology were GF1-02, GF1-03 and GF1-05. The feature in GF1-02 is likely to be medieval agricultural origin. In trenches GF1-03 and GF1-05, there is evidence of Late Iron Age to Roman activity within this area in the form of ditches and pits which largely correspond to geophysical anomalies targeted by the trenches. These features are possible indicative of an agricultural usage of the land.

6.2 Field GF3

Archaeological activity with Field GF3 was concentrated in the southern half of the field with the majority of the features present in trenches GF3-16, GF3-18, GF3-19 and GF3-26 as well as a separate area of archaeology in trenches GF3-22, GF3-23, GF3-25 and GF3-29. Trench GF3-26 targeted a sub-circular anomaly on the geophysics which when investigated was dated to Iron Age although Ditch GF3-2610 contained evidence of Roman occupation which suggests multiple phases of use. There was a notable area of colluvium through trenches GF3-20 and GF3-28. Trench GF3-18 primarily targeted a notable geophysical anomaly at the north-east end which was likely an enclosure. This Ditch GF3-1806 provided Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British dating, and its fills suggested a period of disuse. In the south-west corner, trenches GF3-22 and GF3-25 revealed a series of ditches which were undated but correlated with trends on the geophysics possibly related to previous field boundaries.

6.3 Field GF6

The results of the trial trench evaluation correlate with those of the geophysical survey with archaeological features being identified in the south and west of Field GF6. Archaeological features were also identified in an area of magnetic disturbance, caused by ferrous material in the topsoil associated with UXOs, in the south of Field GF6 (i.e Trench GF06-55).

The busiest trenches GF6-07 and GF6-32 targeted strong geophysical anomalies, interpreted as enclosures. Trench GF6-07 indicated a rectangular enclosure while Trench GF6-32 demonstrated a circular enclosure. Investigations in Trench GF6-07 provided Iron Age to early Roman pottery together with evidence of a potentially contemporaneous occupational layer. Besides the ring Ditch, there were other features related to the enclosure. Excavation in these features recovered pottery and animal bones which dated between Iron Age and Roman times.

Moreover, both the north-west and south-east extremes of field GF6 provided early Roman dating according to the pottery collected from Trenches GF6-01 and GF6-55. More contemporary pottery remains were retrieved from features in Trench GF6-38, which may be in relation to the ring Ditch and consequent features from the near Trench GF6-32. Other features recorded in Field GF6 were more sporadic and did not contain finds that dated them securely.

6.4 Field GF10

The results of the trial trench evaluation has confirmed the location of Iron Age and Roman activity in the east and west of Field GF10 as identified by geophysical survey. Geophysical survey also identified a large number of features related to agricultural activity which were also confirmed during by the evaluation trial trenching. The trench with the most archaeological activity was GF10-01 which contained several ditches as well as Kiln whose finds provided Romano-British dating. Trenches GF10-06 and GF10-10 contained undated ditches whilst GF12-15 contained one ditch with Iron Age dating. Other features in field GF10 were sporadic and did not contain dating.

6.5 Field GF11

The focus of archaeological activity in field GF11 was in the south-west corner of the field where trenches GF11-16 and GF11-17 were located. This corresponds with areas of archaeology in fields GF10 and GF12. The rest of the geophysical anomalies were predominately attributed to agricultural activity or modern ordnance. Trenches GF11-01, GF11-16 and GF11-17 contained several ditches and pits which provided evidence of Romano-British occupation from the 2nd century BC. Trench GF11-17 also contained a skeleton adjacent to one of the ditches. Trench GF11-13 contained the only other archaeological feature in this field which on geophysics appeared to be a semi-circular anomaly. When investigated, this ditch was found to be real but provided no dating evidence.

6.6 Field GF12

Field GF12 appears to have two main areas of archaeological activity, one to the north-west corner of the field linked to the archaeological activity in field GF11 and another to the north-east. The trenches which the most archaeological features are GF12-02 and GF12-14. Trench GF12-14 targeted a couple of strong geophysical trends, and the features investigated returned Iron Age dating. GF12-01 contained four intercutting ditches corresponding with a faint trend on geophysics which suggests the continuation of the Romano-British occupation seen in GF11. Trench GF12-05 targeted a circular geophysical feature which when investigated provided provisional Iron Age date.

6.7 Conclusion

In conclusion, the evaluation of Site G has proven the existence of Romano-British field systems which correlate with the geophysics data. The features excavated invariably showed multiple phase usage of the land from the Iron Age to the Roman period predominantly for the creation of cultivated areas and arable land. These were denoted by boundary ditches 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 ring ditches often located within a field system. However, some areas of the Site used during the Roman period also show evidence of industrial activity as evidenced by the Kiln structure, evidence of ceramic production.

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

Site G: Fields GF1, GF3, GF6, GF10, GF11, GF12: Interim Report for Evaluation Trenching

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FIGURES

