

Light Valley Solar

Environmental Statement Volume 3

Appendix 8.4: Trial Trenching Reports

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Light Valley
Solar

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended)

Light Valley Solar

Development Consent Order 2025

Appendix 8.4: Trial Trenching Reports

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document has been prepared by Lanpro Services Ltd on behalf of Light Valley Solar Limited ('the Applicant'). It provides the results of the archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) surveys undertaken across land within Light Valley Solar ('the Proposed Development') in support of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO).
- 1.1.2 The Proposed Development comprises a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station of over 100 megawatts (MW) and 'associated development' comprising a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases.
- 1.1.3 The main element of the Proposed Development comprises seven Solar Development Sites (Solar Development Sites 1-4 and 6-8) that will accommodate the Solar PV Panels. A BESS Compound will be located within Solar Development Site 2.
- 1.1.4 The Cable Route Corridor is the area within which the export connection cables (hereafter referred to as the 'Grid Connection Cables') would be located to connect the Solar PV Sites to the National Grid at the existing Monk Fryston Substation (hereafter referred to as the 'Existing National Grid Monk Fryston Substation') and the area within which cables connecting the Solar Development Sites would be located (hereafter referred to as 'Interconnecting Cables') (refer to Figure 2.1: Illustrative Site Layout Plan (ES Volume 2) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.01]**).
- 1.1.5 Further details of the Proposed Development are presented in Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.02]** and the design envelope for the Proposed Development is set out in the Design Parameters and Commitments Document **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06]** and the limits of deviation shown on the Works Plans **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.03]**.
- 1.1.6 The evaluation trial trenching was undertaken in line with nationally recognised standards and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Ref 1) approved by the North Yorkshire Council Principal Archaeologist. Trenching works were undertaken by CFA Archaeology, who are a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The location of trenches was informed by the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Appendix 8.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline (ES Volume 3) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.08.01]**); and geophysical survey (Appendix 8.3: Geophysical Survey Results (ES Volume 3) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.08.03]** (Ref 2 to Ref 10).
- 1.1.7 The location of archaeological features identified by the desk-based research and geophysical survey was confirmed by the evaluation trial trench evaluation, which provided further information regarding the character and depth of features (Ref 11 to Ref 16). Consequently, it is considered that there is limited potential for buried archaeological remains to be present outside of the areas identified by the

archaeological evaluation works that could be impacted upon by the Proposed Development.

2 Survey Areas

2.1.1 The evaluation trial trenching was undertaken across the seven sites (Solar Development Sites 1 to 4 and Sites 6 to 8) and are provided in Annexes A to F:

- 1) Annex A: Solar Development Site 1;
- 2) Annex B: Solar Development Site 2;
- 3) Annex C: Solar Development Site 3;
- 4) Annex D: Solar Development Site 4;
- 5) Annex E: Solar Development Site 6; and
- 6) Annex F: Solar Development Site 7 and 8.

3 Assumptions and Limitations

3.1.1 The surveys outlined within Annex A - Annex F were undertaken on the basis of the Proposed Development as it was understood at that point in time. Design development since that time means that areas may have been surveyed that are no longer within the Order Limits of the Proposed Development as it currently stands. The descriptions of the Proposed Development and naming conventions may be different to those outlined within Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.02]**. Where terms used are different, they are clearly defined within each Annex

References

- Ref 1 Lanpro, 2025 Archaeological Evaluation: Written Scheme of Investigation
- Ref 2 Sumo 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1 Geophysical Survey, Survey Report 16614-1
- Ref 3 Sumo 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2 Geophysical Survey, Survey Report 16614-2
- Ref 4 Sumo 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 3 Geophysical Survey, Survey Report 16614-3
- Ref 5 Sumo 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 4 Geophysical Survey, Survey Report 16614-4
- Ref 6 Sumo 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 6 Geophysical Survey, Survey Report 16614-6
- Ref 7 Sumo 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 7 Geophysical Survey, Survey Report 16614-7
- Ref 8 Sumo 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 8 Geophysical Survey, Survey Report 16614-6
- Ref 9 ASWYAS, 2026, Light Valley Solar Cable Route: Geophysical Survey Report, Survey 4411
- Ref 10 AOC Archaeology 2026, Light Valley Solar Cable Route: Geophysical Survey, Survey Report 40920
- Ref 11 CFA 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching, Survey Report 4752
- Ref 12 CFA 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching, Survey Report 4758
- Ref 13 CFA 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 3 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching, Survey Report 4773
- Ref 14 CFA 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 4 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching, Survey Report 4764
- Ref 15 CFA 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 6 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching, Survey Report 4755
- Ref 16 CFA 2025, Light Valley Solar Project: Sites 7 and 8 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching, Survey Report 4759

Annex A Light Valley Site 1 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching Report



CAPABILITY
FLEXIBILITY
ASSURANCE

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Light Valley Solar Project Site 1 North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation
Interim Report No. 4752

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**Light Valley Solar Project
Site 1
North Yorkshire
Archaeological Evaluation
Interim Report
Report No. 4752**

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Summary

A programme of archaeological trial trenching has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd within the proposed Light Valley Solar Project area, in support of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO). The purpose of the archaeological works was to identify and record any archaeological remains. This report includes results for Site 1: Fields 1.04, 1.13, 1.17, 1.19, 1.20-1.23, 1.25-1.28, 1.30, 1.32, & 1.34-1.37.

The archaeological features recorded across Site 1 reflected rural settlement patterns and agricultural practices mainly dating from the Iron Age/Romano-British period, with the majority of the remains likely dating to the former. The site included dispersed areas of activity including rectilinear enclosures, ring ditches, linear ditch features, and discrete pit and post hole features.

Clusters of circular ring ditches, likely domestic round houses, across the site indicate dispersed areas of settlement, most of which appear to be sited within or associated with rectilinear enclosures. These were recorded in Fields 1.17 and 1.28. Altogether, it is likely that these reflect settlement activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods.

There are several examples of rectilinear enclosures with associated interior features, but without interior ring ditches in Fields 1.13, 1.17, 1.25, 1.30, and 1.37. These are likely the remains of agricultural or small-scale industrial activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods.

Other undated linear ditch and discrete pit features across the site may have functioned as land boundaries, for drainage, or for livestock management, although their purpose cannot be confirmed at this stage.

In general, the recorded archaeology matched features identified on the geophysical survey. All geophysical anomalies conclusively identified as being of an archaeological origin were confirmed to some extent through at least one excavated feature. Several geophysical anomalies of a possible archaeological origin were tested some of which were proven to relate to archaeological features.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Light Valley Solar Project (the 'Scheme') comprises seven 'Solar Development Sites' (numbered 1 to 4 and 6 to 8, hereafter Sites), connected by approximately 30km of belowground cable connections and associated development including: energy storage, grid connection infrastructure, and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the solar project. The export capacity of the Scheme will be expected to provide up to 500 Megawatts (MW) to the grid.

This report represents the results of the evaluation trial trenching undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) at Site 1 for Lanpro on behalf of Light Valley Solar Limited, with

trenching taking place between 28th July and 12th September 2025. The CFA site code and project number used for the works are LVSF2 and 5517, respectively.

Work has been conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Lanpro (James 2025) and was approved by the archaeological advisor to North Yorkshire Council.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The seven proposed Light Valley Solar Project Sites cover approximately 1,022ha of land, the majority of which is under arable cultivation. There are several settlements surrounding the Sites (described from northeast to southwest): Site 1 is located to the southeast of Escrick; Sites 2, 6, 7 and 8 are located between Monk Fryston, Hamberton, and Sherburn in Elmet to the north of the A63; and Sites 3 and 4 are located between Birkin, Gateforth, and Hillam to the south of the A63.

Site 1, centred on NGR SE 65372 42132 (Fig. 1), comprises 415.16ha of undulating arable land with a downward slope from approximately 16m above ordnance datum (aOD) at its northern end to approximately 5m aOD to the south.

The bedrock geology across Site 1 is comprised of Sherwood Sandstone Group, with superficial geological deposits of Escrick Moraine Member - clay, sandy, gravelly; Thorganby Clay Member - clay, silty; and Skipwith Sand Member - sand, clayey, gravelly (BGS 2025).

The soils of Site 1 are slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 8); naturally wet, very acid sandy and loamy soils (Soilscape 15); and slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid, but base-rich, loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18; LandIS 2025).

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

An archaeological and historic background for the Light Valley Solar Project Scheme is available in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (Light Valley Solar 2025) and in the WSI (James 2025). Information from these which is relevant for Site 1 is summarised below. Numbers in parentheses refer to North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) entries.

There are no designated heritage assets within Site 1.

1.2.1 Prehistoric

A hollow containing burnt material, tentatively assigned to the Palaeolithic, was identified within cable corridor 1F Section A between Sites 1 and 4 (MNY24076). A small scatter of flint, dated to the prehistoric period, has been recorded approximately 550m southeast of the proposed cable route (MNY10410).

A hand axe of possibly Bronze Age date is recorded approximately 850m west of Site 1 (MNY17660). A Bronze Age ring ditch is recorded approximately 465m southeast of cable corridor 1F Section A running between Site 1 and Site 4.

1.2.2 Iron Age

The HER records Iron Age activity clustered to the south-west of Site 1, including field systems and enclosures to the immediate southwest (MNY37043, MNY37044, MNY37045, and MNY37047); two roundhouses identified via aerial photography approximately 950m southwest of the site boundary (MNY37048); and nearby field systems seen as cropmarks (MNY17704, MYO3546) and earthworks (MNY37386, MNY40274).

1.2.3 Romano-British

Two boundary ditches, one of which contained a sherd of Roman pottery, were excavated within Fields 1.40 (MNY24079) and 1.45 (MNY24078) as part of works associated with the Yorkshire Derwent Aqueduct Duplication Main. Within Field 1.34, an enclosure suggested to relate to a metal working site has been identified (MNY24075).

The site of a potential Roman building (MNY12173) has been suggested within Section 1 of the cable corridor between Site 1 and Site 4, based on stone blocks/possible foundation stones unearthed during ploughing as well as the recovery of Romano-British pottery sherds. No definitive structure has been identified, however.

1.2.4 Medieval

Escrick, northwest of Site 1, is listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being in the hundred of Pocklington. It was being comprised of ploughland, meadow, and woodland, with a recorded population of 1.9 households (Open Domesday 2025).

A shrunken medieval village (MNY17659) is recorded south of Escrick.

A medieval manor house once stood at Escrick Park (MNY17654) and would have had an associated parkland estate. The manor was rebuilt in the 17th century (LB1167878).

A small medieval farmstead (MNY17722) is recorded at Mount Pleasant Farm, which is sited near the centre of Site 1 but is not itself within the site boundary.

Much of the land within the Scheme would have been used for agricultural purposes during the medieval period, as evidenced by areas of ridge and furrow and by contemporary field systems. There are particularly well-preserved examples of these towards the northern end of the Scheme, near the Vale of York (MYO2515, MYO4876, MYO2468, MYO2469, MYO2470, MYO2490, MYO2491, MYO2515, MNY31990, MNY36985, and MNY37357).

1.2.5 Post-Medieval to Modern

Mid-19th century Ordnance Survey Maps (1851 & 1854) show the land divided into irregular field systems, interspersed with areas of pasture and plantation. Buildings named on the OS maps which still survive (Shallows Farm, Mount Pleasant, Gibertson's Farm, the Old Tile Shed House, and Winchat Hall) have been excluded from the Site boundary.

By the publication of the 1891-2 and 1910 Ordnance Survey maps, field layouts had been formalised with the removal of many field boundaries. Pallion Farm, recorded within Fields 1.37 and 1.38, was demolished between 1995 and 2002.

1.3 Previous Work

Between April 2024 and April 2025, and July to August 2025 geophysical gradiometer surveys were undertaken across Sites 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 (SUMO 2025a-f). Field boundaries and ridge and furrow systems were recorded across all areas, reflective of historic agricultural activity.

Within Site 1 itself, a number of potential archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey were dated to the Iron Age to Romano-British periods, with other anomalies remaining undated.

Fields 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.8, 1.10, 1.11, and 1.12 contain a series of rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies, likely related to Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity. Other anomalies classified as potentially archaeological, in Fields 1.37 and 1.39/1.40, align with a possible Iron Age to Romano-British field system previously identified from aerial photography (MNY37042).

Other concentrations of anomalies in Fields 1.13, 1.17, 1.28, and 1.29 are likely to be archaeological in nature, although they are of unknown date. Of these, Fields 1.13, 1.17, and 1.28 were included in this phase of trial trenching evaluation.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the WSI (James 2025), the overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trial trenching was to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation, and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

This was achieved through the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, and significance of any archaeological remains within the Scheme;
- 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 for deposition with the Yorkshire Museum and to provide information for accession to the North Yorkshire HER.

Regional Research Framework

The final report will include identification and discussion of targeted research priorities from the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment* (Roskams and Whyman 2005) and the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda* (Roskams and Whyman 2007). It will also take into account the national research objectives and themes outlined in the Historic England Research Strategy (2016) and the Research Agenda (2017).

Selected research problems and priorities identified within the WYAAS Iron Age and Romano-British Period Research Agenda, that may be addressed through excavation on site include:

- Although recent large-scale developer-funded investigations have increased palaeo-environmental evidence for the eastern Magnesian Limestone areas of West Yorkshire, there is still a serious lack of information for the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.
- The purpose of most Iron Age and Romano-British fields is not yet known, and the concomitant extent of pasture or arable regimes.
- Specifications for developer-funded projects should stipulate that palaeoenvironmental sampling on-site needs to be much more extensive and systematic, and supported by absolute dating strategies. Sampling for pollen analyses and soil micromorphology studies should also be more commonplace, even if soil conditions are not optimal (Chadwick 2009).

Selected research questions derived from the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework* (Roskams and Whyman 2007) include:

- What evidence is there for patterns of continuity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British period?
- How can the site contribute to our knowledge of non-military settlement and activity in the Romano-British period?

3 WORKING METHODS

3.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2020a, 2020b, 2022, 2023a, & 2023b; English Heritage 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, & 2012; and Historic England 2015a & 2015b).

All features and trenches were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish the levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation. Modern finds (c. 20th-century onwards) were identified but not retained.

A summary of the results of the archaeological works has been submitted for inclusion in the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS V, Appendix 2). The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-537755.

3.2 Method of Excavation

A total of 100no. 50m x 2m evaluation trenches were excavated across 18 fields (Fields 1.04, 1.13, 1.17, 1.19, 1.20-1.23, 1.25-1.28, 1.30, 1.32, & 1.34-1.37; Figs. 1 & 2). These works were carried out in accordance with the methods specified in the WSI.

During the excavation of the evaluation trenches, the topsoil and any subsoils were removed down to the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.20m thickness, using a tracked mechanical excavator 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 and recorded in accordance with MOLAS field manual (1994). The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale (Figs. in prep.).

All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The locations of the excavated trenches can be seen in Figure 1. The trenches containing archaeological features are described below. These results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1 & 2. Trenches are prefixed by the site designation (1 and field number: e.g. 1.20-10).

Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered from identified features.

4.1 Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

Field 1.13

Six trenches were excavated in Field 1.13, of which four had archaeological features (Trenches 1.13-01, 1.13-04, 1.13-05, 1.13-06).

Field 1.17

Nine trenches were excavated in Field 1.17, of which four had archaeological features (1.17-01, 1.17-05, 1.17-06, 1.17-09).

Field 1.19

Two trenches were excavated in Field 1.19, one of which had archaeological features (1.19-01).

Field 1.20

Eleven trenches were excavated in Field 1.20, of which four had archaeological features (1.20-04, 1.20-05, 1.20-06, 1.20-09).

Field 1.22

One trench was excavated in Field 1.22 (1.22-01), and it contained an archaeological feature.

Field 1.25

Five trenches were excavated in Field 1.25, two of which contained archaeological features (1.25-02, 1.25-03).

Field 1.28

Eighteen trenches were excavated in Field 1.28, ten of which contained archaeological features (1.28-03, 1.28-05, 1.28-06, 1.28-07, 1.28-08, 1.28-09, 1.28-10, 1.28-12, 1.28-14, 1.28-16).

Field 1.32

Seven trenches were excavated in Field 1.32, of which two had archaeological features (1.32-03, 1.32-07).

Field 1.34

Nine trenches were excavated in Field 1.34, of which five had archaeological features (1.34-01, 1.34-02, 1.34-03, 1.34-04, 1.34-05).

Field 1.36

Two trenches were excavated in Field 1.36, one of which contained archaeological features (1.36-02).

Field 1.37

Nine trenches were excavated in Field 1.37, two of which contained archaeological features (1.37-04, 1.37-06).

4.2 Results by Trench

4.2.1 Field 1.13

Trench 1.13-01 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **1.13-01** contained a single northwest to southeast orientated ditch (**130103, Plate 1**) towards its centre, measuring greater than 5m, 1.18m wide, and 0.33m deep. It had moderately sloping concave sides with a gradual break to a rounded base. This ditch contained two fills. The lower fill (**130105**), measuring 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep, was a firm mid-orangey brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions, evenly distributed. The upper fill (**130104**), measuring 1.18m wide and 0.23m deep, was a firm dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions, evenly distributed. This ditch is likely the same feature as **130403**, in Trench **1.13-04**.



Plate 1: Plan of Ditch 130103, looking north.

Trench 1.13-04 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **1.13-04** contained a single northeast to southwest orientated ditch (**130403**, **Plate 2**) toward its eastern end, measuring greater than 1.1m long, 1.4m wide, and 0.49m deep. It had moderately to steeply sloping sides, with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Ditch **130403** contained a single fill (**130404**) of firm mid-greyish blue silty clay. This ditch is likely the same feature as **130103**, in Trench **1.13-01**.



Plate 2: South-facing section of Ditch 130403

Trench 1.13-05 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **1.13-05** contained a spread deposit and a gully. Sited towards the western end of the trench, Spread Deposit **130503 (Plate 3)** measured greater than 1m long, greater than 1.4m wide, and 0.27m deep. It was comprised of a firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with evenly distributed rare small to medium charcoal inclusions. CBM and bone, including a possible horse skull, were recovered from this deposit.



Plate 3: South-facing section of Spread Deposit 130503.

North to south orientated Gully **130504** (**Plate 4**), at the eastern end of the trench, measured greater than 1m long, 0.38m wide, and 0.21m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**130505**) of friable dark brownish black sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed. This gully aligned with a rectangular enclosure feature identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 4: Plan of Gully 130504, looking northwest.

Trench 1.13-06 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **1.13-06** had a single north to south orientated ditch (**130603, Plate 5**), located at its western end. Ditch **130603** measured greater than 1m long, 1.31m wide, and 0.53m deep. It had moderately to steeply sloping sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**130604**) measured 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep and was a firm light greyish blue silty clay. The upper fill (**130605**) measured 1.4m wide and 0.28m deep, was a firm light grey silty clay, and contained metal artefacts and 16th- to 17th-century pottery. This ditch aligned with a field boundary identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 5: South-facing section of Ditch 130603.

4.2.2 Field 1.17

Trench 1.17-01 (Fig. 2.2)

Trench **1.17-01** contained one gully and five ditches and was sited within an area of archaeological activity, including multiple rectilinear enclosures, linear features, and round features, as identified on the geophysical survey.

Gully Terminus **170105 (Plate 6)**, orientated east to west and located towards the northern end of the trench, measured greater than 1.2m long, 0.42 to 0.49m wide, and 0.07m deep. It had gently sloping concave sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**170106**) of firm dark bluish black silty clay. This gully was inside of the rectilinear enclosures identified by geophysical survey.

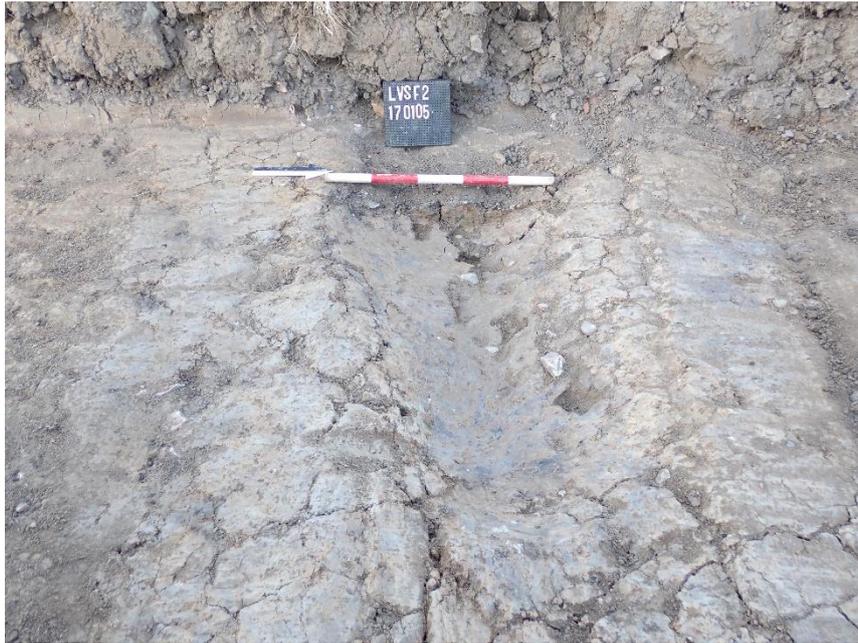


Plate 6: East-facing section of Gully Terminus 170105.

In the centre of the trench was sub-linear Ditch **170111 (Plate 7)**, orientated northeast to southwest, measured greater than 1m long, 0.75m wide, and 0.14m deep. It had gently sloping sides with a gradual break to an uneven base and contained a single fill (**170112**) of malleable mid-orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular limestone inclusions, evenly distributed. This ditch aligned with a smaller rectilinear feature identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 7: North-facing section of Ditch 170111.

Just south of Ditch **170111** was northeast to southwest orientated Ditch **170107 (Plate 8)**, measuring greater than 0.85m long, 0.25m wide, and 0.09m deep. It had gently sloping straight sides with a gradual break to an uneven base and contained a single

fill (**170108**) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular limestone inclusions, evenly distributed. This ditch was inside of the rectilinear enclosures identified by geophysical survey.

Immediately south of Ditch **170107** and orientated northwest to southeast, curvilinear Ditch **170109** (**Plate 8**) measured greater than 0.41m long, 0.39m wide, and 0.14m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a base which sloped towards the southeast and contained a single fill (**170110**) of firm mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular limestone inclusions, evenly distributed. This ditch was inside of the rectilinear enclosures identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 8: South-facing section of Ditches 170107 (left) and 170109 (right).

Immediately south of Ditch **170109** was Ditch **170103** (**Plate 9**), orientated northwest to southeast, which measured greater than 1.8m long, 0.3m wide, and 0.1m deep. It was curvilinear in plan and had steeply sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**170104**) of firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with rare evenly distributed flecks of charcoal. This ditch was inside of the rectilinear enclosures identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 9: East-facing section of Ditch 170103.

Located at the southern end of the trench, Ditch **170113** (**Plate 10**), orientated east to west, measured greater than 0.7m long, 2.2m wide, and greater than 0.97m deep. It had steeply sloping straight sides, and the base was not reached as excavation stopped at a depth of 1m due to safe excavation limits. It contained a single fill (**170114**) of firm dark orangey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular limestone towards the base and moderate quantities of large orange sandy lenses, evenly distributed. This ditch aligned with a large rectilinear enclosure identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 10: East-facing section of Ditch 170113.

Trench 1.17-05 (Fig. 2.3)

Trench **1.17-05** contained a single northeast to southwest orientated ditch towards its southeastern end. Ditch **170503 (Plate 11)** measured greater than 1.8m long, 0.24m wide, and 0.06m deep and had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**170504**) of cemented mid-greyish brown clayey silt with rare small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded pebble inclusions, evenly distributed. Pottery was recovered from within this fill. This ditch aligned with a circular feature identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 11: North-facing section of Ditch 170503.

Trench 1.17-06 (Fig. 2.3)

Trench **1.17-06**, sited within an area of archaeological activity as identified by the geophysical survey, contained two ditches. Sited at the northeastern end of the trench, east to west orientated Ditch **170603 (Plate 12)** measured greater than 1.8m long, 1.8m wide, and 0.73m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained two fills. The primary fill (**170605**) measured 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep and was a cemented dark bluish grey silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed. Atop this, the secondary fill (**170604**) measured 1.85m wide and 0.76m deep and was a cemented dark brownish grey silty clay with rare flecks of charcoal and rare medium sub-angular fire-cracked stones, evenly distributed.



Plate 12: Southeast-facing section of Ditch 170603.

Towards the centre of the trench, northwest to southeast orientated Ditch **170606** (**Plate 13**) measured greater than 1.8m long, 1.9m wide, and 0.42m deep. It was curvilinear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a gradual break to a flat base and contained two fills. The primary fill (**170608**) measured 1m wide and 0.12m deep and was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay. Above that, the secondary fill (**170607**) measured 1.9m wide and 0.42m deep and was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with rare large charcoal pieces concentrated towards its base. Pottery and bone were recovered from Fill **170607**, with the pottery dating to the Iron Age. This ditch aligned with a circular feature identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 13: Northwest-facing section of Ditch 170606.

Trench 1.17-09 (Fig. 2.2)

Trench **1.17-09** contained a single northwest to southeast orientated ditch (**170903**, **Plate 14**) towards its southern end, measuring 10m long, 1.1m wide, and 0.38m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a sharp break to a tapered base and contained a single fill (**170904**) of cemented mid-greyish brown silty clay. This ditch aligned with a field boundary identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 14: East-facing section of Ditch 170903.

4.2.3 Field 1.19

Trench 1.19-01 (Fig. 2.4)

Trench **1.19-01** contained a single northeast to southwest ditch (**190103**, **Plate 15**) towards its northwestern end, measuring greater than 1.8m long, 1.55m wide, and 0.49m deep. It had gently to moderately sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**190104**) of firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay with occasional manganese flecks, evenly distributed.



Plate 15: Southwest-facing section of Ditch 190103.

4.2.4 Field 1.20

Trench 1.20-03 (Fig. 2.5)

Trench 1.20-04 was located to target two sides of a former field boundary identified by geophysical survey which was recorded in Trench **1.20-05**. There was no field boundary ditch in Trench **1.20-03**, however several land drains were observed which may have caused the north-west to south-east anomaly.

Trench 1.20-04 (Fig. 2.5)

Trench **1.20-04** contained two ditches and two pits, all clustered at the northeastern end of the trench. Pit **200411 (Plate 16)**, the northeastern-most feature, measured 0.15m long, 0.87m wide, and 0.13m deep. It was sub-oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a gradual break to a base which sloped towards the southwest. It contained a single fill (**200412**) of friable light orangey grey fine clayey sand.



Plate 16: Southeast-facing section of Pit 200411.

Northwest to southeast orientated Ditch **200404** (**Plates 17** and **18**), immediately south of and cut by later Ditch **200406**, measured greater than 0.4m long, 0.95m wide, and 0.19m long. It had dipping, straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base and contained a single fill (**200405**) of friable light orangey grey fine clayey sand.

Sited southwest of Pit 200411, Ditch **200406** (**Plates 17** and **18**), orientated northeast to southwest, measured 0.62m long, 0.57m wide, and 0.18m deep. It was sub-linear in plan with steeply sloping straight sides and a gradual break to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**200407**) of friable light orangey grey fine clayey sand. Ditch **200406** was recorded as cutting Ditch **200404**, although it was noted that they formed a right angle and may be contemporary, representing a corner of a larger rectilinear feature.



Plate 17: Plan of Ditches 200404 (left to right across photo) and 200406 (bottom right to centre of photo), mid-excavation, looking southwest.



Plate 18: Plan of Ditches 200404 and 200406, post-excavation, looking northeast.

Southwest of the other features, Pit **200408** (**Plate 19**) measured 0.4m long, 1.52m wide, and 0.38m deep. It was sub-oval in plan with steeply sloping and stepped sides and a gradual break to a flat base. The pit contained two fills. The lower fill (**200409**) measured 1.52m wide and 0.21m deep and was a malleable mid-orangey brown sandy clay. The upper fill (**200410**) measured 1.23m wide and 0.38m deep and was a friable light orangey gey sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. One fire cracked stone was recorded in Fill **200410**, and it was noted that horizontal bands of charcoal up to 20mm thick ran most of the pit's width.



Plate 19: East-facing section of Pit 200408.

Trench 1.20-05 (Figs. 2.5 & 2.6)

Trench **1.20-05** contained a single north to south orientated ditch towards its southeastern end (**200504, Plate 20**), measuring greater than 0.75m long, 2.63m wide, and greater than 0.67m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**200505**) measured 1.4m wide and greater than 0.17m deep and was a malleable dark greyish brown clayey silt. The upper fill (**200506**) measured 2.63m wide and greater than 0.53m deep and was a malleable mid-orangey brown sandy clay with rare small angular limestone inclusions, evenly distributed. Ditch **200504** aligned with a field boundary identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 20: Plan of Ditch 200504, looking west.

Trench 1.20-06 (Figs. 2.5 & 2.6)

Trench **1.20-06** contained a single pit (**200604**, **Plate 21**) sited towards its centre, which measured greater than 0.32m long, 0.62m wide, and 0.2m deep. It had a single fill (**200605**) of friable mid-orangey grey sandy clay.



Plate 21: East-facing section of Pit 200604.

Trench 1.20-09 (Fig. 2.5)

Trench **1.20-09** contained a spread and a ditch, both towards the centre of the trench (**Plate 22**). Spread Deposit **200906**, measuring greater than 0.55m long, 2.88m wide, and greater than 0.2m deep, was a firm mid-orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small angular limestone inclusions, evenly distributed. Romano-British pottery was recorded within this spread. Spread **200906** was cut by the later Ditch **200904**, described below.

Cutting Spread Deposit **200906**, Ditch **200904** was orientated east to west and measured greater than 0.55m long, greater than 0.85m wide, and greater than 0.4m deep. It contained a single fill (**200905**) of malleable light orangey grey sandy clay with rare small angular limestone inclusions, evenly distributed. CBM and metal were recorded within this spread, tentatively dated from the post-medieval to modern periods.



Plate 22: Plan of Ditch 200904 (centre) and Spread Deposit 200906, looking northeast.

4.2.5 Field 1.22

Trench 1.22-01 (Fig. 2.6)

Trench **1.22-01** contained a single pit (**220104**, **Plate 23**) at its southwestern end, measuring 0.11m long, 0.24m wide, and 0.2m deep. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping straight sides and a gradual break to a rounded base. Pit **220104** contained a single fill (**220105**) of friable mid-orangey brown sandy clay.



Plate 23: East-facing section of Pit 220104.

4.2.6 Field 1.25

Trench 1.25-02 (Fig. 2.7)

Trench **1.25-02** contained a single northwest to southeast orientated ditch (**250203**, **Plate 24**) at its southwestern end. The ditch measured greater than 1.8m long, 1.75m wide, and 0.7m deep and had dipping, concave sides with a gradual break to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**250204**) of firm mid-brownish grey silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed. Iron Age pottery was recovered from this fill. Ditch **250203** aligned with a rectilinear feature identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 24: Northwest-facing section of Ditch 250203.

Trench 1.25-03 (Fig. 2.7)

Trench **1.25-03** contained a single east to west orientated ditch (**250303**, **Plate 25**) at its southeastern end, measuring greater than 2m long, 1.3m wide, and 0.35m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**250305**) measured 1.26m wide and 0.18m deep and was a cemented light orangey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions, evenly distributed. The upper fill (**250304**) measured 1.3m wide and 0.17m deep and was a cemented light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions, evenly distributed. Ditch **250303** aligned with a rectilinear feature identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 25: East-facing section of Ditch 250303.

4.2.7 Field 1.28

Trench 1.28-03 (Fig. 2.8)

Trench **1.28-03** contained three northwest to southeast orientated ditches. Located at the trench's northeastern end, Ditch **280303** (**Plate 26**) measured greater than 2m long, greater than 5m wide, and 0.69m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**280305**) measured 0.36m deep and was a loose dark greyish brown medium sand with rare small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebble and occasional charcoal inclusions, evenly distributed. The upper fill (**280304**) measured 0.38m deep and was a loose mid-greyish brown medium sand with rare small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebble inclusions, evenly distributed. Ditch **280303** was only partially excavated to determine its depth and extent. It aligned with a linear feature identified by geophysical survey and may be the same feature or related to Ditch **281607**, to the south.



Plate 26: South-facing section of Ditch 280303.

In the centre of the trench was Ditch **280308**, which measured greater than 1.8m long, 1.5m wide, and 0.4m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**280309**) of loose mid-brownish grey medium silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions, evenly distributed. Pottery from this fill has been assessed as either Iron Age or late Romano-British in date. This ditch aligned with a circular feature identified by geophysical survey.

Sited at the southwestern end of the trench, Ditch **280306 (Plate 27)** measured greater than 2m long, greater than 1.07m wide, and 0.27m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**280307**) of loose light greyish brown sand. This ditch aligned with a circular feature identified by geophysical survey and was part of the same feature as Ditch **280308**, described above.



Plate 27: Southeast-facing section of Ditch 280306.

Trench 1.28-05 (Fig. 2.8)

Trench **1.28-05** contained three ditches, one of which ran nearly parallel along the length of the trench (**280505/280510/280513**) with two later ditches (**280503**, **280507**) clustered towards the northeastern end of the trench.

Orientated roughly northeast to southwest, curvilinear Ditch **280505/280510/280513** measured greater than 20m long. Where excavated to its full extent (**280513**, **Plate 28**), the ditch measured 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep and had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a flat base. In relationship excavation slot **280505**, it contained a single fill (**280506**) of loose light greyish brown medium sand with some orange mottling. In relationship excavation slot **280510** (0.48m deep), the ditch was recorded as containing two fills. The lower fill (**280512**) measured 0.29m deep and was a loose mid-greyish brown medium sand, with mottling. The upper fill (**280511**) measured 0.2m deep and was a loose light greyish brown medium sand. Where excavated to its full extent (**280513**), it had two fills. The lower fill (**280514**) measured 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep and was a loose dark brownish grey fine silty sand. The upper fill (**280515**) measured 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep and was a loose mid-brownish grey fine silty sand. In each relationship slots this ditch was found to be cut by Ditches **280503** and **280507**, making it the earliest feature in the trench.



Plate 28: Southwest-facing section of Ditch 280505/280510/280513

Northwest to southeast orientated Ditch **280503 (Plate 29)** measured greater than 2m long, 0.54m wide, and 0.16m deep. It had gently sloping sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**280504**) of loose light greyish brown medium sand. Ditch **280503** cut Ditch **280505/280510/280513**, making it later in date. It was located in an area of the trench where two possibly intercutting circular features were identified on the geophysical survey, and the ditch may relate to these.

Ditch **280507 (Plate 30)**, orientated northwest to southeast, measured greater than 2m long, 0.8m wide, and 0.38m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**280509**) measured 0.23m wide and greater than 0.17m deep and was a loose mid-greyish brown medium sand, noted as being very mottled. The upper fill (**280508**) measured greater than 0.41m wide and 0.16m deep and was a loose light greyish brown medium sand. Ditch **280507** cut Ditch **280505/280510/280513**, making it later in date. It was located where two possibly intercutting circular features were identified on the geophysical survey, and the ditch may relate to these.



Plate 29: North-facing section of Ditches 280503 (left) and 280505/280510/280513 (right).



Plate 30: Plan of Ditches 280505/280510/280513 and 280507.

Trench 1.28-06 (Fig. 2.8)

Trench **1.28-06** contained a single northwest to southeast orientated ditch (**280603**, **Plate 31**), sited towards its centre and measuring greater than 1.9m long, 1.82m wide, and 0.6 deep. It had moderately sloping sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained three fills. The lowermost fill (**280604**) measured 1.02m wide and 0.34m deep and was a friable dark bluish grey sandy clay from which metal and fired clay artefacts were recorded. Above that, Fill **280605** measured 0.56m wide and 0.36m deep and was a loose mid-greyish brown sandy silt. The uppermost fill (**280606**)

measured 0.56m wide and 0.36m deep and was a friable light brownish grey fine silty sand. This ditch aligned with a linear feature identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 31: Northwest-facing section of Ditch 280603.

Trench 1.28-07 (Fig. 2.9)

Trench **1.28-07** contained two gully termini and four ditches. At the northwestern end of the trench, Ditch **280710** (**Plate 32**) was orientated northeast to southwest and measured greater than 2m long, 0.9m wide, and 0.28m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a tapered base and contained a single fill (**280711**) of friable light brownish grey medium silty sand with occasional small to large angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions, evenly distributed.



Plate 32: Southwest-facing section of Ditch 280710.

A cluster of three features was recorded south of Ditch **280710** which aligned with a circular feature identified by geophysical survey. Gully Terminus **280706** (**Plate 33**), orientated east to west, measured greater than 0.6m long, 0.52m wide, and 0.14m deep. It had gently sloping sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**280707**) of friable mid-greyish brown medium silty sand with occasional small to medium angular to sub-rounded and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions, all evenly distributed. Gully Terminus **280706** was cut by Ditch **280708**, to its north, and abut Gully Terminus **280708**, to its east, although no stratigraphic relationship between the gullies could be determined.

West of, and abutting, Gully Terminus **280706** was an east to west orientated gully terminus (**280708**, **Plate 34**) measuring greater than 0.6m long, 0.5m wide, and 0.27m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**280709**) of friable mid-greyish brown medium silty sand with occasional small to medium angular to sub-rounded pebble and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions, all evenly distributed. Romano-British pottery was recovered from this deposit.

The northernmost of this cluster of features was an east to west orientated Ditch (**280703**, **Plates 33 & 34**) which measured greater than 2m long, 1.92m wide, and 0.53m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**280705**) measured 0.96m wide and 0.16m deep and was a loose dark greyish brown medium silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded pebble inclusions, occasional medium to large angular to sub-angular heat affected stones, and moderate flecks of charcoal, all evenly distributed. The upper fill (**280704**) measured 1.92m wide and 0.4m deep and was a friable mid-greyish brown medium silty sand with similar inclusions to the lower fill. Bone was recovered from Fill **280705** and Iron Age pottery was recovered from Fill **280704**. Ditch **280703** cut Gully **280706** to the south.



Plate 33: West-facing section of Ditch 280703 (left) and Gully Terminus 280706 (right).



Plate 34: East-facing section of 280703 (right) and Gully Terminus 280708 (left).

Towards the centre of the trench, Ditch **280712** (Plate 35) was orientated north to south and measured greater than 1m long, 1.6m wide, and 0.48m deep. It had steeply sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**280713**) measured 1.6m wide and 0.28m deep and was a malleable mid-greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium very angular limestone inclusions, concentrated towards its base. The upper fill (**280714**) measured 1.6m wide and 0.48m deep and was a malleable light greyish brown sandy clay with rare flecks of angular limestone and charcoal, concentrated towards its eastern side. Iron Age pottery and bone were recovered from Fill **280714**. Ditch **280712** was located at the intersection of two circular features recorded on the geophysical survey.



Plate 35: Northwest-facing section of Ditch 280712.

Located towards the southeastern end of the trench, Ditch **280715** was orientated east to west, measured over 1m long, approximately 1.6m wide, and approximately 0.5m deep. It contained a single fill (**280716**), described as the same as Fill **280714**, which was a malleable light greyish brown sandy clay with rare flecks of angular limestone and charcoal. Ditch **280715** aligned with the lower half of a circular feature identified by geophysical survey.

Trench 1.28-08 (Fig. 2.8)

Trench **1.28-08** contained one ditch and one gully. Located at the northeastern end of the trench, Ditch **280803** (**Plate 36**) measured greater than 1.8m long, greater than 1m wide, and 0.8m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a flat base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**280804**) measured greater than 0.7m wide and 0.45m deep and was a friable dark grey medium clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks, evenly distributed. 4th-century pottery was recovered from Fill **280804**. The upper fill (**280805**) measured greater than 1m wide and 0.45m deep and was a very loose light brownish grey medium silty sad with rare charcoal flecks, evenly distributed.



Plate 36: Southeast-facing section of Ditch 280803.

Sited at the centre-southwestern part of the trench, Gully **280806** (**Plate 37**) was orientated northwest to southeast and measured greater than 1.8m long, 0.75m wide, and 0.2m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**280807**) of friable light brownish grey sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks, evenly distributed. Late 1st- to early 2nd-century pottery was recovered from this fill.



Plate 37: Southeast-facing section of Gully 280806.

Trench 1.28-09 (Fig. 2.9)

Trench **1.28-09** contained two ditches and two pits. The northernmost feature, towards the centre-north of the trench, was Pit **280906** (**Plate 38**), measuring 0.48m long, 0.5m wide, and 0.12m deep. It was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and an imperceptible break to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**280907**) of friable light greyish brown silty sand.



Plate 38: East-facing section of Pit 280906.

Immediately south was Pit **280908** (**Plate 39**), measuring 0.5m long, 0.53m wide, and 0.08m deep. It was sub-square in shape with steeply sloping sides and a sharp break

of slope to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**280909**) of friable mid-greyish brown silty sand.



Plate 39: East-facing section of Pit 280908.

South of the pits was northwest to southeast orientated Ditch **280910 (Plate 40)**, measuring greater than 1.9m long, 1.42m wide, and 0.6m deep. It had irregular sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained five fills. The lowermost fill (**280911**) measured 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep and was a firm dark brownish grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks concentrated towards the southeast side and base. Above that was Fill **280912**, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep and comprised of a friable mid-brownish orange silty sand. Atop that was Fill **280913**, which measured 0.43m wide and 0.43m deep and was a malleable light brownish grey silty sand. The fill above that (**280914**) measured 0.14m wide and 0.23m deep and was a firm mid-brownish grey silty sand. The uppermost fill (**280915**) measured 0.45m wide and 0.33m deep and was a firm dark brownish grey silty sand.



Plate 40: East-facing section of Ditch 280910.

The southernmost feature in the trench was northeast to southwest orientated Ditch **280903** (Plate 41), which measured greater than 1.9m long, 1.2m wide, and 0.47m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained two fills. The primary fill (**280904**) measured 0.34m wide and 0.29m deep and was a friable dark brownish grey silty sand with rare small to large angular to sub-rounded gravel inclusions, concentrated towards the northwest edge. The upper fill (**280905**) measured 0.86m wide and 0.42m deep and was a friable light brownish grey fine silty sand.



Plate 41: West-facing section of Ditch 280903.

Trench 1.28-10 (Fig. 2.9)

Trench **1.28-10** contained two ditches that corresponded with a rectilinear geophysical anomaly representing two sides of a square shaped enclosure. Ditch **281007**, to the trench's northwest end, was described as the same as Ditch **281003**, described below. It aligned with a linear anomaly identified on the geophysical survey.

Located towards the trench's southeastern end, northeast to southwest orientated Ditch **281003** (**Plate 42**) measured greater than 1m long, 3.05m wide, and 0.78m deep. It had dipping, straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base and contained three fills. The lowermost fill (**281004**) measured 1.23m wide and 0.13m deep and was a malleable dark greyish brown silty clay. Iron Age to late Romano-British pottery, bone, and wood were recorded within fill **281004**. Above that was Fill **281005**, measuring 1.68m wide and 0.2m deep and which was a malleable mid-orangey brown sandy clay. The uppermost fill (**281006**) measured 1.68m wide and 0.2m deep and was a friable light orangey grey sandy clay with occasional small angular limestone inclusions, evenly distributed. Ditch **281003** aligned with a linear anomaly identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 42: Southwest-facing section of Ditch 281003.

Trench 1.28-12 (Fig. 2.8)

Trench **1.28-12** contained three northeast to southwest orientated ditches. Ditch **281205** (**Plate 43**), towards the northwestern end of the trench, measured greater than 1m long, 1.55m wide, and 0.4m deep. It had steeply sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**281206**) of friable light greyish brown sandy silt with rare small angular to sub-angular limestone and rare medium fire-cracked stone, all evenly distributed. Ditch **281205** aligned with circular features identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 43: South-facing section of Ditch 281205.

Ditch **281203** (**Plate 44**), in the centre of the trench, measured greater than 2m long, 0.97m wide, and 0.36m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a tapered base and contained a single fill (**281204**) of loose mid-brownish grey medium sand with occasional small to large angular to sub-rounded pebble inclusions, evenly distributed. Ditch **281203** aligned with the southern edge of a circular feature identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 44: Northeast-facing section of Ditch 281203.

Ditch **281207** (**Plate 45**) was sited southeast of Ditch **281203**, and measured greater than 2m long, 3.72m wide, and 1.22m deep. Ditch **281207** was machine excavated due

to size. It had steeply sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a flat base and contained six fills. The lowermost fill (**281213**) measured 0.88m wide and 0.1m deep and was a friable dark blackish brown silty sand. Above that was Fill **281212**, measuring 1.02m wide and 0.08m deep and comprised of a loose light yellowish brown medium sand. The fill above that (**281211**) measured 2.4m wide and 0.3m deep and was a friable dark blackish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium angular to sub-rounded wood inclusions, evenly distributed, suggesting that this layer was waterlogged. Atop that was Fill **281210**, measuring 1m wide and 0.2m deep and comprised of friable mid-brownish grey silty sand. The fill above that (**281209**) measured 2.22m wide and 0.13m deep and was comprised of friable mid-orangey brown medium sand, notably more mottled than the fill above it. The uppermost fill (**281208**) measured 3.72m wide and 0.55m deep and was a friable mid-greyish brown medium sand. Ditch **281207** aligned with a linear feature identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 45: Plan of Ditch 281207, looking southwest.

Trench 1.28-14 (Fig. 2.8)

Trench **1.28-14** contained a single northeast to southwest orientated ditch (**281403**, **Plate 46**) towards its northern end, measuring greater than 2m long, 1.4m wide, and 0.48m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a tapered base and contained a single fill (**281404**) of loose dark greyish brown medium sand with occasion charcoal flecks and small to large angular to sub-rounded pebble inclusions, some of which were heat-affected, all evenly distributed. Iron Age pottery was recorded in this fill.

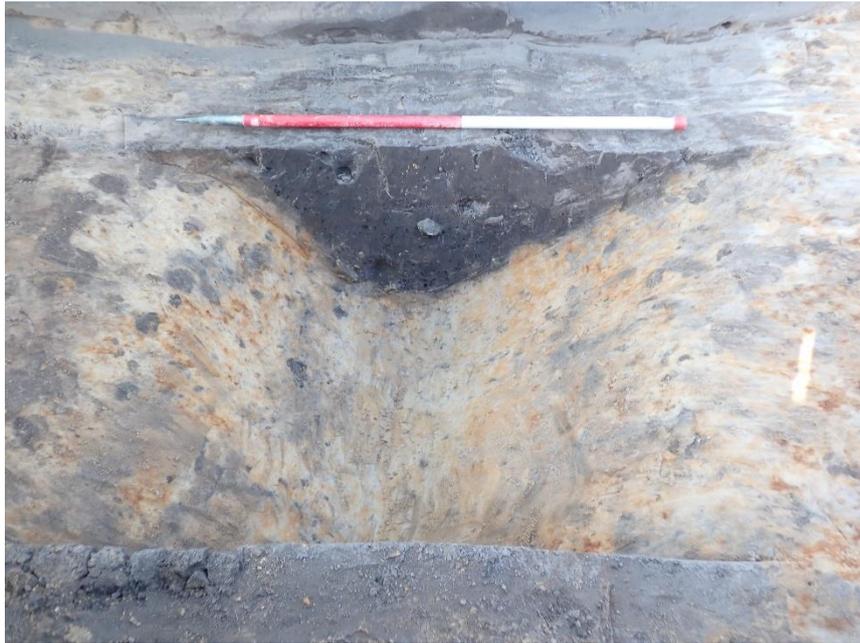


Plate 46: Northeast-facing section of Ditch 281403.

Trench 1.28-16 (Fig. 2.8)

Trench **1.28-16** contained two features. At the northeastern end of the trench was north to south orientated Gully **281603** (Plate 47), measuring greater than 1.8m long, 0.45m wide, and 0.1m deep. It had gently sloping sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**281604**) of loose mid-brownish grey silty sand.



Plate 47: South-facing section of Gully 281603.

Located to its southwest and cutting Gully **281603** was Gully **281605**, measuring greater than 1.8m long, 0.2m wide, and 0.15m deep. It had steeply sloping sides with

a sharp break of slope and a flat base and contained a single fill (**281606**) of loose mid-brownish grey silty sand. Gullies **281603** and **281605** were located within an area defined as an archaeological feature identified by geophysical survey.

Located towards the centre of the trench, northwest to southeast orientated Ditch **281607** (**Plate 48**) measured greater than 1.8m long, greater than 2.55m wide, and 0.95m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a flat base and contained three fills. The lowermost fill (**281608**) measured greater than 1.9m wide and 0.35m deep and was a malleable dark blackish grey peaty silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded burnt stone inclusions, concentrated to the top of the fill in the middle of the ditch. Above that was Fill **281609**, measuring greater than 2.55m wide and 0.46m deep and comprised of loose mid-brownish grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions, evenly distributed. The uppermost fill (**281610**) measured 1.65m wide and 0.3m deep and was a loose very light grey silty sand. Pottery was recovered from the two lower fills (**281608** and **281609**) – with pottery from **281609** comprising fired clay with slag concretion and being assessed as a possible furnace lining. Ditch **281607** aligned with an angular linear feature identified by geophysical survey and may be the same feature as Ditch **280303**.



Plate 48: Southeast-facing section of Ditch 281607.

4.2.8 Field 1.30

Trench 1.30-07 (Fig. 2.10)

A spread deposit (**300702**, **Plate 49**) was recorded towards the centre of Trench **1.30-07**. It measured 0.4m deep, on average, and was comprised of a friable dark brownish grey silty sand. CBM, stones, and charcoal were noted within the deposit. It

corresponds with an area of broad increases in magnetic value identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 49: North-facing machine-excavated section of Spread Deposit 300702.

4.2.9 Field 1.32

Trench 1.32-03 (Fig. 2.11)

Three northwest to southeast orientated ditches were recorded towards the centre-southwestern area of Trench **1.32-03**. These are on the same alignment as ploughing and may be agricultural in nature. The northeastern most ditch (**320307**, **Plate 50**) measured greater than 1.8m long, 0.75m wide, and 0.32m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**320308**) of loose mid-brownish grey silty sand.



Plate 50: Southeast-facing section of Ditch 320307.

Southwest of that was Ditch **320303** (**Plate 51**), measuring greater than 1.8m long, 0.7m wide, and 0.35m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**320304**) of loose light grey silty sand. It was cut by Ditch **320305**, described below.

Cutting the northeastern edge of Ditch **320303**, Ditch **320305** (**Plate 51**) measured greater than 1.8m long, 1.05m wide, and 0.3m deep. It had gently sloping sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**320306**) of loose mid-brownish grey silty sand.



Plate 51: West-facing section of Ditches 320305 (left) and 320303 (right).

Trench 1.32-07 (Fig. 2.11)

Trench **1.32-07** contained two ditches towards its centre. The northeastern-most ditch (**320703**, **Plate 52**) was orientated northeast to southwest and measured greater than 4m long, 1.44m wide, and 0.41m deep. It had gently sloping sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**320704**) of friable very dark greyish brown silty sand, from which Romano-British pottery was recorded.



Plate 52: Southeast-facing section of Ditch 320703.

To the southwest was northwest to southeast orientated Ditch **320705** (**Plate 53**), measuring 1.8m long, 0.48m wide, and 0.28m deep. It had steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to an uneven base and contained a single fill (**320706**) of loose light brownish grey silty sand with rare charcoal flecks, evenly distributed. Iron Age pottery was recorded within this fill.



Plate 53: Southeast-facing section of Ditch 320705.

4.2.10 Field 1.34

Trench 1.34-01 (Fig. 2.12)

A single north to south orientated ditch (**340103**, **Plate 54**) was recorded to the southeastern end of Trench **1.34-01**. It measured greater than 1.8m long, 1.5m wide, and 1.05m deep and had steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. The ditch had a single fill (**340104**) of loose light grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, concentrated where the slope became vertical.



Plate 54: South-facing section of Ditch 340103.

Trench 1.34-02 (Fig. 2.12)

Trench **1.34-02** contained a north to south orientated ditch, measuring longer than 1m, towards its southwestern end. Ditch **340203 (Plate 55)** had a surviving width of approximately 1.5m and depth of approximately 0.5m. It had steeply sloping sides with a moderate break of slope to a flat, uneven base and contained a single fill (**340204**) of soft mid-greyish orange sandy silt with rare manganese flecks. This ditch had been recut once, on its northeastern edge.

Ditch Recut **340205** measured approximately 1m wide and 1m deep. It had steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**320206**) of soft mid-brownish grey sandy silt with rare small stone inclusions.



Plate 55: Plan of Ditch 340203/340205, looking southeast.

Trench 1.34-03 (Figs. 2.11 & 2.12)

Trench **1.34-03** contained two gullies sited towards its centre (**Plate 56**). The southernmost gully (**340303**) was orientated north to south and measured greater than 2.5m long, 0.5m wide, and 0.06m deep. It had gently sloping sides with a gradual break to a flat base and contained a single fill (**340304**) of friable mid-brownish grey sandy clay. It was cut to the northern side by later Gully **340305**, described below.

Immediately north of, nearly parallel to, and cutting Gully **340303** was northwest to southeast orientated Gully **340305**, measuring greater than 2.04m long, 0.85m wide, and 0.07m deep. It had gently sloping sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**340306**) of friable light greyish brown sandy clay.



Plate 56: Plan of intercutting Gullies 340303 (bottom left) and 340305 (bottom right), looking west.

Trench 1.34-04 (Fig. 2.12)

Trench **1.34-04** contained one gully and one ditch, both orientated northwest to southeast. Sited towards its northeastern end, Ditch **340405** (**Plate 57**) measured greater than 1.8m long, 1.96m wide, and 0.47m deep. It had dipping, straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base and contained a single fill (**340406**) of firm dark bluish black silty clay, which had been cut by a modern field drain to its northern edge. Clay pipe was recorded within this fill, possibly deposited during the installation of the field drain.



Plate 57: Southeast-facing section of Ditch 340405.

Located towards the centre of the trench, Gully **340403** (**Plate 58**) measured greater than 1.8m long, 0.97m wide, and 0.4m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a flat base which sloped towards the south, and contained a single fill (**340404**) of firm mid-bluish black clay.



Plate 58: Southeast-facing section of Gully 340403.

Trench 1.34-05 (Fig. 2.12)

Trench **1.34-05** contained a single northeast to southwest orientated ditch (**340503**, **Plate 59**) towards its southwestern end, which measured greater than 2m long, 0.59m wide, and 0.14m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**340504**) of firm mid-brownish grey silty sand.



Plate 59: Northeast-facing section of Ditch 340503.

Trench 1.34-09 (Figs. 2.11 & 2.12)

Trench **1.34-09** contained a single northeast to southwest orientated ditch (**340903**, **Plate 60**) toward its southern end, measuring greater than 2m long, 1.8m deep, and 0.38m wide. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**340904**) of loose mid-grey silty sand.



Plate 60: Southeast-facing section of Ditch 340903

4.2.11 Field 1.36

Trench 1.36-02 (Fig. 2.9)

Trench **1.36-02** contained one ditch, towards its centre (**360211**), in addition to a cluster of features at its southeastern end. Ditch **360211** (**Plate 61**), orientated north to south, measured greater than 1.8m long, 1.3m wide, and 0.75m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**360212**) of loose mid-brownish grey silty sand. Iron Age pottery and bone were recorded in this fill.



Plate 61: North-facing section of Ditch 360211.

North to south orientated Ditch **360203/360207 (Plates 62 & 63)** measured greater than 0.29m long, 0.2m wide, and 0.08m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a flat base and contained a single fill (**360204/360208**) of friable light brownish grey sandy clay with moderate small sub-angular stone (limestone) inclusions, evenly distributed. Ditch **360203** was cut by later Pit **360205** and Ditch **360207** was cut by later Ditch **360209**, both described below.

Cutting the northern edge of Ditch **360203** was Pit **360205 (Plate 62)**. It measured 0.5m long, 0.68m wide, and 0.43m deep and had steeply sloping straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. The pit contained a single fill (**360206**) of friable light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small to large sub-rounded stone inclusions, evenly distributed. Metal was recorded in this fill deposit.



Plate 62: Plan of relationship between Ditch 360203 (right) and Pit 360205 (left), looking east.

Cutting the southern edge of Ditch **360207** was Ditch **360209** (**Plate 63**), orientated northwest to southeast and measuring greater than 0.38m long, 0.76m wide, and greater than 0.25m deep. It had steeply sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a flat base which sloped towards the northwest and contained a single fill (**360210**) of malleable mid-greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small angular limestone inclusions, evenly distributed. Iron Age pottery was recorded in this fill.



Plate 63: Plan of relationship between Ditches 360207 (bottom right to top left) and 360209 (bottom left to top right), looking west.

4.2.12 Field 1.37

Trench 1.37-04 (Fig. 2.13)

Trench **1.37-04** contained a cluster of five features towards its southern end.

The northernmost feature, curvilinear Gully **370403 (Plate 64)**, measured greater than 2m long, 0.74m wide, and 0.2m deep. It had gently sloping sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**370404**) of very loose mid-orangey brown medium sand with rare evenly distributed flecks of sub-angular to sub-rounded charcoal inclusion, Romano-British pottery was recorded within this fill.



Plate 64: Plan of Gully 370403.

Two post holes lay immediately north of Ditch **370411**, described below. The northernmost of the two (**370407, Plate 65**) was circular in plan and measured 0.24m in diameter and was 0.14m deep. It had steeply sloping sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**370408**) of loose light greyish brown medium sand. Pottery assessed as fired clay was recorded in this fill deposit.



Plate 65: East-facing section of Post Hole 370407.

Approximately 0.5m southwest of Post Hole **370407** was Post Hole **370405** (**Plate 66**), circular in plan and measuring 0.27m in diameter and 0.17m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a gradual break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**370406**) of loose light greyish brown medium sand with orange mottling. Iron Age pottery was recorded in this fill deposit.



Plate 66: East-facing section of Post Hole 370405.

Sited immediately south of the post holes was east to west orientated Ditch **370411** (**Plate 67**), which measured greater than 2m long, 0.62m wide, and 0.36m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**370412**) of loose mid-bluish grey medium sand. Iron Age

pottery was recorded in this fill deposit. Ditch **370411** was cut by later Ditch **370409**, described below.

Cutting the southern edge of Ditch **370411** was east to west orientated Ditch **370409** (**Plate 67**), which measured greater than 2m long, 1.5m wide, and 0.38m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**370410**) of loose light greyish brown medium sand with rare small to large angular to sub-rounded pebble inclusions, evenly distributed. Romano-British pottery was recorded in this deposit. Both Ditches **370411** and **370409** corresponded to a linear feature identified by geophysical survey.

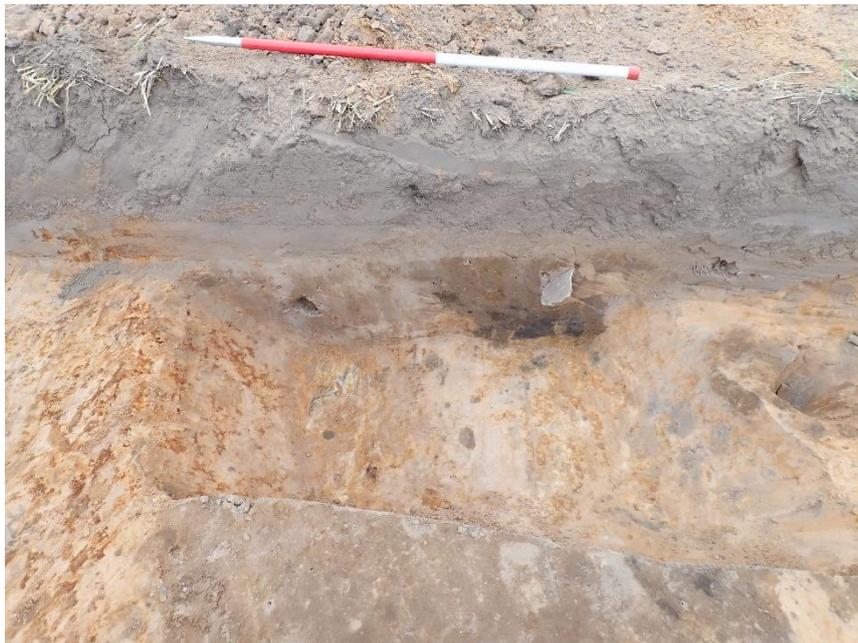


Plate 67: East-facing section of Ditches 370409 (left) and 370411 (right).

Trench 1.37-06 (Fig. 2.13)

One ditch and one post hole were recorded in the centre of Trench **1.37-06**. The northeastern-most of these was Ditch **370605** (**Plate 68**), orientated northwest to southeast and measuring greater than 2m long, 1.74m wide, and 0.4m deep. It had moderately sloping sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained a single fill of loose mid-greyish brown medium sand with rare small to medium angular to sub-rounded pebble inclusions, evenly distributed.



Plate 68: South-facing section of Ditch 370605.

Southwest of the ditch was Post Hole **370603** (**Plate 69**), measuring 0.58m in diameter and 0.45m deep. It was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and an imperceptible break to a rounded base and contained a single fill (**370604**) of loose mid-greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, evenly distributed, and rare small to medium angular to sub-angular wood, concentrated towards the base and representing the remains of an in situ post and assigned Small Find number 1.



Plate 69: Southeast-facing section of Post Hole 370603.

5 INTERIM FINDS SUMMARY

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

Find type	Sum of No.	Sum of Wt (g)
Animal Bone	58	1,494
CBM	16	180
Clay Pipe	2	9
Fired Clay	2	13
Iron Nail	2	288
Iron Object	11	1,044
Mixed Pottery & Bone	24	395
Pottery	258	6,440
Slag	12	4,236
Wood	10	26
Worked Stone	1	389
Total	396	14,541

Table 1: Artefactual Finds Pre-Quantification

5.1 Interim Pottery Summary

The ceramic assemblage from Light Valley Solar Site 1 is relatively small and mainly comprised of locally produced vessels of Iron Age date, with a small quantity of pottery dating to the late Roman period. No detailed fabric analysis has been undertaken at this stage, and the spot dates given below are only reflective of a small selection of sherds. The dating of this collection will be refined by further assessment, including quantification and cataloguing of the entire assemblage, and included in the final report.

Spot dates for this interim report were provided for identifiable or unique feature sherds.

The Iron Age material was produced in a handmade coarse sandy fabric and mainly comprised various simple everted rim jars such (such as those from Contexts **281004**, **281404**, **320706**, and **370406**). Context **280704** also contained a simple everted rim jar alongside two jars which displayed obvious pinching via thumb indentations along the neck – one of which had a high and well-defined shoulder with evidence of sooting and carbonised residue. Context **170607** contained a vertical rim jar with a strongly everted rim forming a possible lid seat.

A small amount of wheel-made Roman pottery was recovered, including small body sherds of a fine grey sandy ware from Contexts **320704** and **370404**, oxidised body sherds from Contexts **280709** and **370410**, and a single rim of a beaded rim jar/beaker from Context **200906**.

The latest dated pottery in the assemblage was dated from the 4th century. Context **280804** produced 2 Huntcliffe type jars, without a lid seated groove and in the typical calcite fabric (leached), a Hasholme (HOSM) type narrow neck jar/flagon with frilled rim, and a fine grey conical bowl with bifid rim. The Huntcliffe jars are indicative of at least an early 4th-century date, although this type can also be found in late 4th- into early 5th-century contexts. Other body sherds of similar fabric were recorded, however, without a rim, it is difficult to date these due to the longevity of the type of fabric – it was used from the Iron Age through to the late Roman and early medieval periods.

Context	Notes	Spot date
130605	Olive green glazed earthen ware, most likely late 16th to early 17th century	Pmed
170607	Handmade neckless beaded rim jar (VRJ) with sooting; strongly everted rim jar (almost lid seating) with large stone inclusion; slightly everted rim small jar	IA
170607	Fired clay	
200906	Fine sandy oxidised beaded rim beaker? or jar	RB
250203	Large ovoid jar? Handmade with flat top and square rim	IA
280309	Body sherd with leached vesicles - may be IA or could be Late Roman	RB?
280704	Handmade jars with everted rims x3; one with a high shoulder and thumb indents, one with everted rim jar with obvious thumb pinched rim	IA
280709	Sandy oxidised body sherd	RB
280714	Handmade body sherds and large base	IA
280804	Huntcliffe type jar (no lid seat) x2; well-made grey sandy conical dish with bifid rim; Hashholme frilled rim flagon/narrow necked jar	C4th+
280806	Sherd of possible south Gaulish samian and grey gritty body sherd	LC1-EC2
281004	Simple everted rim jar with leached vesicles	IA-LRB
281404	Handmade everted square rim jar	IA
281609	Fired clay with slag concretion - furnace lining?	UNID
320704	Grey sandy ware body sherd	RB
320706	Handmade simple everted rim jar	IA
360210	Handmade sandy body sherds	IA?
360212	Handmade body sherd	IA
370404	Grey sandy ware body sherd	RB
370406	Simple small, everted rim jar with leached inclusions	IA?
370408	Fired clay	
370410	Oxidised sandy ware	RB
370412	Handmade body sherd	IA?

Table 2: Pottery Preliminary Spot Dates

5.2 Interim Animal Bone Summary

At least 1,494g of animal bone has been recovered from a range of features reported on within this interim report, the majority of which came from a single context (**130503**,

1,489g) with the remainder being retrieved from three other contexts (**280705**, **280714**, **281004**). The assemblage is highly fragmented with moderate preservation and generally comprises small to medium mammal bones. The full results from the animal bone assessment will be included in the final report.

5.3 Interim Metal Summary

1,332g of iron, including nails and unidentified objects, has been recovered from a range of features reported on within this interim report. Two nails, from Contexts **130605** and **210202**, may date from the Roman into the modern period. The full results from the metal assessment will be included in the final report.

5.4 Interim Slag Summary

4,236g of slag has been recovered from a range of features reported on within this interim report. The results from the slag assessment will be included in the final report.

5.5 Interim Palaeo-Environmental Summary

Environmental samples have been taken from a range of features reported on in this report and 26g of wood has been recovered from Ditch **281003** in Trench 1.28-10. The results from the environmental assessment of these will be included in the final report.

5.6 Interim Worked Stone Summary

389g of worked stone has been recovered from Spread Deposit **130503** in Trench 1.13-05. The results from the stone assessment will be included in the final report.

6 INTERIM DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Discussion

6.1 Field 1.13

A rectilinear enclosure identified by geophysical survey was confirmed in Trench 1.13-05. A ditch recorded across Trenches 1.13-01 and 1.13-04 is likely a continuation of a geophysical linear feature seen southeast of these trenches. These indicate possible agricultural, pastoral, or settlement activity.

Trench 1.13-06 confirmed the presence of a field boundary seen on the geophysical survey, with 16th- or 17th-century pottery recorded in its upper fill.

6.2 Field 1.17

Two areas of archaeological activity were identified by the geophysical survey within Field 1.17. The first includes a large rectilinear enclosure, with an opening to the eastern side, enclosing multiple intercutting smaller rectilinear and sub-square enclosures or

features and other discrete features. Two large north to south and east to west orientated ditches lay to the immediate east, which may connect this cluster of features with others further to the north, east, and west. Many of these features were confirmed within Trench 1.17-01, although they were not seen in every trench across the area. This may be due to weathering or other environmental factors. This cluster of features likely represents settlement or agricultural activity.

At least five circular features, possibly representing ring ditches and round houses with entrances or openings to the east, were sited within broadly rectilinear enclosures and seen alongside other discrete features, were identified on the geophysical survey and confirmed in Trenches 1.17-05 and 1.17-06. These features likely represent a small prehistoric settlement and pottery from a ring ditch in Trench 1.17-06 was dated to the Iron Age.

6.3 Field 1.19

A single ditch was recorded within Field 1.19 which did not contain any datable evidence. This ditch aligns with modern ploughing and may be agricultural in nature.

6.4 Field 1.20

There were a number of ditches and pits recorded throughout Field 1.20 which corresponded to anomalies identified by geophysical survey. The corner of a possible rectilinear feature was identified in Trench 1.20-04, and pottery from a ditch in Trench 1.20-09 was dated to the Romano-British period. Together, these features may represent the archaeological remains of dispersed agricultural activity.

Elsewhere in the field, field boundaries identified on the geophysical survey were confirmed through excavation.

6.5 Field 1.22

An isolated undated pit was recorded in Field 1.22.

6.6 Field 1.25

A small rectilinear feature, possibly an enclosure, was identified within Field 1.25 by geophysical survey and confirmed through excavation. Pottery from a ditch in Trench 1.25-02 was dated to the Iron Age, suggesting the enclosure may relate to prehistoric agricultural or pastoral activity.

6.7 Field 1.28

The geophysical survey identified three areas of archaeological activity within Field 1.28.

A cluster of at least two, possibly three, circular features, representing ring ditches or roundhouses, alongside adjacent linear ditches were confirmed in Trenches 1.28-03 and 1.28-16. The linear ditch enclosing these circular features measured nearly 1m deep and between 5m and over 2.5m wide. Pottery from a ring ditch in Trench 1.28-03 has been assessed as either Iron Age or late Romano-British in date. Pottery from a ditch in trench 1.28-16 was noted as having a concretion of slag and which may have been used as a furnace lining. The ring ditches were north of the ditch which may have been associated or near to a furnace, suggesting that this was a small area of habitation with nearby small-scale industrial works such as metalworking. The relationship between the ring ditches and other features could not, however, be conclusively defined at this stage and it cannot be determined if these features were contemporary.

A northwest to southeast potential rectilinear enclosure with a minimum of three circular features, representing ring ditches or roundhouses, along with additional discrete and linear features within it, was recorded in Trenches 1.28-05, 1.28-06, 1.28-12, and 1.28-14, to the near northeast of the above-described feature cluster. Combined, these likely represent an enclosed settlement. A linear ditch, parallel to other ditches in the enclosure feature and cut by later circular features, was recorded in Trench 1.28-05 and may represent an earlier, smaller phase of the settlement, suggesting a long use-period of the site. Pottery from a ditch in Trench 1.28-14 was dated to the Iron Age, providing a prehistoric date for this settlement.

Two parallel linear features, were recorded in Trench 1.28-08, west of the above feature clusters. Pottery from this trench dated from the late 1st to the early 2nd century (280806) and the 4th century (280804), reflective of Roman activity. The purpose of these ditches could not be determined at this phase.

At the northeastern end of the field, a minimum of two circular features, representing ring ditches or roundhouses, sited within a smaller rectilinear enclosure were identified by geophysical survey and confirmed through excavation in Trenches 1.28-07 and 1.28-10. Pottery from the two ring ditches in Trench 1.28-07 ranged in date from Iron Age (280704, 280714) to Romano-British (280709), likewise pottery from an enclosure ditch in Trench 1.28-10 was assessed as being Iron Age to late Romano-British in date. Together, these features likely reflect a small area of Iron Age to Roman rural settlement.

Additionally, to the west, a series of discrete features were recorded in Trench 1.28-09, although no date could be assigned at this time.

6.8 Field 1.30

An area of archaeological activity including linear features was identified by geophysical survey in Field 1.30, which was partly confirmed by the excavation of a spread deposit in Trench 1.30-07 which was located to target a broad increase in

magnetic values identified by geophysical survey. This may be the remnants of agricultural activity.

6.9 Field 1.32

Several anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey as having possible archaeological origin. Linear features in trenches 1.32-02 and 1.32-07 confirmed the archaeological origin of some of these anomalies. Pottery from features in Trench 1.32-07 dated from the Iron Age (320706) to the Romano-British period (320704). These ditch features may reflect agricultural activity from these periods.

6.10 Field 1.34

Archaeological features recorded across Field 1.34 were suggestive possible agricultural activity.

6.11 Field 1.36

Several anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey as having possible archaeological origin. Linear features in Trench 1.36-02 confirmed the archaeological origin of some of these anomalies. Iron Age pottery was recorded in two ditches within this trench.

6.12 Field 1.37

The geophysical survey identified a small rectilinear enclosure and a series of linear features within Field 1.37. The trenching identified linear ditches and associated features in Trenches 1.37-04 and 1.37-06. Pottery from Trench 1.37-04 ranged in date from the Iron Age (370406, 370412) to the Romano-British period (370404, 370410).

Conclusion

The archaeological features recorded across Light Valley Solar Project, Site 1 are indicative of rural settlement and agricultural practices dating from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period, with the majority of the remains likely dating to the former. The site included dispersed areas of activity including rectilinear enclosures, ring ditches, linear ditch features, and discrete pit and post hole features.

Clusters of circular ring ditches, likely domestic round houses, across the site indicate dispersed areas of settlement, most of which appear to be sited within or associated with rectilinear enclosures. Altogether, it is likely that these reflect settlement activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods.

There are several examples of rectilinear enclosures with associated interior features, but without interior ring ditches. These are likely the remains of agricultural or small-scale industrial activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods.

Other undated linear ditch and discrete pit features across the site may have functioned as land boundaries, for drainage, or for livestock management, although their purpose cannot be confirmed at this stage.

In general, the recorded archaeology matched features identified on the geophysical survey– geophysical anomalies conclusively identified as being of an archaeological origin were confirmed to some extent through at least one excavation. Several geophysical anomalies of a possible archaeological origin were tested some of which were proven to relate to archaeological features.

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Historic Mapping

Ordnance Survey 1851 *Yorkshire Sheet 191*, six inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 1851 *Yorkshire Sheet 206*, six inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 1854 *Yorkshire Sheet 192*, six inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 1854 *Yorkshire Sheet 207*, six inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 1891 *Yorkshire CCVI.4*, twenty-five inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 1891 *Yorkshire CCVII.1*, twenty-five inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 1892 *Yorkshire CXCI.16*, twenty-five inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 1892 *Yorkshire CXCII.13*, twenty-five inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 1910 *Yorkshire CXCI.16*, twenty-five inches to one mile

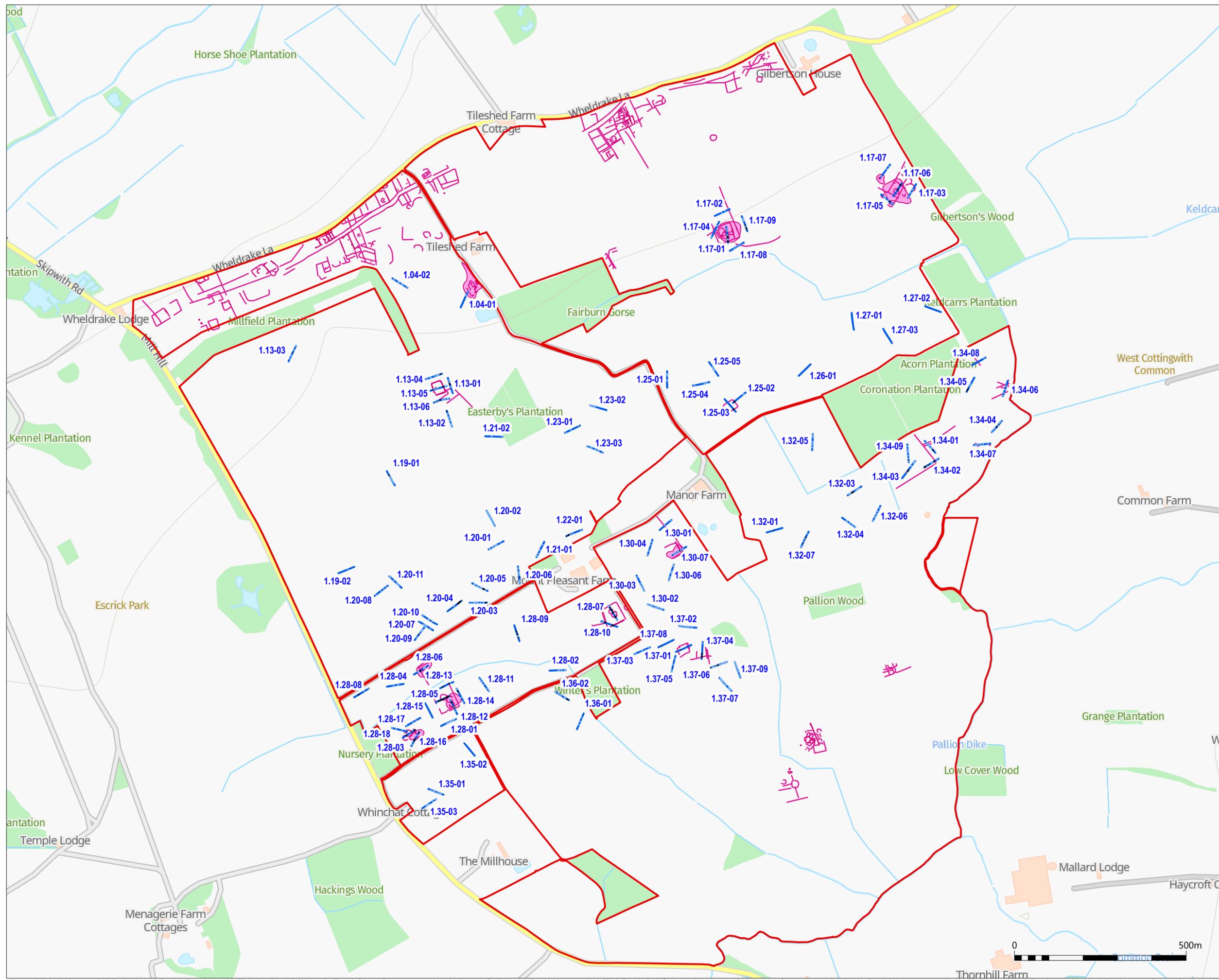
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Light Valley Solar Project, Site 1: Fields 1.04, 1.13, 1.17, 1.19, 1.20-1.23, 1.25-1.28, 1.30, 1.32, & 1.34-1.37
Interim Report for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Report No. 4752 v2

FIGURES

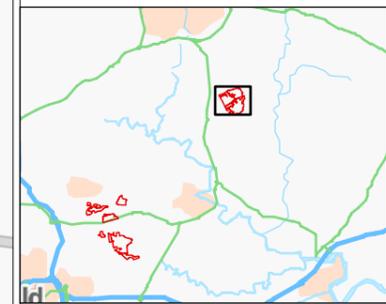


Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Modern
- Natural

Potential Archaeological Features

- Linear Feature
- Area Feature



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Project:
**Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 1, North Yorkshire**

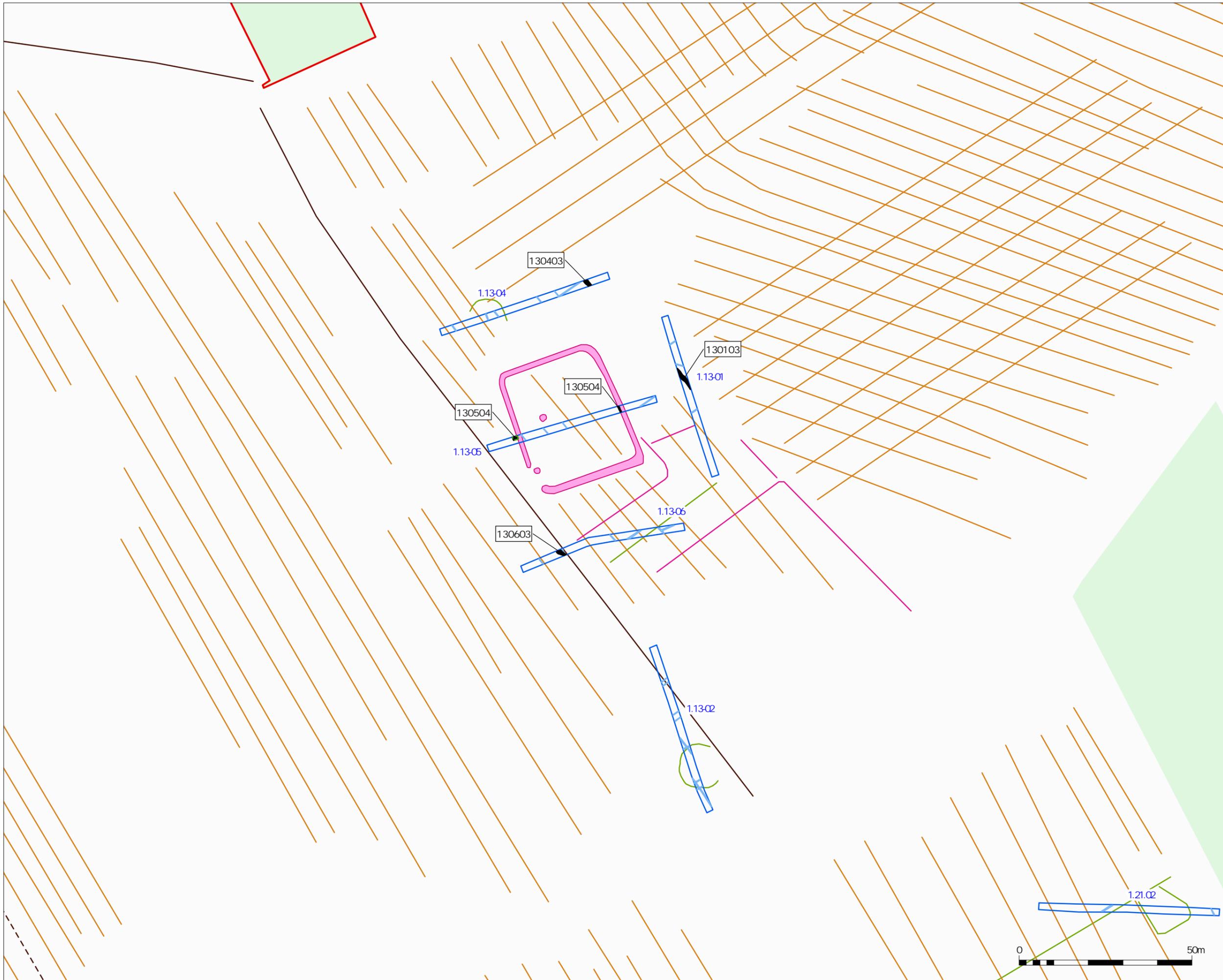
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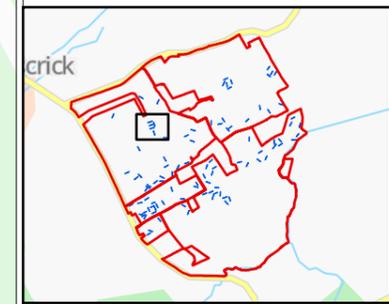
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Report No: 4752	Fig. No: 1
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- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - Excavated Trench
 - Sondage
 - Archaeological Feature
 - Field Drain
- Geophysical Survey
- Ridge and Furrow
- Old Field Boundaries
- Potential
 - Confirmed
- Potential Archaeological Features
- Linear Feature
 - Area Feature
- Uncertain Origin
- Linear Feature



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Title:
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Geophysical Interpretation

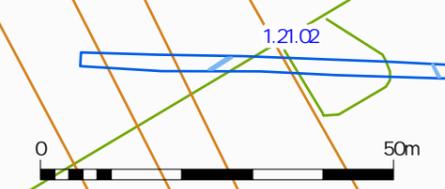
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Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 1, North Yorkshire

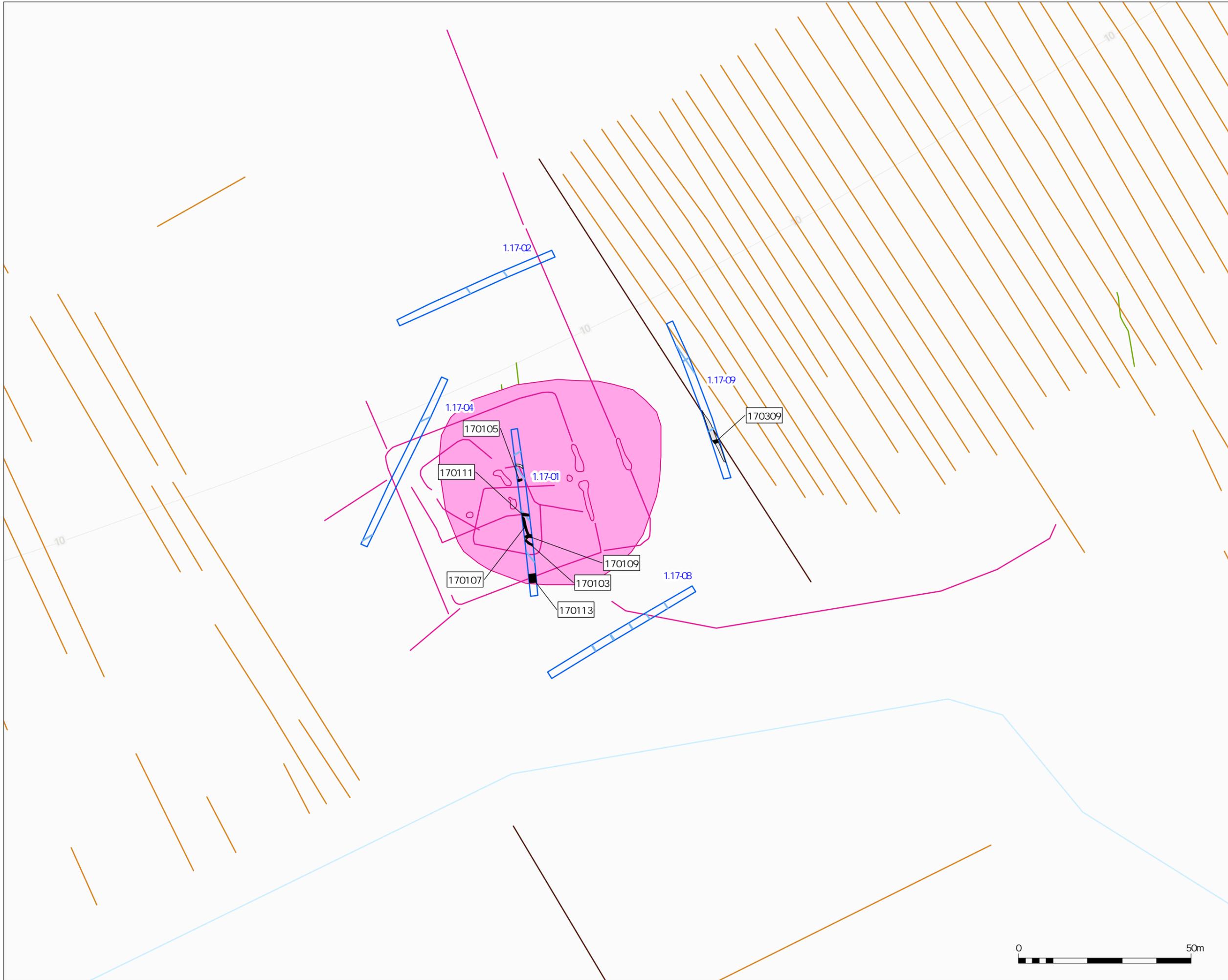
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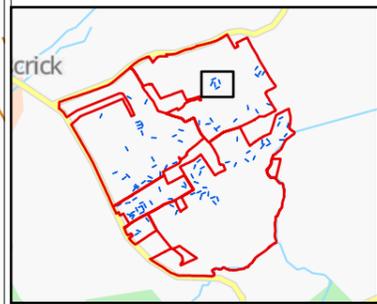
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Report No: 4752	Fig. No: 2.1
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- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - Excavated Trench
 - Pre Excavation
 - Archaeological Feature
 - Field Drain
 - Geophysical Survey
 - Ridge and Furrow
 - Old Field Boundaries
 - Confirmed
 - Potential Archaeological Features
 - Linear Feature
 - Area Feature
 - Uncertain Origin
 - Linear Feature



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Title:
Trench Plans and
Geophysical Interpretation

Project:
Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 1, North Yorkshire

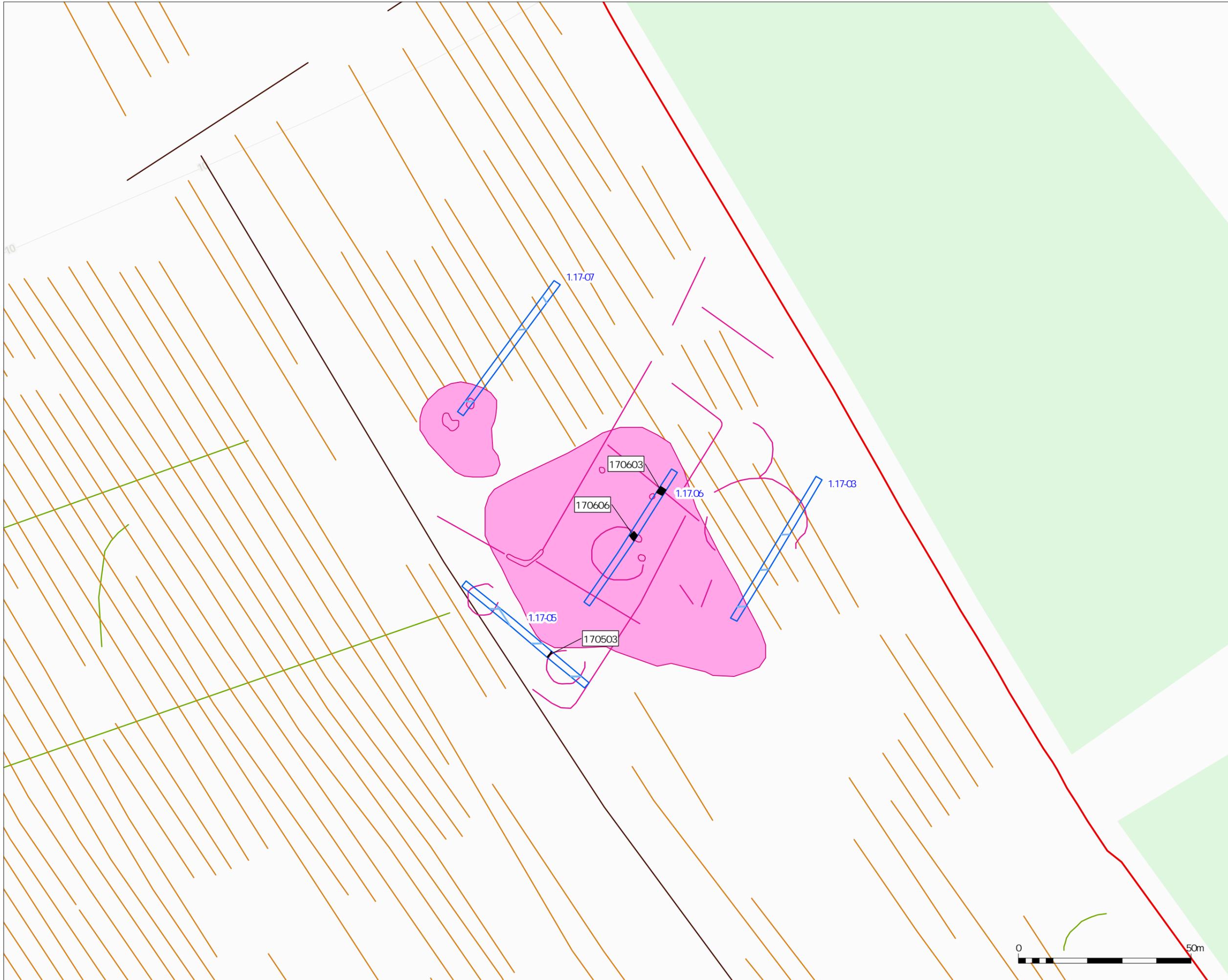
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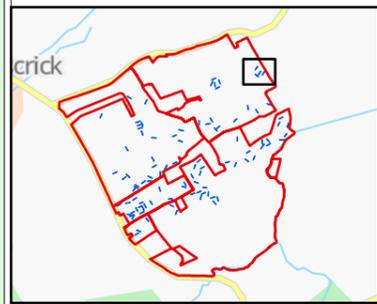
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Geophysical Survey
- Ridge and Furrow
- Old Field Boundaries
- Confirmed
- Potential Archaeological Features
- Linear Feature
- Area Feature
- Uncertain Origin
- Linear Feature



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Title:
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Geophysical Interpretation

Project:
Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 1, North Yorkshire

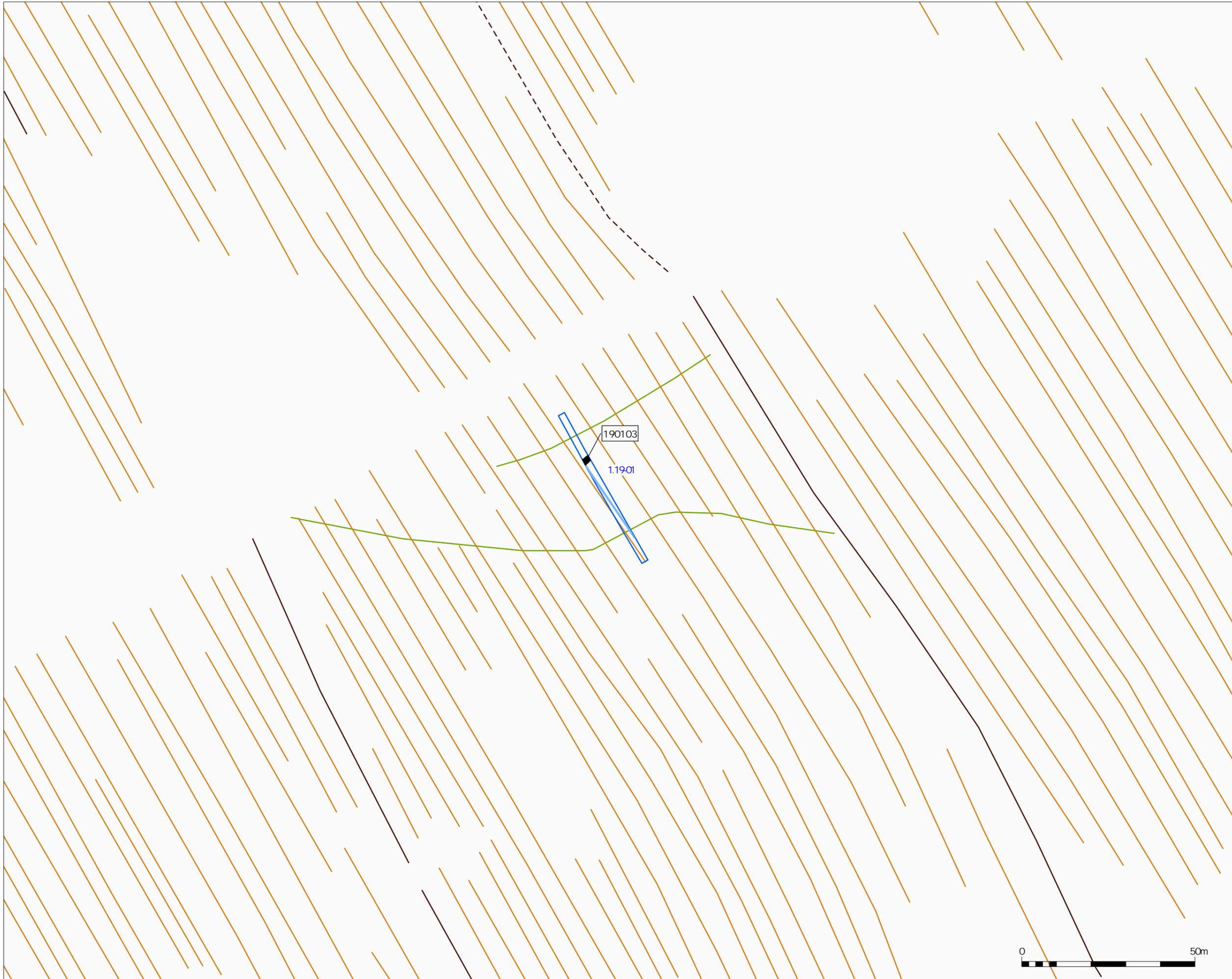
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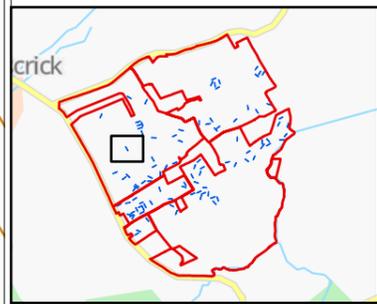
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Report No: 4752	Fig. No: 2.3
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- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - Excavated Trench
 - Archaeological Feature
 - Field Drain
 - Geophysical Survey
 - Ridge and Furrow
 - Old Field Boundaries
 - Potential
 - Confirmed
 - Uncertain Origin
 - Linear Feature



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Title:
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Project:
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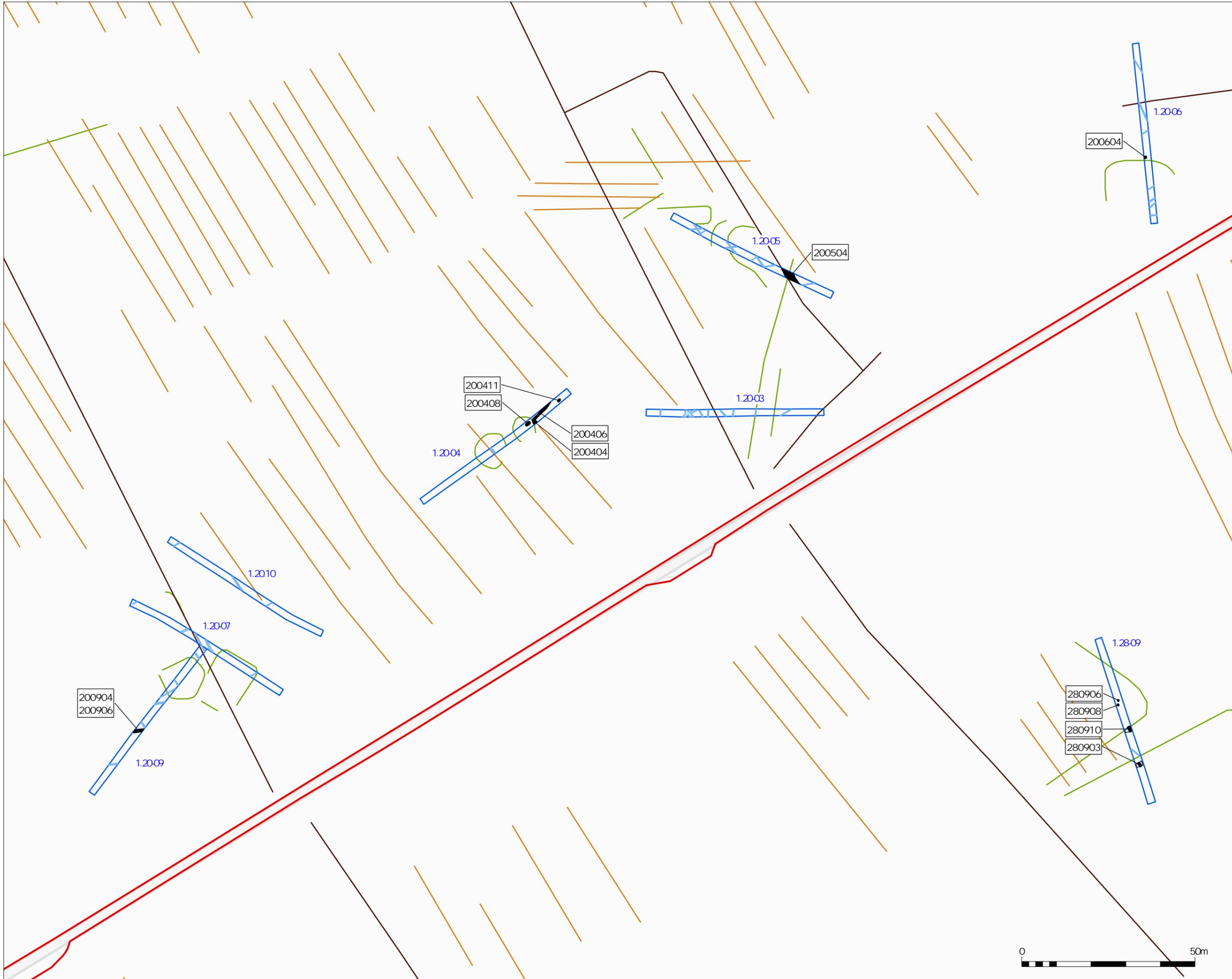
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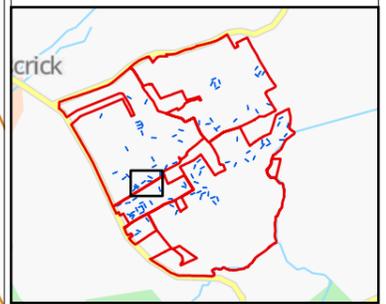
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- Excavated Trench
- Pre Excavation
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

- Ridge and Furrow

Old Field Boundaries

- Confirmed
- Uncertain Origin
- Linear Feature



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Title:
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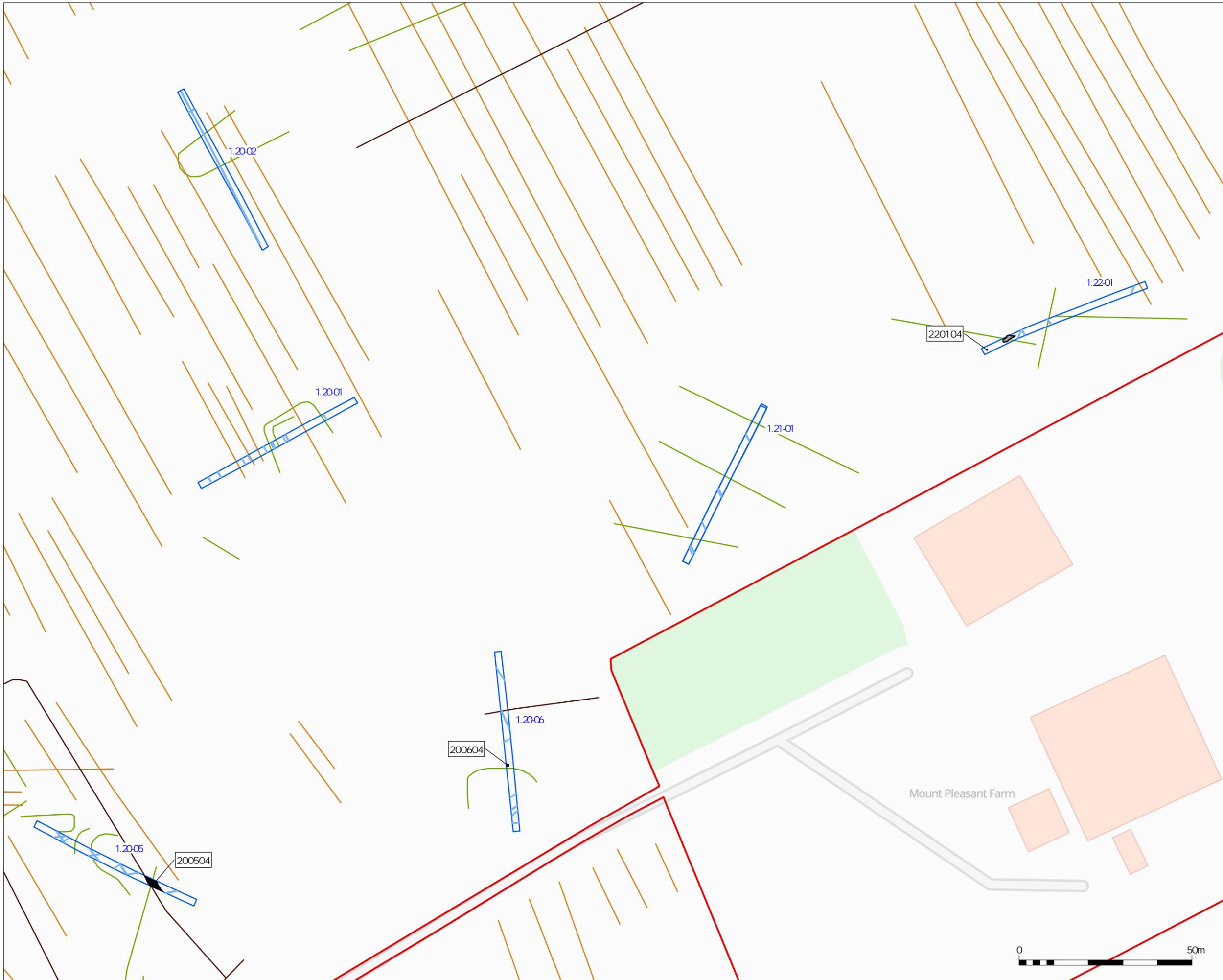
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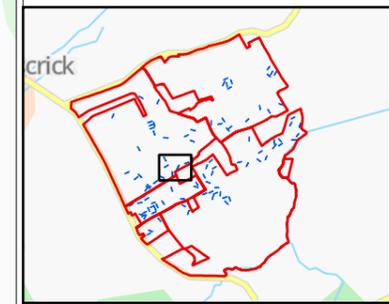


Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Modern

Geophysical Survey

- Ridge and Furrow
- Old Field Boundaries
- Confirmed
- Uncertain Origin
- Linear Feature



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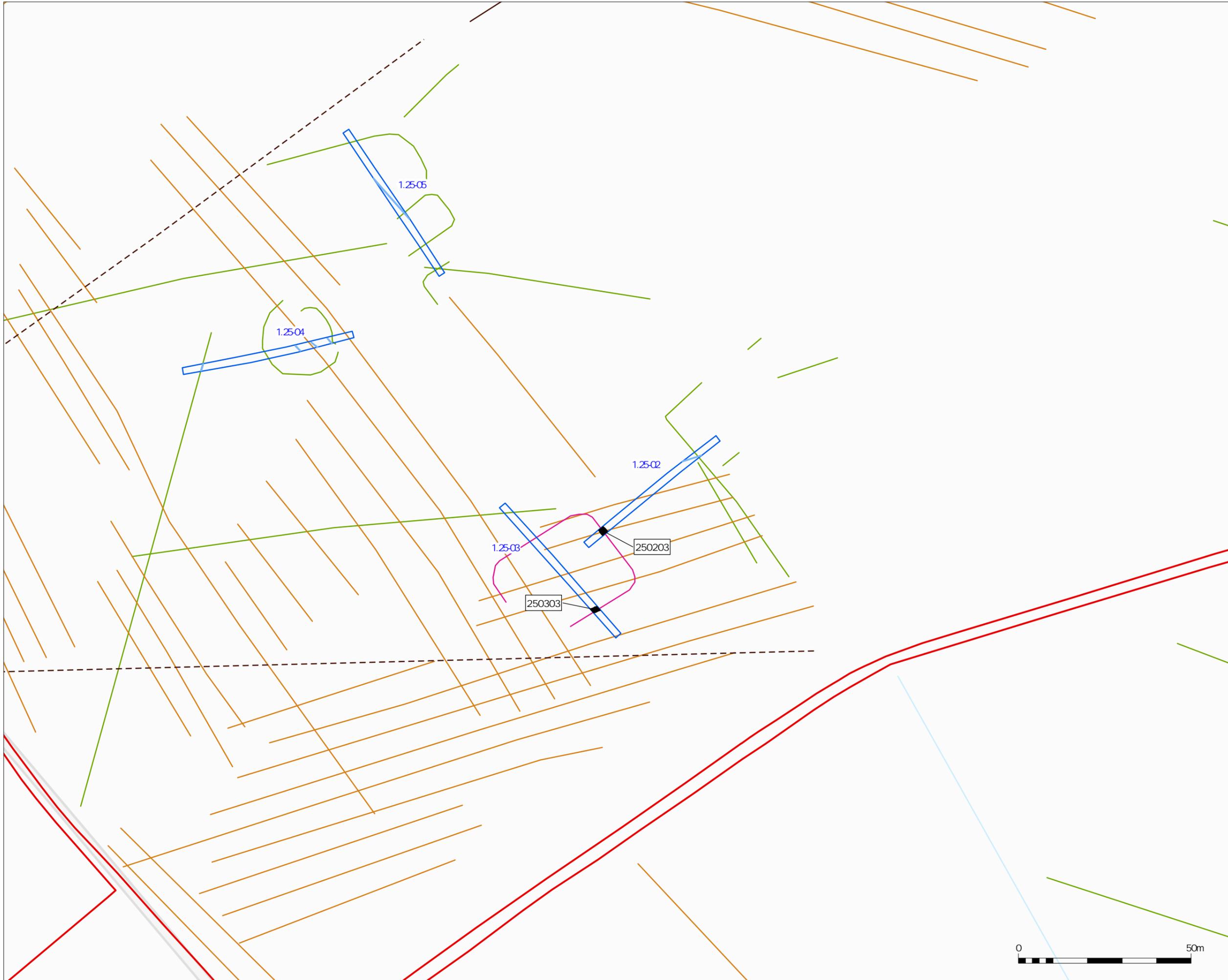
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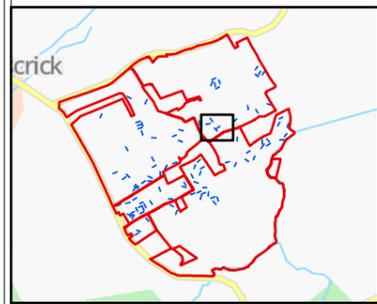
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Geophysical Survey
- Ridge and Furrow
- Old Field Boundaries
- Potential
- Confirmed
- Potential Archaeological Features
- Linear Feature
- Uncertain Origin
- Linear Feature



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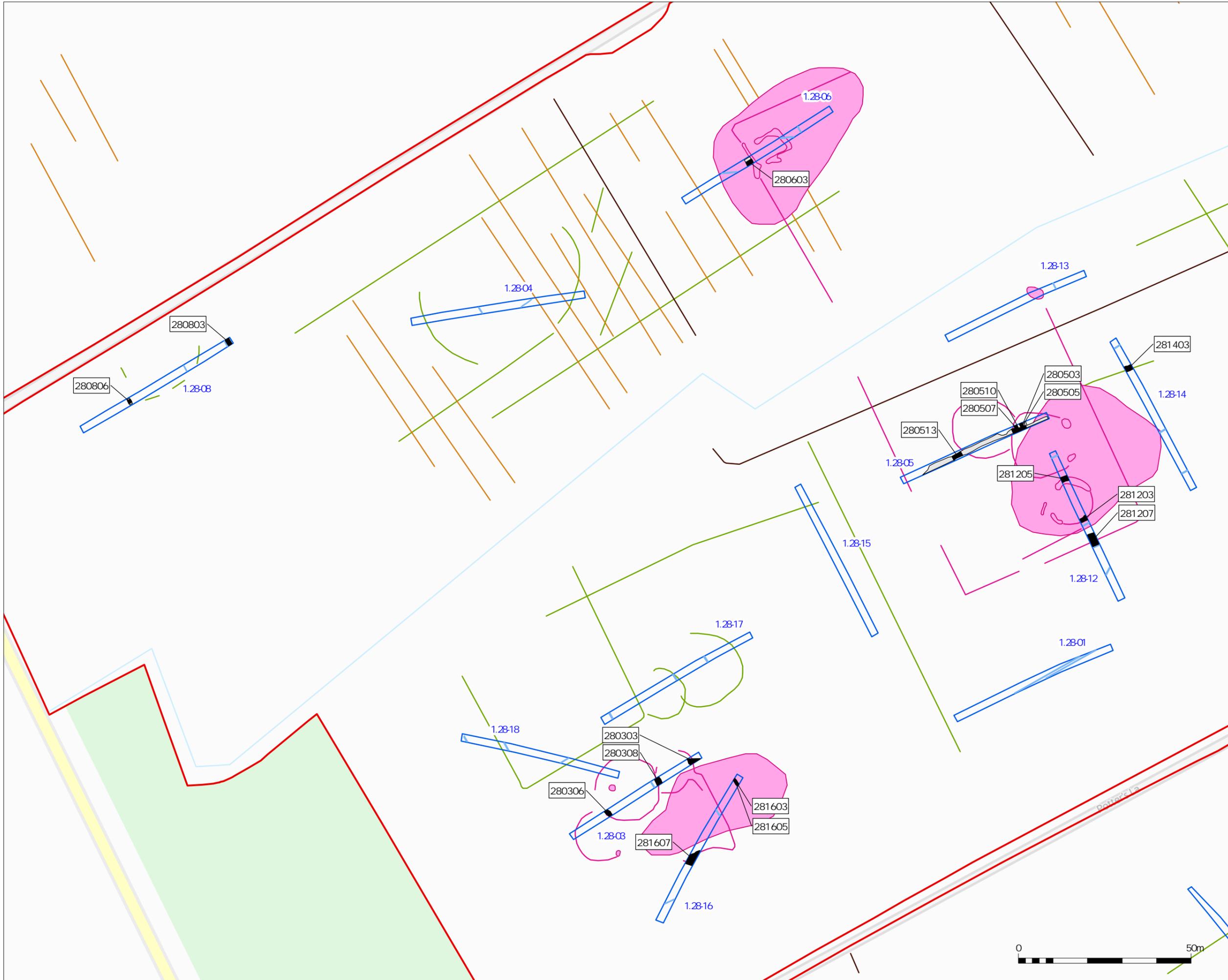
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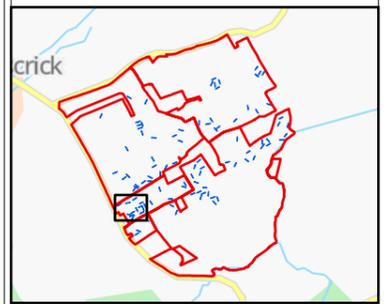
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Pre Excavation
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Geophysical Survey
- Ridge and Furrow
- Old Field Boundaries
- Confirmed
- Potential Archaeological Features
- Linear Feature
- Area Feature
- Uncertain Origin
- Linear Feature



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Project:
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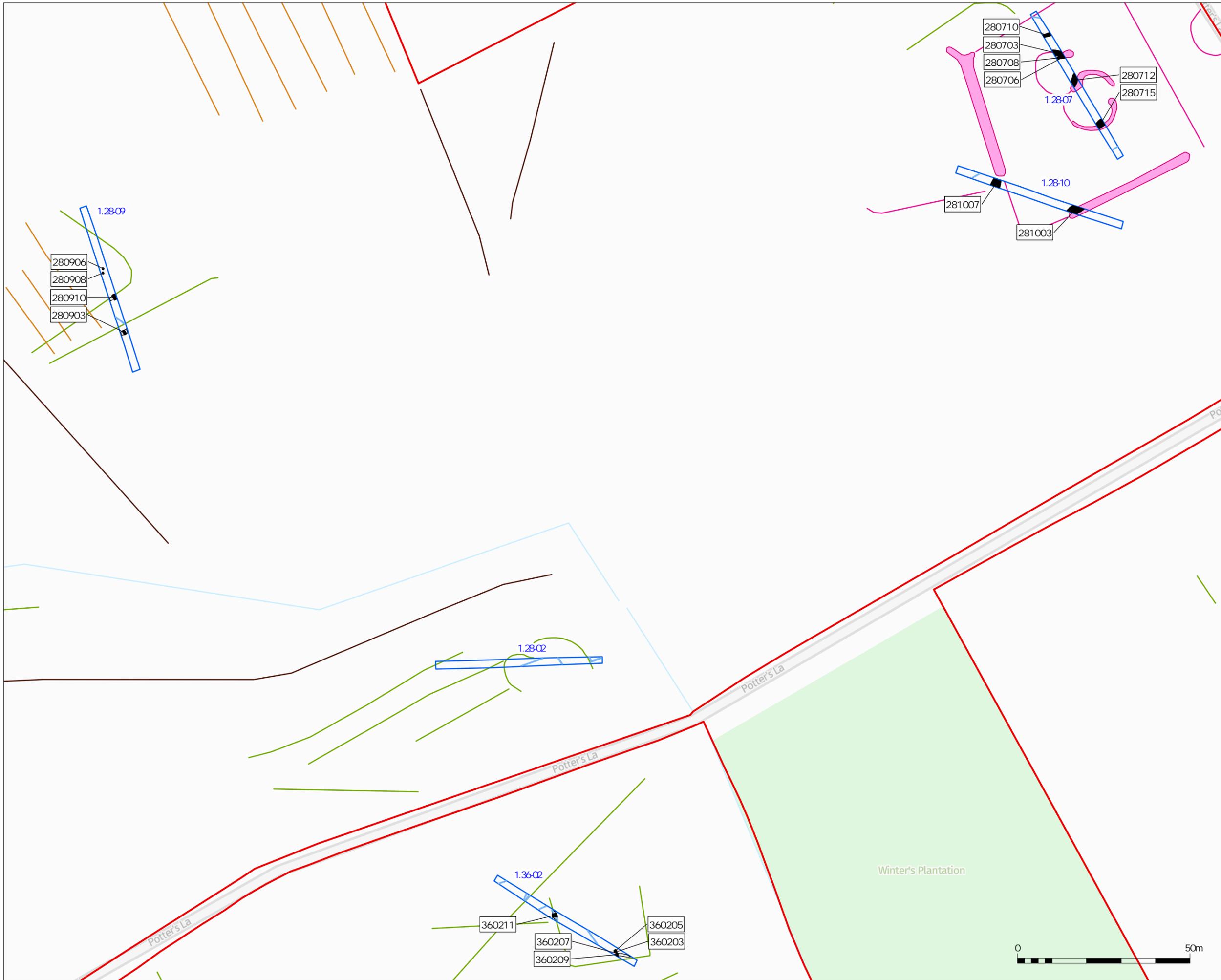
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Report No: 4752	Fig. No: 2.8
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Pre Excavation
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

- Ridge and Furrow

Old Field Boundaries

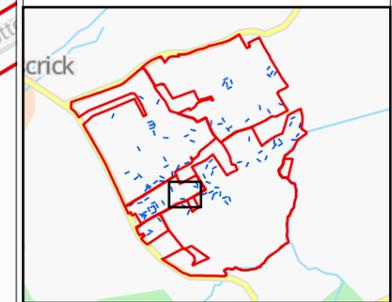
- Confirmed

Potential Archaeological Features

- Linear Feature
- Area Feature

Uncertain Origin

- Linear Feature



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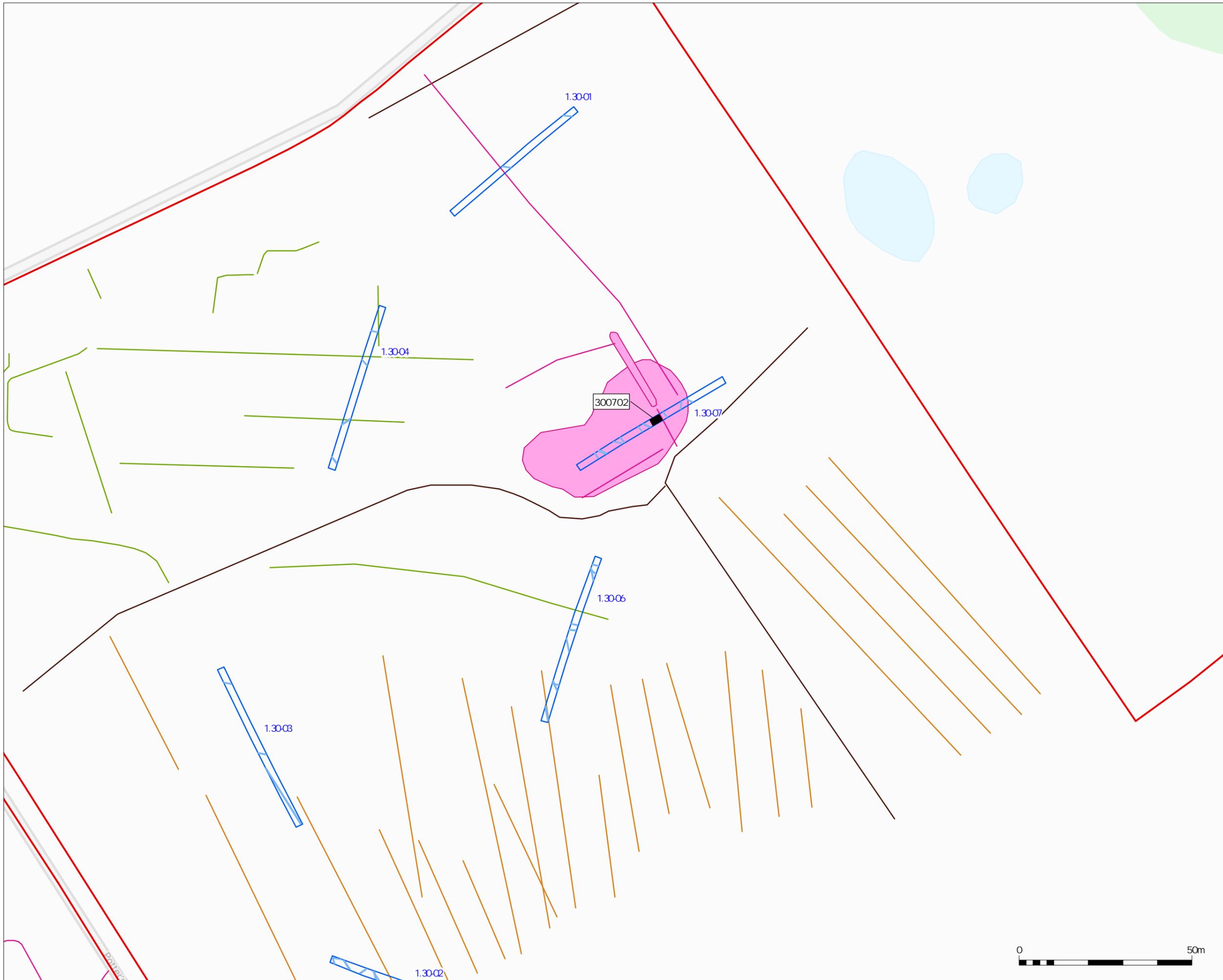
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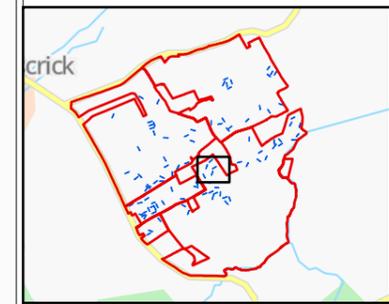
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Geophysical Survey
- Ridge and Furrow
- Old Field Boundaries
- Confirmed
- Potential Archaeological Features
- Linear Feature
- Uncertain Origin
- Linear Feature



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Project:
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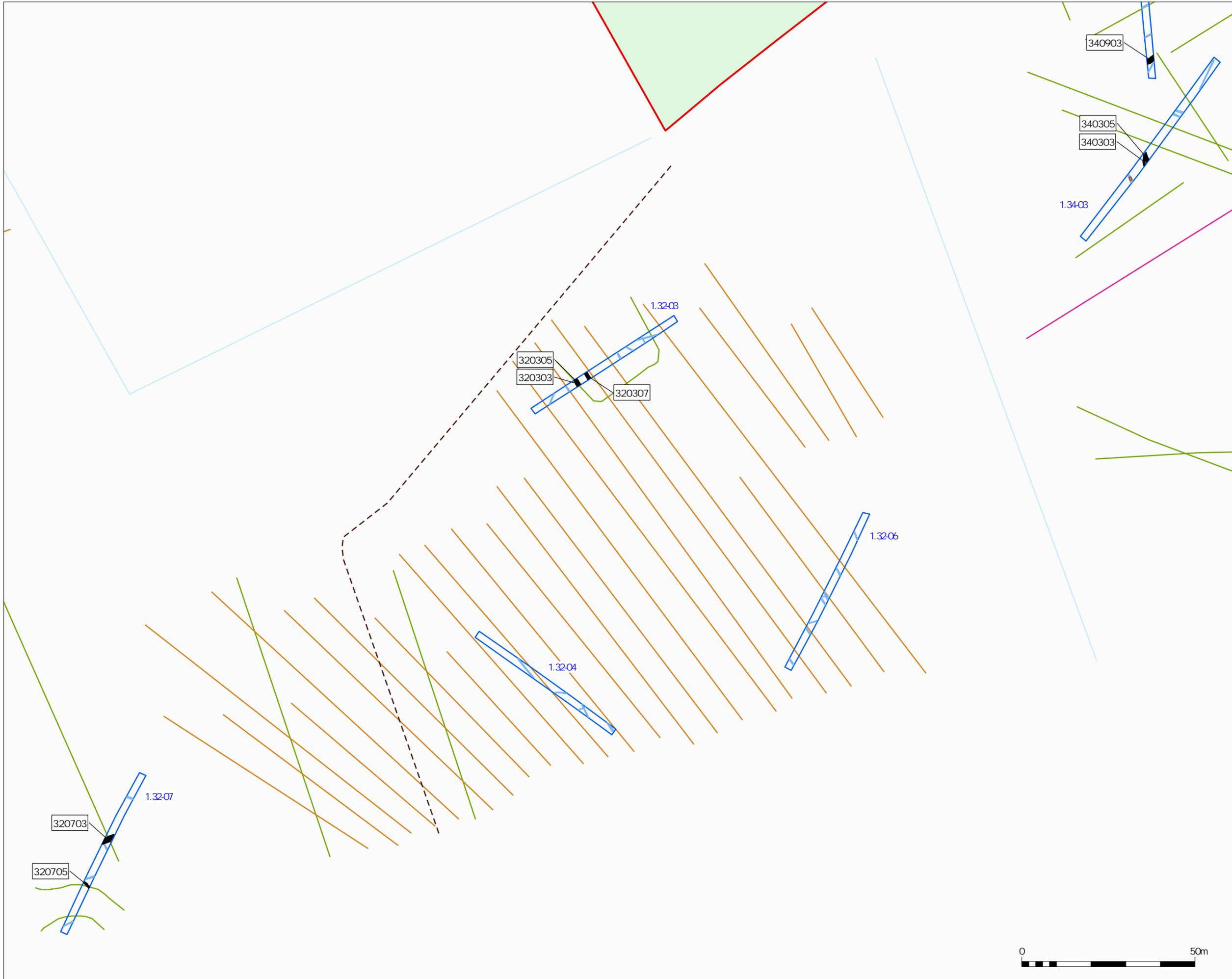
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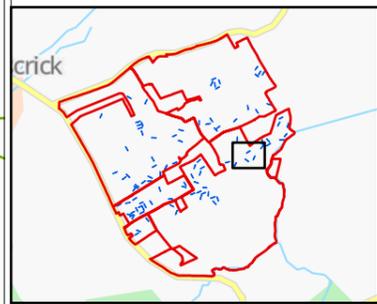
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Geophysical Survey
- Ridge and Furrow
- Old Field Boundaries
- Potential
- Potential Archaeological Features
- Linear Feature
- Uncertain Origin
- Linear Feature



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Title:
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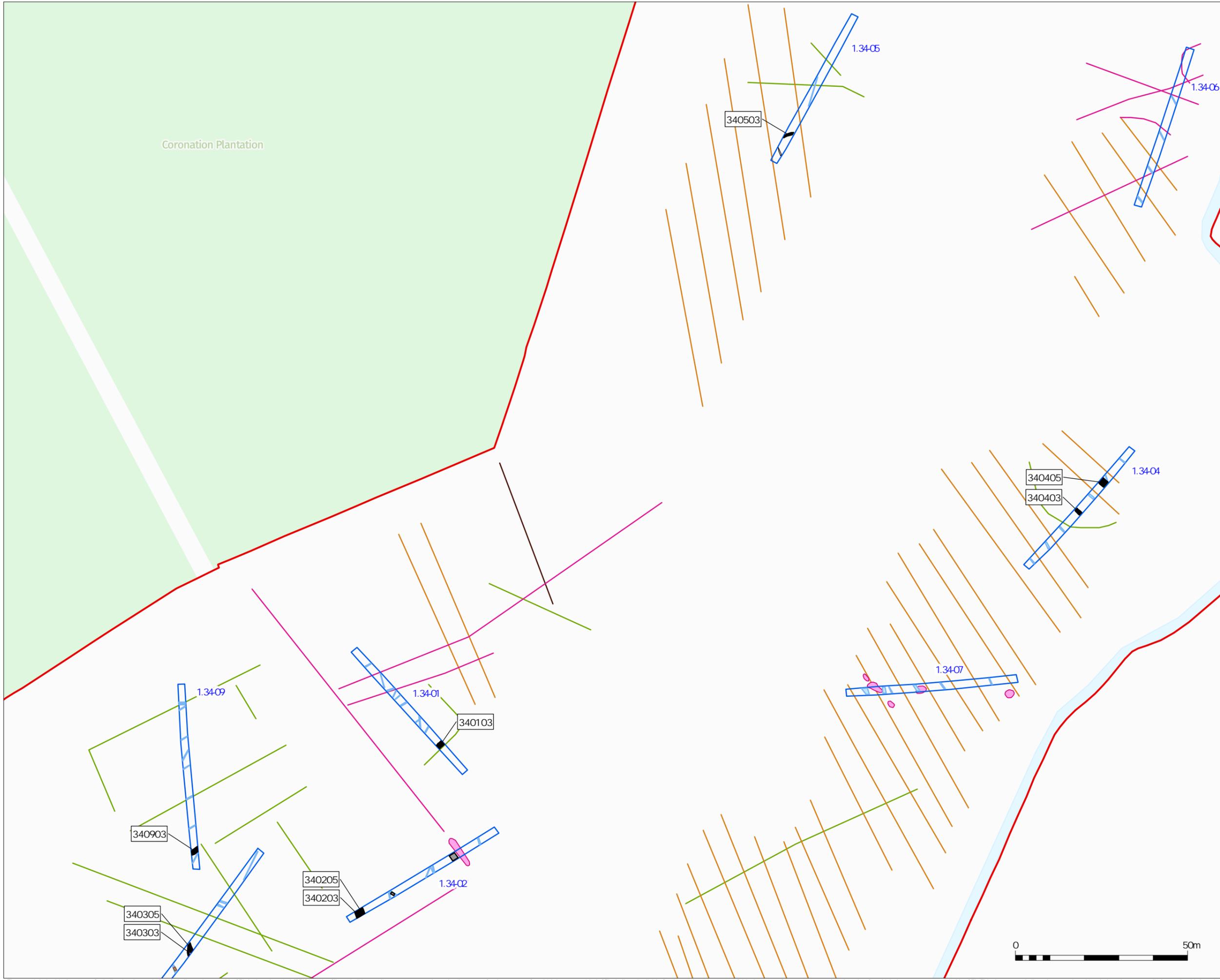
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Report No: 4752	Fig. No: 2.11
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Pre Excavation
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Modern

Geophysical Survey

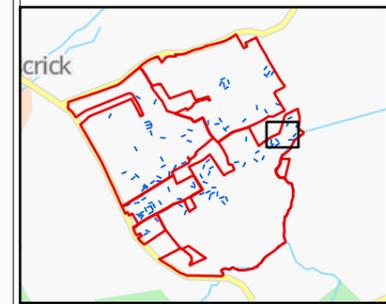
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Old Field Boundaries

- Confirmed

Potential Archaeological Features

- Linear Feature
- Uncertain Origin
- Linear Feature



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Project:
Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 1, North Yorkshire

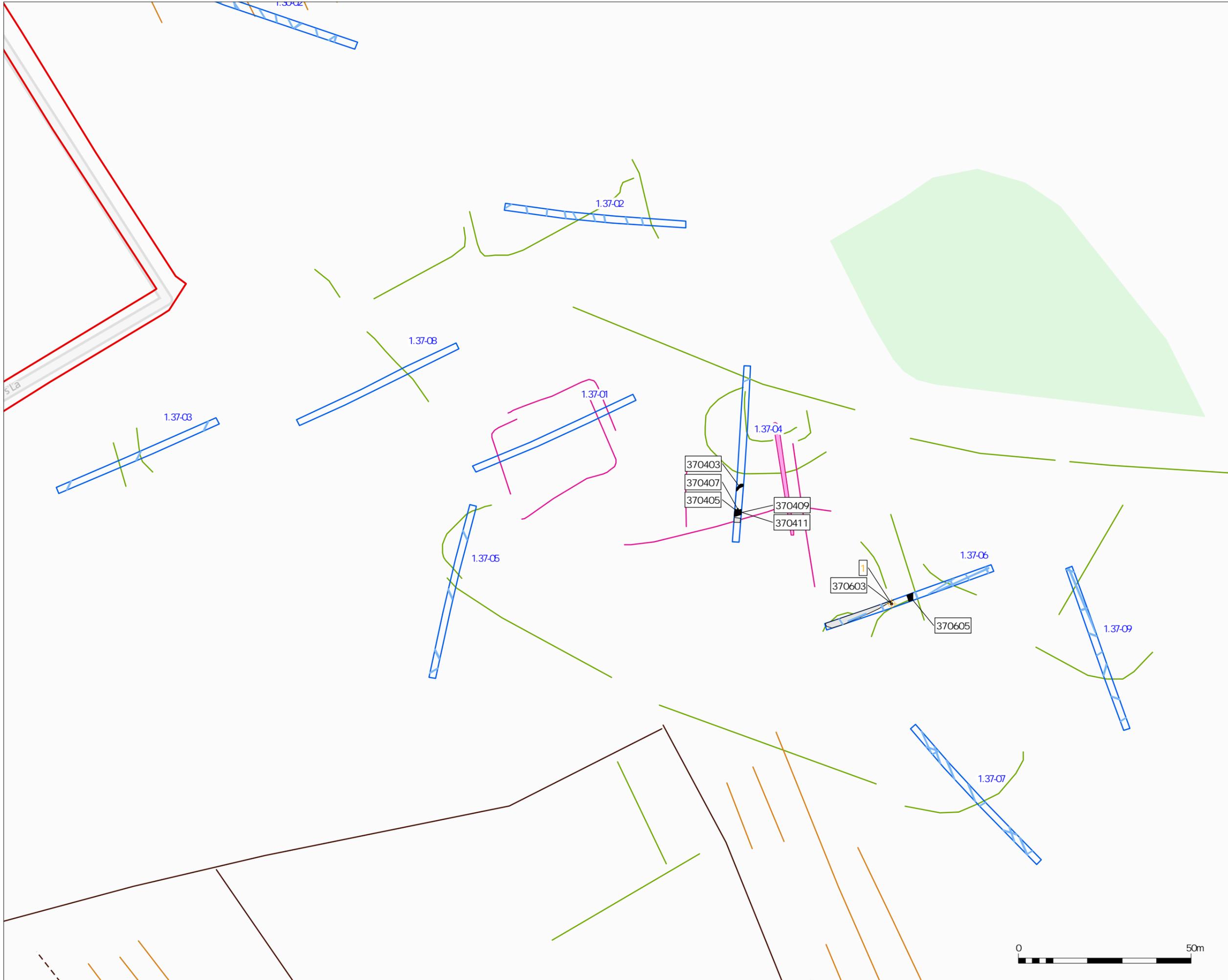
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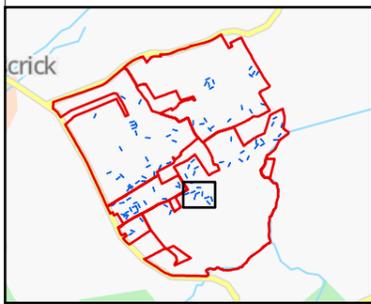
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Key:

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- Geophysical Survey
- Ridge and Furrow
- Old Field Boundaries
- - - Potential
- Confirmed
- Potential Archaeological Features
- Linear Feature
- Uncertain Origin
- Linear Feature



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Title:
Trench Plans and Geophysical Interpretation

Project:
Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1, North Yorkshire

Client:
Lanpro

Scale at A3:
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Report No: 4752	Fig. No: 2.13
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APPENDIX 1: Trench Strata Summary

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
040101	1.04-01	1.04	Topsoil - Trench 1.04-01	0.32 (avg.)
040102	1.04-01	1.04	Natural - Trench 1.04-01	
040201	1.04-02	1.04	Topsoil - Trench 1.04-02	0.26 (avg.)
040202	1.04-02	1.04	Natural - Trench 1.04-02	
130101	1.13-01	1.13	Topsoil - Trench 1.13-01	0.36 (avg.)
130102	1.13-01	1.13	Natural - Trench 1.13-01	
130201	1.13-02	1.13	Topsoil - Trench 1.13-02	0.36 to 0.46
130202	1.13-02	1.13	Natural - Trench 1.13-02	
130301	1.13-03	1.13	Topsoil - Trench 1.13-03	0.36 to 0.50
130302	1.13-03	1.13	Natural - Trench 1.13-03	
130401	1.13-04	1.13	Topsoil - Trench 1.13-04	0.38 to 0.46
130402	1.13-04	1.13	Natural - Trench 1.13-04	
130501	1.13-05	1.13	Topsoil - Trench 1.13-05	0.36 to 0.46
130502	1.13-05	1.13	Natural - Trench 1.13-05	
130601	1.13-06	1.13	Topsoil - Trench 1.13-06	0.36 to 0.44
130602	1.13-06	1.13	Natural - Trench 1.13-06	
170101	1.17-01	1.17	Topsoil - Trench 1.17-01	0.40 (avg.)
170102	1.17-01	1.17	Natural - Trench 1.17-01	
170201	1.17-02	1.17	Topsoil - Trench 1.17-02	0.32 to 0.40
170202	1.17-02	1.17	Natural - Trench 1.17-02	
170301	1.17-03	1.17	Topsoil - Trench 1.17-03	0.32 to 0.40
170302	1.17-03	1.17	Natural - Trench 1.17-03	
170401	1.17-04	1.17	Topsoil - Trench 1.17-04	0.30 to 0.44
170402	1.17-04	1.17	Natural - Trench 1.17-04	
170501	1.17-05	1.17	Topsoil - Trench 1.17-05	0.38 to 0.44
170502	1.17-05	1.17	Natural - Trench 1.17-05	
170601	1.17-06	1.17	Topsoil - Trench 1.17-06	0.36 (avg.)
170602	1.17-06	1.17	Natural - Trench 1.17-06	
170701	1.17-07	1.17	Topsoil - Trench 1.17-07	0.36 (avg.)
170702	1.17-07	1.17	Natural - Trench 1.17-07	
170801	1.17-08	1.17	Topsoil - Trench 1.17-08	0.32 to 0.40
170802	1.17-08	1.17	Natural - Trench 1.17-08	
170901	1.17-09	1.17	Topsoil - Trench 1.17-09	0.34 to 0.40
170902	1.17-09	1.17	Natural - Trench 1.17-09	
190101	1.19-01	1.19	Topsoil - Trench 1.19-01	0.40 (avg.)
190102	1.19-01	1.19	Natural - Trench 1.19-01	0.44 to 0.50
190201	1.19-02	1.19	Topsoil - Trench 1.19-02	0.40 to 0.50
190202	1.19-02	1.19	Natural - Trench 1.19-02	
200101	1.20-01	1.20	Topsoil - Trench 1.20-01	0.44 (avg.)
200102	1.20-01	1.20	Natural - Trench 1.20-01	
200201	1.20-02	1.20	Topsoil - Trench 1.20-02	0.40 to 0.46
200202	1.20-02	1.20	Natural - Trench 1.20-02	

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
200301	1.20-03	1.20	Topsoil - Trench 1.20-03	0.40 (avg.)
200302	1.20-03	1.20	Natural - Trench 1.20-03	
200401	1.20-04	1.20	Topsoil - Trench 1.20-04	0.24 to 0.30
200402	1.20-04	1.20	Subsoil - Trench 1.20-04	0.32 to 40.00
200403	1.20-04	1.20	Natural - Trench 1.20-04	
200501	1.20-05	1.20	Topsoil - Trench 1.20-05	0.30 to 0.36
200502	1.20-05	1.20	Subsoil - Trench 1.20-05	0.00 to 0.22
200503	1.20-05	1.20	Natural - Trench 1.20-05	
200601	1.20-06	1.20	Topsoil - Trench 1.20-06	0.30 to 0.34
200602	1.20-06	1.20	Subsoil - Trench 1.20-06	0.24 to 0.42
200603	1.20-06	1.20	Natural - Trench 1.20-06	
200701	1.20-07	1.20	Topsoil - Trench 1.20-07	0.30 to 0.36
200702	1.20-07	1.20	Subsoil - Trench 1.20-07	0.10 to 0.30
200703	1.20-07	1.20	Natural - Trench 1.20-07	
200801	1.20-08	1.20	Topsoil - Trench 1.20-08	0.40 (avg.)
200802	1.20-08	1.20	Natural - Trench 1.20-08	
200901	1.20-09	1.20	Topsoil - Trench 1.20-09	0.26 (avg.)
200902	1.20-09	1.20	Subsoil - Trench 1.20-09	0.20 (avg.)
200903	1.20-09	1.20	Natural - Trench 1.20-09	
201001	1.20-10	1.20	Topsoil - Trench 1.20-10	0.28 (avg.)
201002	1.20-10	1.20	Subsoil - Trench 1.20-10	0.36 (avg.)
201003	1.20-10	1.20	Natural - Trench 1.20-10	
201101	1.20-11	1.20	Topsoil - Trench 1.20-11	0.40 to 0.44
201102	1.20-11	1.20	Natural - Trench 1.20-11	
210101	1.21-01	1.21	Topsoil - Trench 1.21-01	0.24 (avg.)
210102	1.21-01	1.21	Subsoil - Trench 1.21-01	0.36 (avg.)
210103	1.21-01	1.21	Natural - Trench 1.21-01	
210201	1.21-02	1.21	Topsoil - Trench 1.21-02	0.24 to 0.30
210202	1.21-02	1.21	Natural - Trench 1.21-02	
220101	1.22-01	1.22	Topsoil - Trench 1.22-01	0.22 to 0.26
220102	1.22-01	1.22	Subsoil - Trench 1.22-01	0.00 to 0.34
220103	1.22-01	1.22	Natural - Trench 1.22-01	
230101	1.23-01	1.23	Topsoil - Trench 1.23-01	0.32 to 0.44
230102	1.23-01	1.23	Natural - Trench 1.23-01	
230201	1.23-02	1.23	Topsoil - Trench 1.23-02	0.42 (avg.)
230202	1.23-02	1.23	Natural - Trench 1.23-02	
230301	1.23-03	1.23	Topsoil - Trench 1.23-03	0.30 to 0.40
230302	1.23-03	1.23	Natural - Trench 1.23-03	
250101	1.25-01	1.25	Topsoil - Trench 1.25-01	0.40 (avg.)
250102	1.25-01	1.25	Natural - Trench 1.25-01	
250201	1.25-02	1.25	Topsoil - Trench 1.25-02	0.34 to 0.44
250202	1.25-02	1.25	Natural - Trench 1.25-02	
250301	1.25-03	1.25	Topsoil - Trench 1.25-03	0.40 to 0.44
250302	1.25-03	1.25	Natural - Trench 1.25-03	

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
250401	1.25-04	1.25	Topsoil - Trench 1.25-04	0.38 to 0.42
250402	1.25-04	1.25	Natural - Trench 1.25-04	
250501	1.25-05	1.25	Topsoil - Trench 1.25-05	0.40 (avg.)
250502	1.25-05	1.25	Natural - Trench 1.25-05	
260101	1.26-01	1.26	Topsoil - Trench 1.26-01	0.30 (avg.)
260102	1.26-01	1.26	Natural - Trench 1.26-01	
270101	1.27-01	1.27	Topsoil - Trench 1.27-01	0.18 to 0.26
270102	1.27-01	1.27	Natural - Trench 1.27-01	
270201	1.27-02	1.27	Topsoil - Trench 1.27-02	0.30 (avg.)
270202	1.27-02	1.27	Natural - Trench 1.27-02	
270301	1.27-03	1.27	Topsoil - Trench 1.27-03	0.20 to 0.30
270302	1.27-03	1.27	Natural - Trench 1.27-03	
280101	1.28-01	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-01	0.42 (avg.)
280102	1.28-01	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-01	
280201	1.28-02	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-02	0.43 (avg.)
280202	1.28-02	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-02	
280301	1.28-03	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-03	0.42 (avg.)
280302	1.28-03	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-03	
280401	1.28-04	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-04	0.38 (avg.)
280402	1.28-04	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-04	
280501	1.28-05	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-05	0.46 (avg.)
280502	1.28-05	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-05	
280601	1.28-06	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-06	0.45 (avg.)
280602	1.28-06	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-06	
280701	1.28-07	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-07	0.40 (avg.)
280702	1.28-07	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-07	
280801	1.28-08	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-08	0.50 (avg.)
280802	1.28-08	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-08	
280901	1.28-09	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-09	0.42 (avg.)
280902	1.28-09	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-09	
281001	1.28-10	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-10	0.50 (avg.)
281002	1.28-10	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-10	
281101	1.28-11	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-11	0.40 (avg.)
281102	1.28-11	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-11	
281201	1.28-12	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-12	0.45 (avg.)
281202	1.28-12	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-12	
281301	1.28-13	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-13	0.30 to 0.50
281302	1.28-13	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-13	
281401	1.28-14	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-14	0.45 (avg.)
281402	1.28-14	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-14	
281501	1.28-15	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-15	0.50 (avg.)
281502	1.28-15	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-15	
281601	1.28-16	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-16	0.43 (avg.)
281602	1.28-16	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-16	

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
281701	1.28-17	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-17	0.25 to 0.35
281702	1.28-17	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-17	
281801	1.28-18	1.28	Topsoil - Trench 1.28-18	0.40 (avg.)
281802	1.28-18	1.28	Natural - Trench 1.28-18	
300101	1.30-01	1.30	Topsoil - Trench 1.30-01	0.34 to 0.41
300102	1.30-01	1.30	Natural - Trench 1.30-01	
300201	1.30-02	1.30	Topsoil - Trench 1.30-02	0.30 (avg.)
300202	1.30-02	1.30	Natural - Trench 1.30-02	
300301	1.30-03	1.30	Topsoil - Trench 1.30-03	0.30 (avg.)
300302	1.30-03	1.30	Natural - Trench 1.30-03	
300401	1.30-04	1.30	Topsoil - Trench 1.30-04	0.34 (avg.)
300402	1.30-04	1.30	Natural - Trench 1.30-04	
300601	1.30-06	1.30	Topsoil - Trench 1.30-06	0.40 (avg.)
300602	1.30-06	1.30	Natural - Trench 1.30-06	
300701	1.30-07	1.30	Topsoil - Trench 1.30-07	0.36 (avg.)
300702	1.30-07	1.30	Natural - Trench 1.30-07	0.40 (avg.)
300703	1.30-07	1.30	Natural - Trench 1.30-07	
320101	1.32-01	1.32	Topsoil - Trench 1.32-01	0.30 (avg.)
320102	1.32-01	1.32	Natural - Trench 1.32-01	
320301	1.32-03	1.32	Topsoil - Trench 1.32-03	0.40 (avg.)
320302	1.32-03	1.32	Natural - Trench 1.32-03	
320401	1.32-04	1.32	Topsoil - Trench 1.32-04	0.30 (avg.)
320402	1.32-04	1.32	Natural - Trench 1.32-04	
320501	1.32-05	1.32	Topsoil - Trench 1.32-05	0.32 to 0.36
320502	1.32-05	1.32	Natural - Trench 1.32-05	
320601	1.32-06	1.32	Topsoil - Trench 1.32-06	0.31 (avg.)
320602	1.32-06	1.32	Natural - Trench 1.32-06	
320701	1.32-07	1.32	Topsoil - Trench 1.32-07	0.40 (avg.)
320702	1.32-07	1.32	Natural - Trench 1.32-07	
340101	1.34-01	1.34	Topsoil - Trench 1.34-01	0.39 (avg.)
340102	1.34-01	1.34	Natural - Trench 1.34-01	
340201	1.34-02	1.34	Topsoil - Trench 1.34-02	0.30 (avg.)
340202	1.34-02	1.34	Natural - Trench 1.34-02	
340301	1.34-03	1.34	Topsoil - Trench 1.34-03	0.42 (avg.)
340302	1.34-03	1.34	Natural - Trench 1.34-03	
340401	1.34-04	1.34	Topsoil - Trench 1.34-04	0.40 (avg.)
340402	1.34-04	1.34	Natural - Trench 1.34-04	
340501	1.34-05	1.34	Topsoil - Trench 1.34-05	0.45 (avg.)
340502	1.34-05	1.34	Natural - Trench 1.34-05	
340601	1.34-06	1.34	Topsoil - Trench 1.34-06	0.50 (avg.)
340602	1.34-06	1.34	Natural - Trench 1.34-06	
340701	1.34-07	1.34	Topsoil - Trench 1.34-07	0.52 (avg.)
340702	1.34-07	1.34	Natural - Trench 1.34-07	0.42 (avg.)
340801	1.34-08	1.34	Topsoil - Trench 1.34-08	0.40 (avg.)

Light Valley Solar Project, Site 1: Fields 1.04, 1.13, 1.17, 1.19, 1.20-1.23, 1.25-1.28, 1.30, 1.32, & 1.34-1.37
 Interim Report for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
 Report No. 4752 v2

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
340802	1.34-08	1.34	Natural - Trench 1.34-08	
340901	1.34-09	1.34	Topsoil - Trench 1.34-09	0.30 (avg.)
340902	1.34-09	1.34	Natural - Trench 1.34-09	
350101	1.35-01	1.35	Topsoil - Trench 1.35-01	0.40 (avg.)
350102	1.35-01	1.35	Natural - Trench 1.35-01	
350201	1.35-02	1.35	Topsoil - Trench 1.35-02	0.34 (avg.)
350202	1.35-02	1.35	Natural - Trench 1.35-02	
350301	1.35-03	1.35	Topsoil - Trench 1.35-03	0.30 (avg.)
350302	1.35-03	1.35	Natural - Trench 1.35-03	
360101	1.36-01	1.36	Topsoil - Trench 1.36-01	0.38 to 0.45
360102	1.36-01	1.36	Natural - Trench 1.36-01	
360201	1.36-02	1.36	Topsoil - Trench 1.36-02	0.34 (avg.)
360202	1.36-02	1.36	Natural - Trench 1.36-02	
370101	1.37-01	1.37	Topsoil - Trench 1.37-01	0.26 to 0.44
370102	1.37-01	1.37	Natural - Trench 1.37-01	
370201	1.37-02	1.37	Topsoil - Trench 1.37-02	0.40 to 0.46
370202	1.37-02	1.37	Natural - Trench 1.37-02	
370301	1.37-03	1.37	Topsoil - Trench 1.37-03	0.34 (avg.)
370302	1.37-03	1.37	Natural - Trench 1.37-03	
370401	1.37-04	1.37	Topsoil - Trench 1.37-04	0.32 (avg.)
370402	1.37-04	1.37	Natural - Trench 1.37-04	
370501	1.37-05	1.37	Topsoil - Trench 1.37-05	0.30 to 0.40
370502	1.37-05	1.37	Natural - Trench 1.37-05	
370601	1.37-06	1.37	Topsoil - Trench 1.37-06	0.34 (avg.)
370602	1.37-06	1.37	Natural - Trench 1.37-06	
370701	1.37-07	1.37	Topsoil - Trench 1.37-07	0.40 (avg.)
370702	1.37-07	1.37	Natural - Trench 1.37-07	
370801	1.37-08	1.37	Topsoil - Trench 1.37-08	0.40 (avg.)
370802	1.37-08	1.37	Natural - Trench 1.37-08	
370901	1.37-09	1.37	Topsoil - Trench 1.37-09	0.34 to 0.44
370902	1.37-09	1.37	Natural - Trench 1.37-09	

APPENDIX 2: OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-537755
Project Name	Light Valley Solar Project, Site 1, North Yorkshire: Trial Trench Evaluation
Sitename	Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1, North Yorkshire
Sitecode	LVSF2
Project Identifier(s)	LVSF2, 5517
Activity type	Evaluation, Trial Trench
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	28-Jul-2025 - 12-Sep-2025
Location	Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1, North Yorkshire NGR: SE 65372 42132 LL: 53.87128630252584, -1.00727163213862 12 Fig: 465372,442132
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: North Yorkshire Local Authority District: North Yorkshire Parish: Escrick
Project Methodology	A total of 98no. 50m x 1.8m evaluation trenches were excavated across 18 fields (Fields 1.04, 1.13, 1.17, 1.19, 1.20-1.23, 1.25-1.28, 1.30, 1.32, & 1.34-1.37; Figs. 1 & 2). During the excavation of the evaluation trenches, the topsoil and any subsoils were removed down to the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.20m thickness, using a tracked mechanical excavator 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 and recorded in accordance with MOLAS field manual (1994). The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale. All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.
Project Results	The archaeological features recorded across Light Valley Solar Project, Site 1 are indicative of rural settlement and agricultural practices dating from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period, with the majority of the remains likely dating to the former. The site

	<p>included dispersed areas of activity including rectilinear enclosures, ring ditches, linear ditch features, and discrete pit and post hole features. Clusters of circular ring ditches, likely domestic round houses, across the site indicate dispersed areas of settlement, most of which appear to be sited within or associated with rectilinear enclosures. Altogether, it is likely that these reflect settlement activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods. There are several examples of rectilinear enclosures with associated interior features, but without interior ring ditches. These are likely the remains of agricultural or small-scale industrial activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods. Other undated linear ditch and discrete pit features across the site may have functioned as land boundaries, for drainage, or for livestock management, although their purpose cannot be confirmed at this stage.</p>
Keywords	<p>Round House (Domestic) - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>
Funder	Private or public corporation Light Valley Solar Limited
HER	North Yorkshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Phil Mann
HER Identifiers	
Archives	<p>Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Yorkshire Museum (York Museums Trust); Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;</p>



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Annex B Light Valley Site 2 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching Report



CAPABILITY
FLEXIBILITY
ASSURANCE

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Light Valley Solar Project Site 2 North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation
Interim Report No. 4758

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

**Light Valley Solar Project
Site 2
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

**Interim Report
Report No. 4758**

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Summary

A programme of archaeological trial trenching has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd within the proposed Light Valley Solar Project area, in support of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO). The purpose of the archaeological works was to identify and record any archaeological remains. This report includes results for Site 2: Fields 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5.

The archaeological features recorded across Site 2 reflected rural settlement patterns agricultural practices and small-scale industry mainly dating from the Romano-British period. The site included a concentrated area of activity including rectilinear enclosures, linear ditch features, and kiln features.

Several undated linear ditches across Site 2 which are likely to be associated with agricultural activity.

In general, the recorded archaeology matched features identified on the geophysical survey. Geophysical anomalies conclusively identified as being of an archaeological origin were confirmed to some extent through at least one excavated feature. The majority of anomalies identified as being of a possible archaeological origin were identified as not relating to archaeological features.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Light Valley Solar Project (the 'Scheme') comprises seven 'Solar Development Sites' (numbered 1 to 4 and 6 to 8, hereafter Sites), connected by approximately 30km of belowground cable connections and associated development including: energy storage, grid connection infrastructure, and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the solar project. The export capacity of the Scheme will be expected to provide up to 500 Megawatts (MW) to the grid.

This report represents the results of the evaluation trial trenching undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) at Site 2 for Lanpro on behalf of Light Valley Solar Limited, with trenching taking place between the 17th and the 30rd September 2025. The CFA site code and project number used for the works are LVSF3 and 5518 at site 2.

Work has been conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Lanpro (James 2025) and was approved by the archaeological advisor to North Yorkshire Council.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The seven proposed Light Valley Solar Project Sites cover approximately 1,022ha of land, the majority of which is under arable cultivation. There are several settlements surrounding the Sites (described from northeast to southwest): Site 1 is located to the southeast of Escrick; Sites 2, 6, 7 and 8 are located between Monk Fryston, Hamberton,

and Sherburn in Elmet to the north of the A63; and Sites 3 and 4 are located between Birkin, Gateforth, and Hillam to the south of the A63.

Site 2, centred on NGR SE 52718 30301 (Fig. 1), comprises 82.98ha of arable land with a downward slope to the south from approximately 10m above ordnance datum (aOD) at its northern end to approximately 7m aOD to the south-east.

The bedrock geology across Site 2 is comprised of Roxby Formation- Mudstone and Sherwood Sandstone Group, with superficial geological deposits of Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, silty; Brighton Sand Formation – Sand. (BGS 2025).

The soils of Site 2 are Loamy soils with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 20; LandIS 2025)

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

An archaeological and historic background for the Light Valley Solar Project Scheme is available in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (Light Valley Solar 2025) and in the WSI (James 2025). Information from these which is relevant for Site 2. Numbers in parentheses refer to North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) entries.

There are no designated heritage assets within Site 2.

1.2.1 Prehistoric

No HER entries.

1.2.2 Iron Age

No HER entries.

1.2.3 Romano-British

No HER entries.

1.2.4 Medieval

Much of the land within the Scheme would have been used for agricultural purposes during the medieval period, as evidenced by areas of ridge and furrow and by contemporary field systems. There are particularly well-preserved examples of these towards the northern end of the Scheme, near the Vale of York (MYO2515, MYO4876, MYO2468, MYO2469, MYO2470, MYO2490, MYO2491, MYO2515, MNY31990, MNY36985, and MNY37357).

1.2.5 Post-Medieval to Modern

The 1850 edition local Ordnance Survey map shows Site 2 as enclosed land (mostly regular) with Common Lane separating Field 2.1 from the rest of the Site. Fleet Dike runs through the southern part of the Site. Siddle House is located immediately outside the Site boundary in Field 2.3. The First Edition Ordnance Survey (1892) shows a standardised regular field pattern across the Site. The field pattern within the Site remained consistent throughout the 20th century, with the majority of historic field boundaries removed between 1995-2002.

1.3 Previous Work

Between April 2024 and April 2025, geophysical gradiometer surveys were undertaken across Sites 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 (SUMO 2025a-f). Field boundaries and ridge and furrow systems were recorded across all areas, reflective of historic agricultural activity.

Within the north-east of Site 2 there are numerous magnetic anomalies that are possibly indicative of archaeological features, and were tentatively interpreted as enclosures, a ditched trackway, a ring-ditch and probable refuse pits.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the WSI (James 2025), the overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trial trenching was to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation, and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

This was achieved through the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, and significance of any archaeological remains within the Scheme;
- 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 for deposition with the Yorkshire Museum and to provide information for accession to the North Yorkshire HER.

Regional Research Framework

The final report will include identification and discussion of targeted research priorities from the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment* (Roskams and Whyman 2005) and the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda* (Roskams and Whyman 2007). It will also take into account the national research objectives and themes outlined in the Historic England Research Strategy (2016) and the Research Agenda (2017).

3 WORKING METHODS

3.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2020a, 2020b, 2022, 2023a, & 2023b; English Heritage 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, & 2012; and Historic England 2015a & 2015b).

All features and trenches were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish the levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation. Modern finds (c. 20th-century onwards) were identified but not retained.

A summary of the results of the archaeological works has been submitted for inclusion in the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS V, Appendix 2). The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-537755.

3.2 Method of Excavation

A total of 55no. 50m x 2m evaluation trenches were excavated across 5 fields (Fields 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.04, & 2.05, Figs. 1 & 2). These works were carried out in accordance with the methods specified in the WSI.

During the excavation of the evaluation trenches, the topsoil and any subsoils were removed down to the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.20m thickness, using a tracked mechanical excavator 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 and recorded in accordance with MOLAS field manual (1994). The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale (Figs. in prep.).

All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The locations of the excavated trenches can be seen in Figure 1. The trenches containing archaeological features are described below. These results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1-2. Trenches are prefixed by the site designation (2 and field number: 2.XX- , e.g. 2.03-01).

Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered from the following features.

4.1 Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

Field 2.01

Four trenches were excavated in field 2.01, none of which contained archaeological features.

Field 2.02

Six trenches were excavated in field 2.02, none of which contained archaeological features.

Field 2.03

Twenty-five trenches were excavated in field 2.03, of which eight had archaeological features (Trenches 2.03-01, 2.03-04, 2.03-05, 2.03-10, 2.03-12, 2.03-15, 2.03-18, 2.03-24)

Field 2.04

Twelve trenches were excavated in Field 2.04 of which three had archaeological features corresponding to field boundaries and ridge and furrows trends (2.04-02, 2.04-07, 2.04-12).

Field 2.05

Eight trenches were excavated in field 2.05, none of which contained archaeological features.

4.2 Results by Trench

4.2.1 Field 2.03

Trench 2.03-01 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **2.03-01** contained a single northeast to southwest orientated Ditch **030103** (Plate 1) towards the northeast end of the trench. Measuring 1.36m wide, and 0.32m deep. It had moderate concave sides, with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. It contained a single fill, (**030104**) was a mid-orange brown, moist, malleable clay-silt.



Plate 1: North-east facing section of Ditch 030103

Trench 2.03-04 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **2.03-04** contained a single east to west orientated Ditch **030403** (Plate 2) toward its southern end, measuring 1.95m wide, and 0.57m deep. It had a V shaped profile, with a moderately steep straight side to the southwest and a moderately steep convex side to the northeast, with a sharp break of slope to a rounded base. Ditch **030403** contained a single fill (**030404**) which was a friable, mid-orange grey sandy silt. firm mid-greyish blue silty clay.



Plate 2: South-east facing section of Ditch 030403

Trench 2.03-05 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **2.03-05** contained two ditches. Located towards the centre of the trench was northeast to southwest orientated Ditch Terminus **030504** (Plate 3). Measuring 1.81m wide, and 0.80m deep, with an irregular V shaped profile with a steep dipping side to the west, and a moderately steep straight side to the east, with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It contained three fills, the base fill (**030507**) had a depth of 0.33m, and was a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay, this fill contained Early 2nd Century Roman pottery. The second fill (**030506**) had a depth of 0.13m, and was a malleable dark greyish brown clay silt, the top fill (**030505**), had a depth of 0.25m, and was a malleable dark greyish brown clay silt.

The second Ditch **030508** (Plate 4) located to east end of the trench was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 1m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a shallow U-shaped profile with moderate concave sides, with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**030509**) which was a firm, mid-orange grey sandy silt.



Plate 3: North facing section of Ditch 030504



Plate 2: South facing section of Ditch 030508

Trench 2.03-10 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench 2.03-10 contained a possible Kiln **031004** (Plate 5) that was not excavated in this phase of works. The potential kiln was keyhole shaped and northeast to southwest in plan and. There appeared to be a circular chamber with a flue attached, the flue was lined with CBM and contained burnt material.



Plate 5: Possible Kiln 031004

Trench 2.03-12 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **2.03-12** had a single northeast to southwest orientated Ditch **031203** (Plate 6) located to the northwest end of the trench. It measured 0.75m wide with and 0.27m deep, it had a shallow U-shaped profile, with moderate concave sides to a gradual break of slope to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**031204**) a firm mid-greyish brown silty sand.



Plate 6: North-east facing section of Ditch 031203

Trench 2.03-15 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **2.03-15** contained a double kiln **031503** (Plate 7), it was formed of two adjacent parallel flues which were stone lined. There also appeared to be two separate chambers. The southern flue and chamber were the largest of the two and the flue contained a large amount of burnt clay and fragments of a mid-2nd century whiteware flanged dish and grey ware pottery sherds. The kiln was not excavated at this stage of works.



Plate 7: Kiln 031503 facing north-east

Trench 2.03-18 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **2.03-18** had a single northeast to southwest orientated Ditch **031803** (Plate 8) located towards the centre of the trench. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.27m deep, it had a shallow U-shaped profile, with moderate concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**031804**) a firm mid-greyish brown silty sand.



Plate 8: Ditch 031803 north-east facing section

Trench 2.03-24 (Fig. 2.2)

Trench **2.03-24** contained three ditches. Located to the southwest end of the trench was ditch **032403** (Plate 9). Orientated east to west it measured 1.1m wide and 0.33m deep. It had moderate concave sides, with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base. It had a single fill (**032404**) a firm mid-brown grey, silty clay.



Plate 9: West facing section of Ditch 032403

To the northeast of Ditch **032403** was northeast to southwest orientated Ditch **032405** (Plate 10), measuring 1.6m wide and 0.38m deep. It had steep concave sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill (**032406**) a firm, mid-brownish grey silty clay, which contained animal bone.



Plate 10: South-west facing section of Ditch 032405

At the north-east end of the trench was north-east to south-west orientated Ditch **032407** (Plate 11), measuring 1.4m wide and 0.45m deep. It had moderate convex sides, with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It contained a single fill (**032408**) a firm mid-orange grey sandy clay.



Plate 11: South-east facing section of Ditch 032407

4.2.2 Field 2.04

Trench 2.04-02 (Fig. 2.2)

Trench **2.04-02** contained a single north-east to south-west orientated Ditch **040203** (Plate 12) located to the northwest end of the trench. It measured greater than 1.5m wide with the northeastern side truncated by a field drain, and 0.43m deep. It had gentle concave sides with an imperceptible break of slope to a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**040204**) a friable dark-greyish brown clay silt, animal bone was recovered from the fill. This ditch is on the line of a potential field boundary as identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 12: South-west facing section of Ditch 040203

Trench 2.04-07 (Figs 2.3)

Trench **2.04-07** contained a single north to south orientated Ditch **040703** (Plate 13), towards its south-west end, measuring 1.47m wide, and 0.45m deep. It had moderately sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope to an uneven base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**040705**) measured 0.24m deep and was a firm mid-orange grey clayey silt. The upper fill (**040704**) measured 0.30m deep and was a loose mid-greyish brown silty clay, this fill contained fragments of animal bone. This ditch is on the line of a potential field boundary as identified by geophysical survey.



Plate 13: South-east facing section of Ditch 040703

Trench 2.04-12 (Fig 2.3)

Trench **2.04-12** contained a single north to south orientated ditch **041204** (Plate 14), towards its north-east end, measuring 0.82m wide, and 0.25m deep. It had moderately sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base and contained single fill (**040705**), it measured 0.25m deep and was a firm mid-greyish brown silty clay. This ditch is on the same alignment as the ridge and furrow and field boundaries in the area and is likely agricultural in nature.



Plate 14: North facing section of Ditch 041204

5 INTERIM FINDS SUMMARY

The pre-quantified finds from Light Valley Solar Project Site 2 can be found in Table 1 below, organised by find type. At this stage, no cleaning or specialist assessment has been undertaken.

Find type	Sum of No.	Sum of Wt (g)
Animal Bone	90	451
Fired Clay	5	450
Pottery	9	263
Total	104	1164

Table 1: Artefactual Finds Pre-Quantification

5.1 Interim Pottery Summary

The ceramic assemblage from Light Valley Solar Site 2 is relatively small and mainly comprised of locally produced vessels of Romano-British date. No detailed fabric analysis has been undertaken at this stage, and the spot dates given below are only reflective of a small selection of sherds. The dating of this collection will be refined by further assessment, including quantification and cataloguing of the entire assemblage, and included in the final report.

Spot dates for this interim report were provided for identifiable or unique feature sherds.

Context **030507** had a sherd of a central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian ware Dr.33 cup and fragments of a rusticated jar that date from the early Roman period up to 120AD.

Context **031504** contained one sherd of a white ware flanged dish that dates from the mid-2nd century.

Context	Notes	Spot date
030507	Lezoux Dr33 Rusticated greyware bodysherds	EC2
031504	white ware flanged dish, grey ware body sherds	MC2+

Table 2: Pottery Preliminary Spot Dates

5.2 Interim Animal Bone Summary

451g of animal bone has been recovered from a range of features reported on within this interim report, with the remains being retrieved from three contexts (**040204**, **040704**, **032405**). The assemblage is moderately fragmented with poor preservation and generally comprises large mammal bones. The full results from the animal bone assessment will be included in the final report

5.3 Interim Palaeo-Environmental Summary

Environmental samples have been taken from a range of features reported on within this interim report. The results from the environmental assessment of these will be included in the final report.

6 INTERIM DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Discussion

6.1 Field 2.03

An area of archaeological activity was identified by geophysical survey in Field 2.03. Several of the features identified by geophysical survey were confirmed by the archaeological trial trenching. The majority of anomalies identified as being of a possible archaeological origin were identified as not relating to archaeological features. Two sides of a potential rectilinear enclosure were identified in Trenches 2.03-01 and 2.03-05. Several other linear features were confirmed by trial trenching in trenches 2.03-05, 2.03-12 and 2.03-18 which likely relate to possible enclosure ditches. These indicate possible agricultural, pastoral, or settlement activity.

A kiln was also identified by both the geophysical survey and the archaeological evaluation trial trenching in trench 2.03-15 which was left unexcavated at this stage. A further potential kiln was identified northwest of this in trench 2.03-10. This indicates

some level of pottery production in the area. The pottery recovered from kiln **031504** dated to the mid-2nd century.

Linear features were identified in trenches 2.03-04, and 2.03-24. No dateable evidence was recovered from any of these features, though they were largely in line with the modern agricultural trends observed across the site and may be agricultural in nature.

6.2 Field 2.04

Three linear features were identified in three of the trenches in field 2.04-07 which corresponded to historic field boundaries and the linear feature identified in trench 2.04-12 is on the same alignment as the ridge and furrow in the area.

Conclusion

The evaluation trial trenching identified an area of Romano-British activity in the north-east of Field 2.03 of Site 2. Several features were identified including rectilinear enclosures and three kilns. The kiln features identified in field 2.03 likely reflect small scale pottery production within the area during the Romano-British period. Several other ditches were identified that are likely to relate to agricultural practises dating from the Romano-British period to the modern period.

Other undated linear ditches across the site are likely to be agricultural in nature and relate to field boundaries and ridge and furrow / ploughing.

In general, the recorded archaeology matched features identified on the geophysical survey. Geophysical anomalies conclusively identified as being of an archaeological origin were confirmed to some extent through at least one excavated feature. The majority of anomalies identified as being of a possible archaeological origin were identified as not relating to archaeological features.

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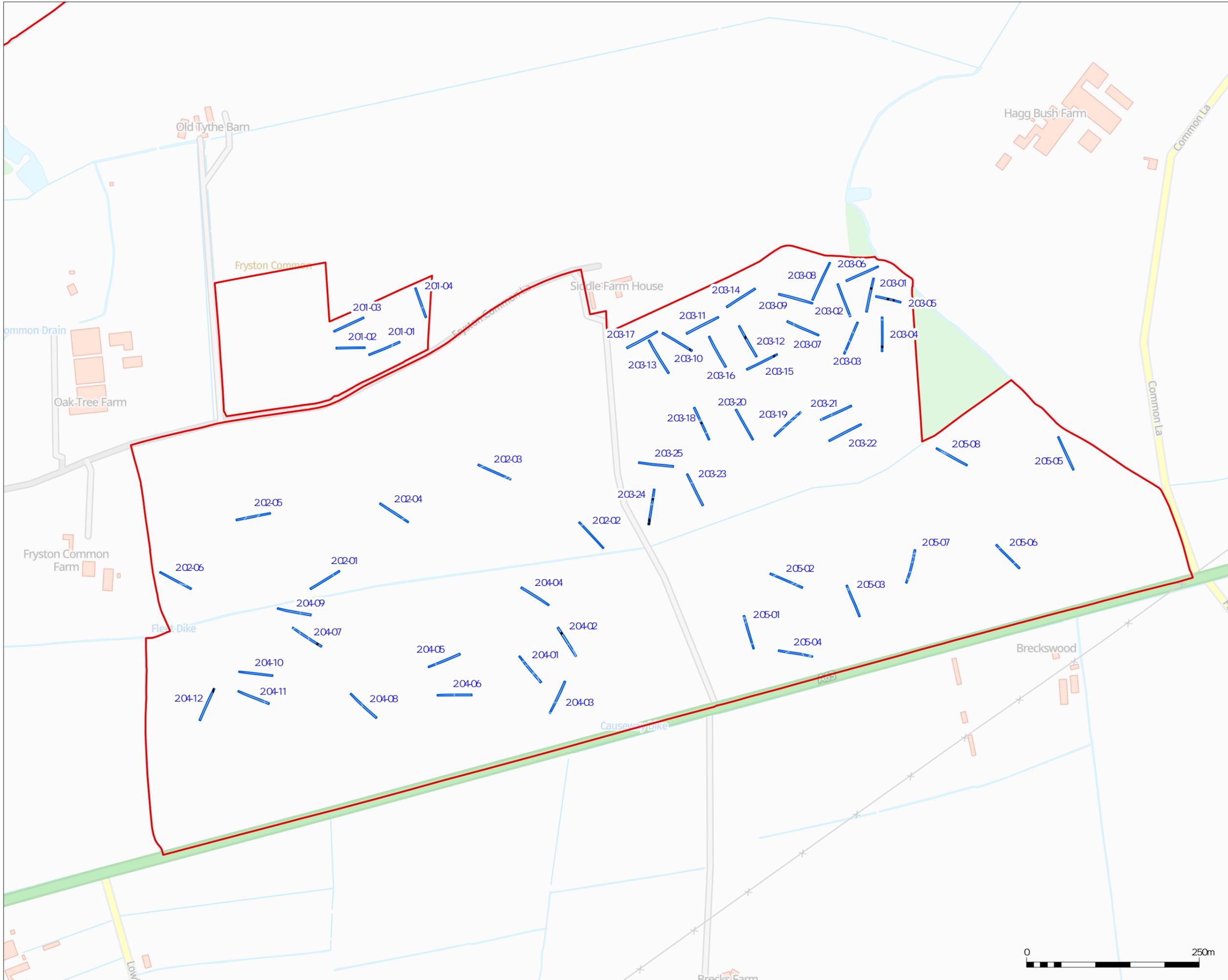
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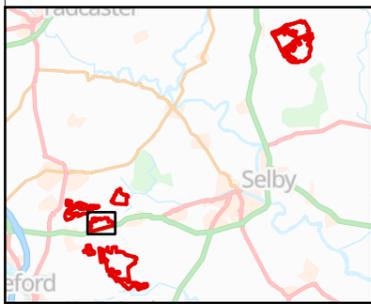
Light Valley Solar Project, Site 2: Fields F2.1, F2.2, F2.3, F2.4 and F2.5
Interim Report for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Report No. 4758 v2

FIGURES



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Modern
- Natural



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Site Location and Trench Plan

Project:
**Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 2, North Yorkshire**

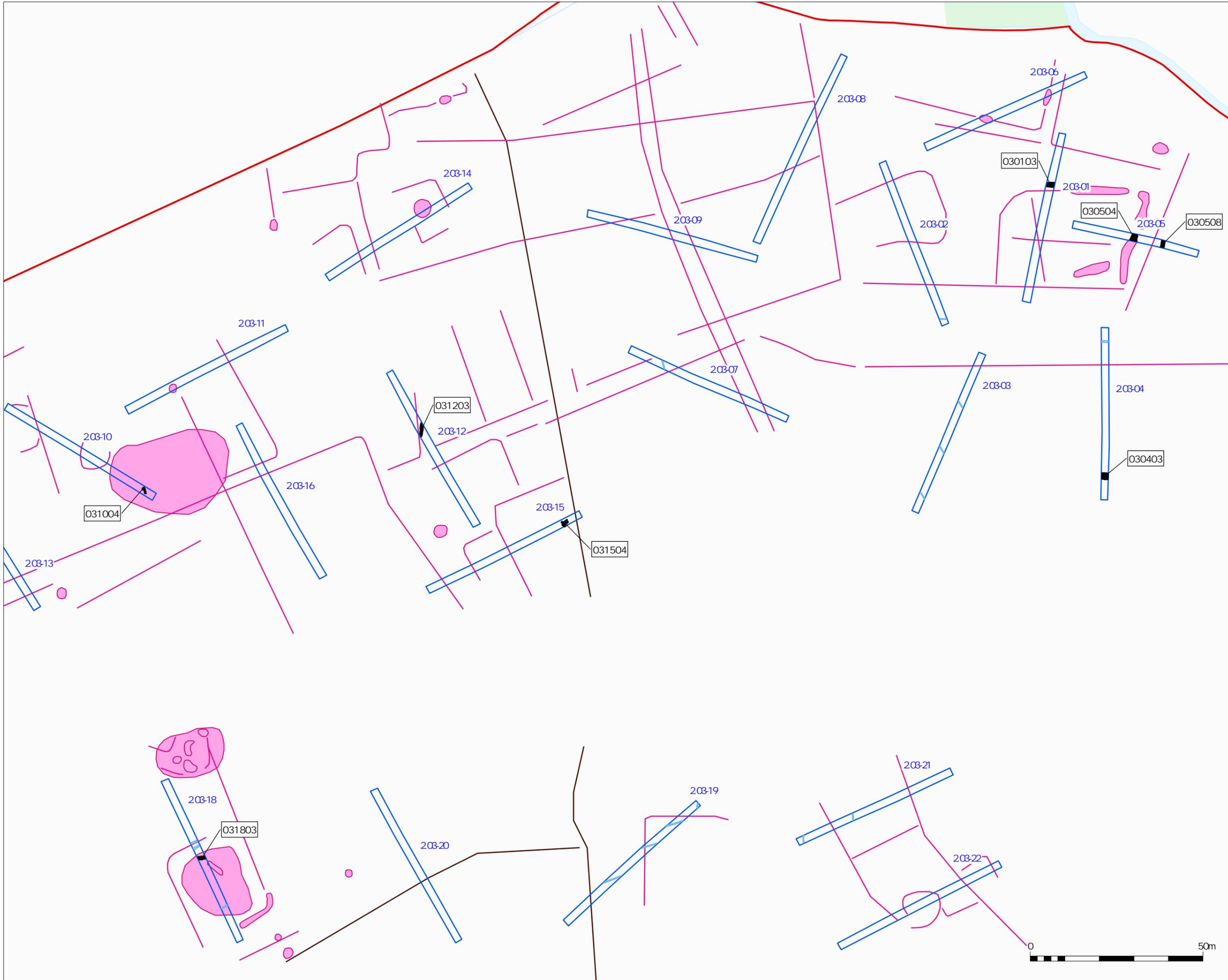
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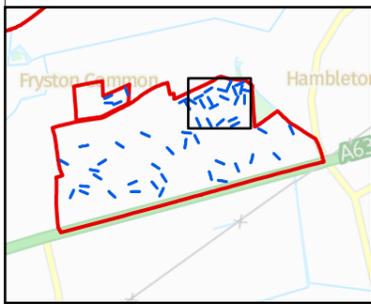
Report No: 4758	Fig. No: 1
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Old Field Boundaries
- Confirmed
- Potential Archaeological Features
- Linear Feature
- Area Feature



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Trench Plans and Geophysical Interpretation

Project:
Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 2, North Yorkshire

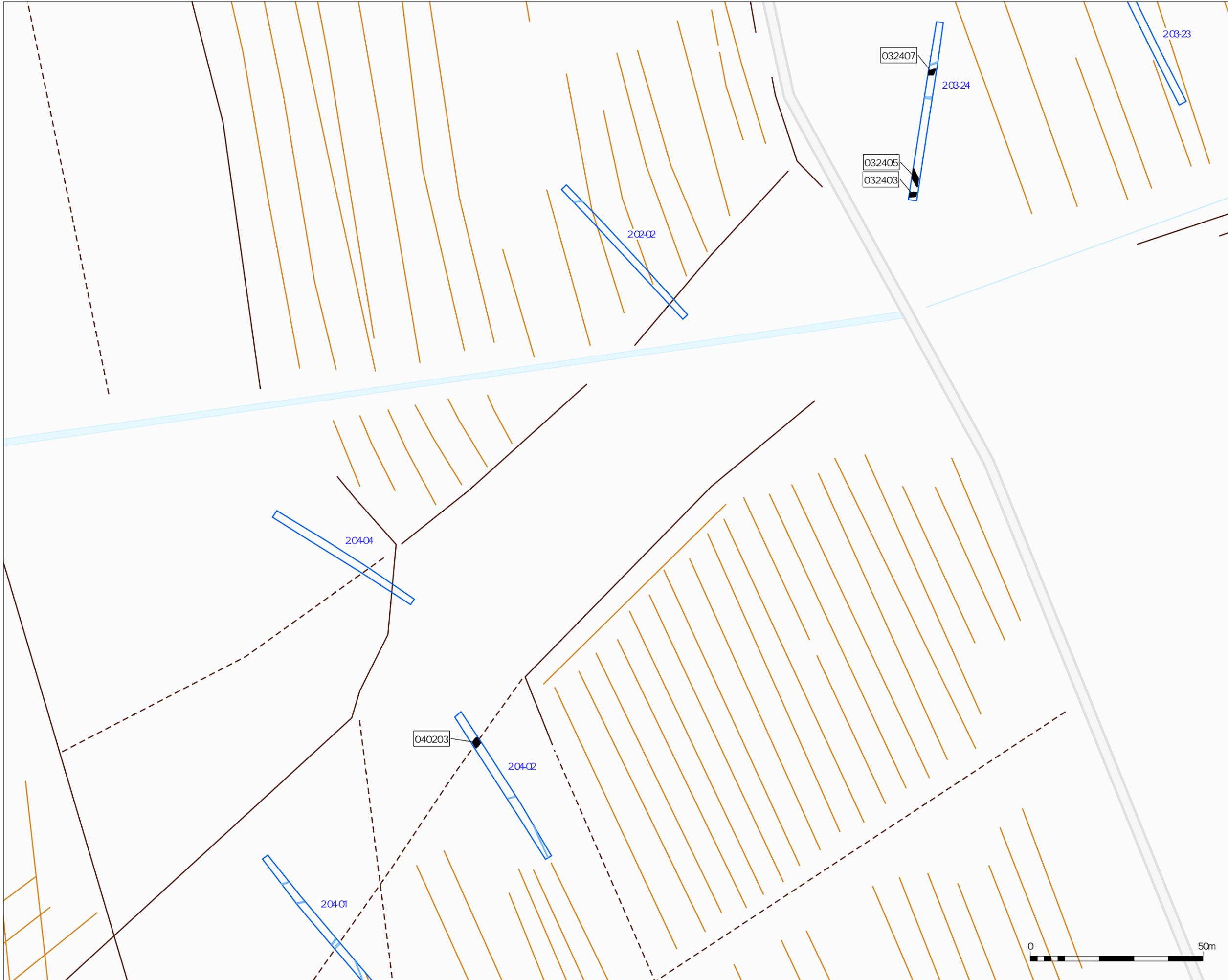
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Report No: 4758	Fig. No: 2.1
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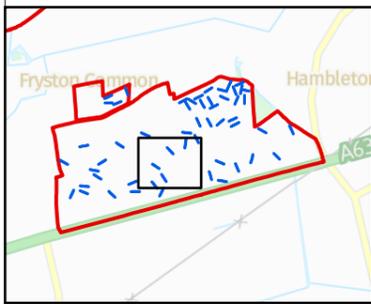
- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

- Ridge and Furrow

Old Field Boundaries

- Confirmed
- Potential



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Title:
Trench Plans and Geophysical Interpretation

Project:
Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2, North Yorkshire

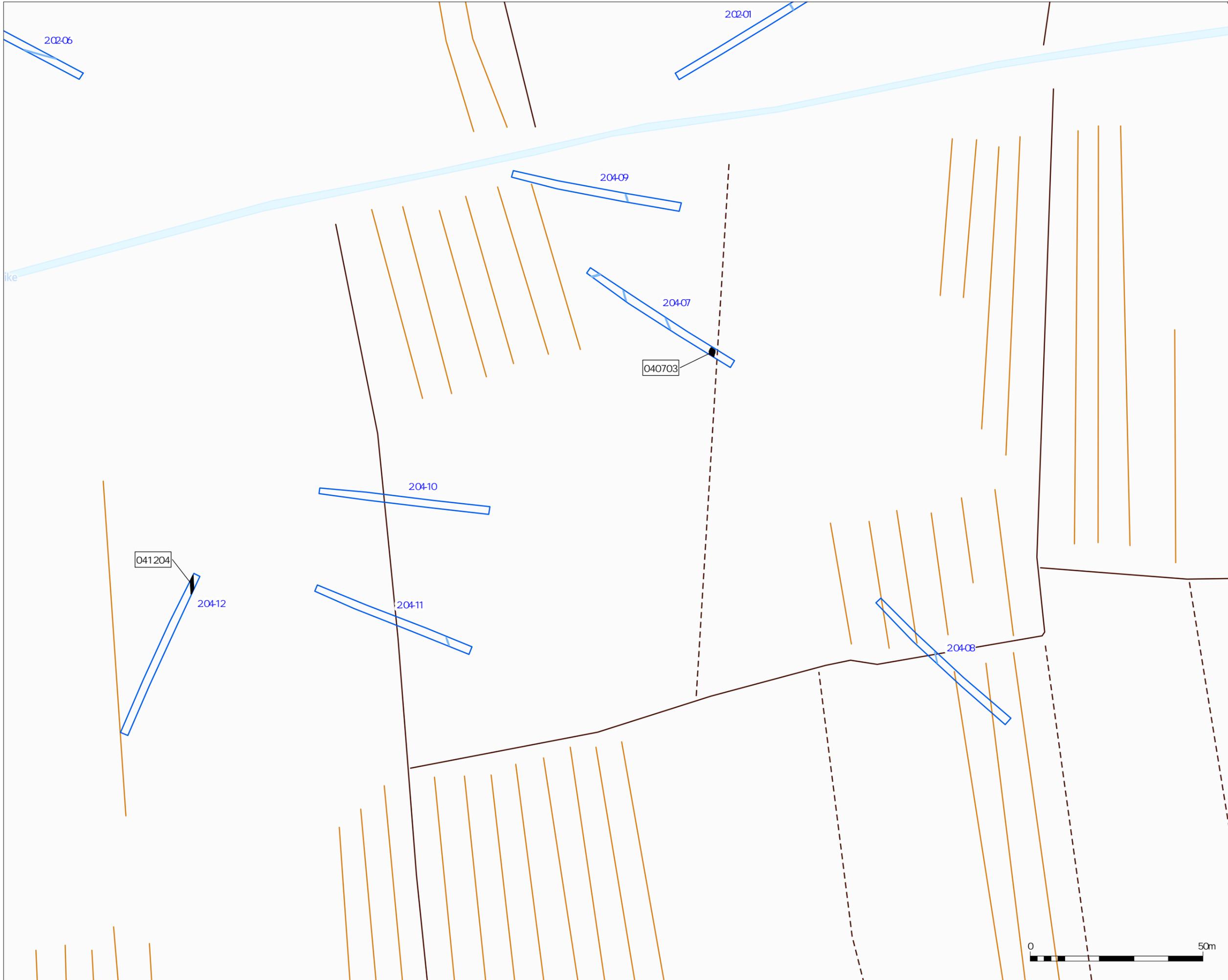
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Report No: 4758	Fig. No: 2.2
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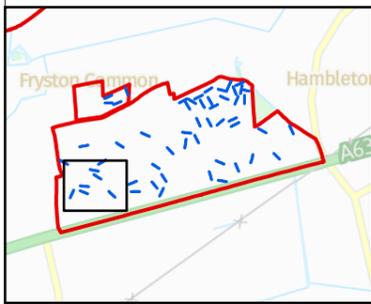
- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

- Ridge and Furrow

Old Field Boundaries

- Confirmed
- Potential



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Project:
Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2, North Yorkshire

Client:
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1:1,000

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Report No: 4758	Fig. No: 2.3
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APPENDIX 1: Trench Strata Summary

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
010101	2.1-01	2.1	Topsoil - Trench 2.1-01	0.20 (avg.)
010102	2.1-01	2.1	Subsoil - Trench 2.1-01	0.22 (avg.)
010103	2.1-01	2.1	Natural - Trench 2.1-01	
010201	2.1-02	2.1	Topsoil - Trench 2.1-02	0.36 (avg.)
010202	2.1-02	2.1	Natural - Trench 2.1-02	
010301	2.1-03	2.1	Topsoil - Trench 2.1-03	0.34 (avg.)
010302	2.1-03	2.1	Natural - Trench 2.1-03	
010401	2.1-04	2.1	Topsoil - Trench 2.1-04	0.24 (avg.)
010402	2.1-04	2.1	Subsoil - Trench 2.1-04	0.26 (avg.)
010403	2.1-04	2.1	Natural - Trench 2.1-04	
020101	2.2-01	2.2	Topsoil - Trench 2.2-01	0.60 to 0.40
020102	2.2-01	2.2	Subsoil - Trench 2.2-01	0.20 to 0.19
020103	2.2-01	2.2	Natural - Trench 2.2-01	
020201	2.2-02	2.2	Topsoil - Trench 2.2-02	0.39 (avg.)
020202	2.2-02	2.2	Natural - Trench 2.2-02	
020301	2.2-03	2.2	Topsoil - Trench 2.2-03	0.40 (avg.)
020302	2.2-03	2.2	Natural - Trench 2.2-03	
020401	2.2-04	2.2	Topsoil - Trench 2.2-04	0.39 (avg.)
020402	2.2-04	2.2	Natural - Trench 2.2-04	
020501	2.02-05	2.2	Topsoil - Trench 2.02-05	0.42 (avg.)
020502	2.02-05	2.2	Subsoil - Trench 2.02-05	0.28 (avg.)
020503	2.02-05	2.2	Natural - Trench 2.02-05	
020601	2.2-06	2.2	Topsoil - Trench 2.2-06	0.30 to 0.36
020602	2.2-06	2.2	Subsoil - Trench 2.2-06	0.25 to 0.32
020603	2.2-06	2.2	Natural - Trench 2.2-06	
030101	2.3-01	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-01	0.30 (avg.)
030102	2.3-01	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-01	
030201	2.3-02	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-02	0.45 (avg.)
030202	2.3-02	2.3	Subsoil - Trench 2.3-02	0.25 (avg.)
030203	2.3-02	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-02	
030301	2.03-03	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.03-03	0.37 to 0.40
030302	2.03-03	2.3	Subsoil - Trench 2.03-03	0.20 to 0.23
030303	2.03-03	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.03-03	
030401	2.03-04	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.03-04	0.32 to 0.35
030402	2.03-04	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.03-04	
030501	2.03-05	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.03-05	0.32 to 0.52
030502	2.03-05	2.3	Subsoil - Trench 2.03-05	0.20 (avg.)
030503	2.03-05	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.03-05	
030601	2.3-06	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-06	0.40 (avg.)
030602	2.3-06	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-06	
030701	2.3-07	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-07	0.36 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
030702	2.3-07	2.3	Subsoil - Trench 2.3-07	0.22 (avg.)
030703	2.3-07	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-07	
030801	2.3-08	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-08	0.25 (avg.)
030802	2.3-08	2.3	Subsoil - Trench 2.3-08	0.17 (avg.)
030803	2.3-08	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-08	
030901	2.3-09	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-09	0.28 (avg.)
030902	2.3-09	2.3	Subsoil - Trench 2.3-09	0.06 (avg.)
030903	2.3-09	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-09	
031001	2.3-10	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-10	0.40 (avg.)
031002	2.3-10	2.3	Subsoil - Trench 2.3-10	0.12 (avg.)
031003	2.3-10	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-10	
031101	2.3-11	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-11	0.30 (avg.)
031102	2.3-11	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-11	
031201	2.3-12	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-12	0.31 (avg.)
031202	2.3-12	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-12	
031301	2.3-13	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-13	0.40 to 0.58
031302	2.3-13	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-13	
031401	2.3-14	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-14	0.30 (avg.)
031402	2.3-14	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-14	
031501	2.3-15	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-15	0.33 to 0.45
031502	2.3-15	2.3	Subsoil - Trench 2.3-15	0.20 to 0.22
031503	2.3-15	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-15	
031601	2.3-16	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-16	0.32 (avg.)
031602	2.3-16	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-16	
031701	2.3-17	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-17	0.31 (avg.)
031702	2.3-17	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-17	
031801	2.3-18	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-18	0.30 to 0.60
031802	2.3-18	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-18	
031901	2.3-19	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-19	0.50 (avg.)
031902	2.3-19	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-19	
032001	2.3-20	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 23.20	0.45 (avg.)
032002	2.3-20	2.3	Natural - Trench 23.20	
032101	2.3-21	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-21	0.50 (avg.)
032102	2.3-21	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-21	
032201	2.3-22	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-22	0.50 to 0.60
032202	2.3-22	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-22	
032301	2.3-23	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-23	0.43 to 0.60
032302	2.3-23	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-23	
032401	2.3-24	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-24	0.44 to 0.68
032402	2.3-24	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-24	
032501	2.3-25	2.3	Topsoil - Trench 2.3-25	0.34 to 0.59
032502	2.3-25	2.3	Natural - Trench 2.3-25	
040101	2.4-01	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-01	0.44 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
040102	2.4-01	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-01	
040201	2.4-02	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-02	0.44 (avg.)
040202	2.4-02	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-02	
040301	2.4-03	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-03	0.41 to 0.60
040302	2.4-03	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-03	
040401	2.4-04	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-04	0.40 to 0.59
040402	2.4-04	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-04	
040501	2.4-05	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-05	0.47 (avg.)
040502	2.4-05	2.4	Subsoil - Trench 2.4-05	0.20 (avg.)
040503	2.4-05	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-05	
040601	2.4-06	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-06	0.30 to 0.48
040602	2.4-06	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-06	
040701	2.4-07	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-07	0.55 (avg.)
040702	2.4-07	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-07	
040801	2.4-08	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-08	0.48 (avg.)
040802	2.4-08	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-08	
040901	2.4-09	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-09	0.44 (avg.)
040902	2.4-09	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-09	
041001	2.4-10	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-10	0.42 (avg.)
041002	2.4-10	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-10	
041101	2.4-11	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-11	0.54 (avg.)
041102	2.4-11	2.4	Subsoil - Trench 2.4-11	0.24 (avg.)
041103	2.4-11	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-11	
041201	2.4-12	2.4	Topsoil - Trench 2.4-12	0.50 (avg.)
041202	2.4-12	2.4	Subsoil - Trench 2.4-12	0.14 (avg.)
041203	2.4-12	2.4	Natural - Trench 2.4-12	
050101	2.5-01	2.5	Topsoil - Trench 2.5-01	0.38 (avg.)
050102	2.5-01	2.5	Natural - Trench 2.5-01	
050201	2.5-02	2.5	Topsoil - Trench 2.5-02	0.27 (avg.)
050202	2.5-02	2.5	Natural - Trench 2.5-02	
050301	2.5-03	2.5	Topsoil - Trench 2.5-03	0.30 to 0.40
050302	2.5-03	2.5	Subsoil - Trench 2.5-03	0.20 to 0.30
050303	2.5-03	2.5	Natural - Trench 2.5-03	
050401	2.5-04	2.5	Topsoil - Trench 2.5-04	0.36 to 0.30
050402	2.5-04	2.5	Subsoil - Trench 2.5-04	0.26 to 0.30
050403	2.5-04	2.5	Natural - Trench 2.5-04	
050501	2.5-05	2.5	Topsoil - Trench 2.5-05	0.29 to 0.39
050502	2.5-05	2.5	Subsoil - Trench 2.5-05	0.23 to 0.21
050503	2.5-05	2.5	Natural - Trench 2.5-05	
050601	2.5-06	2.5	Topsoil - Trench 2.5-06	0.40 (avg.)
050602	2.5-06	2.5	Natural - Trench 2.5-06	
050701	2.5-07	2.5	Topsoil - Trench 2.5-07	0.30 to 0.34
050702	2.5-07	2.5	Subsoil - Trench 2.5-07	0.28 to 0.19

Light Valley Solar Project, Site 2: Fields F2.1, F2.2, F2.3, F2.4 and F2.5
Interim Report for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Report No. 4758 v2

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
050703	2.5-07	2.5	Natural - Trench 2.5-07	
050801	2.5-08	2.5	Topsoil - Trench 2.5-08	0.34 to 0.52
050802	2.5-08	2.5	Subsoil - Trench 2.5-08	0.18 (avg.)
050803	2.5-08	2.5	Natural - Trench 2.5-08	

APPENDIX 2: OASIS Summary

OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-537755
Project Name	Light Valley Solar Project: Evaluation Trial Trenching
Sitename	Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1, North Yorkshire, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2 North Yorkshire
Sitecode	LVSF2, LVSF3
Project Identifier(s)	5517, 5518
Activity type	Evaluation, Trial Trench
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	28-Jul-2025 - 12-Sep-2025
Location	Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1, North Yorkshire NGR: SE 65372 42132 LL: 53.87128630252584, -1.00727163213862 12 Fig: 465372,442132 Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2 North Yorkshire NGR: SE 52718 30301 LL: 53.76639743180943, -1.201720114990878 12 Fig: 452718,430301
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: North Yorkshire Local Authority District: North Yorkshire Parish: Escrick Parish: Monk Fryston
Project Methodology	A total of 323no. 50m x 2m trenches were excavated across seven sites as part of the Light Valley Solar Project. During the excavation of the evaluation trenches, the topsoil and any subsoils were

	<p>removed down to the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.20m thickness, using a tracked mechanical excavator 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 and recorded in accordance with MOLAS field manual (1994). The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale. All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.</p>
<p>Project Results</p>	<p>The archaeological features recorded across Light Valley Solar Project, are indicative of rural settlement and agricultural practices dating from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period, with the majority of the remains likely dating to the former. The site included dispersed areas of activity including rectilinear enclosures, ring ditches, linear ditch features, and discrete pit and post hole features. Clusters of circular ring ditches, likely domestic round houses, across the site indicate dispersed areas of settlement, most of which appear to be sited within or associated with rectilinear enclosures. Altogether, it is likely that these reflect settlement activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods. There are several examples of rectilinear enclosures with associated interior features, but without interior ring ditches. These are likely the remains of agricultural or small-scale industrial activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods. Other undated linear ditch and discrete pit features across the site may have functioned as land boundaries, for drainage, or for livestock management, although their purpose cannot be confirmed at this stage.</p>
<p>Keywords</p>	<p>Round House (Domestic) - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pottery Kiln - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>

	Ditch - None - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field Boundary - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Light Valley Solar Limited
HER	North Yorkshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Phil Mann
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Yorkshire Museum (York Museums Trust); Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;



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Annex C Light Valley Site 3 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching Report



CAPABILITY
FLEXIBILITY
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Light Valley Solar Project Site 3 North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation
Interim Report No. 4773

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

**Light Valley Solar Project
Site 3
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

**Interim Report
Report No. 4773**

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Summary

A programme of archaeological evaluation trial trenching has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd within the proposed Light Valley Solar Project area, in support of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO). The purpose of the archaeological works was to identify and record archaeological remains. This report includes results for Site 3: Fields 3.01, & 3.02.

The archaeological features recorded across Light Valley Solar Project, Site 3 represent former post-medieval field boundaries and are indicative of the land being in agricultural use during the post-medieval period.

The results of the evaluation trial trenching confirmed the results of the geophysical survey.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Light Valley Solar Project (the 'Scheme') comprises seven 'Solar Development Sites' (numbered 1 to 4 and 6 to 8, hereafter Sites), connected by approximately 30km of belowground cable connections and associated development including: energy storage, grid connection infrastructure, and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the solar project. The export capacity of the Scheme will be expected to provide up to 500 Megawatts (MW) to the grid.

This report represents the results of the evaluation trial trenching undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) at Site 3 for Lanpro on behalf of Light Valley Solar Limited, with trenching taking place between 5th and 8th August 2025. The CFA site code and project number used for the works are LVSF4 and 5519, respectively.

Work has been conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Lanpro (James 2025) and was approved by the archaeological advisor to North Yorkshire Council.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The seven proposed Light Valley Solar Project Sites cover approximately 1,022ha of land, the majority of which is under arable cultivation. There are several settlements surrounding the Sites (described from northeast to southwest): Site 1 is located to the southeast of Escrick; Sites 2, 6, 7 and 8 are located between Monk Fryston, Hamberton, and Sherburn in Elmet to the north of the A63; and Sites 3 and 4 are located between Birkin, Gateforth, and Hillam to the south of the A63.

Site 3, centred on NGR SE 52019 28570 (Fig. 1), comprises c.19.87ha of arable land with gentle upward slope from 7m aOD in the north 9m aOD in the south.

The bedrock geology across Site 3 is comprised of Roxby Formation-Mudstone calcareous, with superficial geological deposits of Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation-Clay, silty and Brighton Sand Formation-sand (BGS 2025).

The soils of Site 3 are loamy soils with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 22, LandIS 2025).

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

An archaeological and historic background for the Light Valley Solar Project Scheme is available in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (Light Valley Solar 2025) and in the WSI (James 2025). Information from these which is relevant for Site 3 is summarised below. Numbers in parentheses refer to North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) entries.

There are no designated heritage assets within Site 3.

1.2.1 Prehistoric to Romano-British

No HER records.

1.2.2 Medieval

Much of the land within the Scheme would have been used for agricultural purposes during the medieval period, as evidenced by areas of ridge and furrow and by contemporary field systems. There are particularly well-preserved examples of these towards the northern end of the Scheme, near the Vale of York (MYO2515, MYO4876, MYO2468, MYO2469, MYO2470, MYO2490, MYO2491, MYO2515, MNY31990, MNY36985, and MNY37357).

A number of settlements are recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 indicating origins in the early medieval period; Beal, Birkin (including a mill), Burton [Hall], Hambleton, Kellington, Thorpe Willoughby, and Escrick are recorded, alongside Riccall, which was more substantial, comprising of 27 households (split across land belonging to archbishop of York and the bishop of Durham). The proximity of the settlement to the River Ouse and known early medieval crossing/landing points likely accounts for its prosperity during this time.

Documentary evidence also points to an early medieval date for the settlement of Gateforth ('goats ford' [MNY10014]), Hllam [MNY9894] and the Church of St Wilfrid in Monk Fryston is thought to have early medieval origins [LB1296769], although the settlement was not recorded in the Domesday Survey. Building foundations have been identified in the historic core of Monk Fryston [MNY39470] north-west of Site 3 which correspond to medieval occupation levels, and these excavations also revealed a yard and late medieval road [ENY7785].

Possible moated sites have been recorded in the area surrounding the Scheme [MNY12079; MNY10348; MNY10347; MNY10292]. Whilst some were undoubtedly the location of moated manorial properties, such as the Archbishop's House at Manor Garth [MNY10292], other moats, such as the one identified in Site 4, are relatively small in scale and are more likely to represent the location of higher status farmsteads. It is unclear if the manorial house of Birkin Hall [MNY9912] was originally a moated settlement, however its earliest phase was constructed in the 12th century, c.1180. It is unclear how much of the original building survived when it was demolished in the early 20th century. Heavily modified, high status residences also survive as Monk Fryston Hall [LB1148544] and Steeton Hall [SM 1015504], on the western edge of the Study Area.

The sites of a former medieval mill and mill pond are located on the outskirts of Monk Fryston [MNY39473], with documentary evidence for limestone quarries and lime kilns nearby [MNY9890]. These quarries are recorded as supplying some of the stone for Selby Abbey.

The churches of St Mary, Birkin [LB1316671], St Edmund, Kellington, and St Wilfrid, Monk Fryston, all contain medieval elements, although subject to renovation and alteration during the 19th and 20th centuries. A medieval churchyard cross, dating to the 13th century, survives within the churchyard of St Wilfrid's, Monk Fryston [LB1295742], base of a medieval cross [MNY9895] is noted at Hillam. Second edition OS mapping (1908) indicates that the area around Monk Fryston Hall may have been a monastic site [MNY9887], but no other evidence exists to support this. The presence of 'Monk' in the village's name is suggestive of monastic associations. The moated monastic grange at Thorpe Willoughby [SM1017460] was originally a grange of the Benedictine abbey at Selby. In 1539 it was described as being a mansion house with a dovecot and orchard, all surrounded by a moat.

1.2.3 Post-Medieval to Modern

Site 3 is shown on the 1850 and 1852 edition local Ordnance Survey mapping as an area of strip fields and regular enclosure. The majority of field boundaries were removed and fields amalgamated between 1950 and 1961.

1.3 Previous Work

Between April 2024 and April 2025, geophysical gradiometer surveys were undertaken across Sites 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 (SUMO 2025a-f). Field boundaries and ridge and furrow systems were recorded across all areas, reflective of historic agricultural activity.

No anomalies were identified in Site 3 that were considered to have an archaeological potential.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the WSI (James 2025), the overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trial trenching was to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation, and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

This was achieved through the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, and significance of any archaeological remains within the Scheme;
- 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 for deposition with the Yorkshire Museum and to provide information for accession to the North Yorkshire HER.

Regional Research Framework

The final report will include identification and discussion of targeted research priorities from the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment* (Roskams and Whyman 2005) and the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda* (Roskams and Whyman 2007). It will also take into account the national research objectives and themes outlined in the Historic England Research Strategy (2016) and the Research Agenda (2017).

3 WORKING METHODS

3.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2020a, 2020b, 2022, 2023a, & 2023b; English Heritage 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, & 2012; and Historic England 2015a & 2015b).

All features and trenches were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish the levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas

of archaeological investigation. Modern finds (c. 20th-century onwards) were identified but not retained.

A summary of the results of the archaeological works has been submitted for inclusion in the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS V, Appendix 2). The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-537755.

3.2 Method of Excavation

A total of 11 no. 50m x 2m evaluation trenches were excavated across two fields (Fields 3.01 & 3.02; Figs. 1 & 2). These works were carried out in accordance with the methods specified in the WSI.

During the excavation of the evaluation trenches, the topsoil and any subsoils were removed down to the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.20m thickness, using a tracked mechanical excavator 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 and recorded in accordance with MOLAS field manual (1994). The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale (Figs. in prep.).

All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The locations of the excavated trenches can be seen in Figure 1. The trenches containing archaeological features are described below. These results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1 & 2. Trenches are prefixed by the site designation (3 and field number: e.g. 3.01-01).

Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered from identified features.

4.1 Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

Field 3.01

Nine trenches were excavated in Field 3.01, of which two contained field boundaries that were previously identified by the geophysical survey (Trenches 3.01-03 and 3.01-04).

Field 3.02

Two trenches were excavated in Field 3.02 neither of which had archaeological features.

4.2 Results by Trench

4.2.1 Field 3.01

Trench 3.01-03 (Fig. 2)

Trench 3.01-03 contained a single north to south orientated ditch (**010304**, Plate 1) towards the north-east end, measuring 1.02m wide, and 0.37m deep. It had a U-shaped profile with moderately concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. This ditch contained two fills. The lower fill (**010306**) comprised a light brownish grey friable silty clay. Overlying this was an upper fill (**010305**) which comprised a dark blackish grey firm silty clay. This feature is on the same alignment as the post-medieval field boundaries.



Plate 1: South facing section of Ditch 010304.

Trench 3.01-04 (Fig. 2)

Trench 3.01-04 contained two linear ditches which both correlated to historic field boundaries. Ditch **010404** (Plate 2) was located towards the north-western end of the trench and was orientated east to west, measuring 1.08m wide and 0.34m deep. The ditch had a shallow U-shaped profile, moderately concave sides with gradual breaks of slope on to a flat base. Ditch **010404** contained two fills, the lower fill (**010406**) comprised a greyish orange firm silty clay, which was overlain by the upper fill (**010405**) which was a dark brownish grey loose silty clay which contained modern material including pottery and CBM.



Plate 2: east-facing section of Ditch 010404

Located at the south-eastern end of the trench and orientated north to south was Ditch **010407** (Plate 3). Ditch **010407** measured 1.18m wide and was 0.68m deep, the ditch had a shallow U-shaped profile, gentle concave sides with gradual breaks of slope on to a flat base. Ditch **010407** contained a single fill (**010408**) which comprised a light greyish brown firm silty clay.



Plate 3: North-facing section of Ditch 010407.

5 INTERIM FINDS SUMMARY

The pre-quantified finds from Light Valley Solar Project Site 3 can be found in Table 1 below, organised by find type. At this stage, no cleaning or specialist assessment has been undertaken.

Find type	Sum of No.	Sum of Wt (g)
Pottery	1	59
CBM	1	420
Iron Object	5	124
Total	7	603

Table 1: Artefactual Finds Pre-Quantification

5.1 Interim Ceramic Summary

The ceramic assemblage from Light Valley Solar Site 3 is very small, only a single sherd of likely Yellow Coarse Earthenware and a single unidentifiable fragment of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) were recovered, both from Context **010405**. No detailed fabric analysis has been undertaken at this stage.

The dating of this collection will be refined by further assessment, including quantification and cataloguing of the entire assemblage, and included in the final report. The sherd weighs 57g and comprised a section of rim, which would allow form identification at the assessment stage. Yellow Coarse earthenware's date from the 18-19th centuries and is securely post-medieval.

5.2 Interim Metal Summary

124g of unidentified iron objects has been recovered from context **010405** reported on within this interim report. The full results from the metal assessment will be included in the final report.

6 INTERIM DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Field 3.01

Three linear ditches were recorded in Field 3.01. The geophysical survey identified two perpendicular field boundaries which were confirmed by the trial trenching in Trench 3.01-04. The other linear ditch was recorded in Trench 3.01-03 and was parallel to the confirmed field boundaries and is likely to be agricultural in nature.

The archaeological features recorded across Light Valley Solar Project; Site 3 represent former post-medieval field boundaries and are indicative of the land being in agricultural use during the post-medieval period.

The evaluation trial trenching confirmed the results of the geophysical survey.

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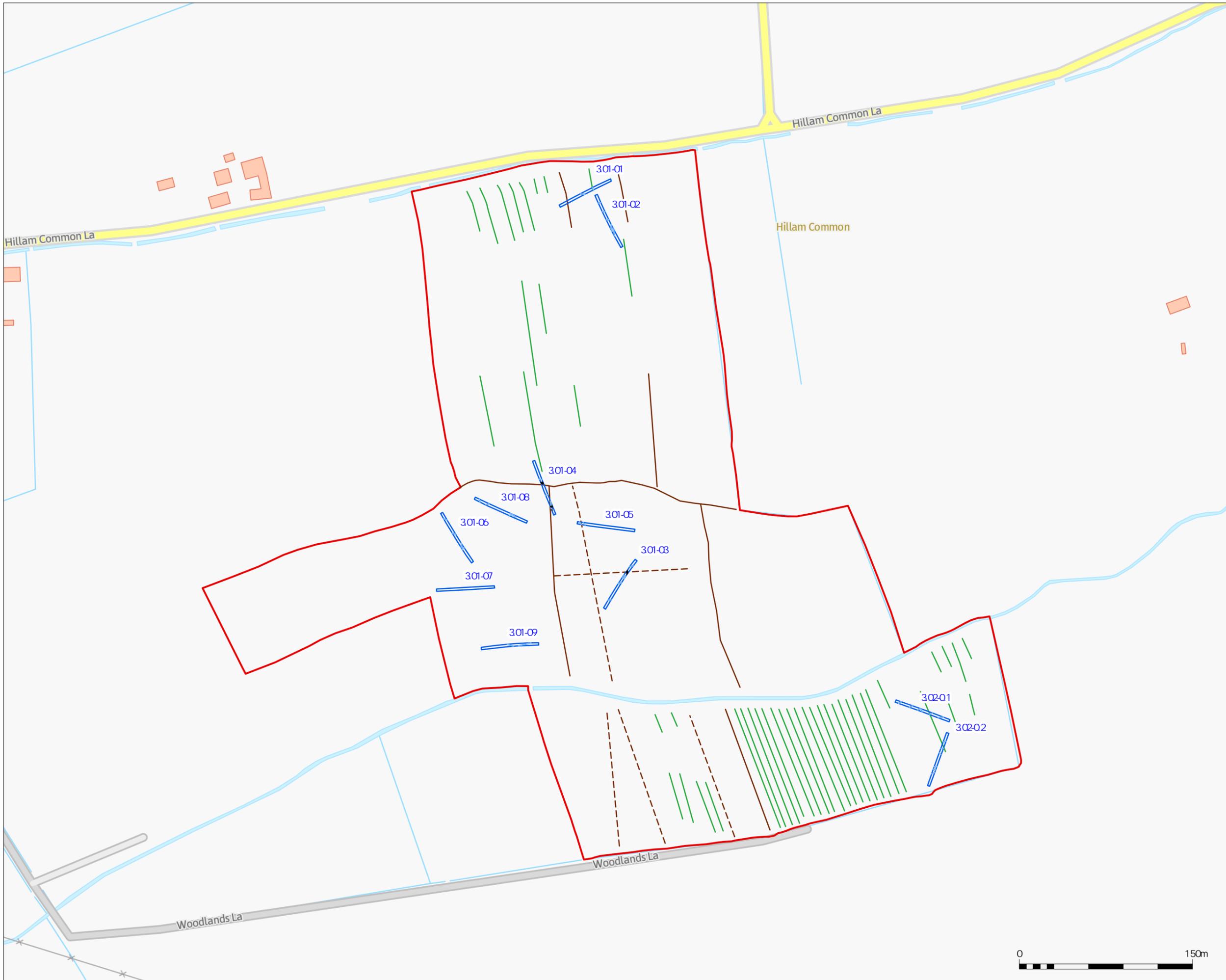
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FIGURES



Key:

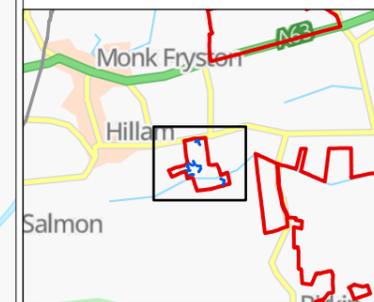
- Red line boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Pre Excavation
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

- Ridge and Furrow

Old Field Boundaries

- Confirmed
- Potential



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Title:
Site location

Project:
**Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 3, North Yorkshire**

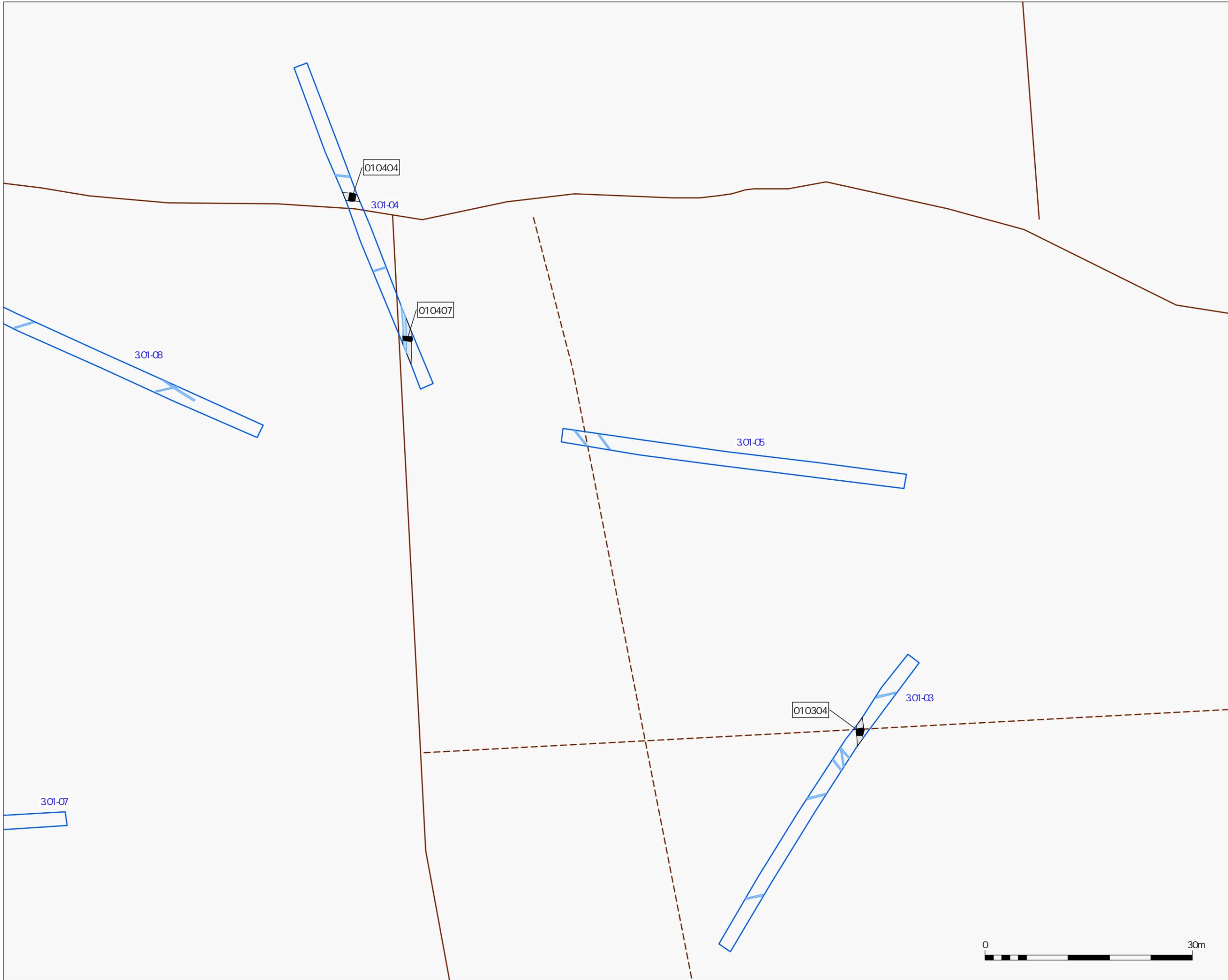
Client:
Lanpro

Scale at A3:
1:3,000

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 13/11/2025
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Report No: 4773	Fig. No: 1
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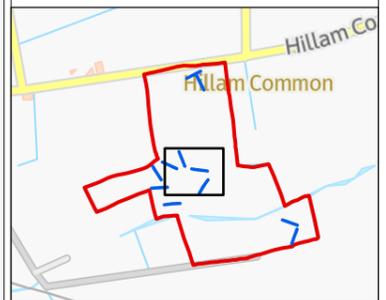
Key:

- Red line boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Pre Excavation
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

Old Field Boundaries

- Confirmed
- Potential



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Title:
Trench plans and
Geophysical Interpretation

Project:
Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 3, North Yorkshire

Client:
Lanpro

Scale at A3:
1:500

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 13/11/2025
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Report No: 4773	Fig. No: 2
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APPENDIX 1: Trench Strata Summary

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
010101	3.01-01	3.01	Topsoil - Trench 3.01-01	0.25 (avg.)
010102	3.01-01	3.01	Subsoil - Trench 3.01-01	0.15 (avg.)
010103	3.01-01	3.01	Natural - Trench 3.01-01	
010201	3.01-02	3.01	Topsoil - Trench 3.01-02	0.26 (avg.)
010202	3.01-02	3.01	Subsoil - Trench 3.01-02	0.15 (avg.)
010203	3.01-02	3.01	Natural - Trench 3.01-02	
010301	3.01-03	3.01	Topsoil - Trench 3.01-03	0.35 to 0.40
010302	3.01-03	3.01	Subsoil - Trench 3.01-03	0.10 to 0.16
010303	3.01-03	3.01	Natural - Trench 3.01-03	
010401	3.01-04	3.01	Topsoil - Trench 3.01-04	0.35 (avg.)
010402	3.01-04	3.01	Subsoil - Trench 3.01-04	0.15 (avg.)
010403	3.01-04	3.01	Natural - Trench 3.01-04	
010501	3.01-05	3.01	Topsoil - Trench 3.01-05	0.33 (avg.)
010502	3.01-05	3.01	Subsoil - Trench 3.01-05	0.09 to 0.15
010503	3.01-05	3.01	Natural - Trench 3.01-05	
010601	3.01-06	3.01	Topsoil - Trench 3.01-06	0.28 to 0.35
010602	3.01-06	3.01	Subsoil - Trench 3.01-06	0.10 to 0.18
010603	3.01-06	3.01	Natural - Trench 3.01-06	
010701	3.01-07	3.01	Topsoil - Trench 3.01-07	0.30 to 0.33
010702	3.01-07	3.01	Subsoil - Trench 3.01-07	0.15 (avg.)
010703	3.01-07	3.01	Natural - Trench 3.01-07	
010801	3.01-08	3.01	Topsoil - Trench 3.01-08	0.30 to 0.33
010802	3.01-08	3.01	Subsoil - Trench 3.01-08	0.10 to 0.15
010803	3.01-08	3.01	Natural - Trench 3.01-08	
010901	3.01-09	3.01	Topsoil - Trench 3.01-09	0.27 to 0.32
010902	3.01-09	3.01	Subsoil - Trench 3.01-09	0.10 to 0.20
010903	3.01-09	3.01	Natural - Trench 3.01-09	
020101	3.02-01	3.02	Topsoil - Trench 3.02-01	0.23 (avg.)
020102	3.02-01	3.02	Subsoil - Trench 3.02-01	0.10 (avg.)
020103	3.02-01	3.02	Natural - Trench 3.02-01	
020201	3.02-02	3.02	Topsoil - Trench 3.02-02	0.31 to 0.34
020202	3.02-02	3.02	Subsoil - Trench 3.02-02	0.15 (avg.)
020203	3.02-02	3.02	Natural - Trench 3.02-02	

APPENDIX 2: OASIS Summary

OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-537755
Project Name	Light Valley Solar Project: Evaluation Trial Trenching
Sitename	Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1, North Yorkshire, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2 North Yorkshire, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 7, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 8, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 3, North Yorkshire
Sitecode	LVSF2, LVSF3, LVSF7, LVSF6, LVSF4
Project Identifier(s)	5517, 5518, 5519, 5521, 5543
Activity type	Evaluation, Trial Trench
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	28-Jul-2025 - 12-Sep-2025
Location	Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1, North Yorkshire NGR: SE 65372 42132 LL: 53.87128630252584, -1.00727163213862 12 Fig: 465372,442132 Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2 North Yorkshire NGR: SE 52718 30301 LL: 53.76639743180943, -1.201720114990878 12 Fig: 452718,430301 Light Valley Solar Project: Site 7 NGR: SE 50676 31701 LL: 53.779181677578606, -1.232465785207106 12 Fig: 450676,431701 Light Valley Solar Project: Site 8 NGR: SE 53967 31989

	<p>LL: 53.781440005670056, -1.182479582734536 12 Fig: 453967,431989 Light Valley Solar Project: Site 3, North Yorkshire NGR: SE 52019 28570 LL: 53.75091075995655, -1.212614154671055 12 Fig: 452019,428570</p>
Administrative Areas	<p>Country: England County/Local Authority: North Yorkshire Local Authority District: North Yorkshire Parish: Escrick Parish: Monk Fryston Parish: South Milford Parish: Hambleton Parish: Hiliam</p>
Project Methodology	<p>A total of 323no. 50m x 2m trenches were excavated across seven sites as part of the Light Valley Solar Project. During the excavation of the evaluation trenches, the topsoil and any subsoils were removed down to the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.20m thickness, using a tracked mechanical excavator 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 and recorded in accordance with MOLAS field manual (1994). The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale. All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.</p>
Project Results	<p>The archaeological features recorded across Light Valley Solar Project, are indicative of rural settlement and agricultural practices dating from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period, with the majority of the remains likely dating to the former. The site included dispersed areas of activity including rectilinear enclosures, ring ditches, linear ditch features, and discrete pit and post hole features. Clusters of circular ring ditches, likely domestic round houses, across the site indicate dispersed areas of settlement, most of which appear to be sited within or associated with rectilinear enclosures. Altogether, it is likely that these reflect settlement activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods. There</p>

	are several examples of rectilinear enclosures with associated interior features, but without interior ring ditches. These are likely the remains of agricultural or small-scale industrial activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods. Other undated linear ditch and discrete pit features across the site may have functioned as land boundaries, for drainage, or for livestock management, although their purpose cannot be confirmed at this stage.
Keywords	Round House (Domestic) - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pottery Kiln - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - None - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field Boundary - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field Boundary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field Boundary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Light Valley Solar Limited
HER	North Yorkshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Phil Mann
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Yorkshire Museum (York Museums Trust); Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Light Valley Solar Project, Site 3: Fields 3.01 and 3.02
Interim Report for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Report No. 4773 v2



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Annex D Light Valley Site 4 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching Report



CAPABILITY
FLEXIBILITY
ASSURANCE

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Light Valley Solar Project Site 4 North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation
Interim Report No. 4764

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

**Light Valley Solar Project
Site 4
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching

**Interim Report
Report No. 4764**

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Summary

A programme of archaeological trial trenching has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd within the proposed Light Valley Solar Project area, in support of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO). The purpose of the archaeological works was to identify and record any archaeological remains. This report includes results for Site 4: Fields 4.04, 4.05, 4.09, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13 & 4.14

The archaeological features recorded across Site 4 reflected rural settlement patterns and agricultural practices mainly dating from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period, with the majority of the remains likely dating to the former. The site included evidence of agricultural activity as exhibited by (ridge and) furrows and contemporary field boundary ditches as seen in Field 4.04, 4.05, 4.09, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13 & 4.14.

A large, moated site (recorded on the NYHER [MNY9905] and interpreted as such by geophysical survey) was identified in Field 4.05 within several trenches, medieval pottery was recovered which confirms this to be the remains of Roe Field Moat.

The second monument within Site 4 recorded within the NYHER [MNY9907] as "A medieval moat east of Barkhouse Wood Lane" only identified through aerial photography of crop markings was identified in Field 4.12 within two trenches. An iron object was recovered and given its proximity to the prevalence of archaeology of Romano-British date this feature has the potential to be of a similar date.

Clusters of ditches, likely agricultural, across the site indicate dispersed areas of farming most of which appear to be sited within or associated with rectilinear enclosures. These were recorded across Site 4. Altogether, it is likely that these reflect agricultural activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods.

Other undated linear ditch and discrete pit features across the site may have functioned as land boundaries, for drainage, or for livestock management, although their purpose cannot be confirmed at this stage.

In general, the recorded archaeology matched features identified on the geophysical survey. The results of the evaluation trial trenching confirmed the results of the geophysical survey. Several geophysical anomalies of a possible archaeological origin were tested, some of which were proven to relate to archaeological features.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Light Valley Solar Project (the 'Scheme') comprises seven 'Solar Development Sites' (numbered 1 to 4 and 6 to 8, hereafter Sites), connected by approximately 30km of belowground cable connections and associated development including: energy storage, grid connection infrastructure, and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the solar project. The export capacity of the Scheme will be expected to provide up to 500 Megawatts (MW) to the grid.

This report represents the results of the evaluation trial trenching undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) at Site 4 for Lanpro on behalf of Light Valley Solar Limited, with trenching taking place between 28th July and 26th September 2025. The CFA site code and project number used for the works are LVSF and 5475, respectively.

Work has been conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Lanpro (James 2025) and was approved by the archaeological advisor to North Yorkshire Council.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The seven proposed Light Valley Solar Project Sites cover approximately 1,022ha of land, the majority of which is under arable cultivation. There are several settlements surrounding the Sites (described from northeast to southwest): Site 1 is located to the southeast of Escrick; Sites 2, 6, 7 and 8 are located between Monk Fryston, Hamerton, and Sherburn in Elmet to the north of the A63; and Sites 3 and 4 are located between Birkin, Gateforth, and Hillam to the south of the A63.

Site 4, centred on SE 53901 27795 (Fig. 1), comprises c.333.386ha of arable land with a gentle downward slope from approximately 8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its northern end to approximately 6m aOD to the south.

The bedrock geology across Site 4 is comprised of Sherwood Sandstone Group and Roxby Formation (Mudstone, Calcareous), with superficial geological deposits of Hemingborough Glaciocaustrine Formation- clay, silty; Brighton Sand Formation- Sand; and Alluvium- Clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2025).

The soils of Site 4 are Loamy soils with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 22; LandIS 2025).

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

An archaeological and historic background for the Light Valley Solar Project Scheme is available in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (Light Valley Solar 2025) and in the WSI (James 2025). Information from these which is relevant for Site 4 is summarised below. Numbers in parentheses refer to North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) entries.

There are no designated heritage assets within Site 4.

1.2.1 Prehistoric

A hollow containing burnt material, tentatively assigned to the Palaeolithic, was identified within cable corridor 1F Section A between Sites 1 and 4 (MNY24076).

The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (NYHER) records a small scatter of flint c. 550m to the south-east of the proposed cable route, running between Site 1 and 4, which was identified during field walking for the British Rail East Coast Main Line Diversion in 1980 [MNY10410].

Two stone hand axes were retrieved from the Riccall area (MNY12169) in the early 20th century, however their exact location was not recorded. Similarly, the NYHER records a findspot with limited information 'within Gateforth Wood' attributed to a Neolithic date c.300m to the north-east of Site 4 (MNY9915).

There is limited evidence of Bronze Age activity within a 1km search area of the Scheme. A ring ditch dated to the Bronze Age is recorded c.465m to the south-east of section A of cable corridor 1F running between Site 1 and Site 4.

1.2.2 Romano-British

The possible site of a Roman building [MNY12173] is located within Section 1 of Cable Corridor running between Site 1 and Site 4. Stone blocks unearthed during ploughing, interpreted as potential foundation stones, and sherds of Romano-British pottery were also recovered from the area, but no definitive structure was subsequently identified. Excavations undertaken c.815m to the south-east of this section of the Cable Corridor identified an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement to the south-east of at Riccall (ENY6435). A field boundary tentatively given a Romano-British date (MNY12093) was excavated at Charity Plantation adjacent to Section A of cable corridor 1F.

A find spot of a Roman coffin [MNY9911] is recorded as being found near SE 5445 2690, which is in the south-east of Site 4 in Field 4.14.

The site of a Roman fort is situated within the Study Area, c.1km south-east of Site 4, near Roall Road (SM1017822),

1.2.3 Medieval

Two crop marks within Site 4 were identified on aerial photographs in 1984 and listed within the HER records. MNY9905 was geophysically identified in Field 4.05 and is named in the records as "Roe Field Moat: A medieval moat north of Birkin"; this existed as an earthwork on the 1905 25inch Ordnance Survey maps but by 1963 was completely ploughed out and only existent as a crop mark, measuring c. 100m in width. MNY9907 was geophysically identified in Field 4.12 and is named in the records as "A medieval moat east of Barkhouse Wood Lane"; only identified through aerial photography this rectangular enclosure measures c.50m by c.60m., .

Much of the land within the Scheme would have been used for agricultural purposes during the medieval period, as evidenced by areas of ridge and furrow and by contemporary field systems. There are particularly well-preserved examples of these towards the northern end of the Scheme, near the Vale of York (MYO2515, MYO4876,

MYO2468, MYO2469, MYO2470, MYO2490, MYO2491, MYO2515, MNY31990, MNY36985, and MNY37357).

1.2.4 Post-Medieval to Modern

The 1850 edition local Ordnance Survey map depicts two cottages within the Site which are no longer extant. Low Cottage (MNY9906), located in Field 4.7, and Middle Barn (later Cottage) in Field 4.10. Tracks named as Wood Lane and Hagg Lane run either side of Field 4.12, and Maspin Moor Road runs across the northern extent of the Site. Fields 4.15 and Fields 4.16 are separated from the main Site by the road between West Haddlesey and Birkin, with Fields 4.4 and 4.5 separated by Roe Lane. Roe Lane Bridge is located just outside of the north-east corner of Field 4.4. Bowers House, Roe Field House and the Birkin House complex (LB1316672) are located just outside of the Site boundary, as is 'Bone Mill' which is not recorded on any subsequent Ordnance Survey editions and located next to Roe Field House.

Low and Middle Cottage are last shown on the Second edition (1908) Ordnance Survey. Amalgamation of post-enclosure fields across the Site takes place gradually across the second half of the 20th century. Thorny Hagg and Little Wood/Bawn Moor were felled between 1985 and 1987, with the 1987 edition Ordnance Survey map showing substantial reorganisation of the land boundaries to their current configuration.

1.3 Previous Work

Between April 2024 and April 2025, geophysical gradiometer surveys were undertaken across Sites 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 (SUMO 2025a-f). Field boundaries and ridge and furrow systems were recorded across all areas, reflective of historic agricultural activity.

There are two complex areas of intercutting features in Fields 4.14 ("Feature 5") and 4.15 ("Feature 6") of Site 4 that are likely to relate to late prehistoric and Roman settlement activity.

A 'Roman' grit-stone coffin (MNY9911) was removed from approximately this area and relocated to St. Mary's Church, Birkin (LB1167351).

Anomalies in Fields 4.5 and Field 4.12 correspond with moated sites identified on the HER (MNY9905 and MNY9907, respectively). To the south of the geophysical anomaly, "Feature 2", several rectilinear and linear anomalies were tentatively identified as also being of an archaeological origin in Fields 4.12 and 4.14.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the WSI (James 2025), the overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trial trenching was to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation, and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

This was achieved through the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, and significance of any archaeological remains within the Scheme;
- 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 for deposition with the Yorkshire Museum and to provide information for accession to the North Yorkshire HER.

Regional Research Framework

The final report will include identification and discussion of targeted research priorities from the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment* (Roskams and Whyman 2005) and the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda* (Roskams and Whyman 2007). It will also take into account the national research objectives and themes outlined in the Historic England Research Strategy (2016) and the Research Agenda (2017).

3 WORKING METHODS

3.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2020a, 2020b, 2022, 2023a, & 2023b; English Heritage 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, & 2012; and Historic England 2015a & 2015b).

All features and trenches were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish the levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation. Modern finds (c. 20th-century onwards) were identified but not retained.

A summary of the results of the archaeological works has been submitted for inclusion in the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS V, Appendix 2). The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-537755.

3.2 Method of Excavation

A total of 119no. 50m x 2m evaluation trenches were excavated across 13 fields (Fields 4.02, 4.03, 4.04, 4.05, 4.06, 4.07, 4.08, 4.09, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13 and 4.14; Figs. 1 & 2). These works were carried out in accordance with the methods specified in the WSI.

During the excavation of the evaluation trenches, the topsoil and any subsoils were removed down to the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.20m thickness, using a tracked mechanical excavator 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 and recorded in accordance with MOLAS field manual (1994). The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale (Figs. in prep.).

All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The locations of the excavated trenches can be seen in Figure 1. The trenches containing archaeological features are described below. These results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1 & 2. Trenches are prefixed by the site designation (4 and field number: i.e. 4.12-30 relates to trench 30 within field 12 of site 4.

Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered from the following features.

4.1 Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

Field 4.02

One trench was excavated in Field 4.02, no archaeological features were encountered.

Field 4.03

Seven trenches were excavated in Field 4.03, no archaeological features were encountered

Field 4.04

Six trenches were excavated in Field 4.04, one of which contained archaeological features (4.04-06)

Field 4.05

Sixteen trenches were excavated in Field 4.05, of which five had archaeological features (4.05-01, 4.05-08, 4.05-09, 4.05-11, 4.05-13).

Field 4.06

Two trenches were excavated in Field 4.06, no archaeological features were encountered.

Field 4.07

Two trenches were excavated in Field 4.07, no archaeological features were encountered.

Field 4.08

Ten trenches were excavated in Field 4.08, no archaeological features were encountered

Field 4.09

21 trenches were excavated in Field 4.09, of which three had archaeological features (4.09-11, 4.09-20, 4.09-21).

Field 4.10

One trench was excavated in Field 4.10, no archaeological features were encountered.

Field 4.11

One trench was excavated in Field 4.11 and was identified to contain archaeological features.

Field 4.12

Twelve trenches were excavated in Field 4.12, seven of which contained archaeological features (4.12-22, 4.12-28, 4.12-29, 4.12-30, 4.12-31, 4.12-32, 4.12-33, 4.12-34).

Field 4.13

Five trenches were excavated in Field 4.13, of which four contained archaeological features (4.13-02, 4.13-03, 4.13-04, 4.13-05).

Field 4.14

34 trenches were excavated in Field 4.14 of which sixteen contained archaeological features (4.14-01, 4.14-03, 4.14-06, 4.14-09, 4.14-11, 4.14-13, 4.14-14, 4.14-16, 4.14-23, 4.14-24, 4.14-26, 4.14-27, 4.14-29, 4.14-30, 4.14-32, 4.14-35).

4.2 Results by Trench

4.2.1 Field 4.04 (Fig 2.1)

Trench 4.04-06

Trench 4.04-06 was located at the south-east of the field and aligned north-west to south-east. It contained two features. Ditch **040603** (Plate 1) was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 0.80m in width and 0.45m in depth. It had steep sloping straight sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its single fill (**040604**) was a light greyish orange malleable sandy clay.



Plate 1: North-east facing section of Ditch 040603

Ditch **040605** (Plate 2) was orientated east to west and measured 0.60 in width and 0.31 in depth. It had a V-shaped profile with moderate sloping straight sides and a sharp break of slope with a rounded base. Its single fill (**040606**) consisted of a light greyish orange malleable sandy clay.



Plate 2: East facing section of Ditch 040605

4.2.2 Field 4.05

Trench 4.05-01 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench 4.05-01 was located along the south-western border of the field orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a single ditch **050103** (Plate 3) which was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 10.80m in width and 0.80m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile with gentle sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope with a flat base. It contained three fills. The initial two fills, **050107**; a very light grey firm clayey sand, and **050108**; a mid-orangey brown malleable clayey sand with moderate charcoal flecks, were located at the sides of the ditch. Covering these fills was **050104** which consisted of a very dark brownish grey malleable clay with frequent charcoal flecks with Medieval pottery as well as animal bone and a metal object (SF3). This fill was cut by ditch recut **050105** which also was orientated north-east to south-west. Its U-shaped profile was formed by gentle sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. Its single fill **050106** was comprised of a mid-orangey brown malleable clayey sand with moderate charcoal flecks and a metal object.



Plate 3: Oblique shot of Ditches 050103 and 050105

Trench 4.05-02 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench 4.05-02 was located on the western side of the field and was located to target a rectilinear anomaly identified by geophysical survey. Ditch **050203** (Plate 4) was orientated roughly east to west across the trench and was located towards the centre of the trench and was partially excavated. The Ditch measured 7.73m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.06m. It had a steeply sloping western side with a sharp top break of slope. Four fills were identified within the ditch. The lowest fill observed (**050205**) comprised a mid-brownish red silty clay with a large charcoal lens, this was overlain by (**050204**) which was a mid-greyish brown sandy clay, which was overlain by (**050206**) which comprised a pale brownish yellow sandy silt. The upper most fill (**050207**) was a pale greyish brown silty clay.



Plate 4: West facing section of partially excavated Ditch 050203

Trench 4.05-03 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench 4.05-03 was orientated north-west to south-east and contained a single linear feature. The ditch was orientated north-west to south-east and corresponded with the line of a historic field boundary as identified on historic mapping and by geophysical survey. The field boundary was left unexcavated in this trench.

Trench 4.05-05 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench 4.05-05 was located to the east of Trench 4.05-08 and was orientated north-east to south-west. The trench contained two sides of the rectilinear enclosure previously excavated in Trenches 4.05-01 (**050103** and **050105**), 4.05-02 (**050203**), and 4.5-08 (**050808** and **050811**). The ditches were left unexcavated in this trench.

Trench 4.05-06 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench 4.05-06 was orientated north-west to south-east and contained a single linear feature. The ditch was orientated east to west and corresponded with the line of a historic field boundary as identified on historic mapping and by geophysical survey. The field boundary was left unexcavated in this trench.

Trench 4.05-07 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench 4.05-07 contained Ditch **050703** which was located towards the northern end of the trench and was orientated north to. The ditch was not excavated at this stage as it corresponded to the line of a post-medieval field boundary identified by historic mapping and geophysical survey.

Trench 4.05-08 (Fig 2.1)

Trench 4.05-08 was located in the southern half of the field and was aligned north-west to south-east. It contained three features. Ditch **050803** (Plate 5) was orientated north to south and had a U shaped profile formed by moderate sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It measured between 1.80m and 2m and had a depth of 0.45m. The Ditch contained a single fill (**050804**) consisted of a mid-orangey black firm silty clay occasional medium to large sub-angular stone inclusions. Finds of medieval pottery, CBM and bone were recovered from this fill.



Plate 5: Oblique shot of Ditch 050803

Pit **050805** (Plate 6) had a sub-circular shape in plan and measured 2.70m in length, 1.35m in width and 0.60m in depth. Its profile had gentle sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope with a rounded base. It contained two fills, the lower of which, **050806** was a mid-brownish grey firm sandy clay with rare flecks of charcoal. The upper fill, **050807**, was a mid-blackish grey malleable silty sand.



Plate 6: Oblique shot of Pit 050805

Ditch **050808** (Plate 7) was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 4.30m in width and 2.20m in depth and had a U-shaped profile formed by steep sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It contained two fills. The lower fill, **050810**, was a very dark greyish black friable silty clay which contained medieval pottery. The upper fill, **050809**, consisted of a dark yellowish brown malleable clayey sand with occasional rounded manganese inclusions. This fill was cut by Ditch recut **050811** which measured 2.20m in width and 1.10m in depth. It was orientated north-west to south-east and had a U-shaped profile formed from moderate sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its single fill, **050812**, was comprised of a mid-brownish orange friable sandy clay.



Plate 7: Oblique shot of Ditches 050808 and 050811

Trench 4.05-09 (Fig 2.2)

Trench 4.05-09 was located in the north-eastern corner of the field on a north-east to south-west alignment and contained a single feature. Ditch **050903** (Plate 8) was orientated north to south and had moderate sloping straight sides, a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It was 1m wide and 0.55m deep with a single fill, **050904**, which was a light yellowish orange firm clayey sand.



Plate 8: East facing section of Gully 050903

Trench 4.05-11 (Fig 2.2)

Trench 4.05-11 was located north of Trench 4.05-09 and aligned north-west to south-east. It contained a single feature. Ditch **051103** (Plate 9). This relates to a field boundary ditch as identified on historic mapping and by geophysical survey.



Plate 9: North facing section of Ditch 051103

Trench 4.05-13 (Fig 2.3)

Trench 4.05-13 was located in the north-western corner of the site. It was orientated north-east to south-west and contained a single feature. Ditch **051304** (Plate 10) was orientated north-east to south-west and had gentle sloping concave sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its lone fill, **051305**, consisted of a mid-greyish orange malleable silty clay.



Plate 10: East facing section of Ditch 051304

A north-west to south-east orientated linear feature was located towards the south-west of the trench. The ditch corresponded with the line of a historic field boundary as identified on historic mapping and by geophysical survey. The field boundary was left unexcavated in this trench.

4.2.3 Field 4.09

Trench 4.09-11 (Fig 2.4)

Trench 4.09-11 was located at the eastern boundary of the field and was orientated north to south. It contained a single feature. Ditch **091104** (Plate 11) measured 1.58m in width and 0.54m in depth. It was orientated east to west and had a U-shaped profile with moderate sloping sides and a gradual break of slope leading to a rounded base. Its single fill, **091105** consisted of a mid-greyish brown firm sandy clay.



Plate 11: West facing section of Ditch 091104

Trench 4.09-20 (Fig 2.4)

Trench 4.09-20 was located in the east of the field on a north to south alignment. It contained a single feature. Gully **092004** (Plate 12) was orientated north to south and measured 0.72m in width and 0.30m in depth. Its U-shaped profile had gentle sloping sides and a gradual break of slope with a rounded base. Its sole fill, **092005**, was a mid-brownish grey firm sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks.



Plate 12: South facing section of Gully 092004

Trench 4.09-21 (Fig 2.4)

Trench 4.09-21 was located south-east of Trench 4.09-20 and was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. It contained a single feature. Ditch **092104** (Plate 13) was orientated north-east to south-west and had a V shaped profile with gentle sloping concave sides and a sharp break of slope giving way to a tapered base. It measured 0.78m in width and 0.27m in depth. Its only fill, **092105**, was comprised of a mid-brownish grey firm sandy clay.



Plate 13: South-west facing section of Gully 091604

4.2.4 Field 4.11

Trench 4.11-01 (Fig 2.5)

Trench 4.11-01 was located in the centre of the field on a north-west to south-east alignment. It contained a single feature, Ditch **110103** (Plate 14) which was orientated north to south and measured 1.22m wide and 0.23m deep. Its profile was formed by gentle sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope with an uneven base. Its single fill (**110104**) was a light greyish brown firm sandy silt.



Plate 14: South facing section of Ditch 110103

4.2.5 Field 4.12

Trench 4.12-22 (Fig 2.6)

Trench 4.12-22 was located in the centre of the field and was orientated north-east to south-west and was located to target a rectilinear enclosure identified by geophysical survey. It contained Ditch **122203** (Plate 15) which measured 6.60m in width and 2.40m in depth. It was orientated north to south and had a V-shaped profile formed of steep sloping straight sides with a gradual break of slope with a tapered base. It contained three fills. The lowest fill, **122206** was a dark blueish grey friable sandy silt. Above this was fill **122205** which consisted of a dark blueish grey friable sandy silt. The upper fill, **122204**, was comprised of a mid-greyish brown malleable clayey silt.

To the south-east of the trench was a north-east to south-west orientated ditch which likely represents part of the rectilinear enclosure identified by geophysical survey. The ditch was left unexcavated at this stage.



Plate 15: Oblique shot of Ditch 122203

Trench 4.12-23 (Fig. 2.6)

Trench 4.12-23 was orientated north-east to south-west and located to the west of Trench 4.12-22 to target the rectilinear enclosure identified by geophysical survey. The ditch was orientated north to south and was characterised by excavation in Trench 4.12-22. A Small find (2) was recovered from the upper fill, which comprised a metal object.

Trench 4.12-28 (Fig 2.7)

Trench 4.12-28 was located along the western boundary of the field on a north-east to south-west alignment. It contained three features. Ditch **122805** (Plate 16) was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 1m wide and 0.55m deep. It had a U-shaped profile formed by moderate sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill, **122806** which was a light greyish brown firm sandy silt. Late 1st to 3rd century pottery was recovered from this fill as well as a metal object (SF1). This fill contained Netam 2 amphora pottery and metal objects. In the base of this ditch was located Pit **122803**. It had a circular plan in shape and a U-shaped profile formed of vertical concave sides, a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It measured 0.40m in diameter and 0.42m in depth. Its single fill, **122804** consisted of a dark black malleable peat which contained late 3rd century pottery.



Plate 16: North-west facing section of Ditch 122805 with Pit 122803

Ditch **122807** (Plate 17) was aligned north-east to south-west with steep sloping concave sides with a gradual break at the base and a rounded base. It measured 0.55m in width and 0.48m in depth. Its lone fill, **122808** consisted of a light orangey brown friable silty sand.



Plate 17: South-west facing section of Ditch 122807

Ditch **122809** (Plate 18) was orientated north to south and measured 4.26m in width and 0.82m in depth. Its profile was U-shaped formed by a moderate sloping straight eastern edge and a steep sloping straight western edge with a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It contained two fills. The lower fill, **122810**, was a dark blueish black

friable sand. The upper fill, **122811**, consisted of a mid-orangey brown malleable silty sand. Romano-British pottery was recovered from the upper fill.



Plate 18: Oblique shot of Ditch 122809

Trench 4.12-29 (Fig 2.7)

Trench 4.12-29 was located in the southern half of the field on a north-east to south-west orientation. It contained seven features. Ditch **122903** (Plate 19) was orientated north to south and had a U-shaped profile formed of moderate sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It measured 1.40m in width and 0.25m in depth and contained two fills. The lower fill, **122905**, consisted of a light whiteish grey firm sandy silt whilst the upper fill, **122904**, was a dark orangey black malleable silty sand.



Plate 19: South facing section of Ditch 122903

Ditch **122906** (Plate 20) was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 0.80m in width and 0.14m in depth. It had steep moderate sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base and contained a single fill. Fill **122907** was comprised of a dark blackish brown malleable silt and contained late 2nd century pottery.



Plate 20: West facing section of Ditch 122906

Ditch **122908** (Plate 21) was aligned north to south and had steep sloping straight sides with a gradual break of slope and an uneven base. Its single fill, **122909** was a light brown cemented silty sand.



Plate 21: South-west facing section of Ditch122908

Ditch **122910** (Plate 22) measured 0.50m in width and 0.40m in depth. It was orientated north-west to south-east, and its profile had moderate sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It contained a single fill, **122911**, which was comprised of a mid-greyish brown malleable clayey sand and contained central Gaulish pottery dated 2nd Century. This ditch truncated Ditch **122912** which also was orientated north to south and measured 0.56m wide and 0.45m deep. It had moderate sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. Its single fill, **122913**, consisted of a mid-brownish grey malleable clayey sand. This ditch truncated Ditch **122914** which was orientated parallel to the previous two ditches. It measured 0.50m in width and was excavated to 0.40m in depth. Its profile was made of moderate sloping concave sides with a rounded base, and it contained a single fill, **122915**, which was a mid-brownish grey malleable clayey sand.



Plate 22: South facing section of Ditches 122910, 122912 and 122914

Ditch **122916** (Plate 23) was orientated north to south and had dipping convex sides with an imperceptible base. It measured 2.30m wide and 0.65m deep. It contained two fills. The lower fill, **122921** consisted of a mid-greyish blue very loose sand. The upper fill, **122917** was comprised of a dark blueish grey malleable silty sand. This fill was cut by Ditch recut **122918** which had a U-shaped profile formed by moderate sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope with an uneven base contained two fills. The lower fill, **122919**, was comprised of a mid-orangey grey firm sandy silt which contained Romano-British pottery. The upper fill, **122920**, consisted of mid-gey firm clayey silt.



Plate 23: South facing section of Ditches 122916 and 122918

Ditch **122922** (Plate 24) was orientated north to south and measured 0.80m in width and 0.40m in depth. It had a V shaped profile with steep sloping straight sides, a sharp break of slope and a tapered base. Its single fill, **122923**, was a dark orangey grey firm clayey silt from which pottery of a provisional Romano-British dating was recovered.



Plate 24: South facing section of Ditch 122922

Ditch **122924** (Plate 25) had a width of 2.53m and a depth of 0.70m. It was aligned north to south and had a U-shaped profile with vertical straight sides and a sharp break of slope with an uneven base. Its single fill, **122925** was comprised of an orangey grey loose sandy silt which contained animal bone and wood.



Plate 25: North facing section of Ditch 122924

Trench 4.12-30 (Fig 2.7)

Trench 4.12-30 was located south-west of Trench 4.12-29 and was aligned north to south. It contained three features. Ditch **123003** (Plate 26) was orientated east to west and measured 2.41m in width and 0.68m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile with steep sloping straight sides and a sharp break of slope with a flat base. Its single fill, **123004**, consisted of a light orangey grey friable silty sand from which early to late 2nd century pottery was found.



Plate 26: East facing section of Ditch 123003

Curvilinear Ditch **123005** (Plate 27) was 0.90m in width and 0.37m in depth with a U-shaped profile formed of moderate sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope with a flat base. Its single fill, **123006** was a light orangey grey cemented sandy silt and contained 2nd century Roman pottery.



Plate 27: East facing section of Curvilinear Ditch 123005

Ditch **123008** (Plate 28) was located at the southern end of the trench and was orientated east to west. The ditch measured 1.72m in width and was 0.51m deep. The ditch had gradual concave sides with gradual breaks of slope and a rounded base. Ditch **123008** contained a single fill (**123009**) which comprised a pale greyish brown sandy silt.



Plate 28: East facing section of Ditch 123008

Trench 4.12-31 (Fig 2.7)

Trench 4.12-31 was located to the north-east of Trench 4.12-29 and was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained two features. Ditch **123103** (Plate 29) was

orientated north-west to south-east and measured 1.40m in width and 0.25m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile with moderate sloping straight sides and a gradual break of slope with an uneven base. Its lone fill, **123104**, consisted of a light orangey brown friable silty sand.



Plate 29: South-west facing section of Ditch 123103

Pit **123105** (Plate 30) had a circular shape in plan and a U-shaped profile formed of moderate sloping concave sides, a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It measured 0.40m in length and 0.17m in depth. Its single fill, **123106**, was a very dark brownish black friable sandy silt which contained a singular sherd of large grey everted rim jar.



Plate 30: East facing section of Pit 123105

Trench 4.12-32 (Fig 2.6)

Trench 4.12-32 was located along the south-eastern boundary of the field and aligned north-east to south-west. It contained two features. Ditch **123203** (Plate 31) was orientated east to west and had a U-shaped profile with gentle sloping straight sides and a gradual break of slope with a rounded base. It measured 0.80m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill, **123204** which was comprised of a light whiteish grey firm silty sand.



Plate 31: South-west facing section of Ditch 123203

Ditch **123205** (Plate 32) was orientated north to south and measured 0.95m in width and 0.30m in depth. It had a V-shaped profile with moderate sloping straight sides and a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. Its single fill, **123206**, consisted of a dark blackish grey firm silty sand.



Plate 32: South facing section of Ditch 123205

Trench 4.12-33 (Fig. 2.7)

Trench 4.12-33 contained a single Ditch **123305** (Plate 33) at its northeastern end which was orientated north-west to south-east. The ditch measured 0.88m in width and was 0.31m deep and had a regular shallow profile with a sharp top break of slope with moderately concave sides and a gradual bottom break of slope on to a flat base. Ditch **123305** contained a single fill (**123304**) which comprised a mid-brownish grey friable fine silty sand. CBM and fired clay were recovered from the fill.



Plate 33: South-east facing section of Ditch 123305

Trench 4.12-34 (Fig 2.7)

Trench 4.12-34 was located to the south of Trench 4.12-30 and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained five features. Ditch **123404** (Plate 34) was orientated north to south and measured 0.43m in width and 0.28m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile formed of steep sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, **123405**, which was comprised of a light blueish grey firm silty sand. This was cut by Ditch **123406** which measured 0.63m in width and 0.24m in depth. It had moderate sloping concave sides with a rounded base. Its single fill, **123407**, was a mid-orangey brown firm silty sand.



Plate 34: South facing section of Ditches 123404 and 123406

Ditch **123408** (Plate 35) was 0.63m wide and 0.18m deep. It was orientated north to south and had a U-shaped profile with moderate sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. Its single fill, **123409**, was comprised of a mid-greyish brown firm silty sand.



Plate 35: North facing section of Ditch 123408

Ditch **123417** (Plate 36) was orientated east to west and measured 4.30m in width and 0.50m in depth. Its profile was U-shaped with gentle sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. Its single fill, **123416**, consisted of a mid-orangey grey friable sandy silt which contained Romano-British pottery from the late 4th Century AD. This fill was cut by Ditch **123415** which also was orientated east to west and measured 2.10m in width and 0.18m in depth. It had gentle sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. Its single fill, **123414**, was a dark black malleable clayey silt.



Plate 36: North facing section of Ditch 123417 and Ditch 123414

Ditch **123418** (Plate 37) was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 1.06m in width and 0.52m in depth. It had steep sloping straight sides with a sharp break of slope and a flat base and contained a single fill. Fill **123419** was comprised of a mid-grey friable sand with rare medium sub-angular heated stone inclusions.



Plate 37: South-west facing section of Ditch 123418

Ditch **123420** (Plate 38) was orientated east to west and had a U-shaped profile formed by moderate sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It had a width of 2.40m and a depth of 0.92m. Its single fill, **123421**, was made of a mid-orangy brown firm clayey sand. This fill was cut by Ditch **123422** which was orientated parallel. It had gentle sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope with a rounded base. It measured 0.61m in width and 0.34m in depth. Its lone fill, **123423**, was comprised of a mid-orangy brown malleable sandy clay. To the west of these two ditches was Ditch **123424** which was orientated east to west and measured 0.48m in width and 0.39m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile with gentle sloping concave sides, a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It had a single fill, **123425** which consisted of a mid-orangy brown friable sandy clay. This was cut by Ditch **123426** which was orientated parallel. It measured 0.30m in width, 0.30m in depth and had moderate sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It contained a single fill, (**123427**) which was a mid-orangy brown friable clayey silt which contained pottery dating from the Iron Age to Early Romano-British period.



Plate 38: Oblique of Ditches 123420, 123422, 123414 and 123426

4.2.6 Field 4.13

Trench 4.13-02 (Fig 2.8)

Trench 4.13-02 was located in the centre of the field and was aligned north-west to south-east. It contained a single feature. Ditch **130203** (Plate 3) measured 3.70m in width and 0.80m in depth. It was orientated north-east to south-west and had gentle sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained two fills, the lower of which, **130204**, consisted of a dark grey malleable clay with frequent manganese inclusions. The upper fill, **130205**, was comprised of a mid-orangey brown malleable clayey sand.



Plate 39: Oblique shot of Ditch 130203

Trench 4.13-03 (Fig 2.6)

Trench 4.13-03 was located in the south-western corner of the field. It was aligned north-west to south-east and contained a single feature. Ditch **130303** (Plate 40) was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 1.90m in width and 0.57m in depth. Its U-shaped profile was formed of moderate sloping concave sides with a sharp break of slope and a rounded base. Its single fill, **130304**, was a dark grey friable sand which contained medieval pottery.



Plate 40: North-east facing section of Ditch 130303

Trench 4.13-04 (Fig 2.8)

Trench 4.13-04 was located to the north of Trench 4.14-03 and also aligned north-west to south-east. Its single feature, Ditch **130403** (Plate 41) was orientated east to west. It measured between 1.40 to 1.50m in width and 0.65m in depth. It had a regular U-shaped profile with moderate sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained two fills, the lower of which, **130404**, was a mid-grey firm clay with moderate charcoal flecks. Above this was fill, **130405**, which was comprised of a mottled grey orangey brown firm clayey sand with moderate flecks of manganese.



Plate 41: South-east facing section of Ditch 130403

Trench 4.13-05 (Fig 2.8)

Trench 4.13-05 was located to the south-east of Trench 4.13-04 and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a single feature. Ditch **130503** (Plate 42) was orientated north to south and measured 7.10m in width and 1.50m in depth. It had moderate sloping straight sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It contained four fills. The lowest fill, **130504** consisted of a dark blueish grey malleable clay. Above this was **130505** which was comprised of a mid-orangey brown malleable clayey sand with moderate flecks of manganese. This was covered by **130506** which was a mid-grey malleable clayey sand with charcoal inclusions. The uppermost fill, **130507** was made of a light orangey grey firm clayey sand.



Plate 42: Oblique shot of Ditch 130503

4.2.7 Field 4.14

Trench 4.14-01 (Fig 2.9)

Trench 4.14-01 was located along the western boundary of the site on a north-east to south-west orientation. It contained a single feature. Curvilinear Ditch **140103** (Plate 43) was orientated north to south and measured 0.85m in width and 0.80m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile with moderate sloping sides a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. Its single fill, **140104**, consisted of a light orangey brown cemented silty sand.



Plate 43: South-west facing section of Ditch 140103

Trench 4.14-03 (Fig 2.9)

Trench 4.14-03 was located to the east of Trench 4.14-01 and was aligned north-west to south-east. It contained a single feature. Ditch **140303** (Plate 44) was orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 1m in width and 0.50m in depth with a U-shaped profile formed of moderate sloping, concave sides and a sharp break of slope leading to a rounded base. It contained a single fill, **140304**, which was comprised of a dark brownish grey firm sandy silt which contained modern pottery.



Plate 44: South facing section of Ditch 140303

Trench 4.14-06 (Fig 2.9)

Trench 4.14-06 was located along the south-western boundary of the field, south of trench 4.14-01. It was orientated north-east to south-west and contained a single feature. Ditch Terminus **140603** (Plate 45) was orientated from east to west and had a V-shaped profile with dipping concave sides and a sharp break of slope with a tapered base. It measured 1.70m in width and 0.65m in depth and contained two fills. The lower fill, **140604**, was a mid-brownish grey malleable sandy clay with moderate small to medium well-rounded cracked stone (possibly from being heated to high temperatures or from water erosion). The upper fill, **140605**, consisted of a dark brownish grey firm silty clay.



Plate 45: South-east facing section of Ditch Terminus 140603

Ditch **140606** which was orientated north to south and was located towards the centre of Trench 4.14-06. The ditch was not excavated at this stage as it corresponded to the line of a post-medieval field boundary identified by historic mapping and geophysical survey.

Trench 4.14-09 (Fig 2.9)

Trench 4.14-09 was located in the centre of the western half of the field aligned north-east to south-west. It contained a single feature. Ditch **140903** (Plate 46) was orientated north to south and measured 2.70m in width and 0.77m in depth. Its V shaped profile was formed by moderate sloping convex sides, a sharp break of slope and a tapered base. It had a single fill, **140904**, which was comprised of a mid-greyish orange malleable silty sand with occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stone and 2nd Century Romano-British pottery. Find of an oxidised body sherd of pottery was recovered from this fill dated 2nd C. This fill was cut by Ditch **140905** which also was orientated north to south and measured 0.70m in width and 0.44m in depth. Its profile was U-shaped with steep sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope with a rounded base. Its lone fill **140906**, was a light orangey grey firm silty sand.



Plate 46: North facing section of Ditch 140904

Ditch **140907** was orientated north to south and was located towards the western end of Trench 4.14-09. The ditch was not excavated at this stage as it corresponded to the line of a post-medieval field boundary identified by historic mapping and geophysical survey.

Trench 4.14-11 (Fig 2.10)

Trench 4.14-11 was located towards the western half of the field along the northern border. It was orientated north-east to south-west and contained one feature. Ditch **141103** (Plate 47) was orientated north to south and was 0.75m wide and 0.42m deep. It had a V-shaped profile with a straight sloping concave eastern edge and a moderate sloping concave western edge, a gradual break of slope with a tapered base. Its single fill, **141104**, consisted of a light greyish brown cemented silty sand.



Plate 47: North facing section of Ditch 141103

Trench 4.14-12 (Fig. 2.10)

Trench 4.14-12 was orientated north-east to south-west and contained a single linear feature. The ditch was orientated north to south and corresponded with the line of a historic field boundary as identified on historic mapping and by geophysical survey. The field boundary was left unexcavated in this trench.

Trench 4.14-13 (Fig 2.13)

Trench 4.14-13 was located towards the southern edge of the field, south-east from trench 4.14-11. It was orientated north-east to south-west and contained a single feature. Ditch **141303** (Plate 48) was aligned north to south with a U-shaped profile formed of moderate sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It measured 2.80m in width and 0.60m in depth with a single fill, **141304**, which was comprised of a mid-brownish grey firm clayey sand with finds of wood.



Plate 48: South facing section of Ditch 141303

Trench 4.14-14 (Fig 2.11)

Trench 4.14-14 was located towards the north-eastern boundary of the field on a north-east to south-west alignment. It contained a single feature, Ditch **141403** (Plate 49) which was orientated east to west and measured 1.90m wide and 0.61m deep. Its U-shaped profile was shaped by steep sloping straight sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. Its sole fill, **141404** was a dark blueish grey firm clayey silt.



Plate 49: West facing section of Ditch 141403

Trench 4.14-16 (Fig 2.10)

Trench 4.14-16 was located in the centre of the field, slightly towards the north with a north-west to south-east orientation. It contained a single feature. Ditch **141604** (Plate 50) was orientated north-west to south-east and had a U-shaped profile with moderate sloping concave sides and a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. It measured 1m in width and 0.46m in depth with a single fill, **141605**, which was a mid-greyish brown firm sandy clay with rare small to medium rounded stones.



Plate 50: West facing section of Ditch 141604

Ditch **141606** was orientated east to west and was located towards the northern end of Trench 4.14-16. The ditch was not excavated at this stage as it corresponded with the line of a post-medieval field boundary identified by historic mapping and geophysical survey.

Trench 4.14-17 (Fig. 2.11)

Trench 4.14-17 contained Ditch **141703** which was orientated east to west and was located towards the northern end of Trench 4.14-17. The ditch was not excavated at this stage as it corresponded with the line of a post-medieval field boundary identified by historic mapping and geophysical survey.

Trench 4.14-23 (Fig 2.12)

Trench 4.14-23 was located in the south-eastern corner of the field on a north-west to south-east alignment. It contained three features. Ditch **142305** (Plate 51) measured 0.96m in width and 1.10m in depth. It was aligned east to west and had a V-shaped profile shaped by moderate sloping straight sides with a gradual break of slope and a tapered base. It contained a single fill, **142306**, which was a light greyish brown

cemented silt from which finds of grey ware jar pottery dated 2nd Century and CBM were recovered.



Plate 51: East facing section of Ditch 142305

Ditch Terminus **142307** (Plate 52) was orientated east to west and measured 0.15m in width and 0.11m in depth. It had moderate sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a flat base. Its single fill, **142308**, consisted of a brownish orange friable silty sand.



Plate 52: South facing section of Ditch 142307

Ditch **142309** (Plate 53) was orientated east to west with an irregular V-shaped profile with a dipping straight south edge and a moderate sloping straight north edge. It had a gradual break of slope and a rounded base and contained two fills. It measured between 1.40m to 3m wide and 0.90m deep. The lower fill, **142310**, was comprised of a light orangey blue loose silty sand whilst the upper fill, **142311**, was a light greyish brown friable clayey silt. This was cut by Ditch **142312** which was orientated east to west and measured 1.90m in width and 0.68m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile formed of moderate sloping straight sides with a rounded base. It contained two fills, the lower fill, **142313**, consisted of a dark blackish brown malleable clayey silt from which finds of grey lug handled jar dated 2nd to late 3rd Century was recovered. The upper fill, **142314**, was a mid-orangey brown malleable sandy silt.



Plate 53: East facing section of Ditches 142309 and 142312

Three further east to west linear ditches were identified at the northern end of the trench which corresponded to anomalies identified by geophysical survey. These features were left unexcavated in this trench as they corresponded to features previously excavated in Trench 4.14-24.

Trench 4.14-24 (Fig 2.12)

Trench 4.14-24 was located to the east of Trench 4.14-23 on a north-west to south-east orientation. It contained four features. Ditch **142404** (Plate 54) was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 2.40m in width and 0.63m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile made by moderate sloping convex sides with a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained four fills. The lowest fill, **142408**, consisted of a mid-orangey brown firm silt. This was covered by fill **142407** which was a light grey malleable silt. Above this was fill **142406** which was comprised of a mid-greyish brown friable silty sand. The uppermost fill, **142405**, was made of a mid-brownish black friable sandy silt with occasional medium rounded heated stones and rare medium angular

stone inclusions with occasional charcoal flecks and mid-2nd century Roman pottery. The fill also contained metal objects (SF4, SF5 and SF6).



Plate 54: North-west facing section of Ditch 142404

Ditch **142409** (Plate 55) was orientated north-west to south-east. It was U-shaped in profile with steep sloping concave sides with a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It measured 0.58m in width and 0.28m in depth. Its single fill, **142410** was a mid-brownish black malleable clayey sand with moderate charcoal and rare medium sub-rounded to rounded stone inclusions. Finds of metal were recovered from this fill (SF7, SF8, and SF9).



Plate 55: South-east facing section of Ditch 142409

Ditch **142411** (Plate 56) was orientated east to west and had a width of 3.50m and a depth of 1.34m. Its profile was shaped by gentle sloping concave sides and a gradual break of slope with a flat base. This ditch contained two fills. The lower fill, **142417**, consisted of a dark blackish grey loose silty sand. Its upper fill, **142412**, was comprised of a mid-greyish brown cemented silty sand which contained Romano-British pottery.



Plate 56: West facing section of Ditch 142211

Ditch **142413** (Plate 57) had a V-shaped profile formed of moderate sloping straight sides, a sharp break of slope and a rounded base. It was orientated east to west and had a width of 1.70m and a depth of 0.48m. It contained three fills. The lowest fill, **142416**, consisted of a mid-brownish grey malleable silty sand. This was covered by fill **142415**, which was a very dark blackish grey friable silt with frequent charcoal inclusions centred in the middle of the fill. The uppermost fill, **142414**, was comprised of a mid-brownish grey firm silty sand with occasional medium angular to rounded stone inclusions and 2nd century Roman pottery. Finds of South Yorkshire everted jar sherd and flint were recovered from this fill.



Plate 57: East facing section of Ditch 142413

Two further east to west linear ditches were left unexcavated in this trench as they corresponded to ditches previously recorded in Trenches 4.14-23 and 4.14-29.

Trench 4.14-25 (Fig. 2.12)

Trench 4.14-25 was orientated north-east to south-west and contained two linear features. One was a north to south orientated furrow which was left unexcavated. The second feature was an east to west orientated ditch which was left unexcavated in this trench as it belongs to the same ditch previously excavated in Trench 4.14-23.

Trench 4.14-26 (Fig 2.12)

Trench 4.14-26 was located in the south-eastern corner of the field and was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained a single feature. Ditch **142604** (Plate 58) was orientated east to west and measured 0.80m in width and 0.14m in depth. Its U-shaped profile was formed by gentle sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. Its single fill, **142605**, was a mid-greyish black friable silt with moderate medium sub-rounded to well-rounded stone inclusions.



Plate 58: West facing section of Ditch 142604

A north to south linear feature was identified at the western end of the trench. The ditch corresponded with the line of a historic field boundary as identified on historic mapping and by geophysical survey. The field boundary was left unexcavated in this trench.

Trench 4.14-27 (Fig. 2.12)

Trench 4.14-27 contained a single ditch located towards its southern end on an east to west orientation. Ditch **142704** (Plate 59) measured 1.5m in width and 0.25m in depth and had a regular U-shaped profile, with gradual breaks of slope and gentle concave sides on to a rounded base. The ditch contained a single fill (**142705**) which comprised a dark brownish grey friable coarse clayey sand with inclusions of small sub-angular to sub-rounded spheroidal charcoal.



Plate 59: East facing section of Ditch 142704

Trench 4.14-28 (Fig. 2.12)

Trench 4.14-28 was orientated north-west to south-east and located in the south-eastern corner of the field. The trench contained a single east to west linear ditch which was left unexcavated in this trench as it corresponded to features previously excavated in Trenches 4.14-24 and 4.14-29.

Trench 4.14-29 (Fig 2.12)

Trench 4.14-29 was located in the south-eastern corner of the field along the south-eastern boundary. It was orientated north-west to south-east and contained two features. Ditch **142903** (Plate 60) was orientated north to south with a U-shaped profile created by steep sloping convex sides and a sharp break of sloping leading to an uneven base. It measured 0.80m in width and 0.60m in depth and contained two fills. The lower fill, **142908**, was a mid-orangey grey friable silty sand from which mid-2nd century Roman pottery was recovered. The upper fill, **142904**, consisted of a dark blackish brown friable clayey silt which contained finds of CBM and burnt clay.



Plate 60: North facing section of Ditch 142903

Ditch **142907** (Plate 61) was orientated east to west and measured 0.80m in width and 0.17m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile with gentle sloping concave sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base. It contained two fills, the lower of which, **142906**, was a mid-greyish brown firm clayey silt. The upper fill (**142905**) was comprised of a light brown malleable silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded CBM.



Plate 61: East facing section of Ditch 142907

Trench 4.14-30 (Fig 2.12)

Trench 4.14-30 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. It contained one feature. Ditch **143005** (Plate 62) was orientated north to south and had steep sloping, concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It measured 0.74m in width and 0.34m in depth. It contained two fills. The lower fill, **143006**, was a mid-brownish grey malleable clayey silt. The upper fill, **143004**, was a mid-brown friable silty sand.



Plate 62: South facing section of Ditch 143005

At the western end of the trench were two perpendicular linear features, one orientated north-west to south-east and the other north-east to south-west. Both these features corresponded to historic field boundaries as identified on historic mapping and by geophysical survey. The field boundaries were left unexcavated in this trench.

Trench 4.14-32 (Fig 2.37)

Trench 4.14-32 was located in the south-east corner of site and aligned north-west to south-east. It contained three features. Ditch **143204** (Plate 63) was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 0.98m in width and 0.51m in depth. Its V-shaped profile was formed by steep sloping straight sides, a sharp break of slope and a tapered base. It contained a single fill, **143205**, which consisted of a dark brownish black friable silt with frequent medium sub-rounded to rounded stone inclusions. Finds of undatable fired clay and animal bone were recovered from this fill.



Plate 63: South-west facing section of Ditch 143204

Ditch **143206** (Plate 64) was orientated north-east to south-west. It was 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep and had a U-shaped profile shaped by moderate sloping concave sides, a gradual break of slope and rounded base. Its lone fill, **143207**, was comprised of a mid-brownish black malleable silt with medium sub-angular to rounded heated stone inclusions and finds of animal bone.



Plate 64: South-west facing section of Ditch 143206

Ditch **143208** (Plate 65) was orientated north to south and measured 1.90m in width and 0.65m in depth. Its profile was U-shaped with steep sloping concave sides, a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It contained three fills. The lower fill, **143213**, consisted of a mid-grey malleable silty sand with occasional medium angular

to sub-rounded stones. Finds of metal were recovered from this fill. The middle fill, **143212**, was comprised of a dark brownish grey firm sandy silt with occasional medium angular to sub-rounded stone inclusions. The upper fill, **143211**, was a mid-brownish grey firm sand. These fills were cut by Ditch **143209** which was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 1.80m in width and 0.18m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile with gentle sloping concave sides, a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. Its single fill, **143210**, was a dark grey friable silty sand.



Plate 65: South-west facing section of Ditches 143208 and 143209

A return of the rectilinear enclosure was identified at the north-western extent of the trench orientated east to west but was left unexcavated at this stage.

Trench 4.14-35 (Fig 2.13)

Trench 4.14-35 was located along the southern boundary of the field and relocated to the north-east to avoid a service. It was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained four features. Ditch **143504** (Plate 66) was orientated north-east to south-west and had a U-shaped base with a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It measured 1.02m in width and 0.58m and contained two fills. The lower fill, **143505**, was comprised of a mid-orangey brown firm clayey sand. The upper fill, **143506**, was a mid-greyish brown firm sandy clay which contained finds of medieval gritty pottery dated 14th Century



Plate 66: North-east facing section of Ditch 143504

Ditch **143507** (Plate 67) was orientated north-east to south-west and was 0.70m wide and 0.45m deep. Its U-shaped profile was formed by moderate sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. Its single fill, **143508**, consisted of a mid-greyish brown friable silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded manganese.



Plate 67: South-west facing section of Ditch 143507

Ditch **143509** (Plate 68) measured 3m in width and 0.80m in depth. It was orientated north-east to south-west and had a U-shaped profile formed of gentle sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope and a rounded base. It contained two fills, the lower of which, **143510**, was a mid-brownish grey firm silty sand. The upper fill, **143511**, was comprised of a light grey malleable silty sand.



Plate 68: West facing section of Ditch 143509

Ditch **143512** (Plate 69) was orientated east to west and measured 0.36m in width and 0.24m in depth. Its irregular U-shaped profile was formed by a moderate sloping concave eastern edge and a steep sloping straight western edge, a sharp break of slope and an uneven base. This ditch contained three fills. The lower fill, **143513**, was comprised of a mid-orangey brown firm silty clay. The middle fill, **143514**, consisted of a dark reddish brown firm silty clay with rare small to medium angular to sub-angular fire cracked stone inclusions and mid to late 3rd century Roman pottery. The uppermost fill, **143515**, was a mid-orangey brown, firm silty clay.



Plate 69: South facing section of Ditch 143512

5 INTERIM FINDS SUMMARY

The pre-quantified finds from Site 4 can be found in Table 1 below, organised by find type. At this stage, only select finds have been processed and no specialist assessment has been undertaken.

Find type	Sum of No.	Sum of Wgt (g)
Animal Bone	171	806
Burnt Bone	5	5
CBM	90	1904
Fired Clay	15	99
Flint	2	2
Glass	2	2
Lead Object	2	12
Metal Object	25	251
Pottery	201	4392
Slag	25	512
Worked Stone	1	202
Total	539	8187

Table 1: Artefactual Finds Pre-Quantification

5.1 Interim Pottery Summary

The ceramic assemblage is small and consists of locally produced vessels dating from the iron age, Roman and later medieval periods. No detailed fabric analysis has been undertaken and spot dates above are an indication of select sherds. Further assessment would refine these dates, once the entire assemblage has been quantified and catalogued.

Identifiable or feature sherds have been included in the notes and were used to give an indicated spot date.

The iron age material low, with a single handmade plain rim jar (**123427**) in a sandy fabric, although typical in the iron age the form continues through to the early Roman period. Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian ware was retrieved from contexts **123004, 123006, 142908, 122911**, suggesting a middle 2nd century date forms include a Dr33 cup (**123006**), Dr31 beaded bowl (**123004**) and a Dr 18 dish (**122911**).

Grey Wares dominate the assemblage, most likely locally produced in North Yorkshire with some sherd coming from the Crambeck and Holm on Spalding Moore industry and typically dating to the late Roman period (MC3-L4th). Other forms include a lugged handle jar (**142313**, that can date from the 2nd century however the fabric may suggest a Holm on Spalding Moore product dating to the later 3rd. typical everted rom jars, possibly from south Yorkshire (starting middle 2nd century).

Interestingly Context **122806** containing fragments of a large amphora possibly a north African type due to the inclusions, however a Dessel 20 Baetican type cannot be ruled out without further work. This is interesting as it may suggest extensive trade or a slightly higher status than one would presume for a rural site.

The latest dated Roman pottery was from the late 4th century, two Huntcliffe type hooked rim jars (**142405**) with groove or lid seat on rim. These have been dated to at least 350AD on Hadrian's wall. There were found in association with a Crambeck Straight sided bowl that also dates to this period.

Medieval and later

Remaining sherds relate to the later medieval period possible starting from the 13-14th century with fragments of gritty wares coming from **050810, 130304, 050804, 143506, 050104**. No diagnostic rims were recovered. Green glazed sherds were also recovered from **050810, 050804** and suggest a slightly later date from perhaps 15th century, one vessel may be that of a jug.

Context	Notes	Spot Date
050104	Gritty medieval, grey sandy	14th+
050804	Green glazed body decorated sherds, gritty body	14th?
050810	Dark green glaze jug, lighter splashed glazed	13th?
122804	Grey carinated bowl, possible HOSM body sherd, grey necked flask	L3
122806	Baetican or North African Amphora	L1-3rd
122811	Grey body sherd	RB
122907	large grey everted rim jar	L2+
122911	Lezoux samian Dr18 dich. grey body poss. Crambeck ware	M-L2
122919	calcitic body	RB
122923	Grey ware Body sherds	RB
123004	Central Gaul samien ware, Dressel 30 amphora?	100-170
123006	Lezoux samian Dr33 cup various body sherd	100-170
123416	Two Huntcliffe jars, burnt cc base, Crambeck straight side bowl	L4th
123427	black sandy ware plain rim handmade	IA-ERO
130304	medieval gritty	14th
140304	glazed white	mod
140904	oxidised body sherd	c2+
142306	Grey ware jar, various grey and whitewares	C2+
142313	grey lug handled jar	c2-l3
142405	South Yorks/Catterick mort	MC2+
142412	various body sherd, grey oxidised , black vesicle	RB
142414	South Yorkshire? Everted jar	C2
142908	Lezoux samian body and oxidised body sherd	mc2+
143506	medieval gritty	14th?

Context	Notes	Spot Date
143514	vesicular body sherd	m-13+

Table 2: Pottery Preliminary Spot Dates

CBM and Fired clay

There was a small amount of ceramic building material and fired clay. No clearly identifiable sherds however it is assumed that most are the thickness of roofing tyle rather than bricks. This may suggest a building in the area. However, CBM is so frequently re-used that the material here may be the result of general manuring or ploughing debris. The fired clay similar to the CBM is amorphous with no obvious form, only a couple of fragments may have evidence of wattle impression.

5.2 Interim Animal Bone Summary

A small amount of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation, the majority of which came from two contexts **143205**, **143207** and **122925**. The material is highly fragmentary with moderate preservation and includes small to medium mammal bones.

5.3 Interim Metal Summary

251g of iron, including nails and unidentified objects, has been recovered from a range of features reported on within this interim report. The full results from the metal assessment will be included in the final report.

5.4 Interim Slag Summary

512g of slag has been recovered from a range of features reported on within this interim report. The results from the slag assessment will be included in the final report.

5.5 Interim Palaeo-Environmental Summary

Environmental samples have been taken from a range of features reported on within this interim report. The results from the environmental assessment of these will be included in the final report.

5.6 Interim Worked Stone Summary

202g of worked stone has been recovered from a range of features reported on within this interim report. The results from the stone assessment will be included in the final report.

6 INTERIM DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Discussion

6.1 Field 4.04

Two linear ditch features were recorded in one trench, 4.04-06 although these did not provide dating and may be the remnants of agricultural activity.

6.2 Field 4.05

The geophysical survey identified a large rectilinear enclosure in the south-west of the field which corresponds with the location of Roe Field Moat (MNY9905). This was confirmed by the presence of linear ditches in trenches 4.05-01 and 4.05-08 as well as appearing in trenches 4.05-02 and 4.05-05 where the feature was not excavated. The fills of these ditches have returned a provisional Medieval date (**050104; 050804**). Furthermore, the evidence of discrete features in the north of trench 4.05-08 suggests further activity. A small linear feature was identified in trench 4.05-09 but provided no dating evidence and is possibly part of a former field system. The geophysical survey identified a possible archaeological feature which was targeted by trench 4.05-13. In this trench a linear ditch was recorded which returned no dating.

6.3 Field 4.09

Three linear ditch features were recorded in trenches 4.09-11, 4.09-20 and 4.09-21. However, these features returned no dating evidence and are potentially caused by the agricultural activity.

6.4 Field 4.11

No archaeological features were identified in the geophysical survey in Field 4.11.01. One linear feature was excavated. This feature returned no dating evidence and is likely to be of an agricultural nature.

6.5 Field 4.12

The geophysical survey identified two areas of archaeological potential, one comprising a rectilinear enclosure and the other consisting of a series of linear ditches. Trench 4.12-22 targeted both the northern and southern edges of the enclosure and, together with the identification of its western edge in Trench 4.12-23, although no dating evidence was recovered during excavation. The enclosure corresponds with the location of a moated site listed on the HER Record (MNY9907). In the second archaeological area, substantial evidence of a historic field system was recorded, with linear ditches identified in Trenches 4.12-23, 4.12-29, 4.12-30, 4.12-33 and 4.12-34. Dating from fills **122911, 122919, 122923, 123414** and **123416** is suggestive of a provisional Romano-British date. Two ditches were identified in Trench 4.12-32. No dating was retrieved from the fills but it is likely that they date to the same period of

the rest of the activity seen in this field. Similarly, two features were recorded in trench 4.12-31. These features again are likely part of the agricultural activity occurring in this area.

6.6 Field 4.13

Two linear features were identified in the geophysical survey. These were targeted by the trenches 4.13-02 and 4.13-05. Linear features were recorded in these trenches which are likely agricultural in function. No dating evidence was recovered from these features. A linear ditch in Trench 4.13-03 contained pottery (**130304**). The linear ditches seen in this field are likely an extension of the activity seen in Field 4.12 which lies to the west of this field.

6.7 Field 4.14

The geophysical survey identified a large area of activity in the south-eastern corner of the field in the form of linear features and rectilinear enclosures. This was corroborated by the appearance of linear ditches recorded in Trenches 4.14-23, 4.14-24 and 4.14-29 as well as trenches 4.14-25 and 4.14-28 in which the features were not excavated. Fills from these trenches contained pottery which had a provisional Romano-British date (**142306**, **142313**, **142405** and **142903**). These ditches are likely to form part of the agricultural use of the landscape. There is evidence for the continuation of this activity to the north of this area. Two ditches that may represent the northern and eastern edges of a rectilinear enclosure were targeted by Trench 4.14-32. Activity appears to diminish with increasing distance from the centralised area in the south-eastern corner of the field, with Trenches 4.14-14, 4.14-16, 4.14-26 and 4.14-30 each containing only a single ditch. Although none of these ditches produced dating evidence, they are likely to form part of the historic field system. Linear ditches were identified in the western part of the field in Trenches 4.14-01, 4.14-06 and 4.14-11. None of these features produced dating evidence and they are assumed to form part of the wider field system. Trench 4.14-09 contained a pair of linear ditches, one of which, the earlier, returned dating evidence. Located at the southern boundary of the field, Trench 4.14-35 contained four linear features. Of these, only one ditch produced dating evidence, yielding a sherd of medieval gritty pottery. This isolated area of activity may relate to the archaeological features identified in the geophysical survey of the field immediately to the south.

Conclusion

The archaeological features recorded across Light Valley Solar Project, Site 4 are mainly indicative of rural settlement and agricultural practices dating to the Romano-British period. However, the site contained two well defined rectilinear enclosures in Fields 4.05 and 4.12 which correspond to HER records of Roe Field Moat (MNY9905) and another moated site (MNY9907) of a provisional Medieval date, as well as a clearly defined field system in Field 4.14. The southern area of activity in Field 4.12 is likely to represent a field system, as indicated by the evidence for ditch recutting observed in the northern part of Trench 4.12-29.

There are a few discrete features recorded across the site which could indicate the predominant use of the land for agricultural purposes rather than settlements. It should be noted that Field 4.15 lying south of Field 4.14 was included in the geophysical survey but was removed from this investigation. The geophysical data for this field indicates two very clear large rectilinear enclosures which would serve as loci for any activity in the adjacent area and is likely to be the area of habitation. Taking this into account it is probable that the rectilinear enclosures seen in this investigation are minor outbuildings or spaces beyond arable use.

Other undated linear and discrete features across the site are likely to be agricultural in nature and relate to field boundaries.

In general, the recorded archaeology matched the features identified on the geophysical survey. The results of the evaluation trial trenching confirmed the results of the geophysical survey. Several geophysical anomalies of a possible archaeological origin were tested, some of which were proven to relate to archaeological features.

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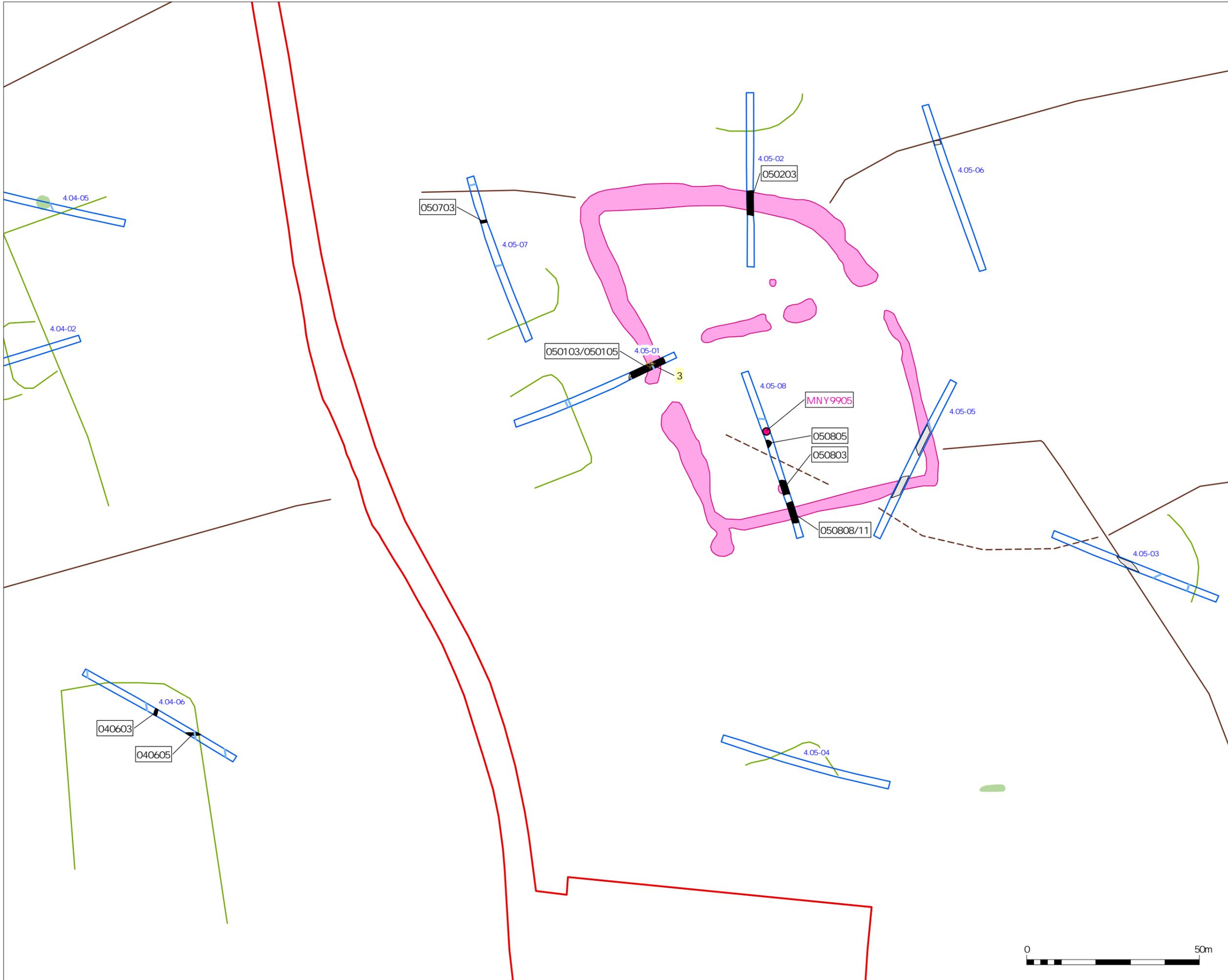
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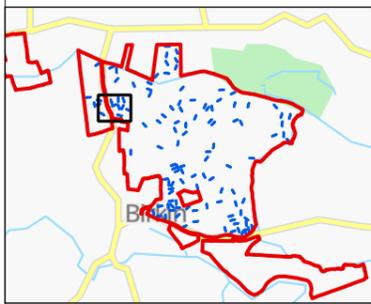
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Interim Report for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
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FIGURES



- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - Excavated Trench
 - Pre Excavation
 - Archaeological Feature
 - Field Drain
 - + Small Find
 - HER Monument (Point)
- Geophysical Survey
- Old Field Boundaries
- Potential
 - Confirmed
- Potential Archaeological Features
- Area Feature
- Uncertain Origin
- Linear Feature
 - Area Feature



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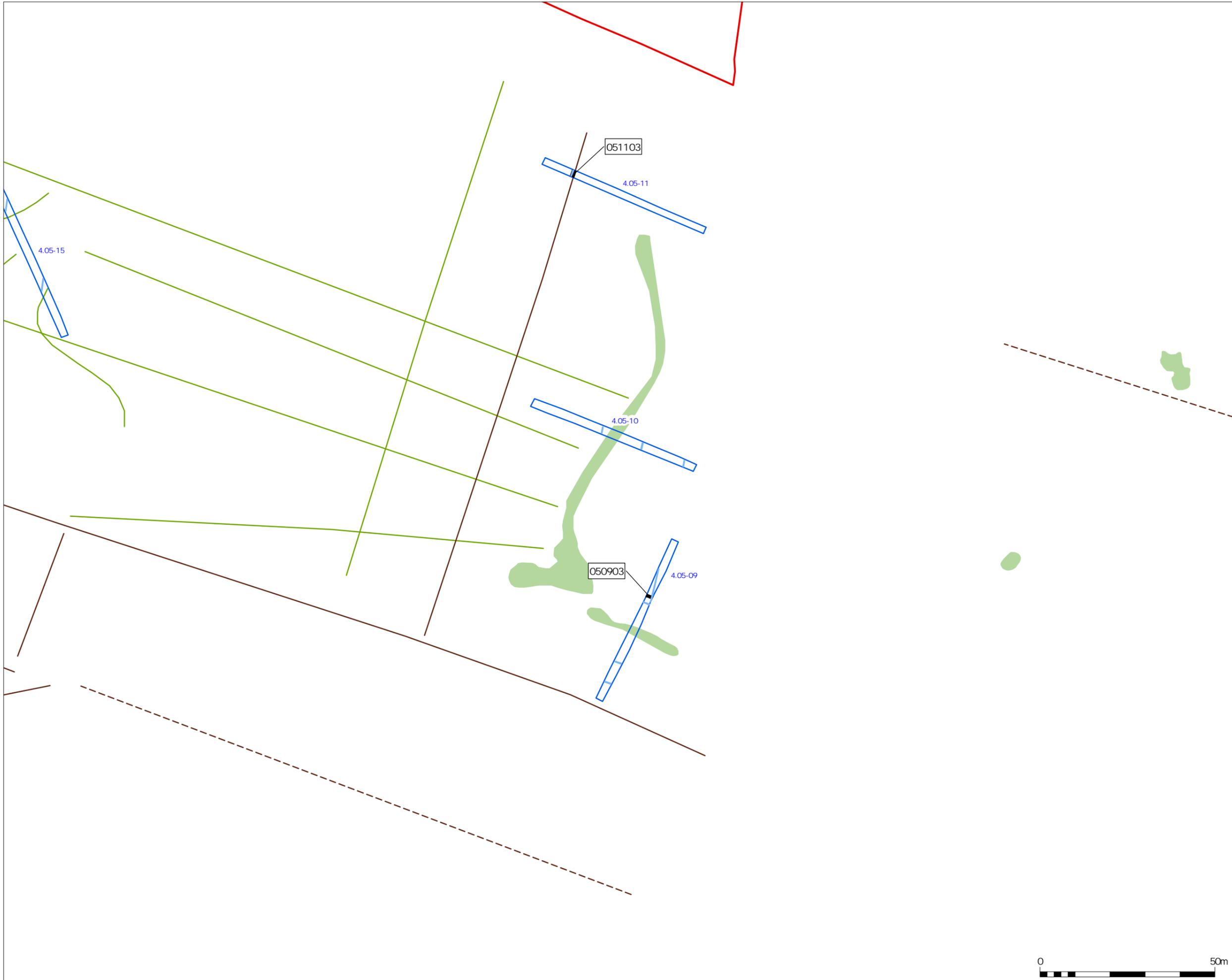
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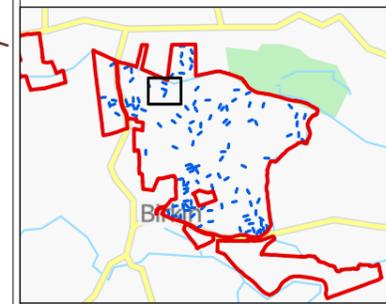
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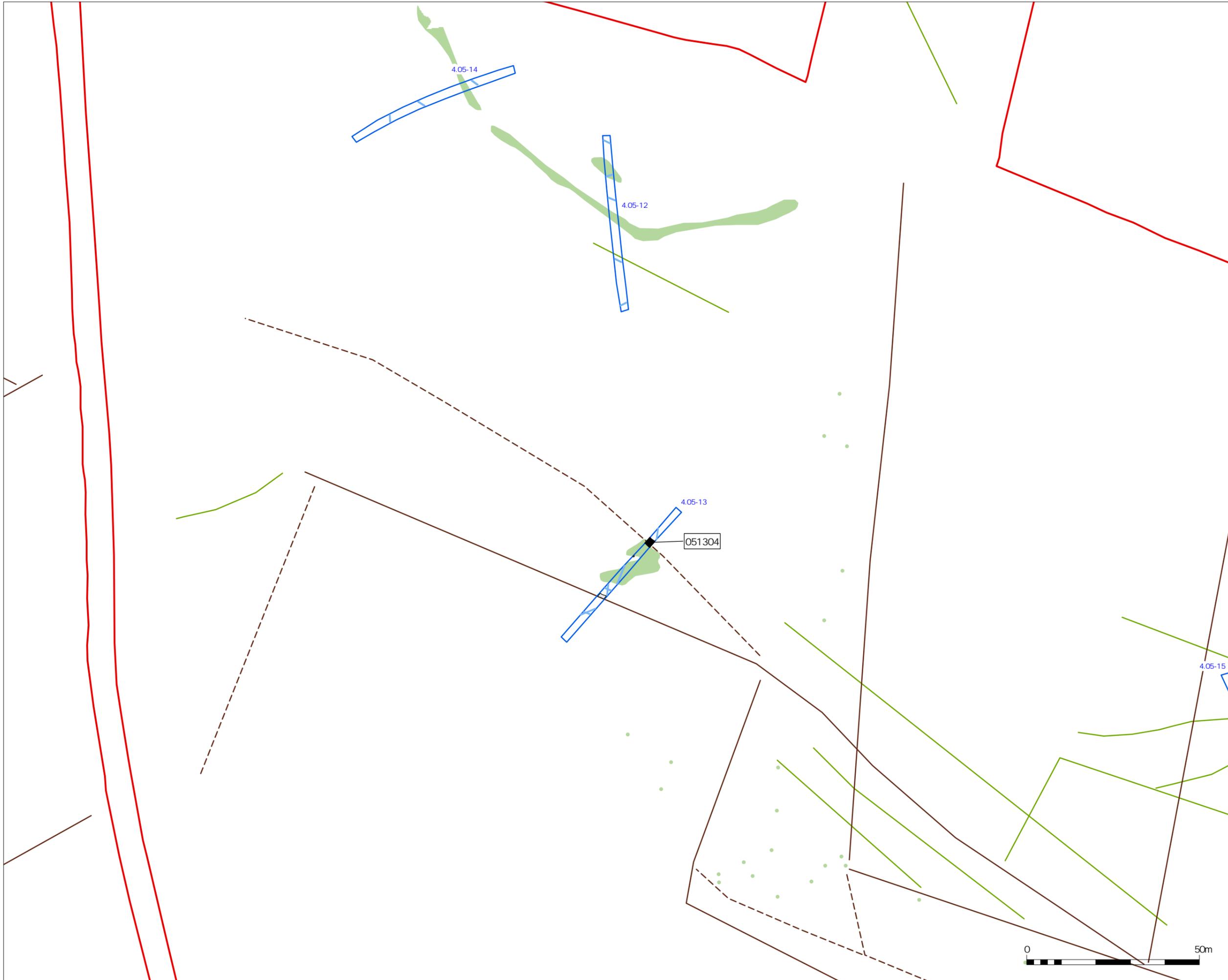
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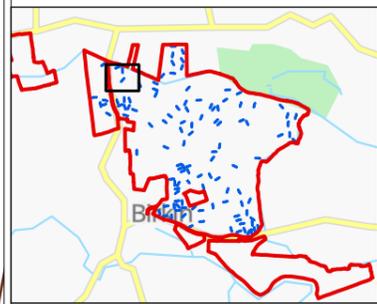


Key:

- Site Boundary
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- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

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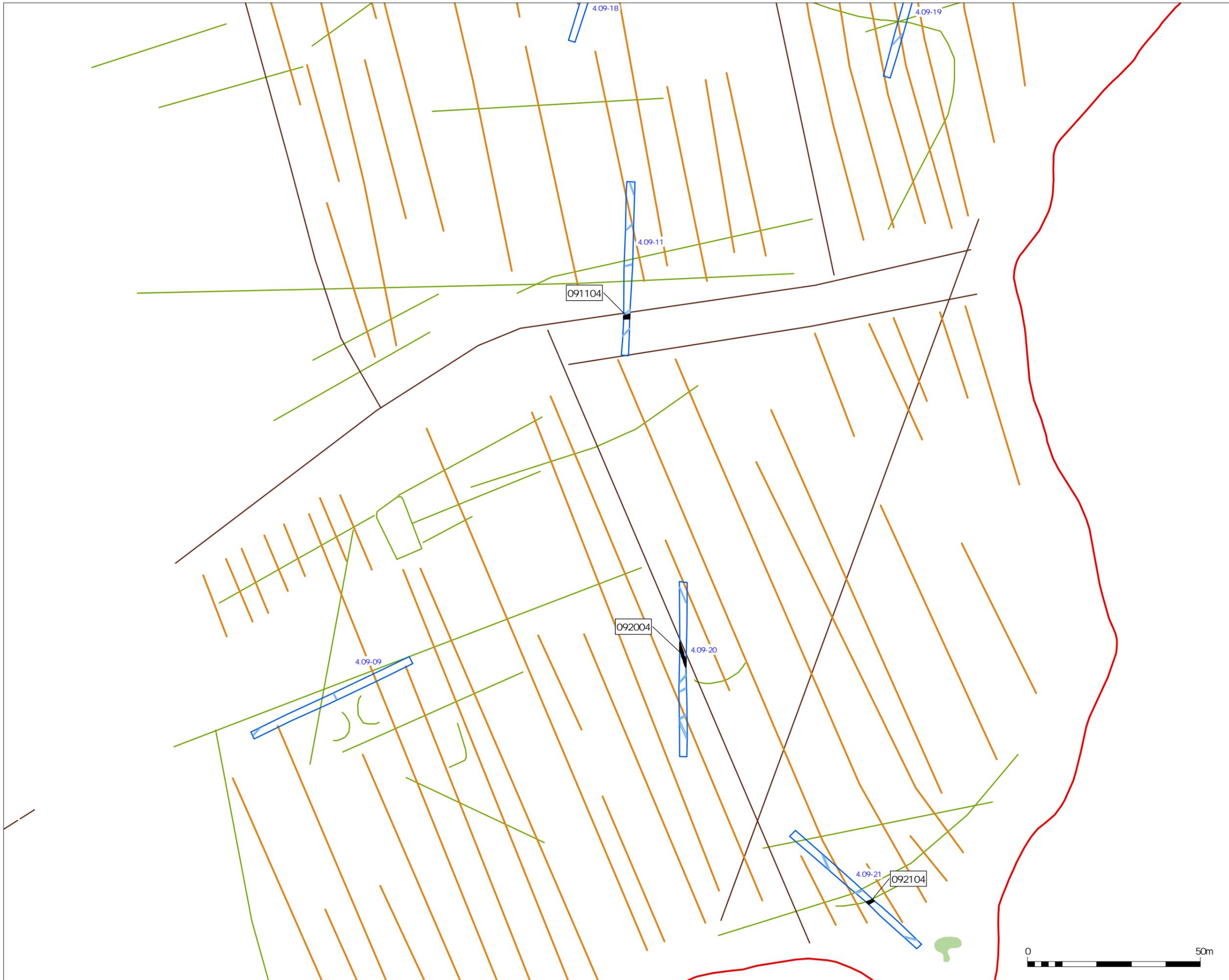
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Key:

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- Excavated Trench
- Pre Excavation
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

- Ridge and Furrow

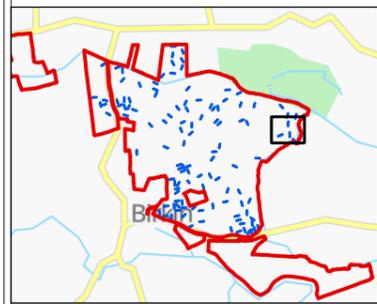
Geophysical Survey

Old Field Boundaries

- Confirmed
- Uncertain Origin

Linear Feature

- Area Feature



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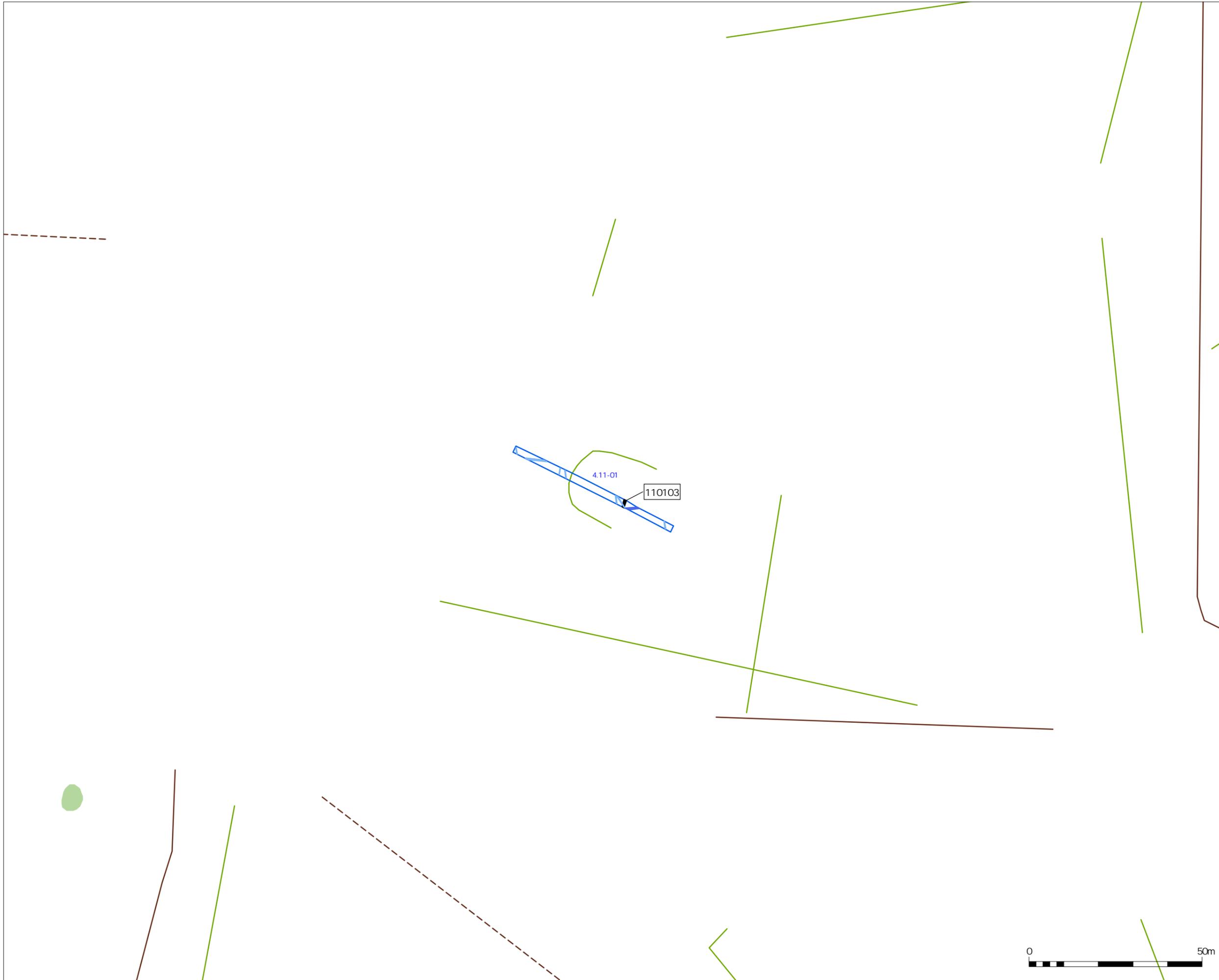
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- Field Drain
- Modern

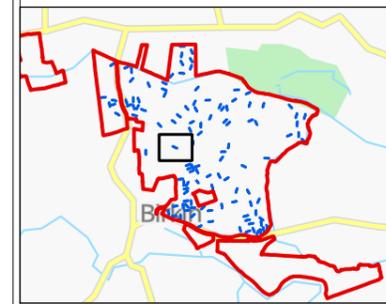
Geophysical Survey

Old Field Boundaries

- Potential
- Confirmed

Uncertain Origin

- Linear Feature
- Area Feature



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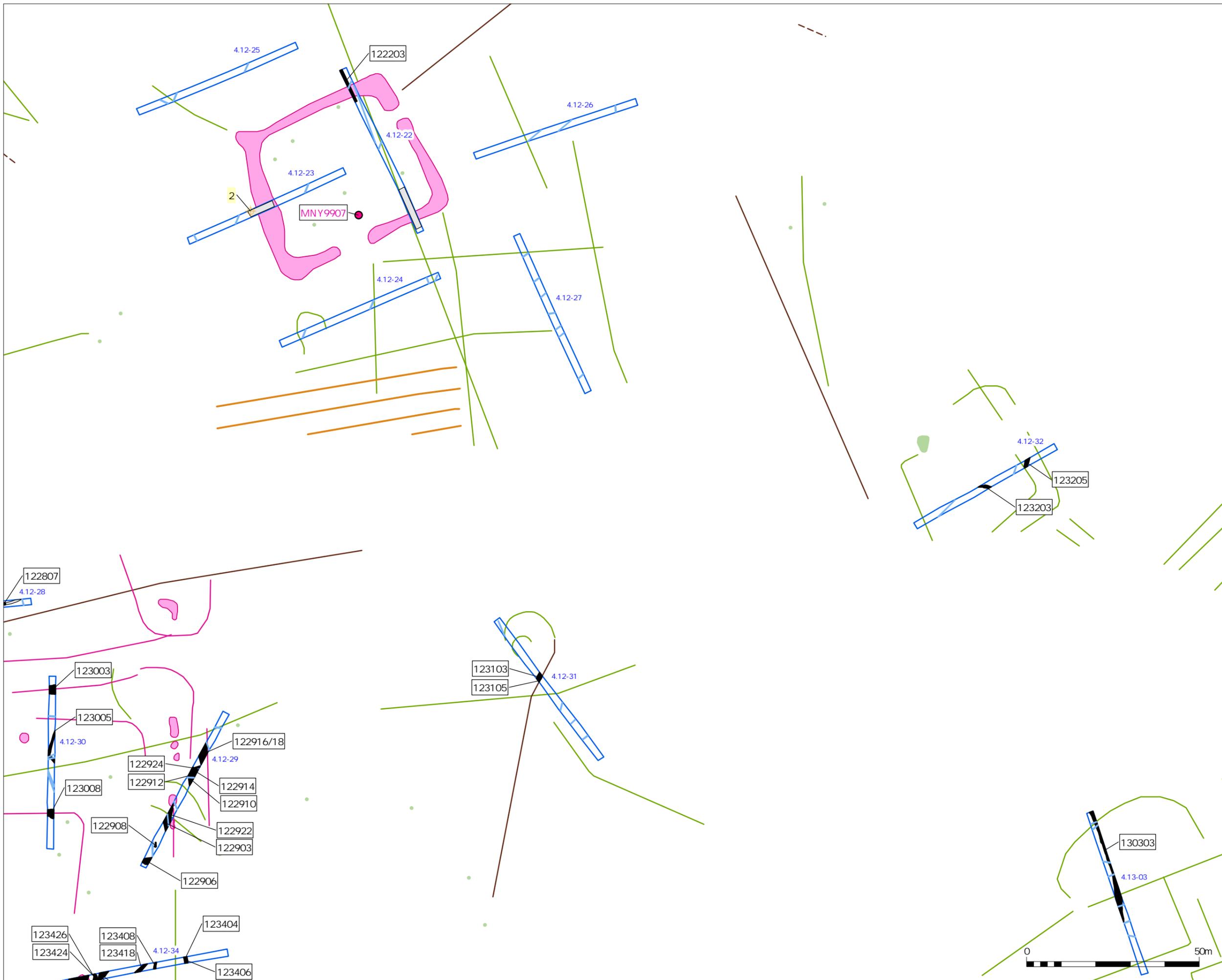
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Key:

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- Field Drain
- + Small Find
- HER Monument (Point)

Geophysical Survey

- Ridge and Furrow

Old Field Boundaries

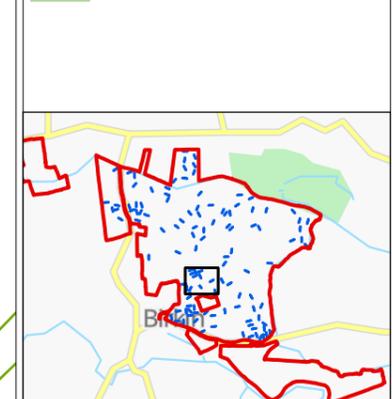
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Potential Archaeological Features

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Uncertain Origin

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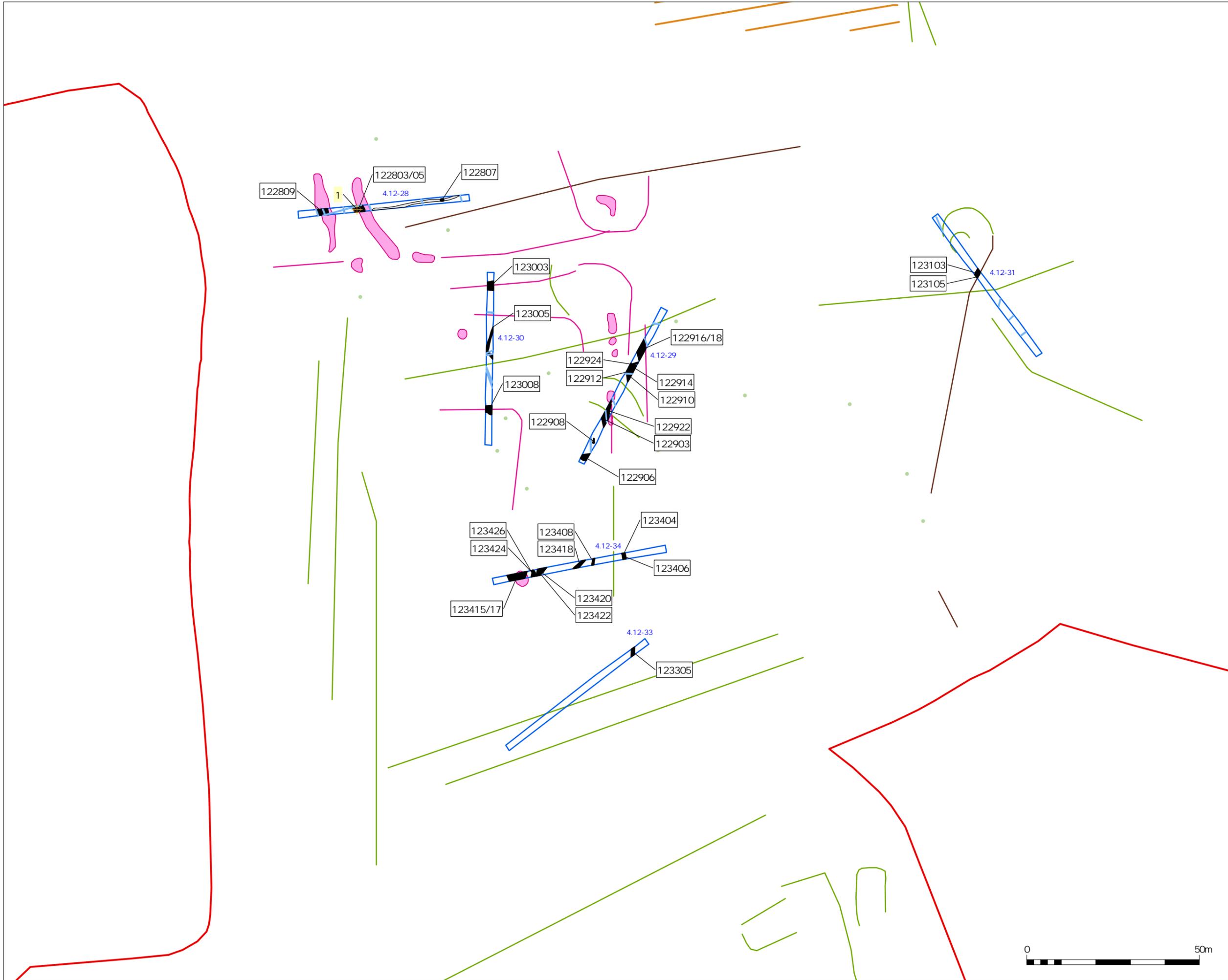
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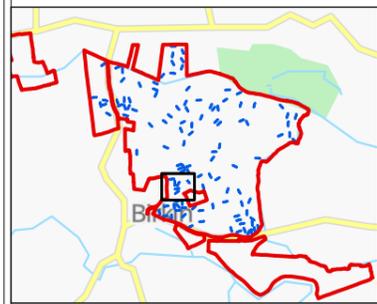
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- Key:
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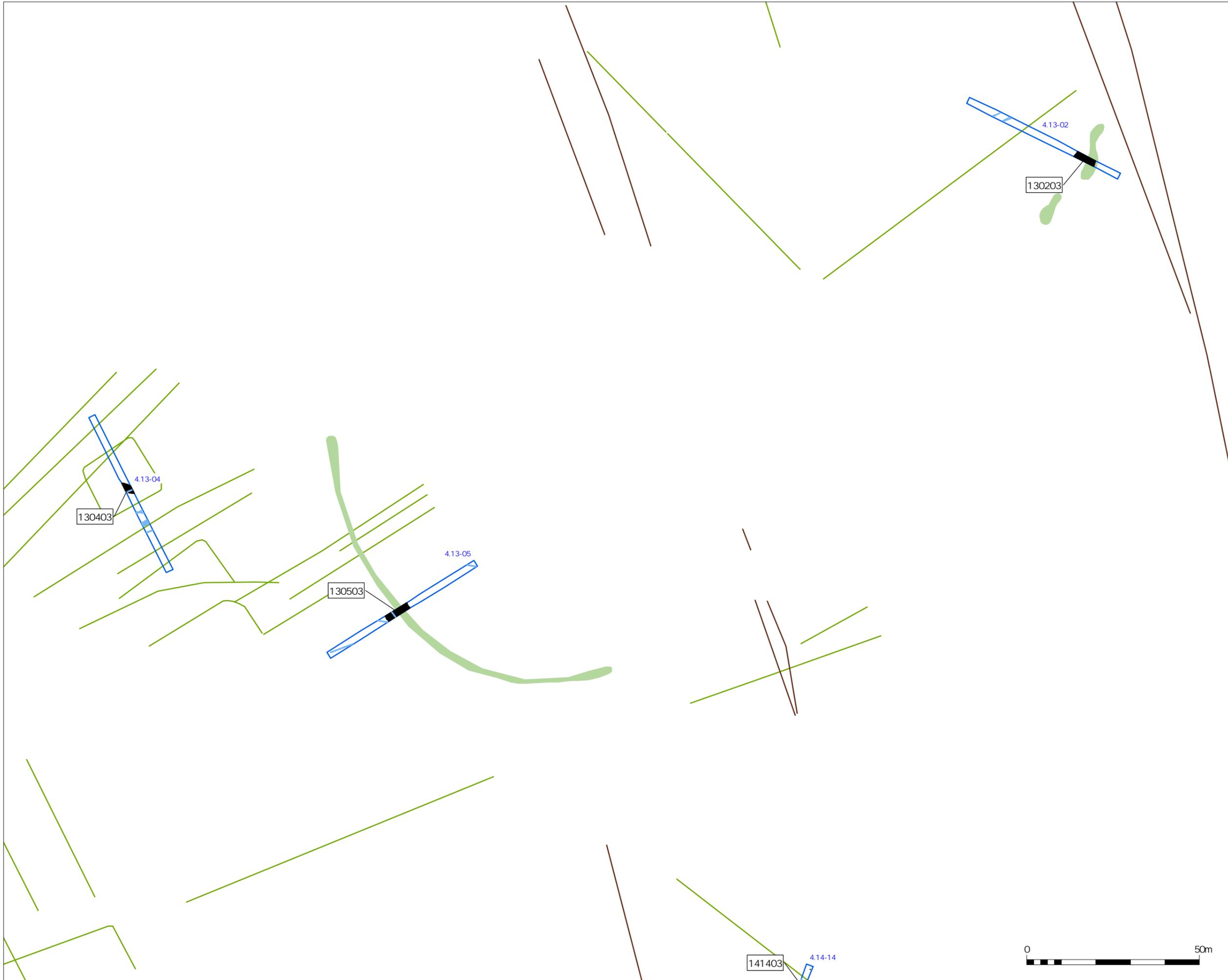
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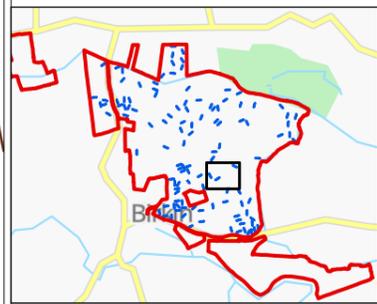
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- Pre Excavation
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

Old Field Boundaries

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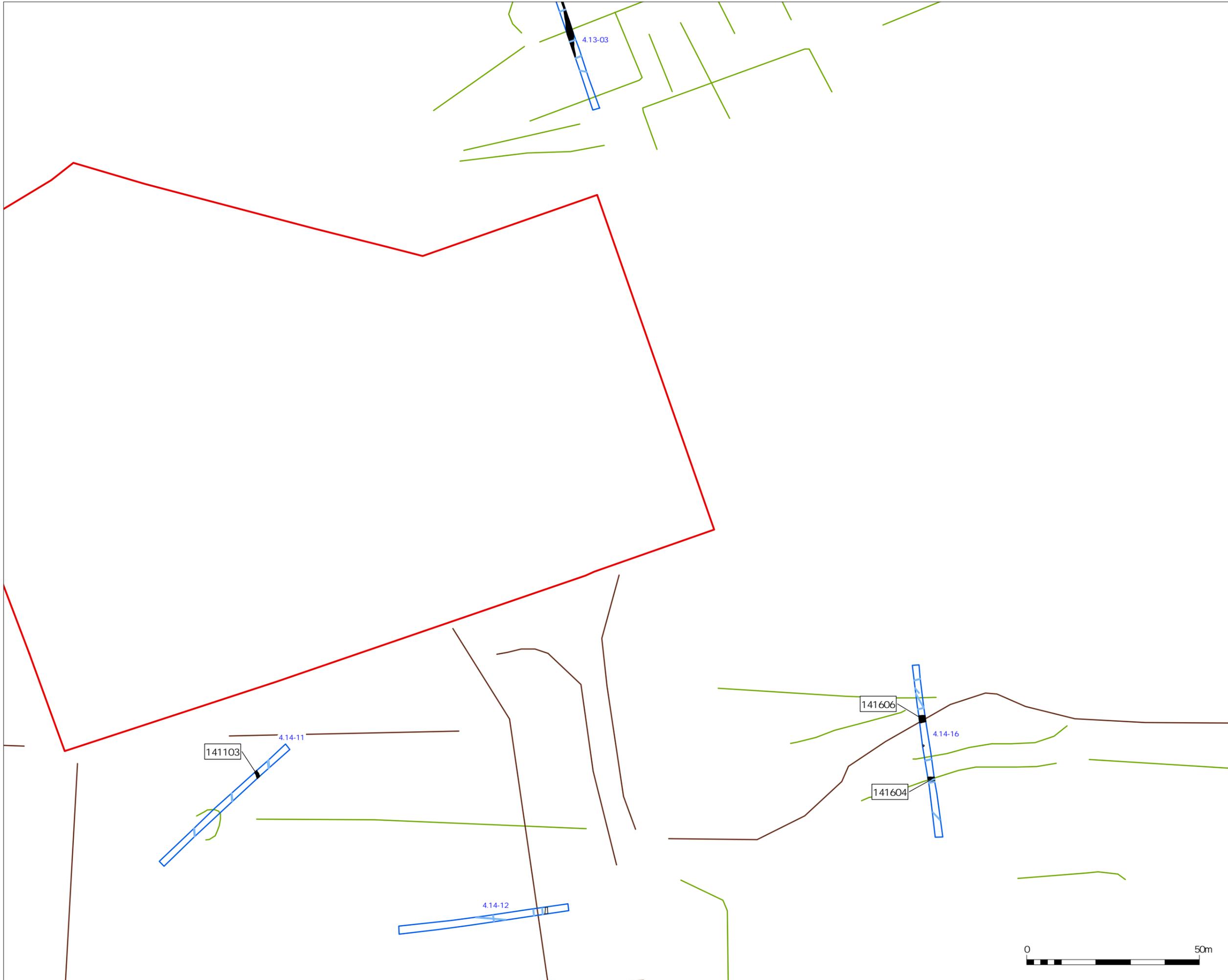
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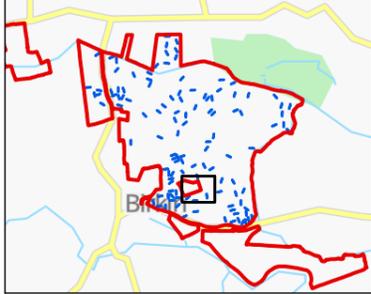


Key:

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Geophysical Survey

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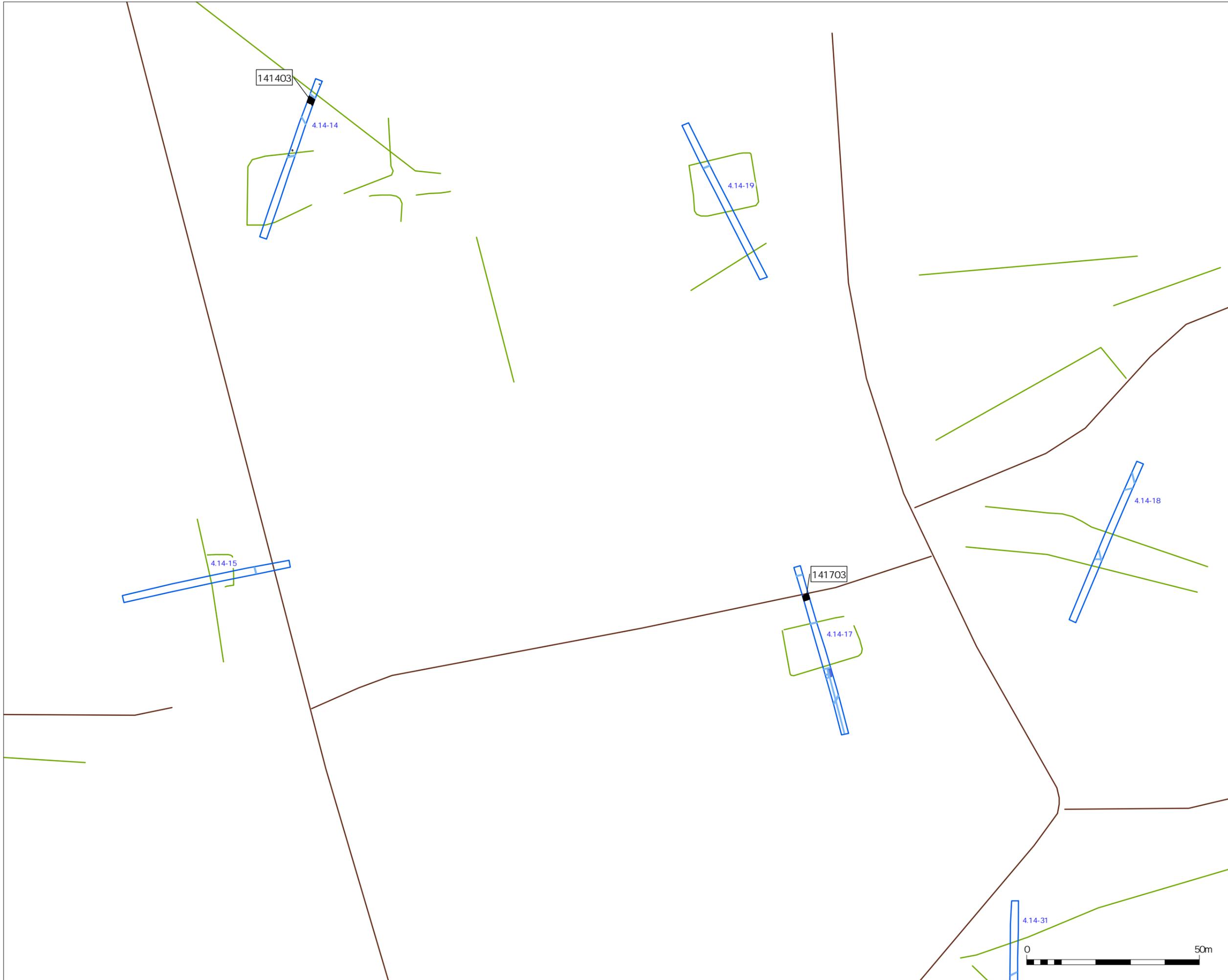
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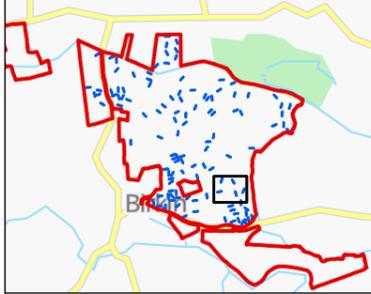
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- Field Drain
- Modern

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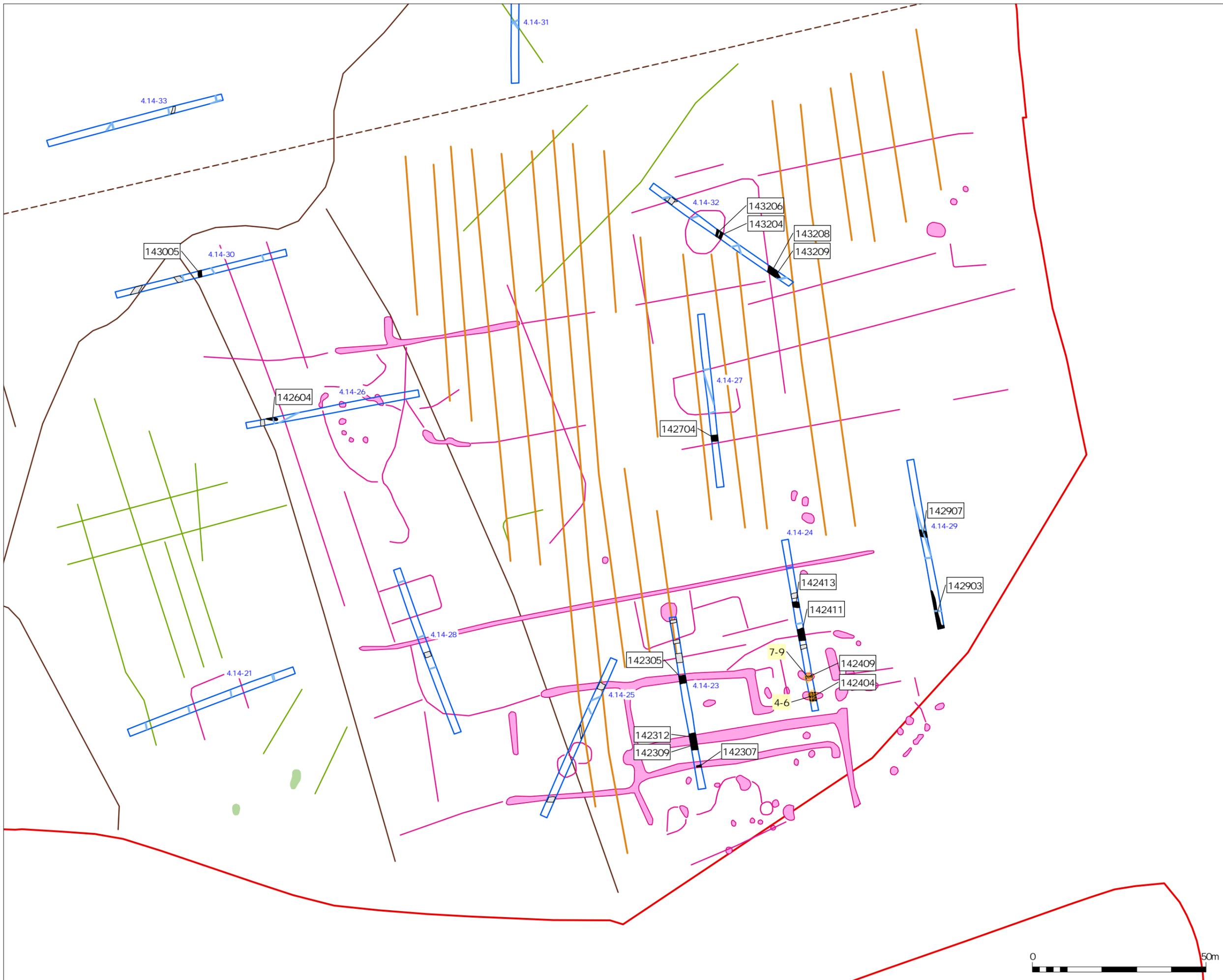
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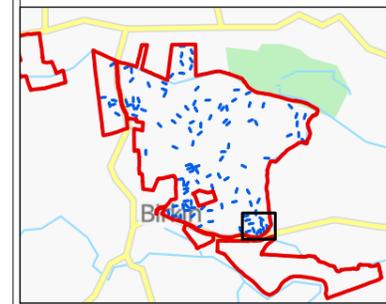
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- Key:
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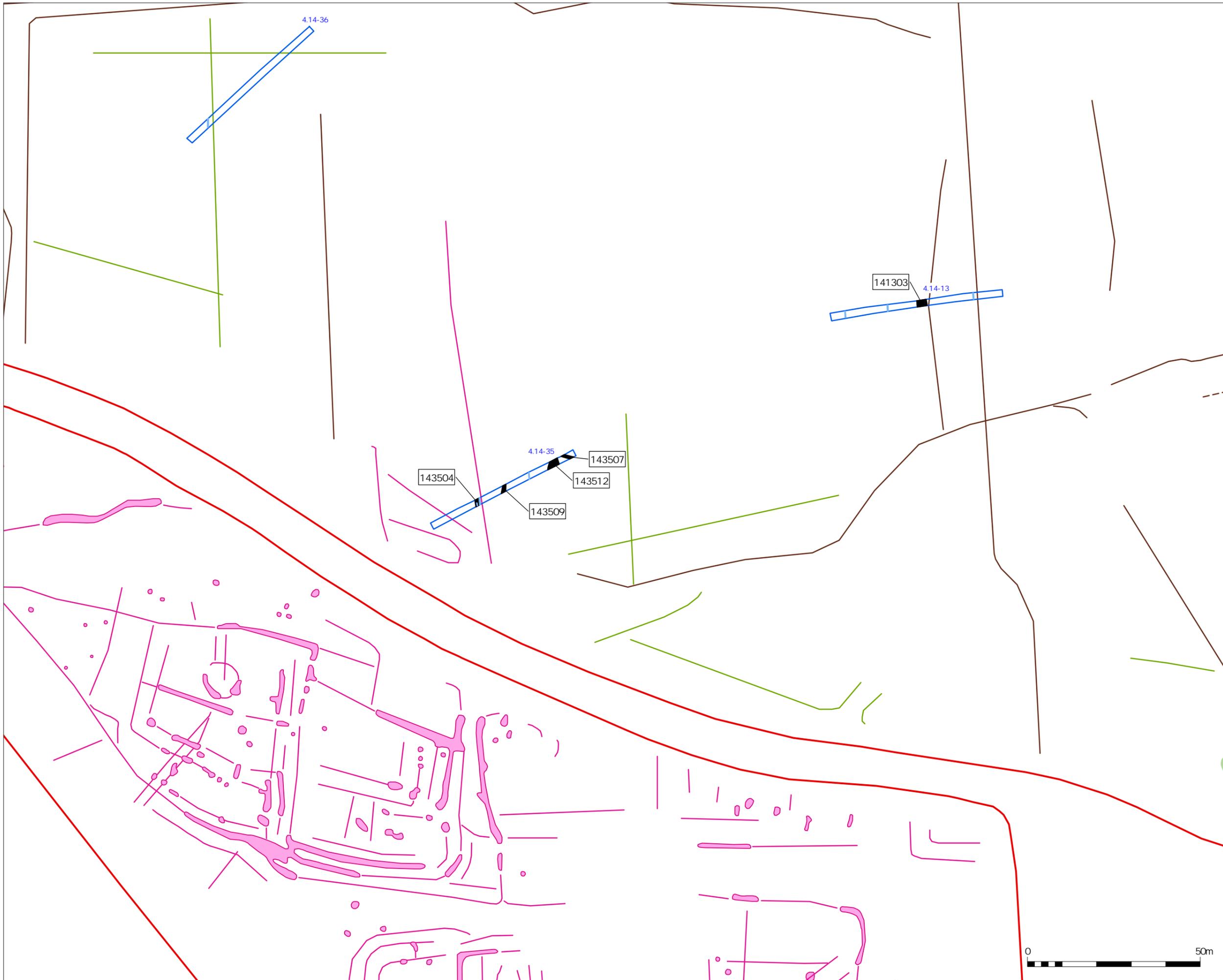
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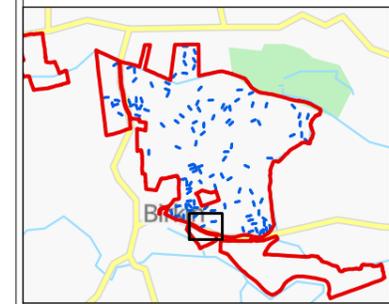
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Report No: 4764	Fig. No: 2.12
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Scale at A3:
1:1,000

Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 06/01/2026
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Report No: 4764	Fig. No: 2.13
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APPENDIX 1: Trench Strata Summary

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
020101	4.02-01	4.02	Topsoil - Trench 4.02-01	0.35 to 0.70
020102	4.02-01	4.02	Natural - Trench 4.02-01	
030101	4.03-01	4.03	Topsoil - Trench 4.03-01	0.40 to 0.50
030102	4.03-01	4.03	Natural - Trench 4.03-01	
030201	4.03-02	4.03	Topsoil - Trench 4.03-02	0.35 to 0.45
030202	4.03-02	4.03	Natural - Trench 4.03-02	
030301	4.03-03	4.03	Topsoil - Trench 4.03-03	0.40 to 0.50
030302	4.03-03	4.03	Natural - Trench 4.03-03	
030401	4.03-04	4.03	Topsoil - Trench 4.03-04	0.35 to 0.45
030402	4.03-04	4.03	Natural - Trench 4.03-04	
030501	4.03-05	4.03	Topsoil - Trench 4.03-05	0.47 to 0.52
030502	4.03-05	4.03	Natural - Trench 4.03-05	
030601	4.03-06	4.03	Topsoil - Trench 4.03-06	0.40 to 0.50
030602	4.03-06	4.03	Natural - Trench 4.03-06	
030701	4.03-07	4.03	Topsoil - Trench 4.03-07	0.35 to 0.45
030702	4.03-07	4.03	Natural - Trench 4.03-07	
040101	4.04-01	4.04	Topsoil - Trench 4.04-01	0.32 to 0.35
040102	4.04-01	4.04	Natural - Trench 4.04-01	
040201	4.04-02	4.04	Topsoil - Trench 4.04-02	0.35 to 0.45
040202	4.04-02	4.04	Subsoil - Trench 4.04-02	0.05 (avg.)
040203	4.04-02	4.04	Natural - Trench 4.04-02	
040301	4.04-03	4.04	Topsoil - Trench 4.04-03	0.22 to 0.28
040302	4.04-03	4.04	Natural - Trench 4.04-03	
040401	4.04-04	4.04	Topsoil - Trench 4.04-04	0.30 (avg.)
040402	4.04-04	4.04	Subsoil - Trench 4.04-04	0.05 to 0.10
040403	4.04-04	4.04	Natural - Trench 4.04-04	
040501	4.04-05	4.04	Topsoil - Trench 4.04-05	0.25 to 0.32
040502	4.04-05	4.04	Natural - Trench 4.04-05	
040601	4.04-06	4.04	Topsoil - Trench 4.04-06	0.40 (avg.)
040602	4.04-06	4.04	Natural - Trench 4.04-06	
050101	4.05-01	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-01	0.30 to 0.34
050102	4.05-01	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-01	
050201	4.05-02	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-02	0.32 to 0.37
050202	4.05-02	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-02	
050301	4.05-03	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-03	0.55 (avg.)
050302	4.05-03	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-03	
050401	4.05-04	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-04	0.32 to 0.36
050402	4.05-04	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-04	
050501	4.05-05	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-05	0.32 (avg.)
050502	4.05-05	4.05	Subsoil - Trench 4.05-05	0.30 to 0.10
050503	4.05-05	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-05	

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
050601	4.05-06	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-06	0.35 to 0.55
050602	4.05-06	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-06	
050701	4.05-07	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-07	0.32 to 0.37
050702	4.05-07	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-07	
050801	4.05-08	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-08	0.30 to 0.35
050802	4.05-08	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-08	
050901	4.05-09	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-09	0.32 to 0.38
050902	4.05-09	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-09	
051001	4.05-10	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-10	0.29 to 0.38
051002	4.05-10	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-10	
051101	4.05-11	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-11	0.42 to 0.50
051102	4.05-11	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-11	
051201	4.05-12	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-12	0.38 to 0.40
051202	4.05-12	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-12	
051301	4.05-13	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-13	0.38 to 0.48
051302	4.05-13	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-13	
051401	4.05-14	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-14	0.35 to 0.40
051402	4.05-14	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-14	
051501	4.05-15	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-15	0.33 to 0.38
051502	4.05-15	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-15	
051601	4.05-16	4.05	Topsoil - Trench 4.05-16	0.42 to 0.45
051602	4.05-16	4.05	Natural - Trench 4.05-16	
060101	4.06-01	4.06	Topsoil - Trench 4.06-01	0.44 (avg.)
060102	4.06-01	4.06	Subsoil - Trench 4.06-01	0.16 (avg.)
060103	4.06-01	4.06	Natural - Trench 4.06-01	
060201	4.06-02	4.06	Topsoil - Trench 4.06-02	0.30 (avg.)
060202	4.06-02	4.06	Subsoil - Trench 4.06-02	0.11 (avg.)
060203	4.06-02	4.06	Natural - Trench 4.06-02	
070101	4.07-01	4.07	Topsoil - Trench 4.07-01	0.58 (avg.)
070102	4.07-01	4.07	Natural - Trench 4.07-01	0.58 (avg.)
070201	4.07-02	4.07	Topsoil - Trench 4.07-02	0.35 (avg.)
070202	4.07-02	4.07	Natural - Trench 4.07-02	0.43 (avg.)
080101	4.08-01	4.08	Topsoil - Trench 4.08-01	0.40 to 0.60
080102	4.08-01	4.08	Natural - Trench 4.08-01	
080201	4.08-02	4.08	Topsoil - Trench 4.08-02	0.45 to 0.55
080202	4.08-02	4.08	Natural - Trench 4.08-02	
080301	4.08-03	4.08	Topsoil - Trench 4.08-03	0.50 to 0.60
080302	4.08-03	4.08	Natural - Trench 4.08-03	
080401	4.08-04	4.08	Topsoil - Trench 4.08-04	0.30 to 0.60
080402	4.08-04	4.08	Natural - Trench 4.08-04	
080501	4.08-05	4.08	Topsoil - Trench 4.08-05	0.50 to 0.60
080502	4.08-05	4.08	Natural - Trench 4.08-05	
080601	4.08-06	4.08	Topsoil - Trench 4.08-06	

Light Valley Solar Project, Site 4: Fields 4.04, 4.05, 4.09, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13 and 4.14
 Interim Report for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
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Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
080602	4.08-06	4.08	Natural - Trench 4.08-06	
080701	4.08-07	4.08	Topsoil - Trench 4.08-07	0.30 to 0.40
080702	4.08-07	4.08	Subsoil - Trench 4.08-07	0.00 to 0.40
080703	4.08-07	4.08	Natural - Trench 4.08-07	
080801	4.08-08	4.08	Topsoil - Trench 4.08-08	0.30 to 0.50
080802	4.08-08	4.08	Natural - Trench 4.08-08	
080901	4.08-09	4.08	Topsoil - Trench 4.08-09	0.25 to 0.35
080902	4.08-09	4.08	Natural - Trench 4.08-09	
081001	4.08-10	4.08	Topsoil - Trench 4.08-10	
081002	4.08-10	4.08	Natural - Trench 4.08-10	
090101	4.09-01	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-01	0.30 to 0.40
090102	4.09-01	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-03	0.10 to 0.20
090103	4.09-01	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-01	
090201	4.09-02	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-02	0.35 to 0.45
090202	4.09-02	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-03	0.05 to 0.10
090203	4.09-02	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-02	
090301	4.09-03	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-03	0.25 (avg.)
090302	4.09-03	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-03	0.10 to 0.20
090303	4.09-03	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-03	
090401	4.09-04	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-04	0.30 to 0.40
090402	4.09-04	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-04	0.10 to 0.20
090403	4.09-04	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-04	
090501	4.09-05	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-05	0.45 (avg.)
090502	4.09-05	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-05	0.10 to 0.20
090503	4.09-05	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-05	
090601	4.09-06	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-06	0.45 to 0.60
090602	4.09-06	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-06	0.10 to 0.25
090603	4.09-06	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-06	
090701	4.09-07	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-07	0.30 to 0.40
090702	4.09-07	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-07	
090801	4.09-08	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-08	0.34 (avg.)
090802	4.09-08	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-08	0.24 (avg.)
090803	4.09-08	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-08	
090901	4.09-09	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-09	0.30 to 0.40
090902	4.09-09	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-09	0.10 to 0.20
090903	4.09-09	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-09	
091001	4.09-10	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-10	0.40 (avg.)
091002	4.09-10	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-10	0.20 (avg.)
091003	4.09-10	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-10	
091101	4.09-11	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-11	0.40 to 0.50
091102	4.09-11	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-11	0.10 to 0.15
091103	4.09-11	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-11	
091201	4.09-12	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-12	0.35 (avg.)

Light Valley Solar Project, Site 4: Fields 4.04, 4.05, 4.09, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13 and 4.14
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Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
091202	4.09-12	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-12	
091301	4.09-13	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-13	0.23 (avg.)
091302	4.09-13	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-13	0.10 to 0.32
091303	4.09-13	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-13	
091401	4.09-14	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-14	0.40 (avg.)
091402	4.09-14	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-14	0.05 (avg.)
091403	4.09-14	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-14	
091501	4.09-15	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-15	0.39 (avg.)
091502	4.09-15	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-15	0.20 (avg.)
091503	4.09-15	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-15	
091601	4.09-16	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-16	0.30 to 0.50
091602	4.09-16	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-16	0.10 to 0.30
091603	4.09-16	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-16	
091701	4.09-17	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-17	0.35 to 0.45
091702	4.09-17	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-17	0.05 to 0.10
091703	4.09-17	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-17	
091801	4.09-18	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-18	0.30 to 0.40
091802	4.09-18	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-18	0.10 to 0.20
091803	4.09-18	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-18	
091901	4.09-19	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-19	0.40 (avg.)
091902	4.09-19	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-19	0.10 to 0.20
091903	4.09-19	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-19	
092001	4.09-20	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-20	0.30 to 0.40
092002	4.09-20	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-20	0.10 to 0.20
092003	4.09-20	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-20	
092101	4.09-21	4.09	Topsoil - Trench 4.09-21	0.30 to 0.35
092102	4.09-21	4.09	Subsoil - Trench 4.09-21	0.35 to 0.40
092103	4.09-21	4.09	Natural - Trench 4.09-21	
100101	4.10-01	4.10	Topsoil - Trench 4.10-01	0.28 to 0.33
100102	4.10-01	4.10	Natural - Trench 4.10-01	
110101	4.11-01	4.11	Topsoil - Trench 4.11-01	0.35 (avg.)
110102	4.11-01	4.11	Natural - Trench 4.11-01	
122201	4.12-22	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-22	0.30 to 0.35
122202	4.12-22	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-22	
122301	4.12-23	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-23	0.30 to 0.35
122302	4.12-23	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-23	
122401	4.12-24	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-24	0.28 to 0.33
122402	4.12-24	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-24	
122501	4.12-25	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-25	0.30 to 0.35
122502	4.12-25	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-25	
122601	4.12-26	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-26	0.30 to 0.35
122602	4.12-26	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-26	
122701	4.12-27	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-27	0.30 to 0.35

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
122702	4.12-27	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-27	
122801	4.12-28	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-28	0.30 to 0.36
122802	4.12-28	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-28	
122901	4.12-29	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-29	0.30 to 0.35
122902	4.12-29	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-29	
123001	4.12-30	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-30	0.22 to 0.30
123002	4.12-30	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-30	
123101	4.12-31	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-31	0.28 to 0.34
123102	4.12-31	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-31	
123201	4.12-32	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-32	0.30 to 0.35
123202	4.12-32	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-32	
123301	4.12-33	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-33	0.39 (avg.)
123302	4.12-33	4.12	Subsoil - Trench 4.12-33	0.11 (avg.)
123303	4.12-33	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-33	
123401	4.12-34	4.12	Topsoil - Trench 4.12-34	0.52 (avg.)
123402	4.12-34	4.12	Subsoil - Trench 4.12-34	0.12 (avg.)
123403	4.12-34	4.12	Natural - Trench 4.12-34	
130101	4.13-01	4.13	Topsoil - Trench 4.13-01	0.44 (avg.)
130102	4.13-01	4.13	Natural - Trench 4.13-01	
130201	4.13-02	4.13	Topsoil - Trench 4.13-02	0.40 (avg.)
130202	4.13-02	4.13	Natural - Trench 4.13-02	
130301	4.13-03	4.13	Topsoil - Trench 4.13-03	0.30 to 0.35
130302	4.13-03	4.13	Natural - Trench 4.13-03	
130401	4.13-04	4.13	Topsoil - Trench 4.13-04	0.25 to 0.31
130402	4.13-04	4.13	Natural - Trench 4.13-04	
130501	4.13-05	4.13	Topsoil - Trench 4.13-05	0.26 to 0.30
130502	4.13-05	4.13	Natural - Trench 4.13-05	
140101	4.14-01	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-01	0.25 to 0.30
140102	4.14-01	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-01	
140201	4.14-02	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-02	0.35 to 0.40
140202	4.14-02	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-02	
140301	4.14-03	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-03	0.26 to 0.31
140302	4.14-03	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-03	
140401	4.14-04	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-04	0.40 to 0.50
140402	4.14-04	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-04	
140501	4.14-05	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-05	0.40 to 0.50
140502	4.14-05	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-05	
140601	4.14-06	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-06	0.44 to 0.54
140602	4.14-06	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-06	
140701	4.14-07	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-07	0.26 to 0.32
140702	4.14-07	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-07	
140801	4.14-08	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-08	0.27 to 0.32
140802	4.14-08	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-08	0.00 to 0.25

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
140803	4.14-08	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-08	
140901	4.14-09	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-09	0.30 to 0.36
140902	4.14-09	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-09	
141001	4.14-10	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-10	0.30 to 0.35
141002	4.14-10	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-10	
141101	4.14-11	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-11	0.40 to 0.38
141102	4.14-11	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-11	
141201	4.14-12	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-12	0.30 to 0.35
141202	4.14-12	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-12	
141301	4.14-13	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-13	0.40 to 0.45
141302	4.14-13	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-13	
141401	4.14-14	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-14	0.28 to 0.34
141402	4.14-14	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-14	
141501	4.14-15	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-15	0.28 to 0.33
141502	4.14-15	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-15	
141601	4.14-16	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-16	0.45 to 0.48
141602	4.14-16	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-16	0.06 to 0.10
141603	4.14-16	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-16	
141701	4.14-17	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-17	0.28 to 0.33
141702	4.14-17	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-17	
141801	4.14-18	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-18	0.24 to 0.27
141802	4.14-18	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-18	0.15 to 0.20
141803	4.14-18	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-18	
141901	4.14-19	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-19	0.25 to 0.30
141902	4.14-19	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-19	
142101	4.14-21	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-21	0.32 to 0.37
142102	4.14-21	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-21	
142301	4.14-23	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-23	0.45 to 0.51
142302	4.14-23	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-23	0.05 to 0.10
142303	4.14-23	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-23	
142401	4.14-24	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-24	0.30 to 0.36
142402	4.14-24	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-24	0.30 to 0.40
142403	4.14-24	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-24	
142501	4.14-25	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-25	0.35 to 0.40
142502	4.14-25	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-25	0.25 to 0.50
142503	4.14-25	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-25	
142601	4.14-26	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-26	0.28 to 0.35
142602	4.14-26	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-26	0.35 to 0.65
142603	4.14-26	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-26	
142701	4.14-27	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-27	0.28 to 0.33
142702	4.14-27	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-27	0.20 to 0.30
142703	4.14-27	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-27	
142801	4.14-28	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-28	0.30 to 0.35

Light Valley Solar Project, Site 4: Fields 4.04, 4.05, 4.09, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13 and 4.14
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 Report No. 4764 v2

Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical span (m)
142802	4.14-28	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-28	0.20 to 0.25
142803	4.14-28	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-28	
142901	4.14-29	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-29	0.32 to 0.40
142902	4.14-29	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-29	
143001	4.14-30	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-30	0.26 to 0.35
143002	4.14-30	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-30	0.00 to 0.20
143003	4.14-30	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-30	
143101	4.14-31	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-31	0.28 to 0.33
143102	4.14-31	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-31	0.00 to 0.20
143103	4.14-31	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-31	
143201	4.14-32	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-32	0.25 to 0.30
143202	4.14-32	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-32	0.20 to 0.25
143203	4.14-32	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-32	
143301	4.14-33	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-33	0.40 to 0.45
143302	4.14-33	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-33	0.50 (avg.)
143303	4.14-33	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-33	
143401	4.14-34	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-34	0.30 to 0.40
143402	4.14-34	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-34	0.05 to 0.12
143403	4.14-34	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-34	
143501	4.14-35	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14-35	0.40 to 0.50
143502	4.14-35	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14-35	0.02 to 0.08
143503	4.14-35	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14-35	
143601	4.14.36	4.14	Topsoil - Trench 4.14.36	0.42 (avg.)
143602	4.14.36	4.14	Subsoil - Trench 4.14.36	0.05 to 0.10
143603	4.14.36	4.14	Natural - Trench 4.14.36	

APPENDIX 2: OASIS Summary

OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-537755
Project Name	Light Valley Solar Project: Evaluation Trial Trenching
Sitename	Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1, North Yorkshire, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2 North Yorkshire, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 7, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 8, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 3, North Yorkshire, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 4, North Yorkshire
Sitecode	LVSF2, LVSF3, LVSF7, LVSF6, LVSF4, LVSF
Project Identifier(s)	5517, 5518, 5543, 5521, 5519, 5475
Activity type	Evaluation, Trial Trench
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	28-Jul-2025 - 12-Sep-2025
Location	Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1, North Yorkshire NGR: SE 65372 42132 LL: 53.87128630252584, -1.00727163213862 12 Fig: 465372,442132 Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2 North Yorkshire NGR: SE 52718 30301 LL: 53.76639743180943, -1.201720114990878 12 Fig: 452718,430301 Light Valley Solar Project: Site 7 NGR: SE 50676 31701 LL: 53.779181677578606, -1.232465785207106 12 Fig: 450676,431701 Light Valley Solar Project: Site 8 NGR: SE 53967 31989

	<p>LL: 53.781440005670056, -1.182479582734536 12 Fig: 453967,431989 Light Valley Solar Project: Site 3, North Yorkshire NGR: SE 52019 28570 LL: 53.75091075995655, -1.212614154671055 12 Fig: 452019,428570 Light Valley Solar Project: Site 4, North Yorkshire NGR: SE 53901 27795 LL: 53.74375494569545, -1.184211757627575 12 Fig: 453901,427795</p>
<p>Administrative Areas</p>	<p>Country: England County/Local Authority: North Yorkshire Local Authority District: North Yorkshire Parish: Escrick Parish: Monk Fryston Parish: South Milford Parish: Hambleton Parish: Hillam Parish: Birkin</p>
<p>Project Methodology</p>	<p>A total of 323no. 50m x 2m trenches were excavated across seven sites as part of the Light Valley Solar Project. During the excavation of the evaluation trenches, the topsoil and any subsoils were removed down to the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.20m thickness, using a tracked mechanical excavator 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 and recorded in accordance with MOLAS field manual (1994). The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale. All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.</p>
<p>Project Results</p>	<p>The archaeological features recorded across Light Valley Solar Project, are indicative of rural settlement and agricultural practices dating from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period, with the majority of the remains likely dating to the former. The site included dispersed areas of activity including rectilinear enclosures, ring ditches, linear ditch features, and discrete pit and post hole</p>

	<p>features. Clusters of circular ring ditches, likely domestic round houses, across the site indicate dispersed areas of settlement, most of which appear to be sited within or associated with rectilinear enclosures. Altogether, it is likely that these reflect settlement activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods. There are several examples of rectilinear enclosures with associated interior features, but without interior ring ditches. These are likely the remains of agricultural or small-scale industrial activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods. Other undated linear ditch and discrete pit features across the site may have functioned as land boundaries, for drainage, or for livestock management, although their purpose cannot be confirmed at this stage.</p>
<p>Keywords</p>	<p>Round House (Domestic) - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pottery Kiln - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - None - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field Boundary - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field Boundary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field Boundary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>
<p>Funder</p>	<p>Private or public corporation Light Valley Solar Limited</p>
<p>HER</p>	<p>North Yorkshire HER - unRev - STANDARD</p>

Person Responsible for work	Phil Mann
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Yorkshire Museum (York Museums Trust); Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

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Annex E Light Valley Site 6 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching Report



CAPABILITY
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ASSURANCE

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Light Valley Solar Project Site 6 North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation
Interim Report No. 4755

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

Light Valley Solar Project
Site 6
North Yorkshire

Interim Report
Report No. 4755

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Summary

A programme of archaeological trial trenching has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd within the proposed Light Valley Solar Project area, in support of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO). The purpose of the archaeological works was to identify and record any archaeological remains. This report includes results for Site 6: Fields 6.1-5, 6.8 & 6.9.

The archaeological features recorded across Site 6 comprised rural settlement and agricultural practices dating from Iron Age/Romano-British through to the post-medieval period. These features include boundary ditches, which may have served as land divisions or functional drainage. A ring ditch and a well were also excavated which is suggestive of some settlement activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Light Valley Solar Project (the 'Scheme') comprises seven 'Solar Development Sites' (numbered 1 to 4 and 6 to 8, hereafter Sites), connected by approximately 30km of below ground cable connections and associated development including: energy storage, grid connection infrastructure, and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance of the solar project. The export capacity of the Scheme will be expected to provide up to 500 Megawatts (MW) to the grid.

This report represents the results of the evaluation trial trenching undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) at Site 6 for Lanpro on behalf of Light Valley Solar Limited, with archaeological evaluation trenching taking place between 14th August 2025 and 12th September 2025. The CFA site code and project number used for the works are LVSF5 and 5520, respectively.

Work has been conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Lanpro (James 2025) and was approved by the archaeological advisor to North Yorkshire Council.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The seven proposed Light Valley Solar Project Sites cover approximately 1022ha of land, the majority of which is under arable cultivation. There are several settlements surrounding the Sites (described from north-east to south-west): Site 1 is located to the south-east of Escrick; Sites 2, 6, 7 and 8 are located between Monk Fryston, Hamberton and Sherburn-in-Elmet to the north of the A63; and Sites 3 and 4 are located between Birkin, Gateforth and Hillam to the south of the A63.

Site 6, centred on NGR SE 65165 43113 (Fig. 1) consists of 101.12ha of arable land which is generally level and lying between 8m and 9m above ordnance datum (aOD).

The bedrock geology across Site 6 is a mix of Roxby Formation - Mudstone, calcareous and Brotherton Formation - Limestone, dolomitic. with superficial geological deposits of

Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, silty and Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2025).

The soils of Site 6 are slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18) in the north, and loamy soils with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 22) in the south.

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

An archaeological and historic background for the Light Valley Solar Project Scheme is available in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (Light Valley Solar 2025) and in the WSI (James 2025). Information from these which is relevant for Site 6 is summarised below. Numbers in parentheses refer to North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) entries.

There are no designated heritage assets within Site 6.

1.2.1 Prehistoric

A number of potential ring ditches (largely undated) have been identified in and around Site 6 (MNY17137; MNY10364; MNY17143; MNY17144). The features within Site 6 lie close to the interface between the mudstone and limestone geologies, on slightly higher ground, which increases the likelihood that these could be prehistoric in date.

1.2.2 Iron Age

No known Iron Age sites are located within or nearby to Site 6.

1.2.3 Romano-British

No known Romano-British sites are located within or nearby to Site 6.

1.2.4 Medieval

A monastic grange of unknown affiliation has been tentatively identified using documentary resources only, at Milford Grange, adjacent to Site 6 (MNY17151).

A possible medieval drove way with integrated enclosures, east of Milford Common, South Milford is recorded in the HER within Field 6.5 (MNY39993).

Much of the land within the Scheme would have been used for agricultural purposes during the medieval period, as evidenced by areas of ridge and furrow and by contemporary field systems. There are particularly well-preserved examples of these towards the northern end of the Scheme, near the Vale of York (MYO2515, MYO4876, MYO2468, MYO2469, MYO2470, MYO2490, MYO2491, MYO2515, MNY31990, MNY36985, and MNY37357).

1.2.5 Post-Medieval to Modern

The Leeds and Selby Railway, the first mainline railway in Yorkshire, runs immediately north of Site 6. The line opened in 1834 with various original elements surviving in the surrounding landscape, such as Mill Lane Bridge located c.180m north-west of Site 7 (MNY38111).

Mid-19th century Ordnance Survey maps (1850 & 1852) identify Site 6 as 'Milford Common'. The fields are arranged in a medieval-style strip field configuration with Milford Grange and Milford Lodge located immediately outside of the Site boundary. A spur of the York and North Midland Railway bounds the north-western edge of the Site, with an industrial area described as 'Malt Kiln', and later 'Malthouses' to the west, adjacent to the railway. An area of plantation marked as 'Ragged Shaw' covers Field 6.6 with a moated site recorded immediately outside the north-eastern Site boundary.

The Site remained largely unchanged until the majority of the field boundaries were removed between 1967 and 1984. Ragged Shaw plantation was removed and the land turned over to agricultural use between 1957 and 1961.

1.2.6 Unknown Date

A number of undated sites are recorded in the HER within the Site. These consist of a trackway (MNY10359) and Enclosure (MNY10360) in Field 6.3, a Ditch east of Milford Junction in Field 6.4 (MNY10365), and a cropmark indicative of a possible enclosure in Field 6.6 (MNY10350).

1.3 Previous Work

Between April 2024 and April 2025, geophysical gradiometer surveys were undertaken across Sites 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 (SUMO 2025a-f). Field boundaries and ridge and furrow systems were recorded across all areas, reflective of historic agricultural activity.

Within Site 6, a number of semi-circular and amorphous anomalies, possibly suggestive of pits, were identified.

Features were identified in Field 6.2 that potentially relate to a prehistoric field system recorded on the HER (MNY10364).

In Field 6.3 the geophysical survey identified an extensive network of ditches and enclosures that are possibly of a late prehistoric and/or Roman date and correspond with the location of an undated trackway and enclosure recorded on the HER (MNY10359 and MNY10360).

An anomaly with weak increases in magnetic value was identified in the east of Field 6.4 that was tentatively interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the WSI (James 2025), the overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trial trenching was to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

This was achieved through the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the Scheme
- 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
- To compile and deposit a site archive for deposition with the Yorkshire Museum and to provide information for accession to the North Yorkshire HER.

2.1 Regional Research Framework

The final report will include identification and discussion of targeted research priorities from the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment* (Roskams and Whyman 2005) and the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda* (Roskams and Whyman 2007). It will also take into account the national research objectives and themes outlined in the Historic England Research Strategy (2016) and the Research Agenda (2017).

3 WORKING METHODS

3.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2020a, 2020b, 2022, 2023a & 2023b; English Heritage 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011 & 2012; Historic England 2015a & 2015b).

All features and trenches were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish the levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation. Modern finds (c. 20th-century onwards) were identified but not retained.

A summary of the results of the archaeological works has been submitted for inclusion in the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS V, Appendix 2). The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-537661.

3.2 Method of Excavation

A total of 61no. 50m x 2m evaluation trenches were excavated across seven fields (Fields 6.1-5, 6.8 & 6.9; Figs. 1 & 2). These works were carried out in accordance with the methods specified in the WSI.

During the excavation of the evaluation trenches, the topsoil and any subsoils were removed down to the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness, using a rubber tracked 14t 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 and recorded in accordance with MOLA field manual (1994). The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale (Figs. in prep.).

All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The locations of the excavated trenches can be seen in Figure 1. The trenches containing archaeological features are described below. These results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1 & 2. A table detailing depth of topsoil and subsoil for each trench can be found in Appendix 1. Trenches are prefixed by the site designation (6 and field number: 6.##-, e.g. 6.03-01).

Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered from the following features.

4.1 Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

Field 6.1

One trench was excavated in Field 6.1: there were no archaeological features within the trench.

Field 6.2

Three trenches were excavated in Field 6.2: there were no archaeological features within these trenches.

Field 6.3

Thirty-five trenches were excavated in Field 6.3, of which 15 had archaeological features (Trenches 6.03-01, 6.03-04, 6.03-05, 6.03-07, 6.03-09, 6.03-10, 6.03-18, 6.03-19, 6.03-20, 6.03-21, 6.03-22, 6.03-26, 6.03-31, 6.03-32 and 6.03-33).

Field 6.4

Ten trenches were excavated in Field 6.4, of which three had archaeological features (Trenches 6.04-04, 6.04-06 and 6.04-10).

Field 6.5

Seven trenches were excavated in Field 6.5, of which three had archaeological features (Trenches 6.05-01, 6.05-03 and 6.05-06).

Field 6.8

Three trenches were excavated in Field 6.8: there were no archaeological features within these trenches.

Field 6.9

One trench was excavated in Field 6.9: there were no archaeological features within the trench.

4.2 Results by Trench

4.2.1 Field 6.3

Trench 6.03-01 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **6.03-01** contained three ditches (**030103**, **030105** and **030107**) all orientated north/south and measuring >1.9m in length, with one of these ditches (**030107**) re-cut (**300110**) at a later date. Ditches **030103** and **030105** formed either side of a probable ring ditch, with Ditch **030103** measuring 0.85m in width, with a depth of 0.38m (Plate 1). It had moderately sloping sides with a slightly uneven/concave base and was filled with a single deposit of light greyish-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecking throughout and frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions (**030104**). Animal bone and pottery dating to the Iron Age/Romano-British period were recovered from this fill.



Plate 1: North-east facing section of Ditch 030103

Ditch **030105** measured 0.9m in width with a depth of 0.25m, and had moderately sloping sides with a slightly uneven/concave base (Plate 2). It was filled with a single deposit of light greyish-brown silty clay (**030106**).

Ditch **030107** was orientated north/south and measured 2.6m in width with a depth of 0.82m, (Plate 3) and had fairly steep sloping sides. Due to the depth of this ditch the base was not reached. Two distinct fills were visible within this ditch, with the lower fill consisting of light

orangey-grey silty clay (**030108**), 0.14m thick, which was sealed by light greyish-brown silty clay (**030109**), 0.68m thick. Animal bone was recovered from this upper fill.

Ditch **030107** was re-cut through the middle and on the same alignment at a later date by Ditch **030110**, which measured 1.65m in width and 0.46m deep; it had fairly steep sloping sides with a rounded base (Plate 3). Ditch **030110** contained three distinct fills with the basal fill consisting of dark brownish-black silty clay (**030111**), 0.1m thick and containing pottery dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British period. This was sealed by a 0.26m thick deposit of greyish-brown silty clay (**030112**), which was in turn sealed by light greyish-brown silty clay containing frequent chalk inclusions (**030113**) measuring 0.1m thick.



Plate 2: Ditch 030105, view from the north



Plate 3: South-facing section of Ditch 030107 and re-cut ditch 030110

Trench 6.03-04 (Fig. 2.2)

One ditch was observed in Trench **6.03-04** orientated north/south. The ditch was left unexcavated in this trench as it was a continuation of the ditch previously recorded in Trench **6.03-09 (030903)**.

Trench 6.03-05 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **6.03-05** contained a single north/south aligned linear ditch (**030503**) which had been re-cut/truncated on its western side by a later ditch on the same alignment (**030506**) (Plate 4). Ditch **030503** measured >1.9m in length by 1.9m in width, with a depth of 0.58m. It had gradually sloping sides with a slightly concave base and was filled with two distinct deposits. The basal fill consisted of dark brownish-black silty clay (**030504**), 0.12m thick, which was sealed by dark blackish-brown silty clay (**030505**), 0.47m thick.

Re-cut Ditch **030506** measured >1.9m in length by 1.05m in width and 0.22m deep. It had fairly steep sloping sides with a slightly uneven/concave base and was filled with a single deposit consisting of light greyish-brown silty clay (**030507**). Pottery dating to the early 2nd century was recovered from this fill.



Plate 4: South-facing section of Ditch 030503 and re-cut ditch 030506

Trench 6.03-07 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **6.03-07** contained a single east/west orientated linear ditch (**030703**), measuring >2.5m in length, with a width of 0.68m and a depth of 0.34m (Plate 5). It had steep sloping sides with a concave base and was filled with a single deposit consisting of orangey-brown sandy clay (**030704**). Post medieval pottery was recovered from this fill.



Plate 5: Ditch 030703, view from the west

The geophysical survey identified a north south linear which continued from Trench 6.03-01 and an east west linear to the south of the trench, however, no evidence was found for either of these features within the trench.

Trench 6.03-09 (Fig. 2.2)

Trench **6.03-09** contained two linear ditches (**030903** and **030909**), both of which had been re-cut at a later date (**030905** and **030911** respectively). Ditch **030903** was aligned north-west/south-east and had been re-cut through the middle by a later ditch on the same alignment (**030905**) (Plate 6). Ditch **030903** measured >1.9m in length by 2.37m in width and >0.63m deep. It had steep sloping sides and due to its depth the base was not reached. The ditch was filled with a single deposit consisting of light greyish-brown silty clay (**030904**), with the central part of this deposit (**030906**) appearing to be stained by the overlying basal fill (**030907**) of re-cut Ditch **030905**.

Re-cut Ditch **030905** measured >1.9m in length by 1.3m in width and with a depth of 0.5m. It had fairly steep sloping sides with a concave base and was filled with two distinct deposits. The basal fill was a 0.16m thick dark brownish-grey silty clay with charcoal flecking concentrated towards the bottom (**030907**). This was sealed by a 0.23m thick deposit of greyish-brown silty clay (**030908**). Animal bone was recovered from both of the fills of re-cut Ditch **030905**.



Plate 6: North-west-facing section of Ditch 030903 and re-cut ditch 030905

Ditch **030909** was aligned north-east/south-west and had been re-cut through the middle by a later ditch on the same alignment (**030911**), with both ditches truncated by a stone field drain (Plate 7). Ditch **030909** measured >1.9m in length by 2.39m in width, with a depth of >0.65m. It had steep sloping sides and due to its depth the base was not reached. The ditch was filled with a single deposit consisting of light greyish-brown silty clay (**030910**).

Re-cut Ditch **030911** measured >1.9m in length by 2.25m in width and 0.45m deep. It had fairly steep sloping sides with a concave base and was filled with two distinct deposits. The basal fill was a 0.45m thick brownish-grey silty clay (**030912**). This was sealed by a 0.25m thick deposit of greyish-brown silty clay (**030913**).

Trench 6.03-10 (Fig. 2.2)

Trench **6.03-10** contained a north-east/south-west orientated linear ditch (**031003**), measuring >1.85m in length, with a width of 1.85m and a depth of 0.63m (Plate 8). It had fairly steep sloping sides with a concave base and was filled with a single deposit of light greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecking throughout (**031004**).

A second ditch was observed in the south of Trench **6.03-10** orientated east/west. The ditch was left unexcavated in this trench as it was a continuation of the ditch previously recorded in Trench **6.03-07** (**030703**).



Plate 7: Ditch 030909 and re-cut ditch 030911, view from the south-west

Trench 6.03-18 (Fig. 2.2)

One ditch was observed in Trench **6.03-18** orientated north/south. The ditch was left unexcavated in this trench as it was a continuation of the ditch previously recorded in Trench **6.03-20 (0320014)**.

Trench 6.03-19 (Fig. 2.3)

Trench **6.03-19** contained a single north/south orientated linear ditch (**031904**), measuring >1.85m in length, with a width of 0.62m and a depth of 0.2m (Plate 9). It had steep sloping sides with a flattish base and was filled with a single deposit of bluish-grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecking throughout (**031905**). It runs on the same alignment as agricultural trends as therefore may be of agricultural origin.



Plate 8: North-east-facing section of Ditch 031003



Plate 9: Ditch 031904, view from the south

Trench 6.03-20 (Fig. 2.2)

Trench **6.03-20** contained three linear ditches aligned north-west/south-east (**032004**) and east/west (**032006** and **032008**). Ditch **032004** measured >4.4m in length by 1.8m in width, with a depth of 0.66m (Plate 10). It had fairly steep sloping sides with a slightly uneven/concave base and was filled with a single deposit of greyish-brown silty clay (**032005**).

Ditch **032006** measured >5.5m in length by 2.08m in width, with a depth of 0.66m (Plate 11). It had fairly steep sloping sides with a slightly uneven/concave base and was filled with a single deposit of greyish-brown silty clay with flecks of charcoal throughout (**032007**). Pottery dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British period was recovered from this fill.



Plate 10: North-facing section of Ditch 032004

Ditch **032008** measured >2.8m in length by 0.73m in width, with a depth of 0.1m (Plate 12). It had gradual sloping sides with a flattish base and was filled with a single deposit of orangey-brown silty clay (**032009**).



Plate 11: Ditch 032006, view from the south-east



Plate 12: Ditch 032008, view from the west

Trench 6.03-21 (Fig. 2.2)

One ditch was observed in the south of Trench **6.03-21** orientated east/west. The ditch was left unexcavated in this trench as it was a continuation of the ditch previously recorded in Trench **6.03-22 (032204/6)**.

Trench 6.03-22 (Fig. 2.2)

Trench **6.03-22** contained a single east/west aligned linear ditch (**032204**) which had been re-cut truncated on its southern side by a later ditch on the same alignment (**032206**) (Plate 13). Ditch **032204** measured >4.4m in length by 1.1m in width and 0.35m deep. It had gradually sloping sides with a slightly uneven base and was filled with light greyish-brown silty clay (**032205**).

Re-cut Ditch **032206** measured >4.4m in length by 0.74m in width and with a depth of 0.35m. It had fairly steep sloping sides with a slightly uneven base and was filled with a single deposit of light greyish-brown silty clay (**032207**).



Plate 13: Ditch 032204 and re-cut ditch 032206, view from the south-east

Trench 6.03-23 (Fig. 2.3)

Trench 6.03-23 was targeting two linear trends identified by geophysical survey, one of which was a continuation of the confirmed ditch in Trench **6.03-22 (032204/6)**. Although the trench

did not contain any ditches, it is possible that the geophysical anomalies were caused by the field drains present in the trench.

Trench 6.03-24 (Fig. 2.3)

Trench 6.03-24 was targeting three east to west linear trends identified by geophysical survey, the southern most of which was a continuation of the ditch identified in Trench **6.03-22 (032204/6)**. Although the trench did not contain any ditches, it is possible that the geophysical anomalies were caused by the field drains present in the trench.

Trench 6.03-26 (Fig. 2.3)

Trench **6.03-26** contained a single east/west orientated linear ditch which terminated within the trench (032604) (Plate 14). It measured >2.6m in length, with a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.2m. It had fairly steep sloping sides with a concave base and was filled with a single deposit of greyish-brown silty clay (**032605**).



Plate 14: Ditch 032604, view from the south-east

Trench 6.03-30 (Fig. 2.3)

One ditch was observed in Trench **6.03-30** orientated east/west. The ditch was left unexcavated in this trench as it was a continuation of the ditch previously recorded in Trench **6.03-22 (032204/6)**.

Trench 6.03-32 (Fig. 2.3)

Trench **6.03-32** contained a single north/south aligned linear ditch (**033204**) measuring >2.5m in length by 1.35m in width and 0.6m deep (Plate 15). It had steep sloping sides with a flattish base and was filled with two distinct deposits. The basal fill consisted of greyish-brown silty clay (**033206**), 0.2m thick, which was sealed by greyish-brown silty clay (**030505**), 0.45m thick. Animal bone was recovered from the upper fill (**030505**) of the ditch.



Plate 15: Ditch 033204, view from the north

Trench 6.03-33 (Fig. 2.4)

Trench **6.03-33** contained a single north-west/south-east aligned linear ditch (**033304**) measuring >1.9m in length by 2.3m in width and with a depth of 0.5m (Plate 16). It had moderately sloping sides with a flattish base and was filled with two distinct deposits. The basal fill consisted of greyish-brown sandy clay (**033306**) 0.1m thick, which was sealed by greyish-brown silty clay (**033305**), 0.45m thick.



Plate 16: North-west-facing section of Ditch 033304

4.2.2 Field 6.4

Trench 6.04-04 (Fig. 2.5)

Trench **6.04-04** contained a single north-east/south-west aligned linear ditch (**040404**) measuring >1.8m in length by 3.6m in width and with a depth of 0.5m (Plate 17). It had moderately sloping sides with an uneven/flattish base and was filled with two distinct deposits. The basal fill consisted of dark greyish-brown silty clay (**040406**), 0.21m thick, which was sealed by greyish-brown clayey silt (**040405**), 0.29m thick. Animal bone and an iron object were recovered from the upper fill (**040405**) of the ditch.



Plate 17: Ditch 040404, view from the north

Trench 6.04-06 (Fig. 2.4)

Trench **6.04-06** contained a single east/west aligned linear ditch (**040603**) measuring >1.9m in length by 3.1m in width and 0.9m deep (Plate 18). It had fairly steep sloping sides with an uneven/flattish base and was filled with three distinct deposits. The basal fill consisted of light orangey-brown sandy silt (**040606**), 0.2m thick, which was sealed by greyish-brown silty clay (**040605**), 0.45m thick. This was in turn sealed by the upper fill of light greyish-brown silty clay with chalk inclusions (**040604**), 0.37m thick.

Trench 6.04-10 (Fig. 2.5)

Trench **6.04-10** contained a single north/south orientated linear ditch (**041004**), measuring >3.6m in length, 0.35m wide and 0.21m deep (Plate 19). It had steep sloping sides with a flattish base and was filled with a single deposit of bluish-grey silty clay (**041005**).



Plate 18: Ditch 040603, view from the north-west



Plate 19: Ditch 041004, view from the north

4.2.3 Field 6.5

Trench 6.05-01 (Fig. 2.6)

Trench **6.05-01** contained the remains of a circular brick well (**050103**) measuring approximately 1.5m in diameter (Plate 20). Three courses of brick were visible with a stone slab capping the brickwork on the southern side. The northern part of the well had been truncated by a field drain.



Plate 20: Well 050103, view from the west

Trench 6.05-03 (Fig. 2.6)

Trench **6.05-03** contained a single north-west/south-east aligned linear ditch (**050303**) measuring >2.4m in length by 0.96m in width and with a depth of 0.45m (Plate 21). It had steep sloping sides with a concave base and was filled with two distinct deposits. The basal fill consisted of light greyish-brown silty clay (**050305**), 0.22m thick, which was sealed by a brownish-grey silty clay (**050304**), 0.2m thick.

Trench 6.05-06 (Fig. 2.7)

Trench **6.05-06** contained a single north/south orientated linear ditch (**050604**), measuring >1.9m in length, with a width of 2.4m and a depth of 0.45m (Plate 22). It had fairly gradual sloping sides with an uneven/flattish base and was filled with a single deposit consisting of orangey-brown sandy clay with rare inclusions of large sub-angular stones (**050605**).



Plate 21: Ditch 050303, view from the south



Plate 22: Ditch 050604, view from the south

5 INTERIM FINDS SUMMARY

The pre-quantified finds from Light Valley Solar Project, Site 6 can be found in Table 1 below, organised by find type. At this stage, no cleaning or specialist assessment has been undertaken.

Find type	Sum of No.	Sum of Wt (g)
Animal Bone	138	1605
Metal	4	108
Glass	1	3
Pottery	18	287
Total	161	2003

Table 1: Artefactual Finds Pre-Quantification

5.1 Interim Pottery Summary

At this preliminary stage, pottery sherds were examined visually for spot dating only, with no further specialist assessment undertaken. The assemblage was minimal and in fair condition, with some abrasion, featureless, and lacking diagnostic elements.

Body sherds were recovered from contexts **030104**, **030111** and **032007** which may relate to the Iron Age as they are typically all handmade and in a sandy temper. Dating is difficult as these vessels can also be found in Roman contexts. Context **030507** had a sherd of a central Gaulish (Lexoux) Samian ware Dr.33 Cup and fragments of a rusticated jar that date from the early Roman period up to AD 120.

The small assemblage indicated low level activity that may date from the Iron Age through to the Romano-British period.

Site	Context	Spot date	Notes
LVSF5	030104	IA-RB	Black sandy ware base of jar and unid body sherds
LVSF5	030111	IA-RB	Black sandy ware body sherds
LVSF5	032007	IA-RB	Black sandy ware body sherds
LVSF5	030507	EC2	Lezoux Dr33 Rusticated greyware bodysherds
LVSF5	030704	PMED	Green glazed red earthenware

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 Glass Summary

Some glass has been recovered from a feature reported on within this interim report. The results from the glass assessment will be included in the final report.

5.4 Interim Palaeo-Environmental Summary

Samples have been taken from a number of features reported on within this interim report. The results from the environmental assessment will be included in the final report.

5.5 Interim Metal Summary

Some metal has been recovered from a range of features reported on within this interim report. The results from the metal assessment will be included in the final report.

6 INTERIM DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Discussion

Field 6.1

There were no HER monument records for this field. A field boundary was interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey in Trench **6.01-01** but this was not identified during the evaluation (Sumo 2025e) .

Field 6.2

Cropmarks are recorded by the HER (MNY10364) that potentially relate to a prehistoric field system in Field 6.2 and the west of Field 6.3. The geophysical survey identified several anomalies with weak increases in magnetic value that were considered to have a possible archaeological origin. These were targeted in Trenches **6.02-01**, **6.01-02** and **6.01-03** but no archaeological remains were identified.

Field 6.3

Geophysical anomalies were identified in Field 6.3 that were considered likely to relate to the possible prehistoric field system (MNY10364), which is recorded by the HER in Field 6.2 and the north-west of Field 6.3. One of these linear features was targeted by Trench **6.02-33** and confirmed, although no dating evidence was recovered.

The HER shows an undated trackway and enclosure (MNY10359 and MNY10360 respectively). These were targeted in Trenches **6.03-16** and **6.03-18**, and **6.03-13** respectively. The enclosure was not identified during the evaluation within Trench **6.03-13**. An undated ditch may have formed part of the trackway was identified in Trench **6.03-18**.

The geophysical survey identified an extensive network of ditches and enclosures across Field 6.3, some possibly forming a late prehistoric/Romano-British enclosure or field system. This

was targeted by Trenches **6.03-01, 6.03-02, 6.03-04, 6.03-09, 6.03-11, 6.03-20, 6.03-21, 6.03-22, 6.03-23, 6.03-24, 6.03-26, 6.03-29, 6.03-30, 6.03-31, 6.03-32** and **6.03-33** and was recorded in all but six (**6.03-02, 6.03-11, 6.03-23, 6.03-24, 6.03-29** and **6.03-31**) of the trenches, with Iron Age/Romano-British pottery recovered from two of the ditches within Trenches **6.03-01** and **6.03-20**.

Linear features identified by the geophysical survey were also confirmed in Trenches **6.03-05, 6.03-07, 6.03-10, 6.03-18** and **6.03-19**. Pottery dating to the post medieval and 2nd century AD was recovered from ditches in Trenches **6.03-07** and **6.03-05**. No finds were recovered from the remaining features and it is difficult to ascertain if they were associated with older Prehistoric field systems or more modern land use.

A ring ditch identified on the geophysical survey was targeted in Trench **6.03-01**. Both sides of the ring ditch were excavated with Iron Age/Romano-British pottery recovered from one side. No features were identified in the interior of the ring ditch.

Field 6.4

The HER (MNY10365) records a ditch of an unknown date within the south-western corner of Field 6.4. Geophysical anomalies with weak increases in magnetic value were identified as having a possible archaeological origin. These were targeted in Trenches **6.04-03, 6.04-08, 6.04-09** and **6.04-10**, with only a single linear ditch confirmed by the evaluation in Trench **6.04-10**.

The HER (MNY17143-4) records ring ditches in the centre of Field 6.4, the geophysical survey identified possible linear features within this area. These were targeted in Trenches **6.04-01, 6.04-02, 6.04-04** and **6.04-07**, with only a single linear ditch confirmed by the evaluation in Trench **6.04-04**.

A linear feature identified by the geophysical survey was also confirmed in Trench **6.04-06**.

No finds were recovered from any of these features and it is difficult to ascertain if they are associated with Prehistoric field systems or more modern land use.

Field 6.5

A possible medieval droveway (MNY39993) is recorded in the west of Field 6.5, there were no associated features identified by geophysical survey or the trial trenching. The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies in the eastern part of the field which were targeted by Trenches **6.05-01, 6.05-02** and **6.05-03**. Only a single linear ditch was confirmed by the evaluation in Trench **6.05-03**, with no dating evidence recovered. A brick well was identified within Trench **6.05-01**.

The geophysical survey identified a linear feature in Trench **6.05-06** and a circular area of strong increases in magnetic value in Trench **6.05-04**. The linear feature in Trench **6.05-06** was confirmed by the trial trenching, and may represent a former field boundary.

Field 6.8

There were no HER monument records for this field. The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies as well as a curvilinear anomaly that were tentatively identified as having an archaeological potential. These were targeted by Trenches **6.08-01**, **6.08-02** and **6.08-03**. No features were uncovered within any of these trenches.

Field 6.9

A ditch enclosure is recorded by the HER in the east of Field 6.9 (MNY17141). The geophysical survey identified a possible curvilinear feature as well as a number of possible pits which were targeted by Trench **6.09-01**. No features were uncovered within the trench.

6.2 Conclusion

The archaeological features recorded across Site 6 of the Light Valley Solar relate to agricultural practises in the form of field systems with a ring ditch suggesting some rural settlement activity dating from the Iron Age/ Romano-British to the post medieval period. Archaeological activity was mainly concentrated within Field 6.3 with smaller concentrations in Fields 6.4 and 6.5.

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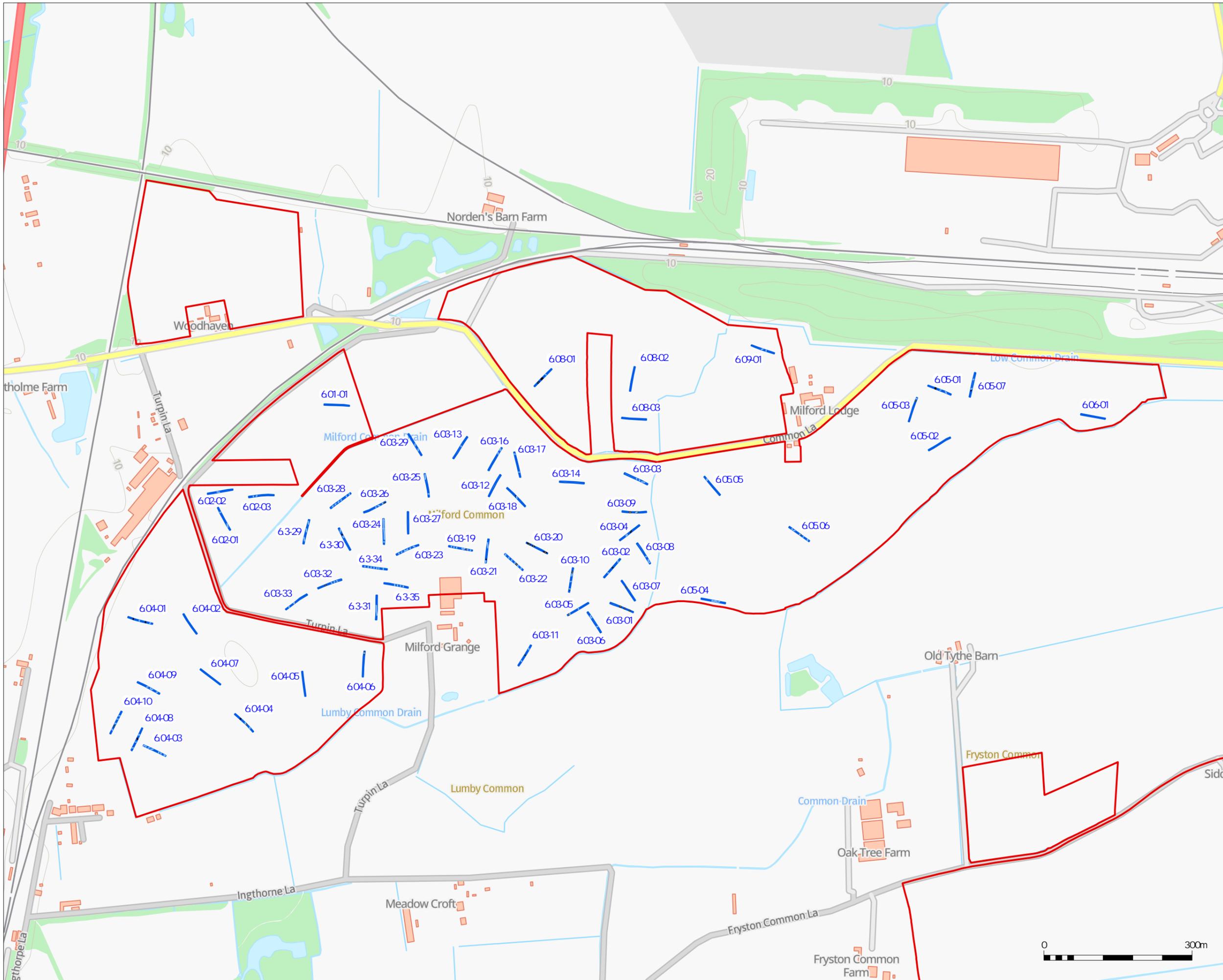
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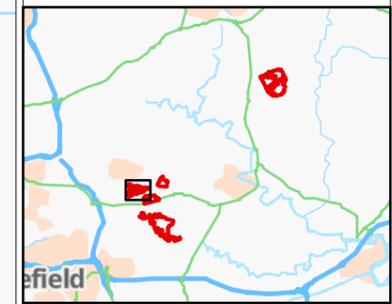
Light Valley Solar Project, Site 6: Fields 6.1-5, 6.8 & 6.9
Interim Report for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Report No. 4755 v2

FIGURES



Key:

- LightValleySites
- Trench
- Pre Excavation
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Modern



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Project:
**Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 6, North Yorkshire**

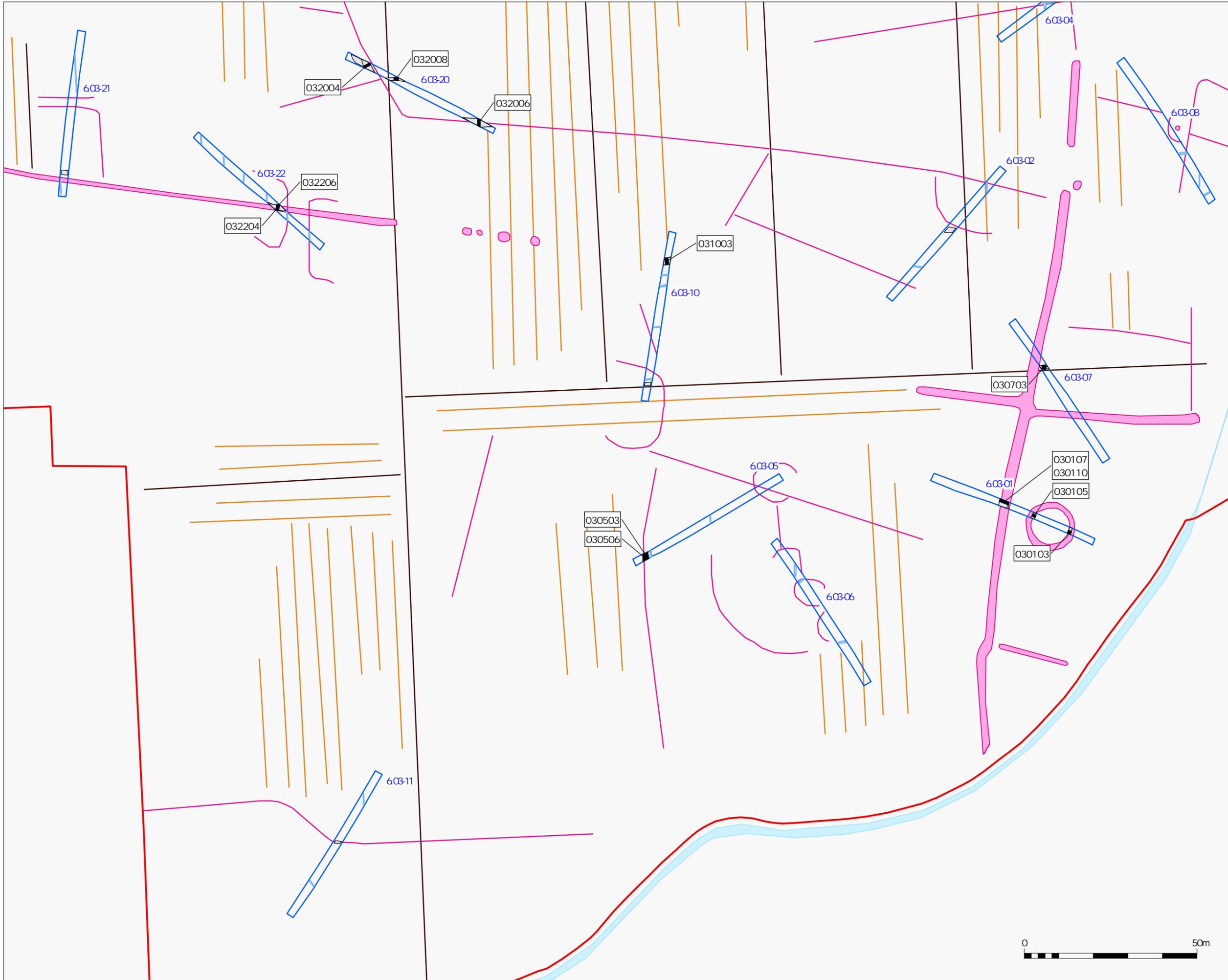
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Report No: 4755	Fig. No: 1
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- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

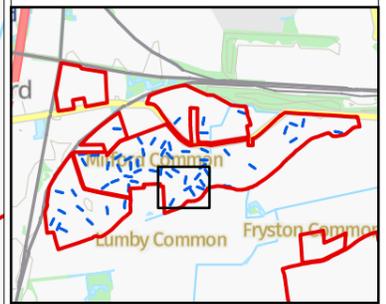
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Old Field Boundaries

- Possible
- Confirmed

Potential Archaeological Features

- Linear Feature
- Area Feature



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Trench Plans and
Geophysical Interpretation

Project:
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Site 6, North Yorkshire

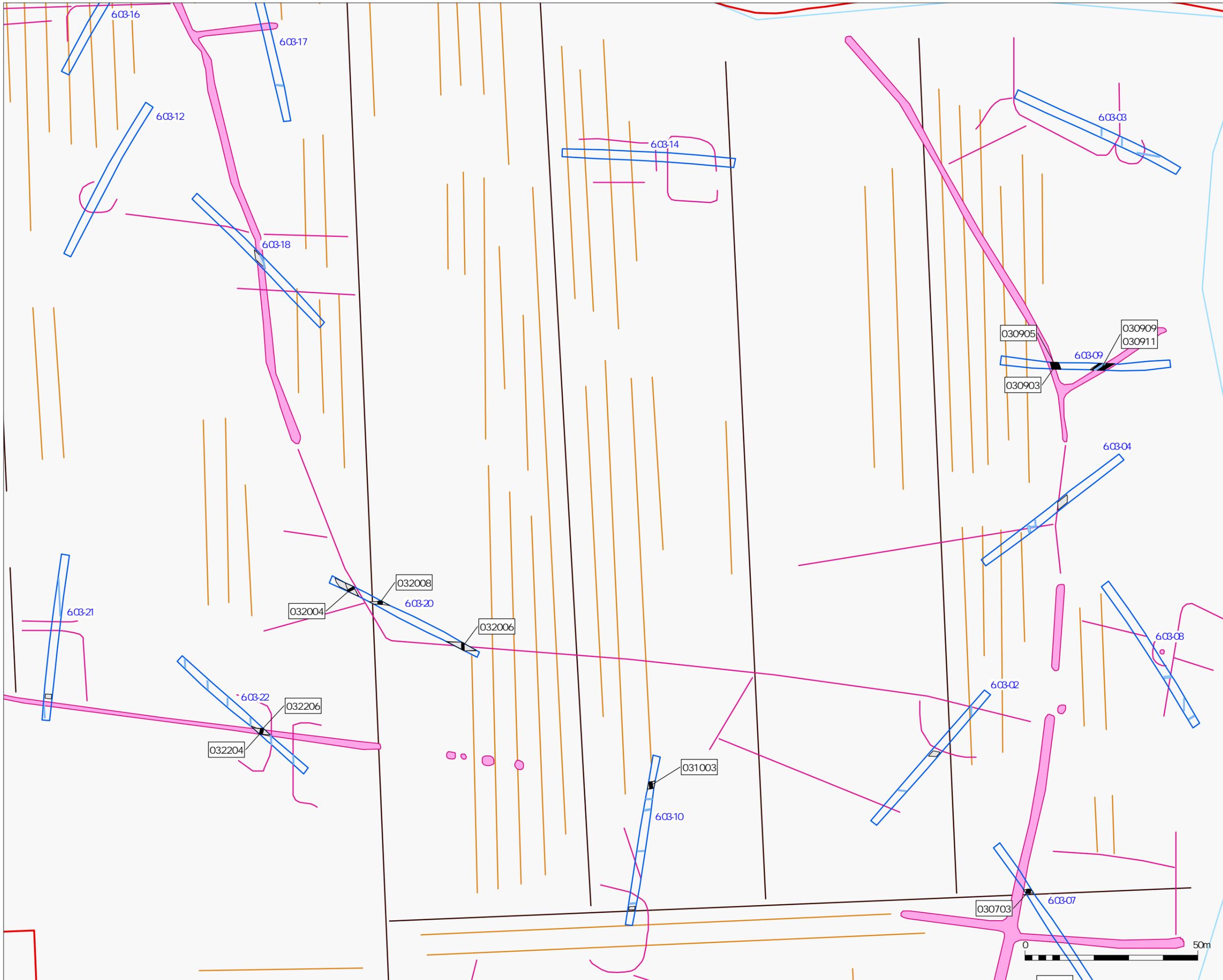
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Geophysical Survey

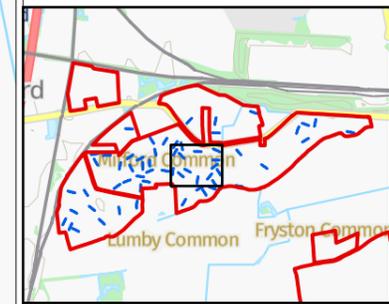
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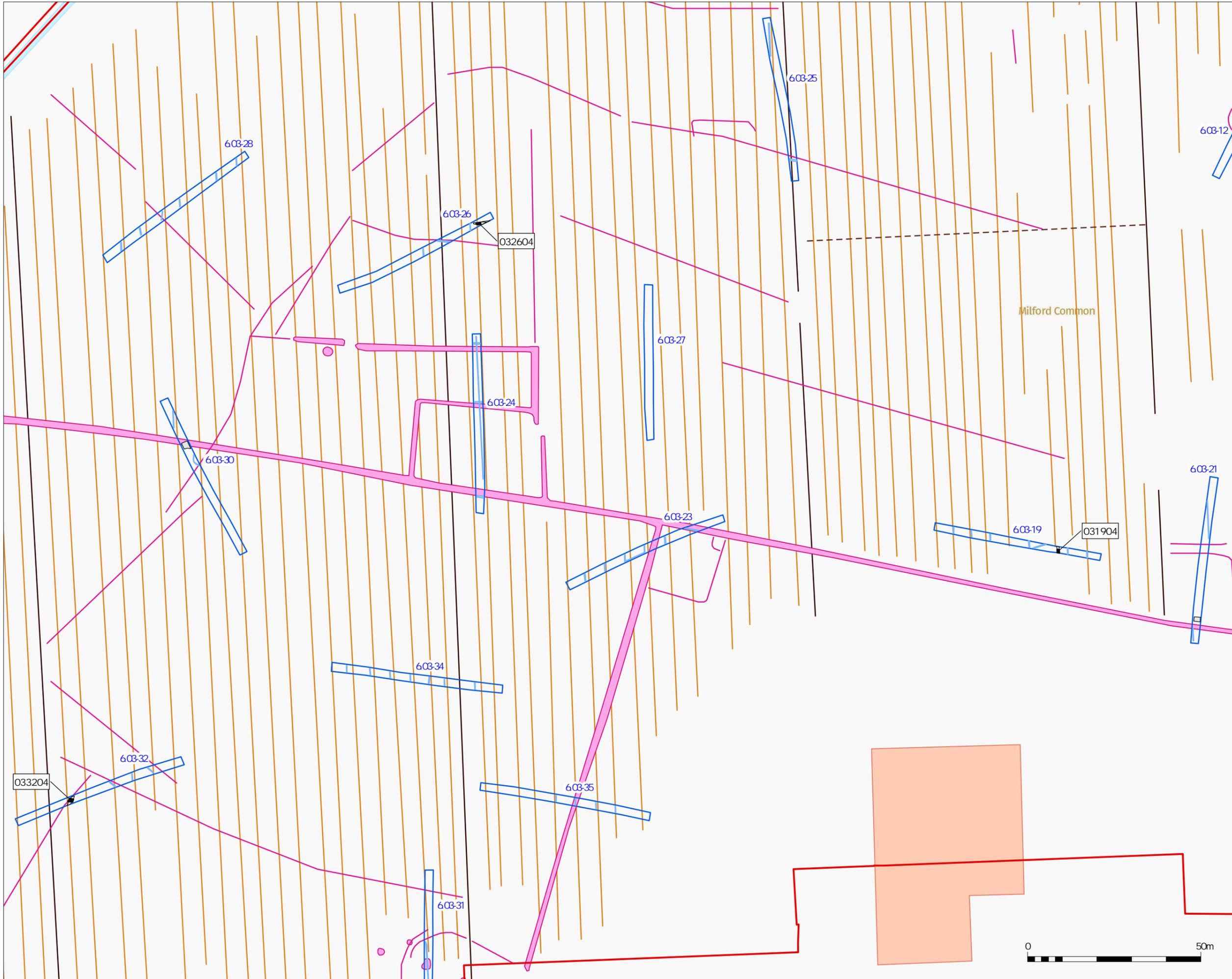
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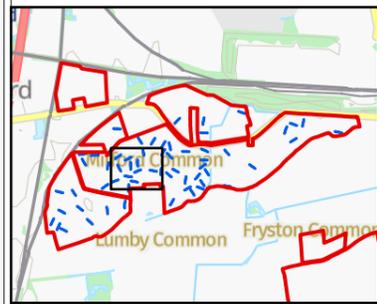
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Report No: 4755	Fig. No: 2.2
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- Key:
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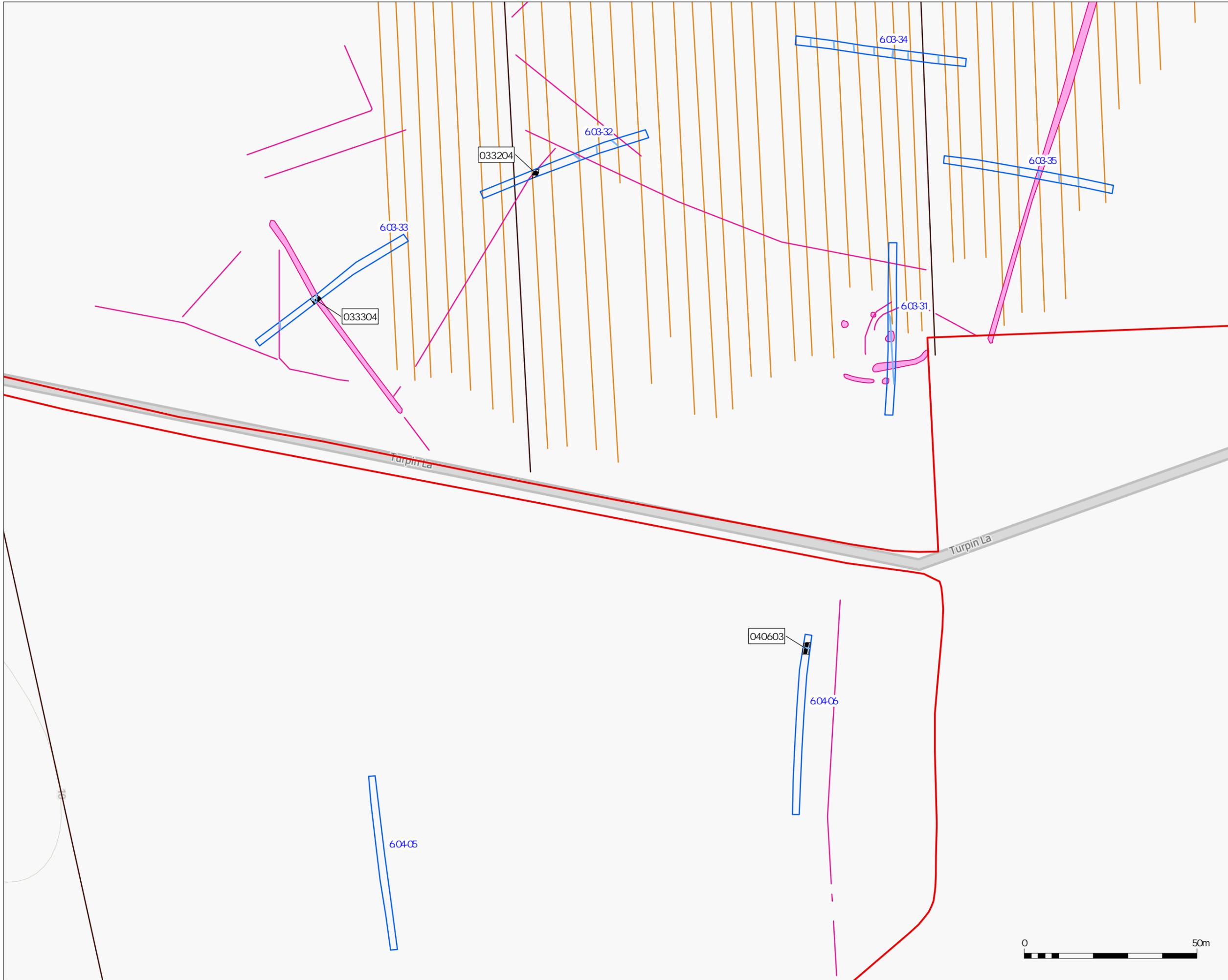
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- Pre Excavation
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

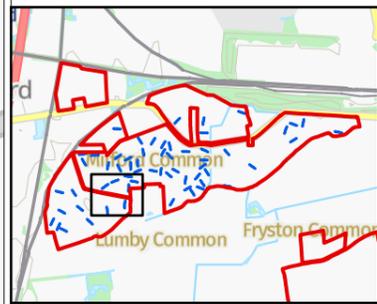
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Potential Archaeological Features

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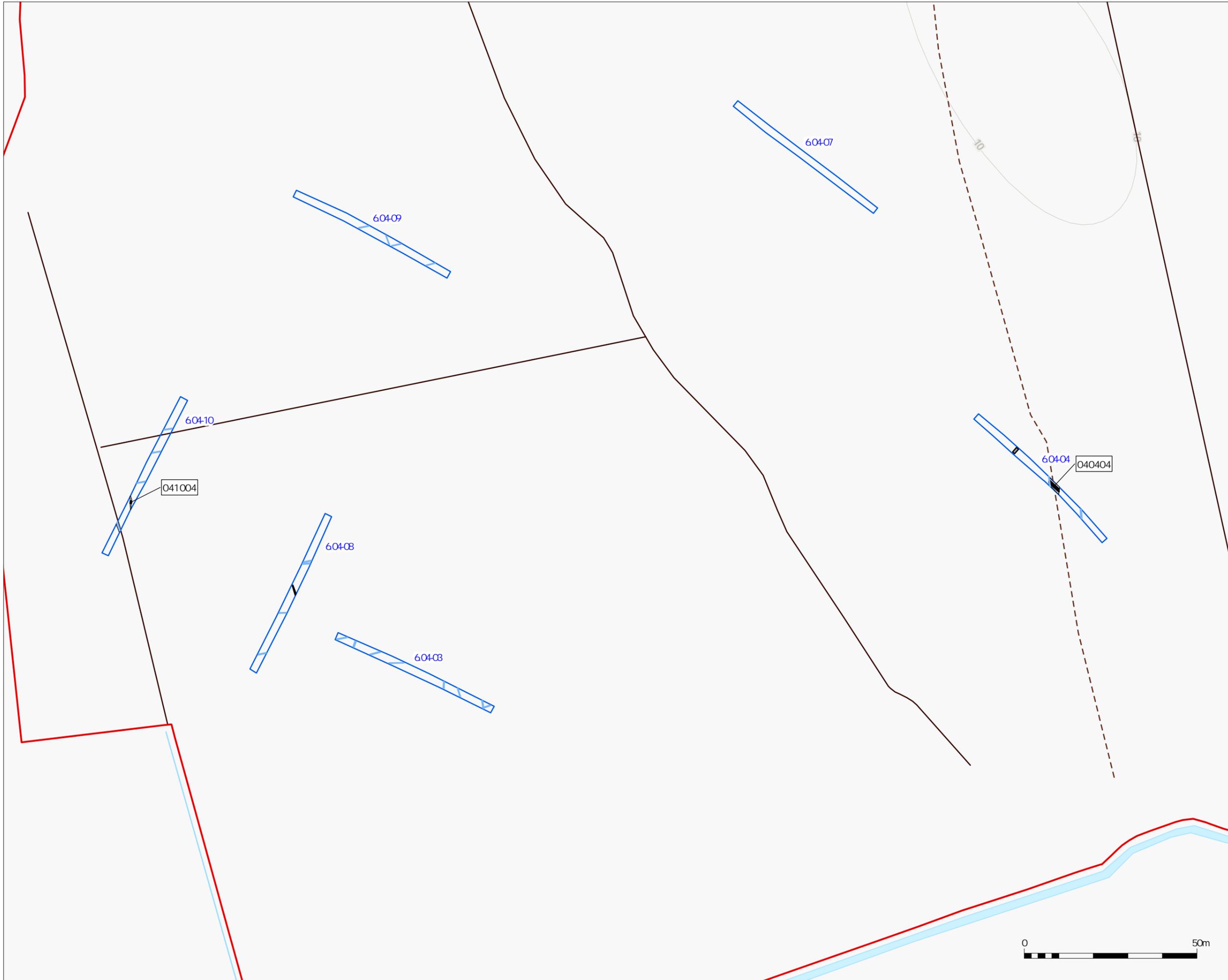
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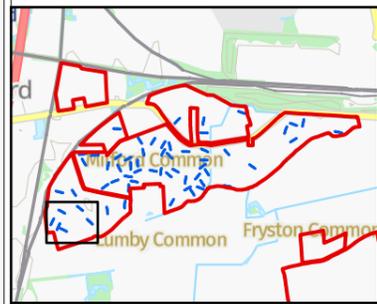
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- Key:
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Title:
Trench Plans and Geophysical Interpretation

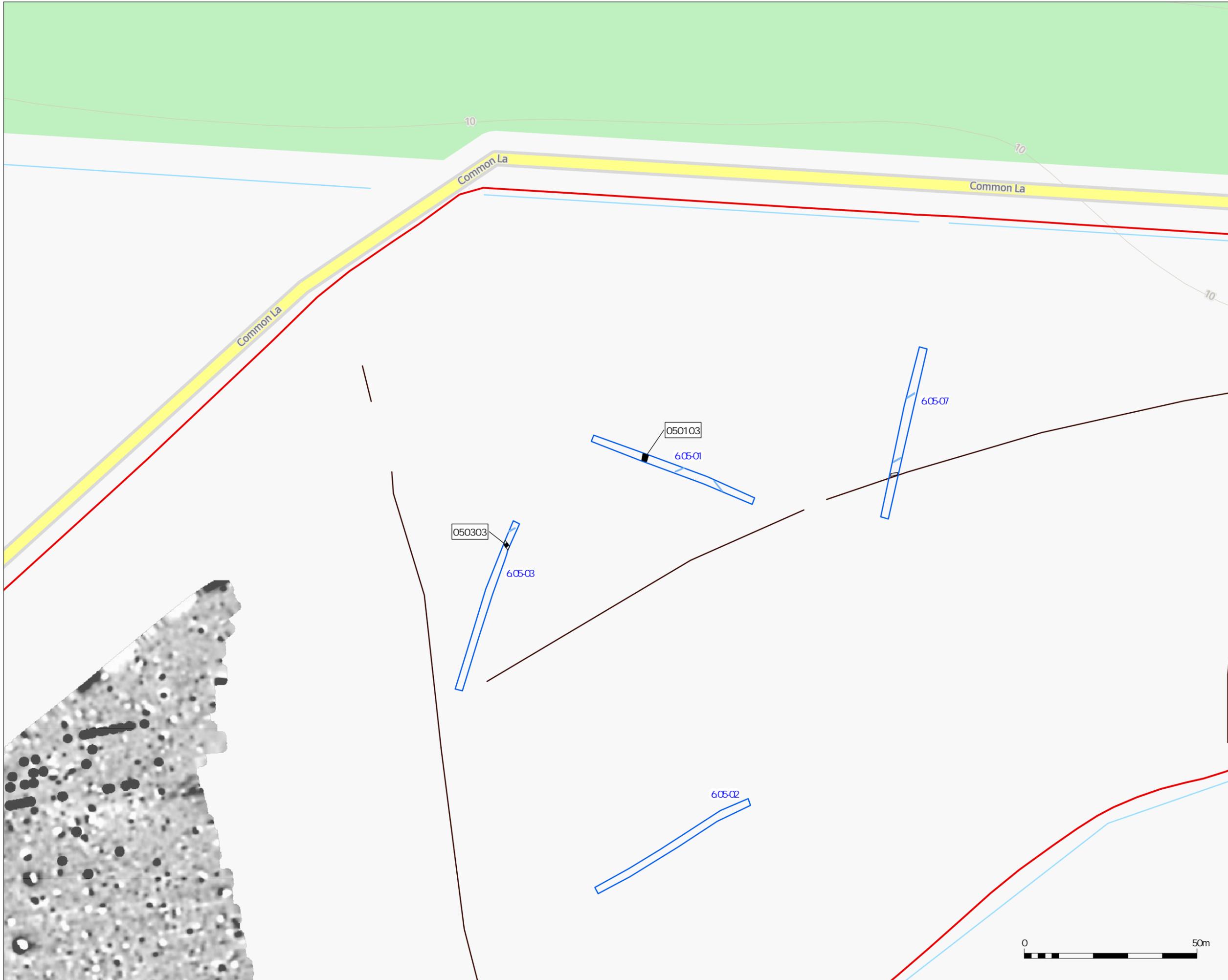
Project:
Light Valley Solar Project: Site 6, North Yorkshire

Client:
Lanpro

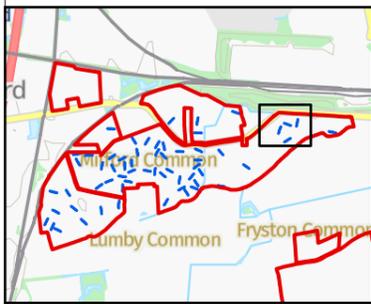
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Report No: 4755	Fig. No: 2.5
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- Key:
- LightValleySites
 - Trench
 - Pre Excavation
 - Archaeological Feature
 - Field Drain
 - Modern
- Geophysical Survey
- Ridge and Furrow
- Old Field Boundaries
- Possible
 - Confirmed
- Potential Archaeological Features
- Linear Feature
 - Area Feature



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Project:
Light Valley Solar Project: Site 6, North Yorkshire

Client:
Lanpro

Scale at A3:
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Report No: 4755	Fig. No: 2.6
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Key:

- LightValleySites
- Trench
- Pre Excavation
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain

Geophysical Survey

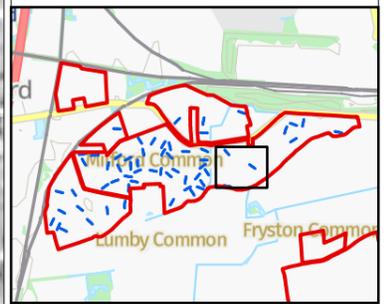
- Ridge and Furrow

Old Field Boundaries

- Possible
- Confirmed

Potential Archaeological Features

- Linear Feature
- Area Feature



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Site 6, North Yorkshire

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Scale at A3:
1:1,000

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Report No: 4755	Fig. No: 2.7
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APPENDIX 1

Trench Strata Summary

Context	Trench	Area	Title	Vertical span (m)
010101	6.01-01	Field 6.01	Topsoil - Trench 6.01-01	0.38 to 0.44
020101	6.02-01	Field 6.02	Topsoil - Trench 6.02-01	0.36 to 0.45
020201	6.02-02	Field 6.02	Topsoil - Trench 6.02-02	0.42 (avg.)
020301	6.02-03	Field 6.02	Topsoil - Trench 6.02-03	0.37 to 0.42
030101	6.03-01	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-01	0.37 (avg.)
030201	6.03-02	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-02	0.44 (avg.)
030301	6.03-03	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-03	0.36 to 0.40
030302	6.03-03	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-03	0.16 (avg.)
030401	6.03-04	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-04	0.40 (avg.)
030501	6.03-05	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-05	0.39 to 0.42
030601	6.03-06	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-06	0.39 to 0.45
030701	6.03-07	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-07	0.45 (avg.)
030801	6.03-08	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-08	0.40 (avg.)
030802	6.03-08	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-08	0.16 (avg.)
030901	6.03-09	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-09	0.43 to 0.48
031001	6.03-10	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-10	0.40 (avg.)
031101	6.03-11	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-11	0.37 to 0.40
031201	6.03-12	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-12	0.37 to 0.40
031301	6.03-13	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-13	0.37 to 0.42
031302	6.03-13	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-13	0.15 to 0.24
031401	6.03-14	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-14	0.38 to 0.44
031501	6.03-15	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-15	0.32 to 0.36
031502	6.03-15	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-15	0.40 to 0.30
031601	6.03-16	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-16	0.37 to 0.43
031701	6.03-17	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-17	0.38 to 0.44
031801	6.03-18	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-18	0.40 to 0.43
031901	6.03-19	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-19	0.37 (avg.)
031902	6.03-19	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-19	0.16 (avg.)
032001	6.03-20	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-20	0.38 (avg.)
032002	6.03-20	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-20	0.16 (avg.)
032101	6.03-21	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-21	0.38 (avg.)
032102	6.03-21	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-21	0.30 to 0.34
032201	6.03-22	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-22	0.35 (avg.)
032202	6.03-22	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-22	0.18 (avg.)
032301	6.03-23	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-23	0.36 (avg.)
032302	6.03-23	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-23	0.34 (avg.)
032401	6.03-24	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-24	0.40 (avg.)
032402	6.03-24	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-24	0.25 to 0.36
032501	6.03-25	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-25	0.37 (avg.)
032502	6.03-25	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-25	0.43 (avg.)
032601	6.03-26	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-26	0.37 (avg.)
032602	6.03-26	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-26	0.34 to 0.22
032701	6.03-27	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-27	0.38 (avg.)
032702	6.03-27	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-27	0.42 (avg.)

Light Valley Solar Project, Site 6: Fields 6.1-5, 6.8 & 6.9
Interim Report for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Report No. 4755 v2

Context	Trench	Area	Title	Vertical span (m)
032801	6.03-28	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-28	0.38 (avg.)
032802	6.03-28	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-28	0.19 (avg.)
032901	6.03-29	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-29	0.38 to 0.45
032902	6.03-29	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-29	0.60 (avg.)
033001	6.03-30	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-30	0.38 (avg.)
033002	6.03-30	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-30	0.12 to 0.20
033101	6.03-31	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-31	0.38 (avg.)
033102	6.03-31	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-31	0.10 to 0.18
033201	6.03-32	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-32	0.36 to 0.40
033202	6.03-32	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-32	0.20 (avg.)
033301	6.03-33	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-33	0.38 (avg.)
033302	6.03-33	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-33	0.18 (avg.)
033401	6.03-34	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-34	0.38 (avg.)
033402	6.03-34	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-34	0.30 (avg.)
033501	6.03-35	Field 6.03	Topsoil - Trench 6.03-35	0.32 to 0.38
033502	6.03-35	Field 6.03	Subsoil - Trench 6.03-35	0.20 to 0.30
040101	6.04-01	Field 6.04	Topsoil - Trench 6.04-01	0.43 (avg.)
040102	6.04-01	Field 6.04	Subsoil - Trench 6.04-01	0.18 (avg.)
040201	6.04-02	Field 6.04	Topsoil - Trench 6.04-02	0.37 to 0.29
040301	6.04-03	Field 6.04	Topsoil - Trench 6.04-03	0.40 (avg.)
040302	6.04-03	Field 6.04	Subsoil - Trench 6.04-03	0.14 (avg.)
040401	6.04-04	Field 6.04	Topsoil - Trench 6.04-04	0.42 (avg.)
040402	6.04-04	Field 6.04	Subsoil - Trench 6.04-04	0.17 to 0.10
040501	6.04-05	Field 6.04	Topsoil - Trench 6.04-05	0.36 to 0.38
040601	6.04-06	Field 6.04	Topsoil - Trench 6.04-06	0.28 to 0.43
040701	6.04-07	Field 6.04	Topsoil - Trench 6.04-07	0.36 (avg.)
040801	6.04-08	Field 6.04	Topsoil - Trench 6.04-08	0.38 (avg.)
040802	6.04-08	Field 6.04	Subsoil - Trench 6.04-08	0.12 (avg.)
040901	6.04-09	Field 6.04	Topsoil - Trench 6.04-09	0.36 to 0.42
040902	6.04-09	Field 6.04	Subsoil - Trench 6.04-09	0.10 to 0.18
041001	6.04-10	Field 6.04	Topsoil - Trench 6.04-10	0.30 to 0.36
041002	6.04-10	Field 6.04	Subsoil - Trench 6.04-10	0.20 to 0.42
050101	6.05-01	Field 6.05	Topsoil - Trench 6.05-01	0.40 (avg.)
050201	6.05-02	Field 6.05	Topsoil - Trench 6.05-02	0.36 (avg.)
050301	6.05-03	Field 6.05	Topsoil - Trench 6.05-03	0.40 (avg.)
050401	6.05-04	Field 6.05	Topsoil - Trench 6.05-04	0.34 (avg.)
050402	6.05-04	Field 6.05	Subsoil - Trench 6.05-04	0.14 (avg.)
050501	6.05-05	Field 6.05	Topsoil - Trench 6.05-05	0.41 (avg.)
050601	6.05-06	Field 6.05	Topsoil - Trench 6.05-06	0.39 (avg.)
050602	6.05-06	Field 6.05	Subsoil - Trench 6.05-06	0.15 (avg.)
050701	6.05-07	Field 6.05	Topsoil - Trench 6.05-07	0.37 (avg.)
060101	6.06-01	Field 6.06	Topsoil - Trench 6.06-01	0.38 (avg.)
080101	6.08-01	Field 6.08	Topsoil - Trench 6.08-01	0.46 (avg.)
080201	6.08-02	Field 6.08	Topsoil - Trench 6.08-02	0.30 (avg.)
080301	6.08-03	Field 6.08	Topsoil - Trench 6.08-03	0.44 (avg.)
090101	6.09-01	Field 6.09	Topsoil - Trench 6.09-01	0.42 (avg.)



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Annex F Light Valley Sites 7 and 8 Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching Report



CAPABILITY
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Light Valley Solar Project Sites 7 & 8 North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation
Interim Report No. 4759

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This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures.

**Light Valley Solar Project
Sites 7 & 8
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

**Interim Report
Report No. 4759**

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Summary

A programme of archaeological trial trenching has been undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd within the proposed Light Valley Solar Project area, in support of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO). The purpose of the archaeological works was to identify and record any archaeological remains. This report includes results for Site 7: Field 7.01 and Site 8: Fields 8.01 & 8.02.

The archaeological features recorded across Light Valley Solar Project, Site 7 included two sides of an undated possible rectilinear enclosure which may be indicative of agricultural practices though their purpose cannot be confirmed at this stage.

The features identified in Site 8 largely represented agricultural land-use including post-medieval field boundaries. One area of archaeological interest was identified in Site 8, comprising a possible rectilinear feature with associated internal pit features. This likely represents agricultural or pastoral activity from the Romano-British period.

In general, the recorded archaeology matched features identified on the geophysical survey.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Light Valley Solar Project (the 'Scheme') comprises seven 'Solar Development Sites' (numbered 1 to 4 and 6 to 8, hereafter Sites), connected by approximately 30km of belowground cable connections and associated development including: energy storage, grid connection infrastructure, and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the solar project. The export capacity of the Scheme will be expected to provide up to 500 Megawatts (MW) to the grid.

This report represents the results of the evaluation trial trenching undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) at Sites 7 and 8 for Lanpro on behalf of Light Valley Solar Limited, with trenching taking place on the 30th of September 2025 for Site 7 and 30th September and 2nd October 2025 for Site 8. The CFA site code and project number used for the works are LVSF6 and 5521 at site 8, and LVSF7 and 5543 for site 7.

Work has been conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Lanpro (James 2025) and was approved by the archaeological advisor to North Yorkshire Council.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The seven proposed Light Valley Solar Project Sites cover approximately 1,022ha of land, the majority of which is under arable cultivation. There are several settlements surrounding the Sites (described from northeast to southwest): Site 1 is located to the southeast of Escrick; Sites 2, 6, 7 and 8 are located between Monk Fryston, Hamberton, and Sherburn in Elmet to the north of the A63; and Sites 3 and 4 are located between Birkin, Gateforth, and Hillam to the south of the A63.

Site 7

Site 7, centred on NGR SE 50676 31701 (Fig. 1), comprises c.8.67ha of level arable land with ordnance datum (aOD) between 8m and 9m aOD.

The bedrock geology across Site 7 is comprised of Brotherton Formation -Limestone, dolomitic, with superficial geological deposits of Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, silty (BGS 2025).

The soils of Site 7 are Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 20; LandIS 2025)

Site 8

Site 8, centred on NGR SE 5396731989 (Fig. 1), comprises c.60.84ha of relatively level arable land lying between 7m and 8m aOD.

The bedrock geology across Site 8 is comprised of Roxby Formation- Mudstone and Sherwood Sandstone Group, with superficial geological deposits of Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, silty and Brighton Sand Formation – Sand. (BGS 2025).

The soils in the north of Site 8 are characterised as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils and the soils in the south are characterised as Loamy soils with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 18 and Soilscape 22; LandIS 2025)

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

An archaeological and historic background for the Light Valley Solar Project Scheme is available in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (Light Valley Solar 2025) and in the WSI (James 2025). Information from these which is relevant for Sites 7 and 8 is summarised below. Numbers in parentheses refer to North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) entries.

There are no designated heritage assets within Sites 7 and 8.

1.2.1 Prehistoric

A small scatter of flint and fire cracked stones of uncertain date was recovered c.535m to the north-west of Site 8 south-east of Lennerton Farm, Sherburn-in-Elmet (MNY37227).

1.2.2 Iron Age and Romano-British

To the east of Site 8, possible settlement features (MNY17258) and nearby enclosures,

visible as cropmarks, may be of Iron Age or Romano-British date (MNY10344; MNY110345).

1.2.3 Medieval

Sherburn in Elmet, northwest of Site 7, is listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being in the hundred of Barkston. It was comprised of ploughland, meadow, and woodland, with a recorded population of 233 households (Open Domesday 2025).

Much of the land within the Scheme would have been used for agricultural purposes during the medieval period, as evidenced by areas of ridge and furrow and by contemporary field systems. There are particularly well-preserved examples of these towards the northern end of the Scheme, near the Vale of York (MYO2515, MYO4876, MYO2468, MYO2469, MYO2470, MYO2490, MYO2491, MYO2515, MNY31990, MNY36985, and MNY37357).

1.2.4 Post-Medieval to Modern

Site 7 is depicted as comprising enclosed medieval style strip fields on the 1850 and 1852 Ordnance Survey maps. It is bounded to the north and west by the York and North Midland Railway. The Site remained largely unchanged from the mid-19th century until all internal field boundaries were removed between 1967 and 1984.

Site 8 is depicted on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map depicts irregular and piecemeal enclosures across the Site. A farmstead identified as 'Ruddings' is located in field 8.1. The majority of the field boundaries were removed between 1961 and 1967 and The Ruddings was demolished between 1986 and 1994.

1.3 Previous Work

Between April 2024 and April 2025, geophysical gradiometer surveys were undertaken across Sites 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 (SUMO 2025a-f). Field boundaries and ridge and furrow systems were recorded across all areas, reflective of historic agricultural activity.

A rectilinear anomaly of possible archaeological origin was identified in Field 8.2 in the north of Site 8.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the WSI (James 2025), the overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trial trenching was to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation, and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

This was achieved through the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, and significance of any archaeological remains within the Scheme;
- 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 for deposition with the Yorkshire Museum and to provide information for accession to the North Yorkshire HER.

Regional Research Framework

The final report will include identification and discussion of targeted research priorities from the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment* (Roskams and Whyman 2005) and the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda* (Roskams and Whyman 2007). It will also take into account the national research objectives and themes outlined in the Historic England Research Strategy (2016) and the Research Agenda (2017).

3 WORKING METHODS

3.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2020a, 2020b, 2022, 2023a, & 2023b; English Heritage 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011, & 2012; and Historic England 2015a & 2015b).

All features and trenches were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish the levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation. Modern finds (c. 20th-century onwards) were identified but not retained.

A summary of the results of the archaeological works has been submitted for inclusion in the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS V, Appendix 2). The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-537755.

3.2 Method of Excavation

A total of 17no. 50m x 2m evaluation trenches were excavated across 3 fields (Fields 7.01 & 8.01 & 8.02 Figs. 1 & 2). These works were carried out in accordance with the methods specified in the WSI.

During the excavation of the evaluation trenches, the topsoil and any subsoils were removed down to the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.20m thickness, using a tracked mechanical excavator 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 and recorded in accordance with MOLAS field manual (1994). The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale (Figs. in prep.).

All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The locations of the excavated trenches can be seen in Figure 1. The trenches containing archaeological features are described below. These results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1 & 2. Trenches are prefixed by the site designation (7/8 and field number: eg. 8.01-01).

Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered from the following features.

4.1 Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

Field 7.01

Three trenches were excavated in Field 7.01, one of which had archaeological features, trench 7.01-2.

Field 8.01

Eight trenches were excavated in Field 8.01, three of which had archaeological features in, trenches 8.01-02, 8.01-03 and 8.01-04.

Field 8.02

Six trenches were excavated in Field 8.02, two of which had archaeological features in, trenches 8.02-03 and 8.02-05.

4.2 Results by Site and Trench

4.2.1 Site 7

4.2.1.1 Field 7.01

Trench 7.01-02 (Fig. 2.1)

Trench **7.01-02** contained three ditches which likely relate to agricultural. In the centre of the trench was Ditch **010203** (Plate 1), measuring 1.90m wide, and 0.66m deep. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base and contained three fills. The lowest fill (**010204**), measured 0.10m deep and was a malleable mid-blue grey clay sand. The second fill (**010205**), measured 0.60m deep and was a malleable mid-orange grey clay sand. The top fill (**010206**), measured 0.45m deep and was a malleable mid grey clay sand.



Plate 1: South-east facing section of Ditch 010203

To the eastern end of the trench was north-west to south-east orientated ditch **010207** (Plate 2), measuring 1.50m wide, and 0.48m deep. It had moderately sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base and contained two fills. The lowest fill (**010208**), measured 0.15m deep and was a malleable dark grey clay sandy clay, animal bone was recovered from this layer. The second fill was (**010209**), it measured 0.33m deep and was a malleable mid-brownish grey sandy clay.



Plate 2: North facing section of Ditch 010207

To the west of Ditch **010207** was Ditch **010210** (Plate 3) orientated north-east to south-west, it measured 0.70m wide, and 0.22m deep. It had steep straight sides, with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It contained a single fill a dark grey black friable sandy clay.



Plate 3: South-west facing section of Ditch 010210

4.2.2 Site 8

4.2.2.1 Field 8.01

Trench 8.01-02 (Fig. 2.2)

Trench 8.01-02 contained Ditch **010203** which was located at the south-west end of the trench and was orientated east to west (Plate 4). Ditch **010203** measured 1.75m in width and 0.85m in depth with a deep U-shaped profile, steep concave sides and a rounded base. The ditch contained a single fill (**010204**) which comprised a malleable mid-orangish brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of small manganese. No finds were recovered from the ditch.



Plate 4: South-west facing section of Ditch 010203

Trench 8.01-03 (Fig. 2.2)

Trench 8.01-03 contained Ditch **010303** which was located at the north-west end of the trench and orientated north-east to south-west (Plate 5). Ditch **010303** measured 1.03m in width and 0.48m in depth with a shallow U-shaped profile with moderately concave sides and a rounded base. The ditch contained a single fill (**010304**) comprising a dark blackish grey malleable sandy clay which contained no finds.



Plate 5: North-east facing section of Ditch 010303

Trench 8.01-04 (Fig. 2.3)

Trench 8.01-04 contained Ditch **010403** which was located towards the centre of the trench and orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 6). Ditch **010403** measured 1.87m wide and 0.30m deep and had a shallow U-shaped profile with gentle concave sides and a rounded base. Ditch **010403** contained two fills. The lower fill (**010404**) was a mottled grey orange-brown dry fine clayey sand, this was overlain by the upper fill (**010405**) which was a mid-grey firm clayey sand with moderate flecks of manganese.

4.2.2.2 *Field 8.02*

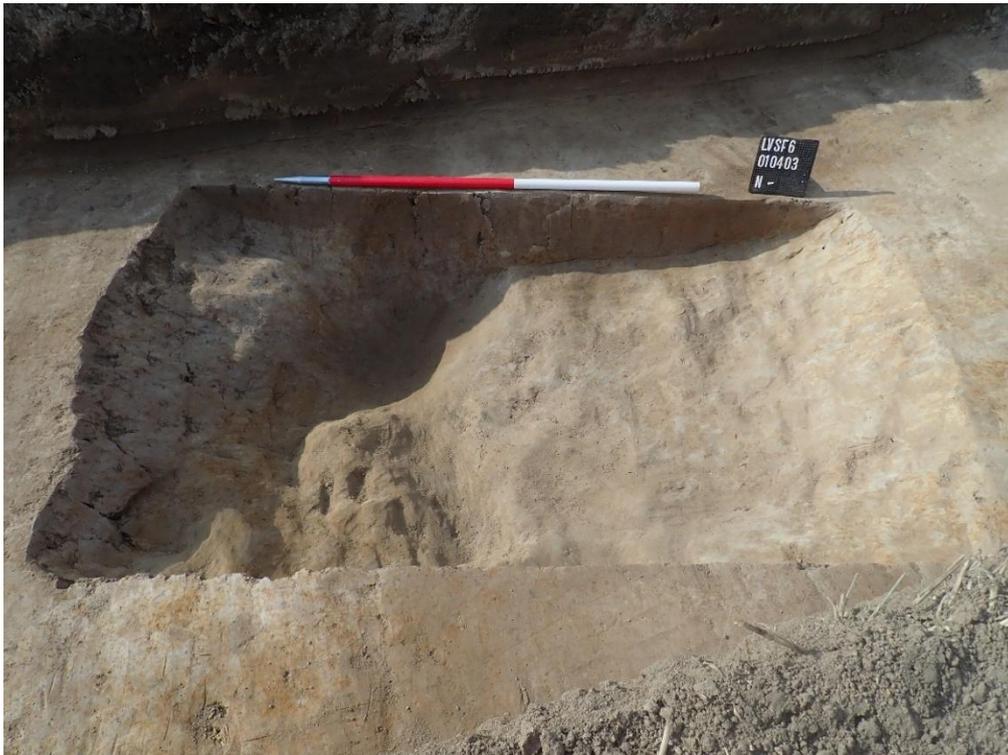


Plate 6: South-east facing section of Ditch 01040

Trench 8.02-03 (Fig. 2.4)

Trench 8.02-03 contained two pits and one linear ditch. Ditch **020303** was located towards the north-east end of the trench and was orientated roughly north-east to south-west (Plate 7). The ditch measured 1.1m in width and 0.35m in depth and had a regular shallow U-shaped profile with moderate concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill (**020304**) which was a dark blackish grey firm sandy clay with inclusions of frequent charcoal and occasional small to medium sandstone. Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill.



Plate 7: South-west facing section of Ditch 020303

Pit or possible Ditch Terminus **020307** (Plate 8) was located towards the centre of the trench to the south-west of Ditch **020303**. The feature was semi-circular in plan and continued beyond the limit of excavation. The feature measured 1.1m in width and 0.35m in depth and had a shallow U-shaped profile with steep concave sides and a rounded base. Pit or Ditch Terminus **020307** contained two fills. The lower fill (**020308**) comprised a mid-orangish grey cemented clay with inclusions of frequent charcoal and sandstone. Romano-British pottery was recovered from this fill. The upper fill (**020309**) comprised a dark blackish grey firm sandy clay with frequent charcoal. No finds were recovered from the upper fill.



Plate 8: East facing section of Pit or Ditch Terminus 020307

Pit **020305** (Plate 9) was located just south-west of Pit **020307**. Pit **020305** was semi-circular in plan and continued beyond the limit of excavation. The pit measured 1.35m in width and 0.34m in depth and had steep to moderately sloping sides and a relatively flat base. The pit contained a single fill (**020306**) which comprised a dark blackish grey firm sandy clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and well-rounded spheroidal stones. Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill.



Plate 9: North facing section of Pit 020305

Trench 8.02-05 (Fig. 2.5)

Trench 8.02-05 contained a single ditch. Ditch **020503** was located at the southern end of the trench and was orientated east to west (Plate 10). Ditch **020503** measured 4m wide and 0.8m deep and had a deep U-shaped profile with moderately concave sides and a flat base. Ditch **020503** contained a single fill (**020504**) of mid-brown friable silty clay. One sherd of late 19th century pottery was recovered from this fill, and the ditch is likely to relate to post-medieval agricultural practices.



Plate 10: West facing section of Ditch 020503

5 INTERIM FINDS SUMMARY

The pre-quantified finds from Light Valley Solar Project Site 7 and Site 8 can be found in Table 1 below, organised by site and find type. At this stage, no cleaning or specialist assessment has been undertaken.

Site	Find type	Sum of No.	Sum of Wt (g)
7	Animal Bone	9	20
8	Ceramic	23	65
Total		32	85

Table 1: Artefactual Finds Pre-Quantification

5.1 Interim Pottery Summary

The ceramic assemblage from Site 8 is small and consists of locally produced vessels dating from the iron age, Roman and post-medieval periods. No detailed fabric analysis has been undertaken and spot dates above are an indication of select sherds. Further assessment would refine these dates, once the entire assemblage has been quantified and catalogued.

23 sherds weighing 65g recovered from four contexts in two trenches, that consisted of black sandy ware and grey sandy ware body sherds (**20304**, **20306**, and **20308**) and a single sherd of post-medieval glazed stone ware (**20504**). A single fragment of slag covered fired clay was also recovered from context **20308**, suggesting possible low-level metal working on site. Little can be said about this small assemblage and with no

identifiable rim sherds or feature sherd, accurate dating other than 'Roman' cannot be made.

Context	Notes	Spot date
020304	Black sandy wares	RB
020306	Body sherd	RB
020308	Possible slag covered Fired clay, Small unidentifiable fragments of black sandy ware and grey ware.	RB
020504	Stone ware	L19th

Table 2: Site 8 Pottery Preliminary Spot Dates

No ceramics were recovered from the features in Site 7.

5.2 Interim Animal Bone Summary

59g of animal bone has been recovered from a single feature in Site 7 reported on within this interim report, which came from context **010208**. The assemblage is moderately fragmented with good preservation and generally comprises medium mammal bones. The full results from the animal bone assessment will be included in the final report.

No animal bone was recovered from Site 8.

6 INTERIM DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Discussion

6.1 Site 7

6.1.1 Field 7.01

Two sides of a possible rectilinear enclosure were identified in Trench 7.01-02 as well as a possible internal gully. Animal bone was recovered from one of the ditches within this trench. These features indicate possible agricultural, pastoral, or settlement activity.

6.2 Site 8

6.2.1 Field 8.01

Three linear features were identified across three trenches within Field 8.01 two of which correspond to anomalies identified on the geophysical survey and are likely to represent former field boundaries. The remaining linear feature is on the same alignment as former field boundaries and may be related to post-medieval agricultural land use. No finds were recovered from any of the features within Field 8.01.

6.2.2 Field 8.02

Field boundaries were identified within the north-west of field 8.01 by the geophysical survey and were confirmed by the archaeological evaluation trial trenching. A possible rectilinear enclosure, first identified by geophysical survey, was recorded within Trench 8.02-03 as well as possible internal pit features. Romano-British pottery was recovered from all three features within this trench. These features are likely indicative of agricultural, pastoral, or settlement activity dating to the Romano-British period.

A linear feature identified in the east of Field 8.02 in Trench 08.02-05 is likely to be a former post-medieval field boundary. It is on the same alignment as the confirmed old field boundaries and contained post-medieval pottery dating to the late 19th century.

Conclusion

The archaeological features recorded across Light Valley Solar Project; Site 7 include two sides of an undated possible rectilinear enclosure which may be associated with agricultural activity of an unknown date though their purpose cannot be confirmed at this stage.

The features identified in Site 8 largely represented agricultural land-use relating to post-medieval field boundaries. One area of archaeological interest was identified in Site 8, comprising a possible rectilinear feature with associated internal pit features. This likely represents agricultural or pastoral activity from the Romano-British period.

In general, the recorded archaeology matched features identified on the geophysical survey.

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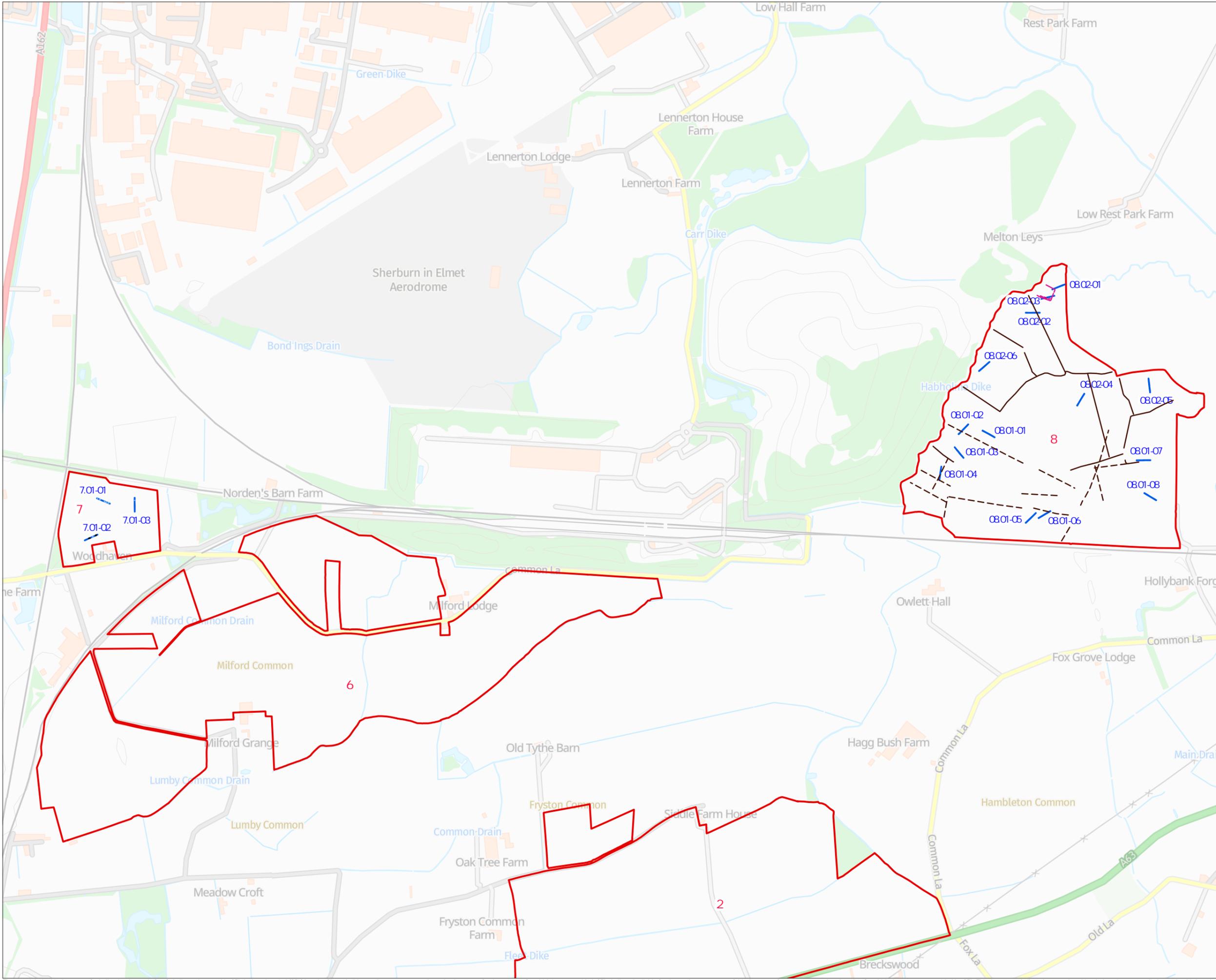
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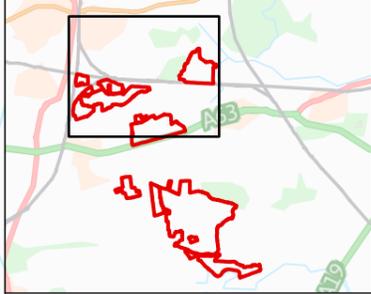
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Interim Report for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
Report No 4759. V2

FIGURES



- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - Excavated Trench
 - Archaeological Feature
 - Field Drain
 - Modern
- Geophysical Survey
- Old Field Boundaries
- Confirmed
 - Potential
- Potential Archaeological Features
- Linear Feature
 - Area Feature



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Title:
Site Location and Trench Plan
Site 7 and 8

Project:
Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 7 and Site 8,
North Yorkshire

Client:
Lanpro

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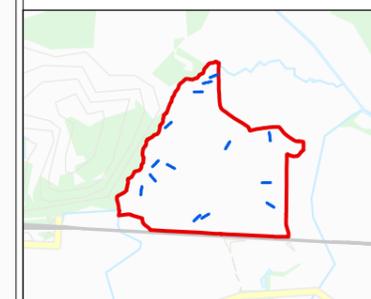
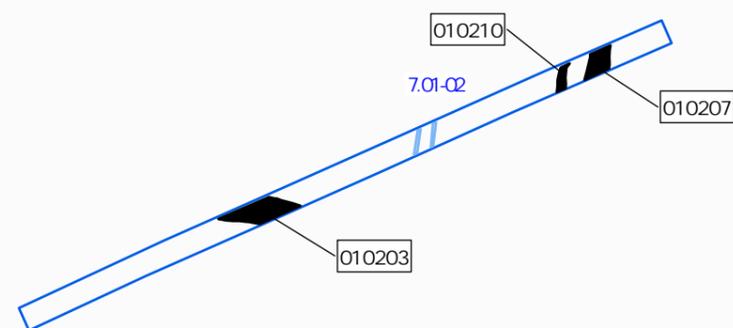
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Report No: 4759	Fig. No: 1
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Key:



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



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Title:
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Geophysical Interpretation

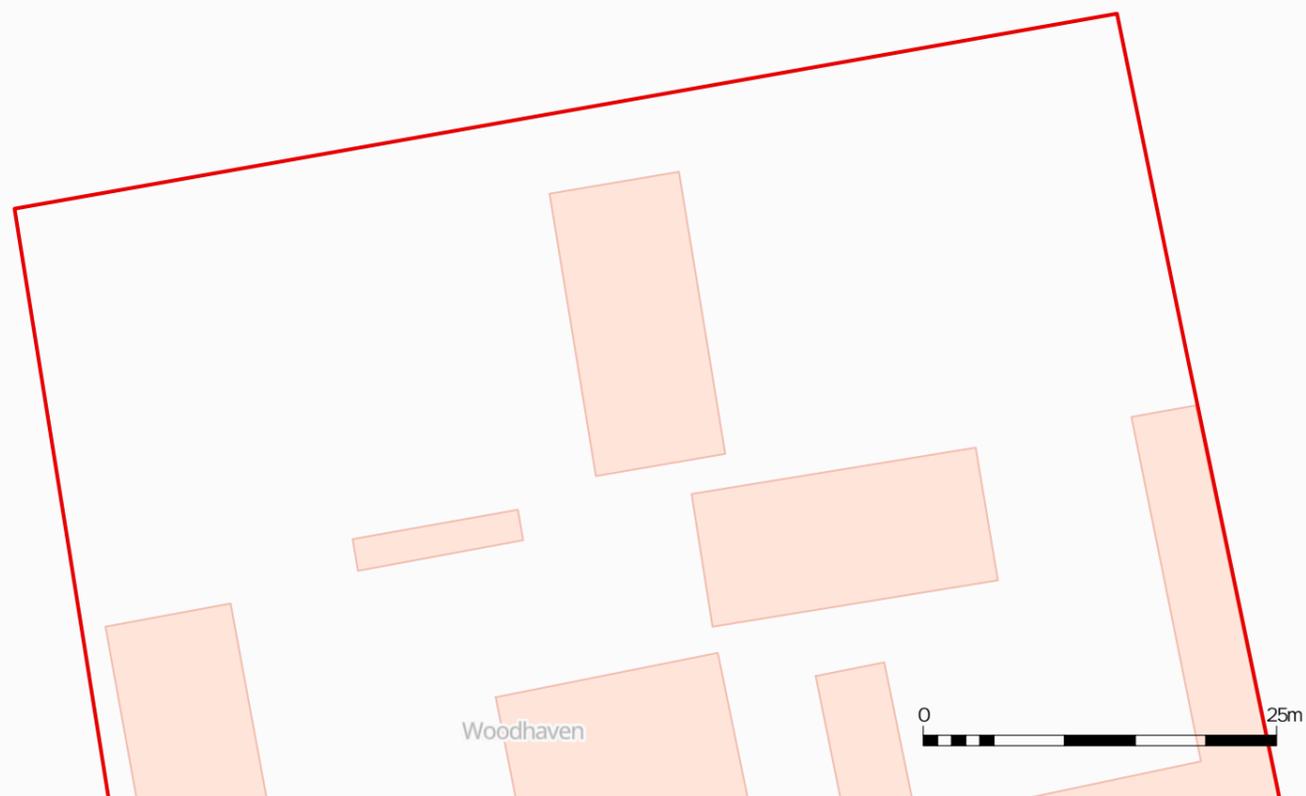
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Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 7 and Site 8,
North Yorkshire

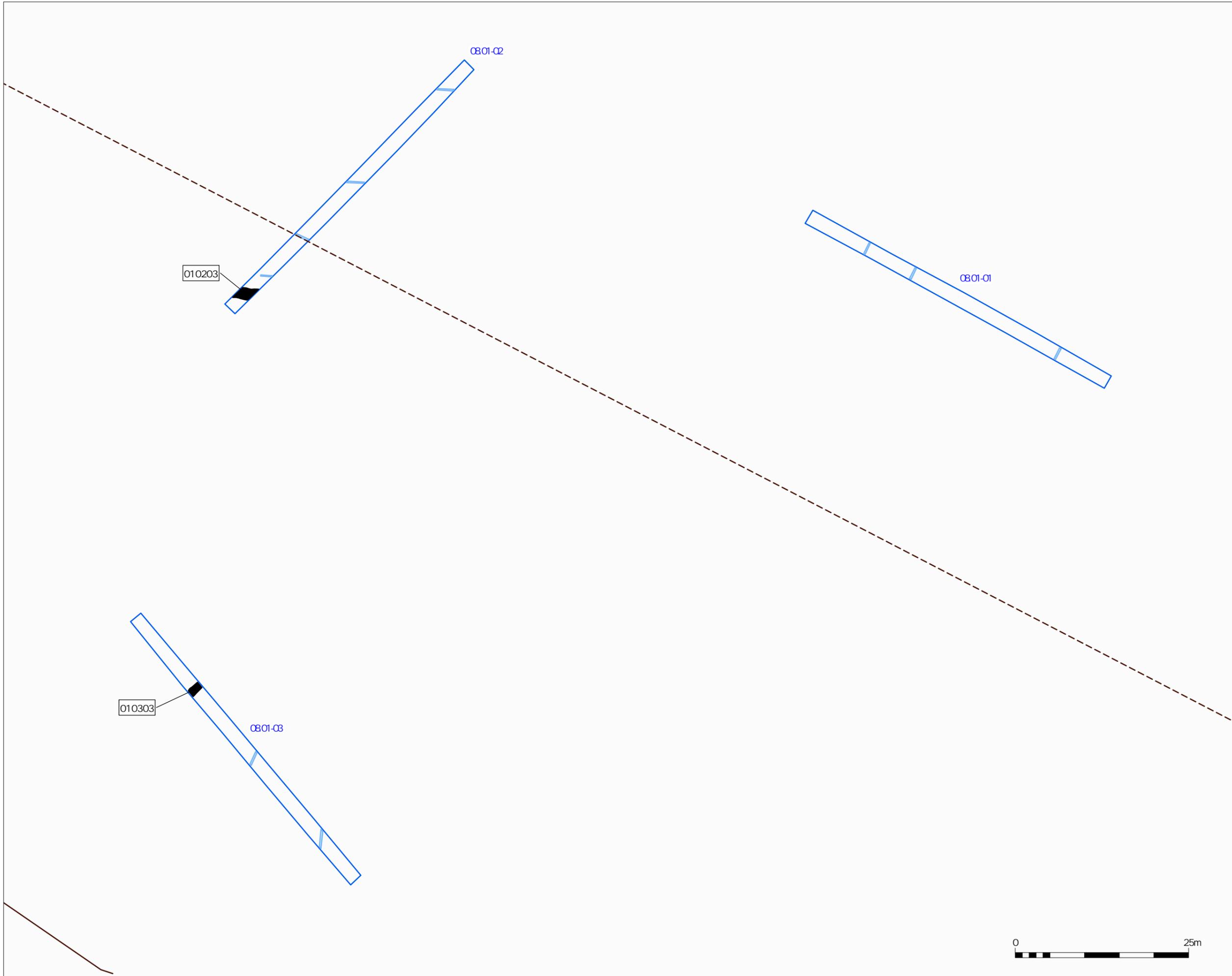
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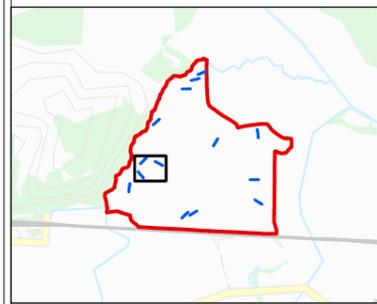
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Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Geophysical Survey
- Old Field Boundaries
- Confirmed
- Potential



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Project:
Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 7 and Site 8,
North Yorkshire

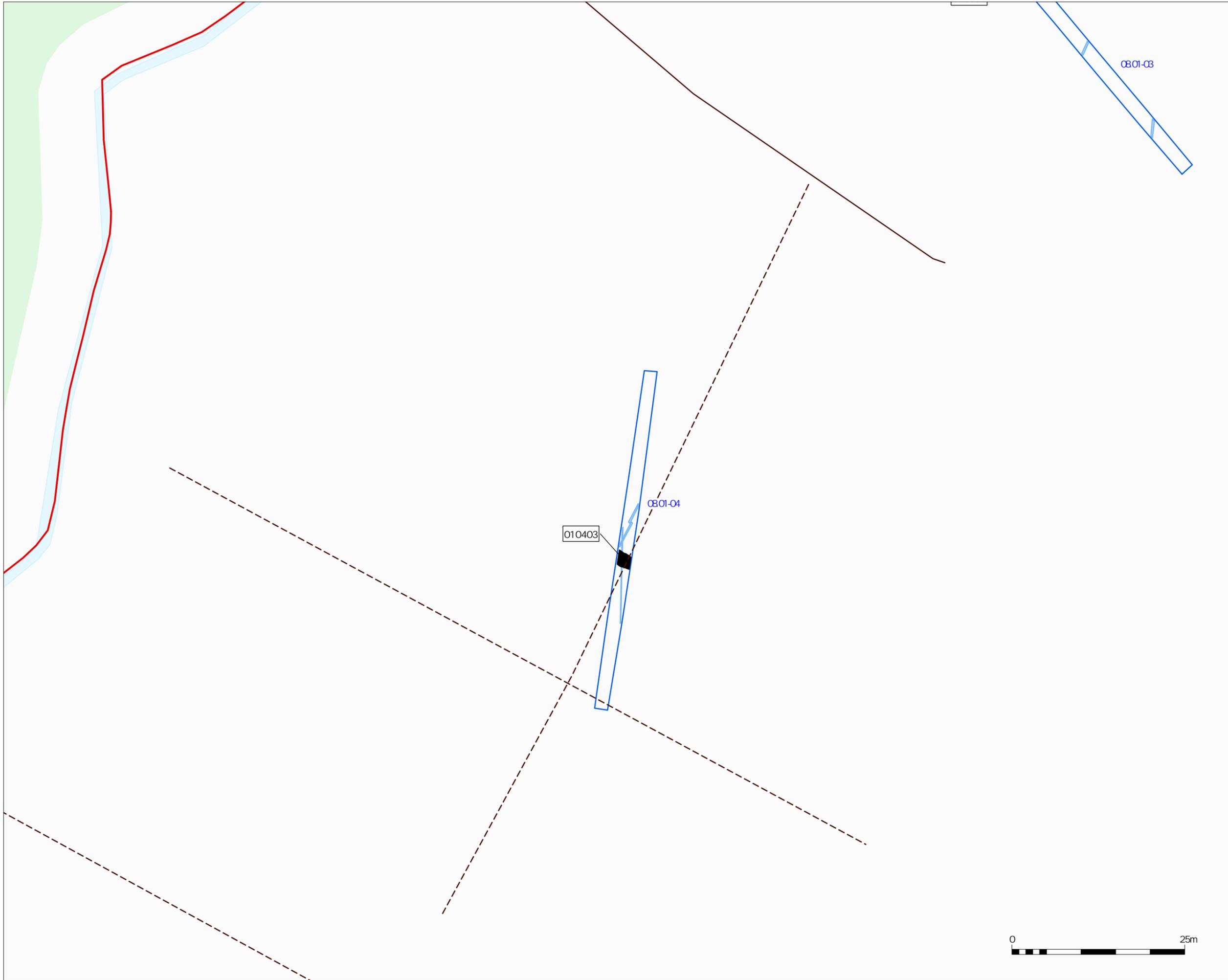
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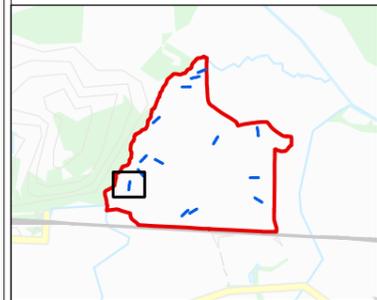




Key:



- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Geophysical Survey
- Old Field Boundaries
- Confirmed
- Potential



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Project:
Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 7 and Site 8,
North Yorkshire

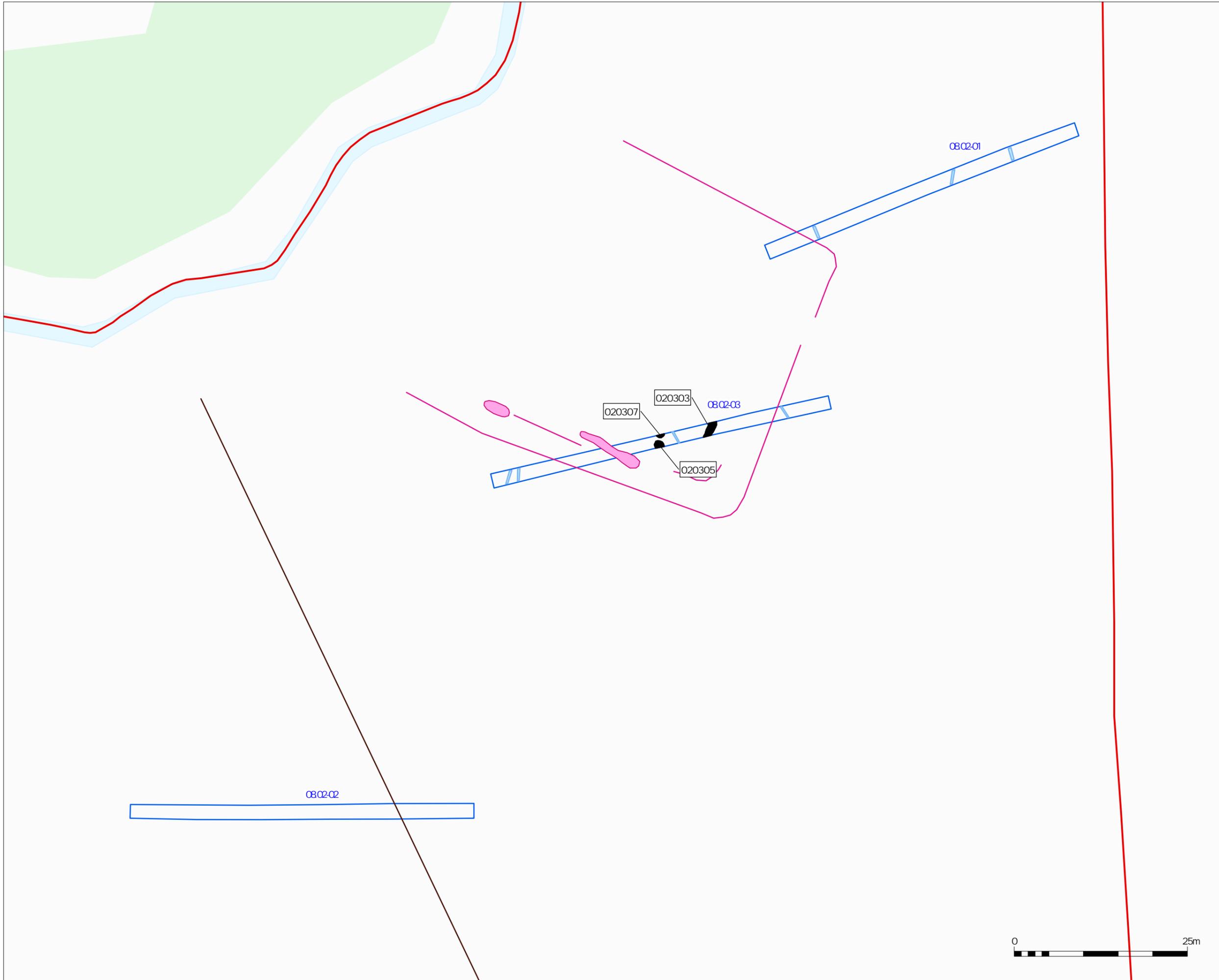
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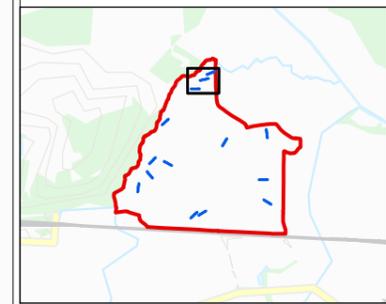
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Report No: 4759	Fig. No: 2.3
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- Key:
- Site Boundary
 - Excavated Trench
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 - Potential Archaeological Features
 - Linear Feature
 - Area Feature



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Title:
Site 8 Trench Plan and Geophysical Interpretation

Project:
Light Valley Solar Project: Site 7 and Site 8, North Yorkshire

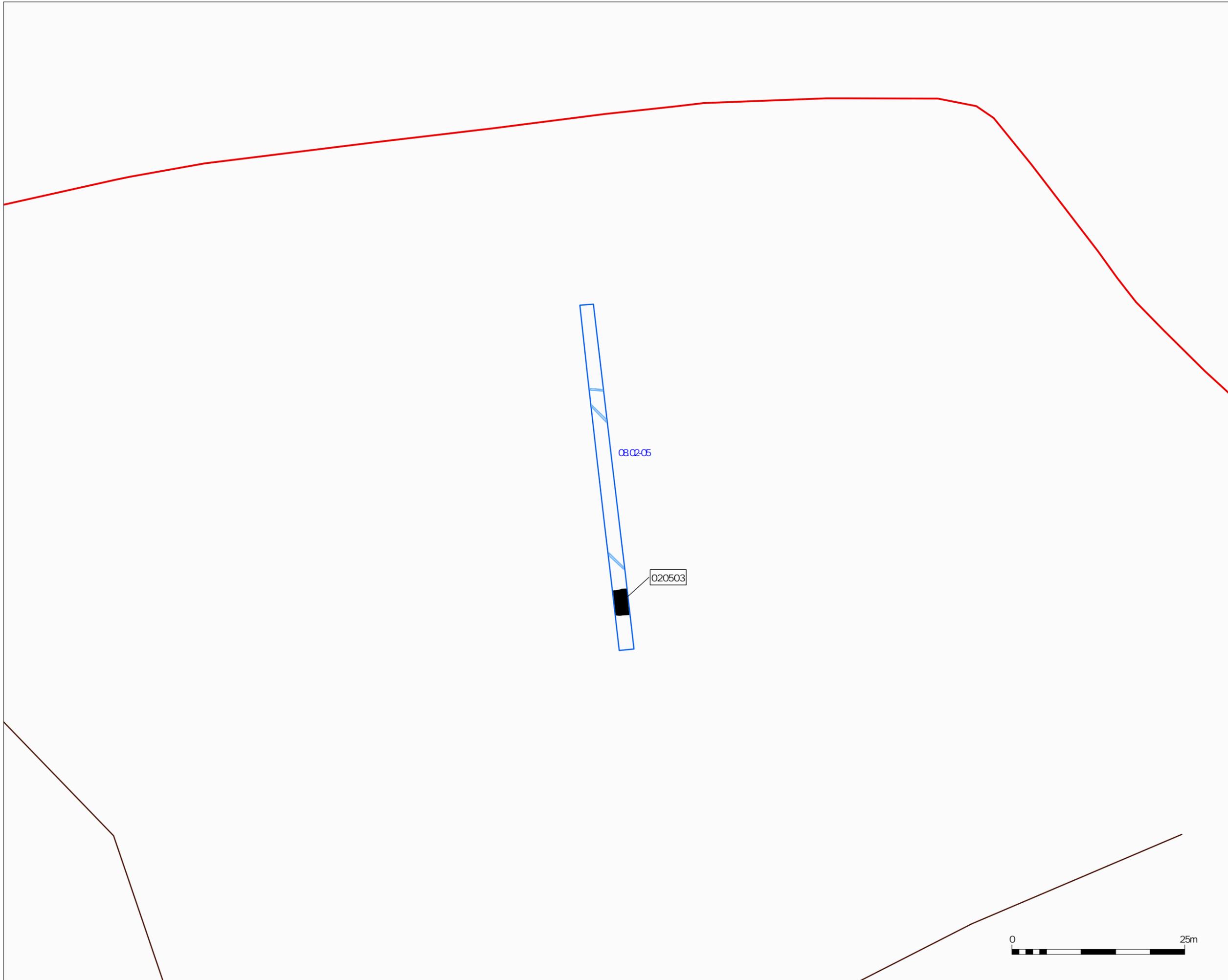
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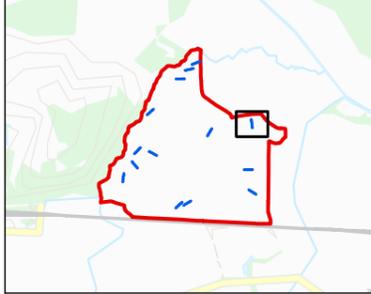


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020503

Key:

- Site Boundary
- Excavated Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Field Drain
- Geophysical Survey
- Old Field Boundaries
- Confirmed



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Title:
Site 8 Trench Plan and Geophysical Interpretation

Project:
Light Valley Solar Project:
Site 7 and Site 8,
North Yorkshire

Client:
Lanpro

Scale at A3:
1:500

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Report No: 4759	Fig. No: 2.5
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APPENDIX 1: Trench Strata Summary

Site	Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical Span (m)
7	10101	7.01-01	7.01	Topsoil - Trench 7.01-01	0.30 to 0.35
7	10102	7.01-01	7.01	Natural - Trench 7.01-01	
7	10201	7.01-02	7.01	Topsoil - Trench 7.01-02	0.30 to 0.35
7	10202	7.01-02	7.01	Natural - Trench 7.01-02	
7	10301	7.01-03	7.01	Topsoil - Trench 7.01-03	0.30 to 0.35
7	10302	7.01-03	7.01	Natural - Trench 7.01-03	
8	10101	08.01-01	8.01	Topsoil - Trench 08.01-01	0.30 to 0.38
8	10102	08.01-01	8.01	Natural - Trench 08.01-01	
8	10201	08.01-02	8.01	Topsoil - Trench 08.01-02	0.40 to 0.44
8	10202	08.01-02	8.01	Natural - Trench 08.01-02	
8	10301	08.01-03	8.01	Topsoil - Trench 08.01-03	0.35 to 0.40
8	10302	08.01-03	8.01	Natural - Trench 08.01-03	
8	10401	08.01-04	8.01	Topsoil - Trench 08.01-04	0.30 to 0.32
8	10402	08.01-04	8.01	Natural - Trench 08.01-04	
8	10501	08.01-05	8.01	Topsoil - Trench 08.01-05	0.50 to 0.55
8	10502	08.01-05	8.01	Natural - Trench 08.01-05	
8	10601	08.01-06	8.01	Topsoil - Trench 08.01-06	0.40 to 0.50
8	10602	08.01-06	8.01	Natural - Trench 08.01-06	
8	10701	8.01-07	8.01	Topsoil - Trench 8.01-07	0.30 to 0.35
8	10702	8.01-07	8.01	Natural - Trench 8.01-07	
8	10801	08.01-08	8.01	Topsoil - Trench 08.01-08	0.28 to 0.32
8	10802	08.01-08	8.01	Natural - Trench 08.01-08	
8	20101	08.02-01	8.02	Topsoil - Trench 08.02-01	0.30 to 0.33

Light Valley Solar Project, Sites 7 and 8: Fields F7.01, F8.01 and F8.02
 Interim Report for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching
 Report No 4759. V2

Site	Context	Trench	Field	Title	Vertical Span (m)
8	20102	08.02-01	8.02	Natural - Trench 08.02-01	
8	20201	08.02-02	8.02	Topsoil - Trench 08.02-02	0.35 to 0.40
8	20202	08.02-02	8.02	Natural - Trench 08.02-02	
8	20301	08.02-03	8.02	Topsoil - Trench 08.02-03	0.35 (avg.)
8	20302	08.02-03	8.02	Natural - Trench 08.02-03	
8	20401	8.02-04	8.02	Topsoil - Trench 8.02-04	0.30 to 0.35
8	20402	8.02-04	8.02	Natural - Trench 8.02-04	
8	20501	08.02-05	8.02	Topsoil - Trench 08.02-05	0.30 to 0.33
8	20502	08.02-05	8.02	Natural - Trench 08.02-05	
8	20601	08.02-06	8.02	Topsoil - Trench 08.02-06	0.35 to 0.45
8	20602	08.02-06	8.02	Natural - Trench 08.02-06	0.30 to 0.38

APPENDIX 2: OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-537755
Project Name	Light Valley Solar Project: Evaluation Trial Trenching
Sitename	Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1, North Yorkshire, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2 North Yorkshire, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 7, Light Valley Solar Project: Site 8
Sitecode	LVSF2, LVSF3, LVSF7, LVSF6
Project Identifier(s)	5517, 5518
Activity type	Evaluation, Trial Trench
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	28-Jul-2025 - 12-Sep-2025
Location	<p>Light Valley Solar Project: Site 1, North Yorkshire NGR: SE 65372 42132 LL: 53.87128630252584, -1.00727163213862 12 Fig: 465372,442132</p> <p>Light Valley Solar Project: Site 2 North Yorkshire NGR: SE 52718 30301 LL: 53.76639743180943, -1.201720114990878 12 Fig: 452718,430301</p> <p>Light Valley Solar Project: Site 7 NGR: SE 50676 31701 LL: 53.779181677578606, -1.232465785207106 12 Fig: 450676,431701</p> <p>Light Valley Solar Project: Site 8 NGR: SE 53967 31989 LL: 53.781440005670056, -1.182479582734536 12 Fig: 453967,431989</p>

<p>Administrative Areas</p>	<p>Country: England County/Local Authority: North Yorkshire Local Authority District: North Yorkshire Parish: Escrick Parish: Monk Fryston Parish: South Milford Parish: Hambleton</p>
<p>Project Methodology</p>	<p>A total of 323no. 50m x 2m trenches were excavated across seven sites as part of the Light Valley Solar Project. During the excavation of the evaluation trenches, the topsoil and any subsoils were removed down to the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.20m thickness, using a tracked mechanical excavator 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 and recorded in accordance with MOLAS field manual (1994). The sections of the excavated features were drawn at a 1:10 scale and planned at a 1:20 scale. All archaeological features were scanned with an XR ADX150 metal detector prior, during, and after excavation. The trenches and all archaeological remains were surveyed and tied into the National Grid using a Trimble GPS.</p>
<p>Project Results</p>	<p>The archaeological features recorded across Light Valley Solar Project, are indicative of rural settlement and agricultural practices dating from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period, with the majority of the remains likely dating to the former. The site included dispersed areas of activity including rectilinear enclosures, ring ditches, linear ditch features, and discrete pit and post hole features. Clusters of circular ring ditches, likely domestic round houses, across the site indicate dispersed areas of settlement, most of which appear to be sited within or associated with rectilinear enclosures. Altogether, it is likely that these reflect settlement activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods. There are several examples of rectilinear enclosures with associated interior features, but without interior ring ditches. These are likely the remains of agricultural or small-scale industrial activity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British periods. Other undated linear ditch and discrete pit features across the site may have functioned as</p>

	land boundaries, for drainage, or for livestock management, although their purpose cannot be confirmed at this stage.
Keywords	<p>Round House (Domestic) - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Rectilinear Enclosure - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Pottery Kiln - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Ditch - None - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Field Boundary - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Rectilinear Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Rectilinear Enclosure - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Field Boundary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>
Funder	Private or public corporation Light Valley Solar Limited
HER	North Yorkshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Phil Mann
HER Identifiers	
Archives	<p>Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Yorkshire Museum (York Museums Trust);</p> <p>Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;</p>

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