Longfield Solar Farm, Terling, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation

Planning reference	Pre-planning		
Local planning authority	Essex County Council		
		Site Code	ELSF21
PCA project no	K7289	*Date*	September 2021

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

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Project Information			
Site name	Longfield Solar Farm, Terling, Essex		
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site address	Terling Hall Road, Terling		
NGR	TL 74179 14620		
Local planning authority	Essex County Council		
Planning reference	Pre-planning		
Commissioning client	AECOM		
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PCA Information			
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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the proposed Longfield Solar Farm, Terling, Essex. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TL 74179 14620 (Figure 1).

1.2 The archaeological investigation was carried out between 28th June and 16th August 2021.

1.3 Geophysical survey and aerial photographs suggested that archaeological remains of prehistoric to WWII date might exist along the proposed route of the solar farm. Archaeological trial trenches were therefore requested by ECC to be carried out prior to the planning application being submitted.

1.4 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 43 trenches and seven contingency trenches across seven areas (Figure 2) to ascertain the archaeological potential of the site. Three trenches were proposed in Area A but this area was not accessible during the evaluation.

1.5 Evidence for archaeology dating from the early Neolithic to post-medieval periods was identified on the site. In Areas C and D a concentration of features of Iron Age and Roman date were encountered. No World War II features were identified in the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by AECOM on behalf of EDF to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the proposed Longfield Solar Park, Terling, Essex (Figure 1). The site was centred at TL 74179 1462. The work was undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application to construct a solar park on the site.

2.2 The landscape features immediately surrounding the Longfield site comprised villages, including Fuller Street to the north, Gamble's Green and Terling to the east, Boreham and Little Waltham to the south-west, Hatfield Peverel to the south-east and the large city of Chelmsford to the south-east. Boreham Road runs north to south along the western edge of the site, with the A12 carriageway abutting and bounding the southern edge of the Site boundary.

2.3 The work followed a methodology which was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AECOM 2021). The WSI proposed the investigation of forty-six trenches, twenty-seven to measure 50m by 2m and nineteen to measure 30m x 2m, spread across eight areas. Area A was not accessible so three of the trenches were not carried out. Seven contingency trenches were carried out at the request of ECC during the evaluation work.

2.4 The archaeological investigation was supervised by Shane Maher, Guy Seddon, Dominic McAtominey and Ben Moore, and the work was project managed by Helen Hawkins, all of PCA. Teresa O'Connor monitored the project on behalf of Essex County Council. The archaeological consultant for the project was Loic Boscher of AECOM.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The following backgrounds are taken from the WSI (AECOM 2021).

3.1.1 The topography of the area is relatively flat with existing ground levels approximately 64m Ordnance Datum (OD) to the north of the site. The land falls to a level of approximately 40m (OD) towards the south of the site according to online Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping.

3.1.2 The bedrock underlying the site is London Clay Formation (BGS 2021), and this is predominantly overlain by glaciogenic Lowestoft Formation, a flint and chalk heavy deposit. In addition, glaciofluvial deposits of sedimentary sand and gravel are recorded to the north and south of the site, as are small patches of Brickearth, that are comprised of silt and clay.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric (450,000 BC – 43 AD)

4.1.1 Evidence of Neolithic activity is much more visible within the landscape than during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic eras, with large ritualistic sites such as the Springfield Cursus, located 4km north of the site, signalling the move to a more settled, agrarian lifestyle rather than the more nomadic hunter-gatherer way of life. The desk-based assessment noted that there were no Palaeolithic or Mesolithic finds or sites present within the site, although two pits containing Neolithic pottery are recorded at Holt's Farm in Boreham.

4.1.2 Whilst no Bronze or Iron Age features or artefacts have been recorded within the site, prehistoric activity has been recorded widely across Boreham, which may be suggestive of a settlement nearby. At Great Holt's Farm, two Middle Bronze Age ring ditches, several plough damaged barrows and a post-built Iron Age structure have been previously identified, whilst at Bulls Lodge Quarry approximately 950m west of the Site, ring ditches, pits and cremations of probable Bronze Age date have been recorded. At land to the rear of Owls, Waltham, Boreham approximately 720m south of the site, an evaluation uncovered a prehistoric pit and an undated ditch.

4.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

4.2.1 No Roman assets, sites or artefacts have been identified with the limit of the site, however, there is substantial evidence of Roman activity close to the site.

4.2.2 The Roman road linking London to Colchester is located approximately 100m south-east of the site along the route of the B1137.

4.2.3 A sizeable Roman settlement and associated Roman activity has been recorded at Great Holt's Farm, approximately 200m west of the site. Investigations at the site have uncovered four buildings, with an associated bath house, cremation urns, and an extensive network of ditches and trackways. It has been given a tentative 2nd century date.

4.2.4 Cropmarks assigned a probable Roman date have been identified at Boreham Airfield, these

cropmarks indicate several pits and ditches within a circular enclosure and has been identified as a potential military encampment.

4.2.5 Across the wider area, Roman pottery, brick, tile and coins have been recovered during field walking exercises and as lone find spots.

4.3 Early Medieval/Saxon (AD 411 - 1065)

4.3.1 The large Roman cultural centres of Chelmsford and Braintree were abandoned post-withdrawal; however, large Saxon settlements were formed close to the site, including at Terling, Hatfield Peverel and Fairstead. These are recorded in the Domesday book as already substantial settlements before the Norman invasion.

4.3.2 While little Saxon activity has been identified close to the site, there are some examples of Saxon activity across the wider landscape within the 1km study area. At Great Holt's Farm, a Saxon longhouse was recorded approximately 400m south-west of the site.

4.4 Later Medieval (AD1066 – 1485)

4.4.1 The area surrounding Chelmsford is one of arable pastureland interspersed by small medieval villages and isolated farmsteads. The HER records ten medieval farmhouses that are still extant across the study area.

4.4.2 At Potter's Wood, within the limits of the site at the southern end, extensive cropmarks of former field boundaries are present.

4.4.3 Evidence of medieval settlements are limited within the study area, although a large settlement was uncovered and recorded at Boreham Airfield *c.* 900m west of the site and consisted of two large enclosures and several timber buildings and associated ditches cut to the north of this settlement.

4.4.4 Several moated sites are located across the study area, with the nearest to the site located adjacent to the western side of the site associated with Whitehouse Farm. Other moated sites include those at Lawns Farm approximately 90m west of the site, at Brent Hal.

4.5 Post-Medieval and Early Modern (AD 1540 - 1899)

4.5.1 Several remnants of agricultural practices from the post-medieval period are still located within the site, including a 19th century Farm at Berwick, approximately 80m east of the southern end of the site.

4.5.2 The area surrounding Chelmsford became more industrialised during the 18th and 19th centuries with the Eastern Counties and Eastern Union Railways line linking London to Brentwood extended to link London to Colchester in 1843. Evidence of industrial activity within the study area is highlighted by the presence of the sites of two former brickworks; one is located at Boreham approximately 330m south-west of the site, whilst a second is located approximately 720m east of the site at Hatfield Peverel.

4.5.3 Other evidence of post-medieval activity within the study area includes pottery findspots at

Boreham (260m south- west of the site, Great Holt's Farm approximately 390m west and at Boreham Airfield approximately 520m south-west of the site.

4.6 Modern

4.6.1 During World War II, RAF Boreham was an integral part of the defence of Britain, built in 1943, it conducted over 96 missions and was decommissioned in 1945. The airfield, approximately 250m south of the site was used to extract minerals after it fell out of military use. The HER records extensive remains relating to the airfield and its military usage. The wider area continued to be largely rural in nature, with agricultural practices continuing throughout the 20th-century.

4.6.2 Within the south-eastern area of the site, World War I or World War II practice trenches have been previously identified.

4.7 Undated

4.7.1 There are many undated assets recorded across the study area, several of which fall within the site boundary. Within the northern area of the site, a series of small linear ditches are visible on aerial photography, cropmarks of linear features and potential extraction pits are located within the site just south of Terling Spring. Cropmarks of ring ditches, enclosures and trackways are located around Toppinghoe Hall, whilst an oval shaped enclosure, approximately 50m in diameter is located within the southern end of the site.

4.7.2 Other undated cropmarks have been identified as being located adjacent to the site, these include linear cropmarks at Cole Hill, linear features at Terling Spring, north of the site. Adjacent to the eastern side of the site are three groups of undated cropmarks, whilst a ring ditch, field boundary and a potential barrow are located adjacent to the southern edge of the site.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation methodology was designed within a Written Scheme of Investigation (AECOM 2021) approved by Essex County Council. The trenches were located on areas of proposed impact from the solar farm, contained within eight separate locations, Areas A, B, C, D, E, F and G and the Battery Storage Area (BESS). Seven of the areas were investigated during this phase of works with Area A to be investigated at a later date.

5.2 In total 50 trenches were excavated across the site with the majority located in the BESS. Seven contingency trenches were excavated in consultation with ECC, as outlined in the WSI.

5.3 Excavation of the trenches was carried out by a combination of JCB and 13-tonne tracked mechanical excavator, both fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The excavation was undertaken with constant archaeological supervision and with spoil mounded at least 1m from the edges of the trenches. The trenches were each examined by an archaeologist with possible features cleaned, investigated, and recorded. Each trench was GPS surveyed, with hand planning at a scale of 1:20 from baselines completed where necessary to show more complex archaeological remains. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and their locations were GPS surveyed. A photographic record of the site was maintained throughout.

5.4 All evaluation trenches were left open to weather for a minimum of 48 hours prior to being investigated / recorded by archaeologists.

6 EVALUATION RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 The following section contains a data table for each evaluation trench. They included relevant data derived from the site context index, including dimensions, and photographs as appropriate.

6.2 Finds assessments for all artefactual material are included at Appendices 1-10.

6.3 The following acronyms are used throughout:

Preh.	Prehistoric	EIA	Early Iron Age
Meso	Mesolithic	MIA	Middle Iron Age
ENeo	Early Neolithic	IA	Iron Age
Neo	Neolithic	RB	Romano-British
EBA	Early Bronze Age	CBM	Ceramic Building Material
BA	Bronze Age	CTP	Clay Tobacco Pipe
LBIE	Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age		

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 1	**F**	Figure 12	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
E-W	30m x 1.8m	47.19m OD to 46.45m OD	0.49m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
148	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.49		-	-
149	Layer	Mid reddish brown, clay	Natural	-	30	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr1
Looking E
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 1 contained natural clay of the Lowestoft Formation overlain by a layer of agricultural ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 2	**F**	Figure 12	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	30m x 1.8m	48.92m OD to 48.77m OD	

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
148	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.37	-	-	-
150	Layer	Same as [149]	Natural	-	30	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr2
Looking SE
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 2 contained a similar sequence of natural clay overlain by ploughsoil

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 3	**F**	Figure 12	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NNE-SSW	30m x 1.8m	50.09m OD to 49.24m OD	0.25m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
148	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.25	-	-	-
151	Layer	Light to mid, greyish brown, silty sandy clay	Natural	-	30	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr3 Looking NNE 1m scale	

Brief discussion

Trench 3 contained a similar sequence of natural clay overlain by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 4	**E**	Figure 11	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
N-S	30m x 1.8m	56.18m OD to 56.09m OD	0.2m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
107	Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.2	-	100	-
108	Layer	Mid yellow brown clay with flint nodules	Natural clay	-	30	1.8	-	-	103	-
109	Layer	Mid yellow brown clay with frequent chalk fragments	Natural	-	1.5	1.8	-	-	106	-

Tr4 Looking N 2m scale	

Brief discussion

Trench 4 contained a sequence of natural clay overlain by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 5	**E**	Figure 11	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	30m x 1.8m	56.32m OD to 55.83m OD	0.33m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
100	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.33	-	107	-
101	Fill	Light grey, brown silty clay fill	Backfill	-	0.95	0.4	0.25	102	-	Burnt flint fragments, late Iron Age pot with drilled hole
102	Cut	Shallow irregular pit	Pit	-	0.95	0.4	0.25	-	-	-
103	Layer	Mid yellow brown clay with flint nodules	Natural	-	30	1.8	-	-	108	-
104	Fill	Mid grey, brown silty clay	Backfill	-	0.1	0.1	0.13	105	-	-
105	Cut	Shallow sub-circular posthole	Posthole	-	0.1	0.1	0.13	-	-	-
106	Layer	Mid yellow brown clay with frequent chalk fragments	Natural	-	1.5	1.8	-	-	109	-

Tr5
Looking SW
Slot through Irregular pit [102]
0.4m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 5 contained a sequence of natural chalky clay material overlain by natural clay with flint nodules, which was truncated by an irregular pit [102] containing burnt flint fragments and a small posthole [105]

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 6	**G**	Figure 13	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	30m x 1.8m	56.91m OD to 56.81m OD	0.52m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
110	Layer	Dark grey brown, silty clay	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.52	-	-	-
116	Fill	Mid greyish drown to mid brownish orange, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.8	2.2	0.55	117	-	Medieval peg tile, post med pottery
117	Cut	E-W ditch cut	Ditch	-	1.8	2.2	0.55	-	-	-
118	Layer	Light orange brown, clay with flint nodules	Natural	-	30	1.8	-	-	115	-

Tr6
Looking W
Post-medieval ditch [117]
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 6 contained natural clay that was truncated by an E-W post-medieval ditch [117] that was sealed by a layer of ploughsoil

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 7	**G**	Figure 13	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	30m x 1.8m	57.98m OD to 57.33m OD	0.3m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
110	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.3	-	-	-
111	Fill	Light grey brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.8	2.13	0.33	114	-	-
112	Fill	Dark grey brown, silty sandy clay	Backfill	-	1.8	1.12	0.31	114	-	Late Roman tile; Fired clay, medieval to early post medieval peg tile; post medieval brick and modern roofing

										tile, drain-pipe. Incomplete horseshoe,
113	Fill	Light brown, silty clay, primary fill of ditch	Backfill	-	1.8	0.75	0.15	114	-	-
114	Cut	Modern NE-SE ditch	Ditch	-	1.8	2.14	0.75	-	-	-
115	Layer	Light yellowish brown, clay with flint nodules	Natural	-	30	1.8	-	-	118	-
119	Fill	Dark grey silty clay fill	Backfill	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	120	-	-
120	Cut	Sub-circular posthole	Posthole	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-

Tr7
Looking SW
Ditch [114] and posthole [120]
0.5m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 7 contained natural clay cut by posthole [120] which was truncated by modern ditch [114]. These were sealed by plough soil [110]

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 8	**D**	Figure 10	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SW	30m x 1.8m	48.42m OD to 48.28m OD	0.3m to 0.4m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
122	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.5	0.75	0.65	123	-	Mid to late Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery, fired clay, struck flint, animal bone
123	Cut	Sub-oval Roman pit	Pit	-	1.5	0.75	0.65	-	-	-
124	Layer	Mid brownish orange, silty clay	Natural	-	30	1.8	-	-	[125], [141], [121]	-

126	Fill	Mid brownish grey, silty clay	Fill	-	1.78	1.31	0.26	127	-	-
127	Cut	NNE-SSW aligned ditch	Ditch	-	1.78	1.31	0.26	-	-	-
128	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.4	-	-	Burnt flint
129	Fill	Mid brownish grey, silty clay	Backfill	-	0.35	0.26	0.07	130	-	Burnt flint, late Iron Age/Romano British pottery
130	Cut	Small pit/posthole	Pit/posthole	-	0.35	0.26	0.07	-	-	-
131	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Backfill	-	1.6	0.8	0.11	132	-	Mid to late Iron Age pottery, struck and burnt flint
132	Cut	NE-SW shallow ditch	Ditch	-	1.6	0.8	0.11	-	-	-
133	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay with small to medium gravels, charcoal and daub flecks	Occupation layers	-	4.5	1.7	0.2	-	-	-
134	Layer	Light brownish white, medium rounded to angular flint gravels	Surface		1.3	0.79	0.04	-	-	-

Tr8
Looking NE
Ditch [132]
0.5m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 8 contained natural clay that was cut by multiple features. The earliest of these were prehistoric ditch [132] and possible prehistoric pit/posthole [130]. In the northwest of the trench a possible gravel surface [134] was overlain by what is interpreted as an occupation layer [133]. The occupation layer was in turn cut by a Roman pit [123]. The last of the cut features was an undated ditch [127] in the southeast of the trench. The trench was sealed by a layer of ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 9	**D**	Figure 10	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SE	30m x 1.8m	48.28m OD to 48.20m OD	0.35m to 0.45m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
128	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	30m	1.8	0.45	-	-	-
125	Layer	Mid brownish orange, silty clay	Natural	-	30	1.8	-	-	[124], [141], [121]	-
142	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.7	2.24	0.88	143	-	-
143	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Ditch	-	1.7	2.24	0.88	-	-	-

Tr 9
Looking SE
Ditch [143]
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 9 contained natural clay which was cut by an undated NW-SE aligned ditch [143] in the northeast of the trench. The trench was sealed by a layer of ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 10	**D**	Figure 10	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	30m x 1.8m	47.61m OD to 47.38m OD	0.28m to 0.5m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
128	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.5	-	-	-
139	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.9	1.99	0.7	140	-	Animal bone, struck flint, mid to late Iron Age pottery, fired clay
140	Cut	NW-SE prehistoric ditch	Ditch	-	1.9	1.99	0.7	-	-	-
141	Layer	Light	Backfill	-	30	1.8	-	-	[121,	-

		yellow/greyish brown, silty clay that was truncated by [140]							[124], [125]	
144	Fill	Mid orange brown Silty Clay with occasional stones, a clay tobacco pipe fragment and piece of ceramic building material	Backfill	-	0.92	0.66	0.3	145	-	-
145	Cut	Truncated pit	Pit	-	0.92	0.66	0.3	-	-	-
146	Fill	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	4.25	1.15	0.32	147	-	Roman pottery, Iron Age pottery, 1 Upper Palaeolithic struck flint
147	Cut	NE-SW Roman Ditch	Ditch	-	4.25	1.15	0.32	-	-	-
160	Fill	Mid yellowish grey, silty clay fill	Backfill	-	2.12	1.8	0.28	162	-	Fired clay
161	Fill	Mid greyish yellow, silty clay	Backfill	-	2.12	1.8	0.39	-	-	-
162	Cut	E-W ditch	Ditch	-	2.12	1.8	0.68	-	-	-

Tr10
Looking S
Ditch [147]
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 10 contained natural clay that was truncated by three features, prehistoric pit [145], prehistoric ditch [162], Roman ditch [147]. Prehistoric pit [145] was truncated by prehistoric ditch [140]. An Upper Palaeolithic struck flint was recovered from the fill of Roman ditch [147].

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 11	**D**	Figure 10	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	30m x 1.8m	47.93m OD to 47.08m OD	0.42m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
128	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.42	-	-	-
121	Layer	Light orangey brown, silty clay	Natural		30	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr11
Looking SE
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 11 contained natural clay overlain with ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 13	**C**	Figure 9	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SW	30m x 1.8m	47.72m OD to 47.50m OD	0.36m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
163	Cut	NW-SE shallow prehistoric ditch	Ditch	-	1.80	0.8	0.2	-	-	-
164	Fill	Mid reddish yellow with grey patches, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.8	0.8	0.2	163	-	Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery, burnt flint
165	Cut	NW-SE shallow ditch	Ditch	-	1.8	1.32	0.12	-	-	-
166	Fill	Mid reddish brown with brown patches, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.8	1.32	0.12	165	-	-
167	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Subsoil	-	4.32	1.8	0.22	-	-	-

312	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Ploughsoil		30	1.8	0.36	-	-	-
313	layer	Natural clay	Natural		30	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr13
Looking NW
Prehistoric ditch [163] and undated ditch [165]
2 x 0.5m scales

Brief discussion

Trench 13 contained natural clay cut by parallel ditches [163] and [165]. Ditch [163] contained prehistoric pot. Both ditches were sealed by a deposit of subsoil [167] which was in turn sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 14	**C**	Figure 9	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SW	30m x 1.8m	47.32m OD to 47.10m OD	0.43m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
158	Cut	NW-SE aligned Roman ditch	ditch	-	1.8	0.64	0.63	-	-	-
159	Fill	Mid brownish re/light grey, clay	Backfill	-	1.8	0.64	0.63	-	-	53 sherds of Roman pottery, late Iron Age/ Romano British pottery
312	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.43	-	-	-
313	Layer	Natural clay	Natural	-	30	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr14 Looking NW Roman ditch [158] 0.5m scale	

Brief discussion

Trench 14 contained natural clay that was truncated by a Roman ditch [158] which contained 53 sherds of Roman pottery. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 15	**C**	Figure 9	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	30m x 1.8m	47.33m OD to 46.68m OD	0.26m to 0.62m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
170	Fill	Light yellowish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	9.14+	1.6+	0.23	172	173	Med/post med peg tile, Roman pottery, struck flint, slag
171	Fill	Mid grey, clay	Backfill	-	9.14+	1.6+	0.33	172	175	Burnt flint
172	Cut	Large 19th century pit feature extending beyond the southern trench edges	Pit	-	9.14+	1.6+	0.5	-	174	-
173	Fill	Light yellowish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	9.14+	1.6+	0.63	174	170	19th century CTP, Roman pottery, medieval pottery, and struck flint
174	Cut	Same as [172]	Pit	-	9.14+	1.6+	0.7+	-	172	
175	Fill	Mid grey, clay	Backfill	-	9.14+	1.6+	0.06+	174	171	-
176	Fill	Light orangy brown to yellowish grey, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.6+	4.12	0.9	177	-	9 sherds of Roman pottery, late Iron Age/Roman British pottery
177	Cut	NW-SE Roman ditch	Ditch	-	1.6+	4.12	0.9	-	-	-
178	Fill	Mid yellowish grey to light brownish orange, silty clay	Backfill	-	2.20	2.83	0.7	179	-	24 Roman pottery sherds (AD 40-100), late Iron Age/Romano British pottery, struck flint
179	Cut	NE-SW Roman ditch	Ditch	-	2.20	2.83	0.7	-	-	-

312	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.62	-	-	-
313	Layer	Natural clay	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr 15
Looking NE
NW edge of large
19th century pit [172]
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 14 contained natural clay truncated in the north by two intercutting Roman ditches, the earlier ditch [177] contained nine sherds of Roman pottery dated AD 40-400+ and the later ditch [179] contained 24 sherds dated AD40-100. In the south-east of the trench a large 19th century pit [172]/[174] was recorded. The CTP was recovered from the base of top fill [173]. A layer of ploughsoil sealed the trench.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 17	**B**	Figure 5	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SW	30m x 1.8m	43.58m OD to 43.94m OD	0.46m to 0.29m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
137	Layer	Mid to dark greyish brown, clayey silt	Ploughsoil	-	-	1.8	0.46	-	188	-
223	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Subsoil	-	-	1.8	0.31	-	-	-
224	Layer	Mid reddish/orange brown, silty clay	Natural	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
225	Fill	Mid reddish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	-	-	0.1	226	-	-
226	Cut	Possible terminus of ditch or pit	Ditch	Pit	-	-	0.1		-	-
227	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty san and gravel	Backfill	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	228	-	-
228	Cut	Cut of small posthole	Posthole	-	0.4	0.4	0.2	-	-	-
229	Fill	Mid grey brown, silty sandy gravels	Backfill	-	0.55	0.35	0.15	230	-	-
230	Cut	Cut for possible pit or posthole	Pit/posthole	-	0.55	0.35	0.15	-	-	-

265	Fill	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt with gravels	Backfill	-	1.9	0.38	0.13	266	-	-
266	Cut	NW-SE drainage ditch	Ditch	-	1.9	0.38	0.13	-	-	-
267	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty sand with gravels	Backfill	-	1.48	0.68	0.29	268	-	-
268	Cut	Cut of possible pit	Pit	-	1.48	0.68	0.29		-	-

Tr17
Looking NE
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 17 contained natural silty clay truncated by ditch terminus [226], postholes [230], [228] and pit [268] which was truncated by a NW-SE aligned ditch. None of the features produced any dating material. The trench was sealed by a layer of ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 18	**B**	Figure 5	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	30m x 1.8m	43.24m OD to 42.70m OD	0.36m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Ploughsoil	-	-	-	0.36	-	-	-
210	Fill	Mid brown, silty sand	Backfill	-	0.6	1.8	0.78	211	-	-
211	Cut	NE-SW ditch	Ditch	-	0.6	1.8	0.78	-	-	-
212	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty sand	Backfill	-	0.6	0.5	0.4	212	-	-
213	Cut	Sub circular pit	Pit	-	0.6	0.5	0.4	-	-	-
214	Layer	Natural sands and gravels	Natural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tr18
Looking SW
Pit [213] truncated by ditch [211]
0.1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 18 contained natural sandy gravels which were cut by pit [213]. Pit [213] was truncated by NE-SW ditch [211]. The trench was sealed by a layer of ploughsoil. No finds or other dating material was recovered from this trench.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 19	**B**	Figure 5	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	30m x 1.8m	42.58m OD to 42.46m OD	0.35m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	-	1.8	0.35	-	137	-
231	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.8	1.5	0.58	232	-	-
232	Cut	NE-SW ditch	Ditch	-	1.8	1.5	0.58	-	-	-
233	Layer	Mid yellowish brown, sand and gravels	Natural	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr19
Looking SE
Ditch [232]
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 19 contained natural sands and gravels that were truncated by a NE-SW ditch [232]. The trench was sealed by a layer of ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 20	**B**	Figure 5	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SW	30	41.37m OD to 39.76m OD	0.47m to 0.35m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	-	1.8	0.47	-	137	-
240	Fill	Mid brownish grey, silty clay	Fill of linear [241]	-	1.8	2.3	0.55	241	-	-
241	Cut	Possible NW-SE linear feature	Linear	-	1.8	2.3	0.55	-	-	-
242	Fill	Mid reddish brown, silty clay fill of ditch [243]	Backfill	-	1.8	0.71	0.27	243	-	-
243	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Ditch	-	1.8	0.71	0.27	-	-	-
244	Layer	Mid reddish to greyish brown sandy silty clay with gravels	Natural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
246	Cut	Shallow NW-SE linear/ditch	Linear/ditch	-	1.8	0.57	0.08	-	-	-
247	Fill	Mid brownish yellow, silty sand	Backfill	-	1.8	0.57	0.08	246	-	-
257	Cut	WNW-ESE ditch	Ditch		1.8	1	0.98	-	-	-
273	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Ditch	-	1.8	2.04	0.41	-	-	-
274	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty sand	Backfill	-	1.8	2.04	0.41	273	-	-
275	Fill	Dark greyish brown, sandy silty clay	Backfill	-	1.8	1	0.98	257	-	-

Tr20
Looking NW
Intercutting ditches [241] and [257]
2m and 1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 20 contained natural silty sandy clay with gravels truncated by NW-SE ditches [241], [243], [246], [273]. Ditch [241] was truncated by another ditch [257] which was on a slightly different WNW-ESE alignment. The whole of the trench was sealed by a layer of ploughsoil. No artefacts or other dating material was recovered from this trench.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 21	**B**	Figure 5	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SW	30m x 1.8m	40.99m OD to 39.49m OD	

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
244	Layer	See above	Natural	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr21
Looking NE
2m and 1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 21 contained natural silty sandy clay with gravels sealed by ploughsoil, no archaeological deposits were encountered in this trench.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 22	**BESS**	Figure 13	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
N-S	50m x 1.8m	39.31m OD to 37.85m OD	0.5m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
244	Layer	See above	Natural	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr22 Looking S 2m and 1m scales	

Brief discussion

Trench 22 contained natural silty sandy clay with gravels sealed by ploughsoil, no archaeological deposits were encountered in this trench.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 23	**B**	Figure 7	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	30m x 1.8m	41.42m OD to 41.19m OD	0.4m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
258	Fill	Light yellowish grey, silty gravel	Backfill	-	1.9	+1.94	0.28	263	-	Struck flint
259	Fill	light bluish grey with orange mottles, sandy silt	Backfill	-	1.9	+2.22	0.3	263	-	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, Struck flint. Intrusive CBM fragment
260	Fill	Mid reddish grey, silty clay	Backfill		1.9	1.7	0.2	263	-	Struck flints
261	Fill	Light bluish grey with orange mottling, sandy silt	Backfill		1.9	0.93	0.11	263	-	-
263	Cut	Large NE-SW prehistoric ditch/pit	Ditch/pit		1.9	+2.22	0.54	-	-	-
264	Layer	Light reddish grey, silty sand and gravels	Natural			1.8	-	-	-	-
291	Layer	Mid brownish grey, sandy silt	Ploughsoil	-	-	1.8	0.4	-	137, 188	-
292	Layer	Light greyish brown, sandy silt	Subsoil	-	-	1.8	0.35	-	-	-

Tr23 Looking SW Large prehistoric ditch/pit [263] 2m scale	

Brief discussion

Trench 23 contained natural silty sand with gravels that were truncated by a NE-SW large prehistoric ditch or pit [263], that contained struck flints. The trench was sealed by an undated layer of subsoil sealed with ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 24	**BESS**	Figure 7	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
E-W	48.2m x 1.8m	40.58m OD to 38.69m OD	0.44m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	48.2	1.8	0.44	-	137, 291	-
248	Fill	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	5.7	+0.85	+0.55	249	-	-
249	Cut	Large pit	Pit	-	5.7	+0.85	+0.55	-	-	-
250	Fill	Light greyish/reddish brown, sandy gravels	Natural	-	48.2	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr24 Looking S Large pit [249] 1m scale	

Brief discussion

Trench 23 contained natural sandy gravels that were cut by a large undated pit [249]. A layer of ploughsoil sealed the trench.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 24a	**BESS**	Figure 7	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
E-W	19.2m x 1.8m	39.46m OD to 38.65m OD	0.9m

This trench was excavated to investigate a layer of dark blackish grey silty clay material. This was confirmed to be the base of a large modern intrusion.

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
279	Fill	Fill of modern intrusion	Backfill	-	+2	+1.8	0.15	-	-	plastic, brick, concrete
250	Layer	See above	Natural	-	19.2	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr24a Looking S Sondage showing modern fill [279] 1m scale	

Brief discussion

Trench 24a contained natural sandy gravels that were truncated by a large modern feature that was filled by a deposit of dark silty clay material [279] which was overlain by redeposited gravels. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 25	**BESS**	Figure 6	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
N-S	16m x 1.8m	-	-
Constraints			
Trench 25 was abandoned due to the presence of asbestos within a layer of material similar to [279]			

Tr25 Looking N Asbestos	

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 26	**B**	Figure 7	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	30m x 1.8m	41.99m OD to 41.65m OD	0.43m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	30	1.8	0.43	-	-	-
236	Cut	Large ditch	Ditch	-	+1.8	4	1.02	-	-	-
251	Layer	Natural light yellowish brown, sandy clay	Natural	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
252	Layer	Mid brownish grey, sandy gravel	Natural	-	30	1.8	-	-	-	-
253	Fill	Mid grey/reddish brown sandy silt	Backfill	-	1.8	1.4	0.19	236	-	-
254	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty sandy clay	Backfill	-	1.8	4	0.37	236	-	-
255	Fill	Dark brownish grey, sandy silt	Backfill	-	1.8	0.75	0.17	236	-	-
256	Fill	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt	Backfill	-	1.8	3.07	0.42	236	-	Cast Iron fitting

Tr26
Looking NW
Trench shot showing ditch [236]

Brief discussion

Trench 26 contained natural sandy clay overlain by natural sandy gravels. The gravels were cut by an undated NE-SW ditch [236]. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 27	**BESS**	Figure 7 & 6	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
N-S	50m x 1.8m	41.72m OD to 41.66m OD	0.62 to 0.2m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
186	Layer	Light yellowish brown, silty clay	Subsoil	-	50	1.8	0.3	-	-	-
187	Layer	Mid orangy brown, silty clay gravels	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.62	-	-	-
237	Fill	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	2.6+	1.6	0.55	238	-	-
238	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Ditch	-	2.6+	1.6	0.55	-	-	-

Tr27
Looking W
Ditch [238]
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 27 contained natural silty clay gravels that had been cut by an undated NW-SE aligned ditch [238]. These were covered by a layer of undated subsoil. The trench was sealed by a layer of ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 28	**BESS**	Figure 6	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SW	50.00m by 1.8m	41.18m OD to 40.03m OD	0.40m to 0.20m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.4	-	-	-
189	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	0.8	0.6	0.35	190	-	-

190	Cut	Pit	Pit	-	0.8	0.6	0.35	-	-	-
191	Fill	Light greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	2.02	1	0.6	192	-	-
192	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Ditch	-	2.02	1	0.6	-	-	-
193	Fill	Light greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	2.03	1.1	0.7	194	-	-
194	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Ditch	-	2.03	1.1	0.7	-	-	-
195	Fill	Light greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.96	1.6	0.48	196	-	-
196	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Ditch	-	1.96	1.6	0.48	-	-	-
197	Fill	Light greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	0.55	0.55	0.2	198	-	-
198	Cut	Possible posthole	Posthole	-	0.55	0.55	0.2	-	-	-
199	Fill	Light greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.2	0.8	0.25	200	-	-
200	Cut	Possible NW-SE ditch terminus	Ditch	Terminus	1.2	0.8	0.25	-	-	-
201	Layer	Silty sandy gravels	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr28
Looking SW
Posthole [198] in the foreground and ditch [194] in middle of frame

Brief discussion

Trench 28 contained natural silty sandy gravels truncated by pit [190], posthole [198] and ditches [194], [196] and [200]. Pit [190] was truncated by ditch [192]. All of the ditches were on similar NW-SE alignments. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 29	**BESS**	Figure 6	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
N-S	50m x 1.8m	42.55m OD to 42.18m OD	0.37m
Contexts within trench			

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.37	-	-	-
280	Layer	Natural sandy silty gravels	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr29
Looking S
2m and 1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 29 contained natural silty sandy gravels that were sealed by ploughsoil

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 30	**BESS**	Figure 6	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
ENE-WSW	50m x 1.8m	42.35m OD to 41.84	0.3m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.3	-	-	-
215	Layer	Mid orange brown, silty sandy gravels	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-
216	Fill	Light yellowish brown, silty sand	Backfill	-	1.0+	1.2	0.3	217	-	-
217	Cut	Possible pit or ditch terminus	Pit/ditch	-	1.0+	1.2	0.3	-	-	-
218	Fill	Light yellowish brown, silty sandy clay	Backfill	-	0.86	0.61	0.21	219	-	-
219	Cut	Small pit or posthole	Pit/posthole	-	0.86	0.61	0.21	-	-	-
220	Fill	Mid yellowish	Backfill	-	1.4	0.68	0.17	221	-	-

		brown, silty clay								
221	Cut	Possible ditch terminus	Ditch	-	1.4	0.68	0.17	-	-	-
222	Layer	Mid yellowish brown	Subsoil	-	50	1.8	0.2	-	-	-

Tr30
Looking W
Pit/posthole [219] in foreground
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 30 contained natural silty sandy gravels which were cut by undated possible ditch termini [217], [221] and by undated pit/posthole [219]. These were covered by an undated subsoil. The trench was sealed by a layer of ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 31	**BESS**	Figure 6	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
N-S	50m x 1.8m	40.40m OD to 39.94	0.37m to 0.32m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
135	Fill	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt	Backfill	-	3.0+	0.8	0.51	136	-	-
136	Cut	NW-SE ditch	Ditch	-	3.0+	0.8	0.51	-	-	-
137	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.37	-	-	-
138	Layer	Mid yellowish orange, sandy gravels	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-
269	Fill	Mid reddish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	1.92+	1.86+	0.63	270	-	Early Neolithic flint core
270	Cut	Large pit	Pit	-	1.92+	1.86+	0.63	-	-	-
271	Fill	Light greyish yellow brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	2.28+	1.42	0.48	272	-	Early Neolithic flint core
272	Cut	NE-SW ditch	Ditch	-	2.28+	1.42	0.48	-	-	-

Tr31 Looking SE Pit [270] 1m scale	

Brief discussion

Trench 30 contained natural sandy gravels that had been truncated by two early Neolithic features, Pit [270] and ditch [272]. Both of these features contained early Neolithic flint cores. The natural was also truncated by an undated ditch [136]. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	*Recorded by*
Trench 32	**BESS**	Figure 5	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
ENE-WSW	50m x 1.8m	42.84m OD to 42.53m OD	0.44m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.37	-	-	-
306	Layer	mid to light greyish yellow, sandy gravels	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-
307	Layer	Mid greyish yellow, silty sand	Subsoil	-	50	1.8	0.22	-	-	-

Tr32 Looking ENE 1m scale	

Brief discussion

Trench 35 contained natural sandy gravels overlain by a layer of subsoil. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 33	**BESS**	Figure 6	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SW	50m x 1.8m	42.76m OD to 42.59	0.45m to 0.35

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.45	-	-	-
286	Fill	Light orange/brownish grey, silty clay	Backfill	-	2.12	0.96	0.35	287	-	-
287	Cut	Possible curved linear	Ditch	-	2.12	0.96	0.35	-	-	-
288	Fill	Light grey/orange brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	0.92+	1.16	0.28	289	-	-
289	Cut	Possible pit or ditch terminus	Pit/ditch	-	0.92+	1.16	0.28	-	-	-
290	Layer	Light greyish brown silty sandy gravels	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr33 Looking NE 1m scale	
Brief discussion	
Trench 36 contained natural sandy gravels cut by two undated features, a possible curved linear ditch [286] and a ditch terminus or pit [289]. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.	

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 34	**BESS**	Figure 5 and 6	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
ENE-WSW	50m x 1.8m	42.35m OD to 41.73m OD	0.35m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.35	-	-	-
309	Fill	Light grey brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	2.1	1.23	0.4	310	-	-
310	Cut	N-S Ditch	Backfill	-	2.1	1.23	0.4	-	-	-
311	Layer	Light brownish orange, silty clay gravels	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Tr34
Looking ENE
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 37 contained natural silty clay gravels cut by a north to south ditch [310]. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 35	**BESS**	Figure 6	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
WNW-ESE	50m x 1.8m	41.95m OD to 41.09m OD	0.7m to 0.31m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.7	-	-	-
202	Fill	Light greyish brown, silty gravels	Backfill	-	2.08+	2.26	0.18	203	-	-
203	Cut	Shallow E-W ditch	ditch	-	2.08+	2.26	0.18	-	-	-
204	Layer	Mid brownish red, gravelly silt	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	152	-

205	Fill	Light yellowish brown, gravelly silty sand	Backfill	-	1.2+	1.1	0.5	206	-	-
206	Cut	Possible ditch terminus	Ditch	-	1.2+	1.1	0.5	-	-	-
207	Fill	Dark greyish brown, silty sand	Backfill	-	0.71	0.56	0.16	208	-	-
208	Cut	Pit	Pit		0.71	0.56	0.16	-	-	-

Tr35
Looking N
1m scale

Brief discussion

Trench 35 contained natural gravelly silt that was truncated by three undated cuts, a shallow E-W ditch [203], a possible ditch terminus [206] and a small pit [208]. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 36	**BESS**	Figure 6	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
E-W	50m x 1.8m	41.22m OD to 40.48m OD	0.27m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.27	-	-	-
152	Layer	Light reddish brown clayey gravels	natural	-	0.22	0.2	0.05	-	-	-

Tr36 Looking E 1m scale	

Brief discussion

Trench 39 contained natural clayey gravels that were sealed by ploughsoil

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 37	**BESS**	Figure 5	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NNW-SSE	50m x 1.8m	42.98m OD to 42.81m OD	53m to 0.48m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.53	-	-	-
281	Cut	NE-SW ditch	Ditch	-	1.98	1.31	0.35	-	-	-
282	Fill	Mid brownish grey, sandy silt	Backfill	-	1.98	1.31	0.35	281	-	-
283	Layer	Mid to light greyish yellow, sandy gravels	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-
298	Cut	ENE-WSW ditch	Ditch	-	1.99	1.2	0.51	-	-	-
299	Fill	Mid brownish yellow, silty sand	Backfill	-	-	1.0	0.13	298	-	-
300	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silt	Backfill	-	1.99	1.23	0.51	298	-	-

Tr37 Looking WSW Ditch [281] 1m scale	

Brief discussion

Trench 37 contained natural sandy gravels that had been truncated by two undated linear cuts, a NE-SW ditch [281] and an ENE-WSW ditch [298]. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.

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Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 38	**BESS**	Figure 5	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
ENE-WSW	50m x 1.8m	43.0m OD to 42.74m OD	0.4m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.4	-	-	-
301	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Backfill	-	0.58	0.44	0.16	302	-	-
302	Cut	Shallow pit	Pit	-	0.58	0.44	0.16	-	-	-
303	Layer	Light yellow brown, silty gravelly sand	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-
304	Fill	Dark greyish brown, silty sand	Backfill	-	1.9	1.35	0.36	305	-	-
305	Cut	NNW-SSE	Ditch		1.9	1.67	0.57	-	-	-
308	Fill	Mid brownish grey, sandy silt	Backfill	-	1.9	1.67	0.24	305	-	-

TR38 Looking S Ditch [305] 1m scale	

Brief discussion

TR38 contained natural silty gravelly sand that had been cut by a small pit [302] and a NNW-SSE ditch [305]. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 39	**BESS**	Figure 5	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
ENE-WSW	50m x 1.8m	43.29m OD to 42.99m OD	0.78m to 0.53m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	ploughsoil	-	3	0.46	0.7	-	-	-
293	Layer	Mid brownish yellow, silty sand	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-
294	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch	-	2.12	0.93	0.2	-	-	-
295	Fill	Mid brownish grey, clay silt	Backfill	-	2.12	0.93	0.2	294	-	-
296	Cut	N-S ditch	Ditch	-	2.25	0.77	0.18	-	-	-
297	Fill	Dark greyish brown, clayey sand	Backfill	-	2.25	0.77	0.18	296	-	-

TR39 Looking SW Ditch [296] 1m scale	
Brief discussion	
TR39 contained natural clayey sand which was cut by two undated N-S ditches [294] and [296]. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.	

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 40	**BESS**	Figure 5	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
ENE-WSW	50m x 1.8m	43.0m OD to 42.74m OD	0.4m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.4	-	-	-
284	Layer	Mid to light greyish yellow, gravelly sands	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-
285	Layer	Mid yellowish grey, silty sand with gravels	Subsoil	-	50	1.8	0.34	-	-	-

TR40 Looking SE 1m scale	
Brief discussion	
TR40 contained natural gravelly sands overlain by subsoil and the trench was sealed with ploughsoil.	

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 41	**BESS**	Figure 4	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NNW-SSE	50m x 1.8m	43.65m OD to 43.47m OD	0.33m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.33	-	-	-
284	Layer	Mid to light greyish yellow, gravelly sands	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

TR41 Looking NNW 1m scale	

Brief discussion

TR41 contained natural gravelly sands sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 42	**BESS**	Figure 4	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
ENE-WSW	50m x 1.8m	44.20m OD to 43.53m OD	0.3

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.3	-	-	-
284	Layer	Mid to light greyish yellow, gravelly sands	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Brief discussion

TR42 contained natural gravelly sands sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 43	**BESS**		
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
ENE-WSW	50m x 1.8m	44.43m OD to 44.03m OD	0.7m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.7	-	-	-
245	Layer	Mid brownish yellow silty sand	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Brief discussion
TR43 contained natural silty sand sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 44	**BESS**	Figure 4	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NNW-SSE	50m x 1.8m	44.37m OD to 44.09m OD	0.51m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.51	-	-	-
276	Layer	Mid brownish yellow, silty sand	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Brief discussion
TR44 contained natural silty sand sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 45	**BESS**	Figure 4	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SW	50m x 1.8m	44.74m OD to 44.35m OD	0.70m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.35	-	-	-
239	Layer	Mid brownish yellow, silty sand	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Brief discussion
TR45 contained natural silty sand sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 46	**BESS**	Figure 4	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NW-SE	50m x 1.8m	44.74m OD to 44.59m OD	0.43m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.43	-	-	-
234	Cut	Shallow NE-SW ditch	Ditch	-	1.94	0.63	0.21	-	-	-
235	Fill	Mid brownish yellow silty	Backfill	-	1.94	0.63	0.21	234	-	-
29	Layer	Mid brownish yellow silty sand	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Brief discussion

TR46 contained natural silty sand cut by a shallow NE-SW ditch [234]. The trench was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 47	**BESS**	Figure 3	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SW	50m x 1.8m	44.78m OD to 44.73m OD	0.35m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.35	-	-	-
156	Layer	Mid reddish brown, flinty clay	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Brief discussion

TR47 contained natural flinty clay sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 48	**BESS**	Figure 3	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
E-W	50m x 1.8m	44.83m OD	0.25m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.25	-	-	-
157	Layer	Mid reddish brown, flinty clay	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Brief discussion

TR48 contained natural flinty clay sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 49	**BESS**	Figure 3	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
ENE-WSW	50m x 1.8m	44.53m OD to 44.44m OD	0.26m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.26	-	-	-
155	Layer	Mid reddish brown, flinty clay	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Brief discussion

TR49 contained natural flinty clay sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	***Area***	*Relevant figures*	
Trench 50	**BESS**	Figure 3	
Orientation	*Dimensions (L x W)*	*GL OD height*	*Depth to natural*
NE-SW	50m x 1.8m	44.86m OD to 44.58m OD	0.4m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
188	Layer	See above	Ploughsoil	-	50	1.8	0.4	-	-	-
154	Layer	Mid reddish brown, flinty clay	Natural	-	50	1.8	-	-	-	-

Brief discussion

TR50 contained natural flinty clay sealed by ploughsoil.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The natural deposits encountered during the evaluation were very changeable and varied from the heavy clays, with flint and chalk inclusions, of the Lowestoft Formation in the northern investigation areas (Areas C, D, E, F and G) to the sands and gravels in the B/BESS areas in the south.

7.2 Evidence of prehistoric activity was noted in Areas B, BESS, C and D, and ranged from the early Neolithic to the late Iron Age/Romano British periods in date.

7.3 In Area B/BESS the confirmed prehistoric material was confined to two trenches, Trench 23 and Trench 31. In Trench 23 the fills of a large NW-SE ditch [263] produced pottery dated to the late Bronze age to early Iron Age and a number of struck flints. In Trench 31 two early Neolithic flint cores were recovered, one from a NW-SE ditch [272] in the north of the trench and one from a pit [270] in the south. However, several other features were found throughout Area B and the BESS which had similar fills but produced no dateable material. This activity was concentrated towards the east of the BESS/Area B. In the west of the BESS no features were identified.

7.4 Two parallel NE-SW ditches [163] and [165] in Trench 13 provided the only evidence of prehistoric activity in Area C. Fragments of late Iron Age/Romano British pottery were recovered from the fill of ditch [163]. Although no finds were recovered from ditch [165] the close proximity and similarity of the fills suggests this was also of a similar date.

7.5 The largest concentration of prehistoric activity was noted in Trench 8 and Trench 10 of Area D. Pottery sherds dated to the mid to late Iron Age was recovered from ditch [132] and pottery dated to the late Iron Age/Romano British periods was found in pit/posthole [130]. In Trench 10, Ditch [140] contained mid to late Iron Age pottery and a Bronze Age core and ditch [162] produced a fragment of fired clay.

7.6 The findings in these trenches confirm there is potential for a larger prehistoric presence in Areas B/BESS (east), C and D.

7.7 Roman activity was confined to Areas C (Trenches 14 and 15) and D (Trenches 8 and 10). In Trench 14 ditch [158] produced 53 sherds of Roman pottery dated AD40-400+. Two intercutting ditches [179] (Pottery dates AD40-100+) and [177] (Pottery dates AD40-400+) in Trench 15 contained large assemblages of Roman pottery, for this site. They also included a number of late Iron Age/Romano British pottery sherds, which suggests the Roman pottery may be of an early date.

7.8 The fill of a large pit [123] in Trench 8 (Area D) produced Roman pottery sherds, mid to late Iron Age pottery and animal bone. This pit cut through an earlier occupation layer and a possible gravel surface. No dating material was recovered from the earlier features. The last of the Roman features encountered during the investigation was a NE-SW ditch [147] in Trench 10.

Not only did this feature contain Roman pottery but it also contained an Upper Palaeolithic crested blade, which is a rarity for this area.

7.9 The majority of the cut features excavated during the evaluation produced no dateable material and have been included in the undated Phase in the matrix. However, some of these features are likely to be prehistoric or Roman in date.

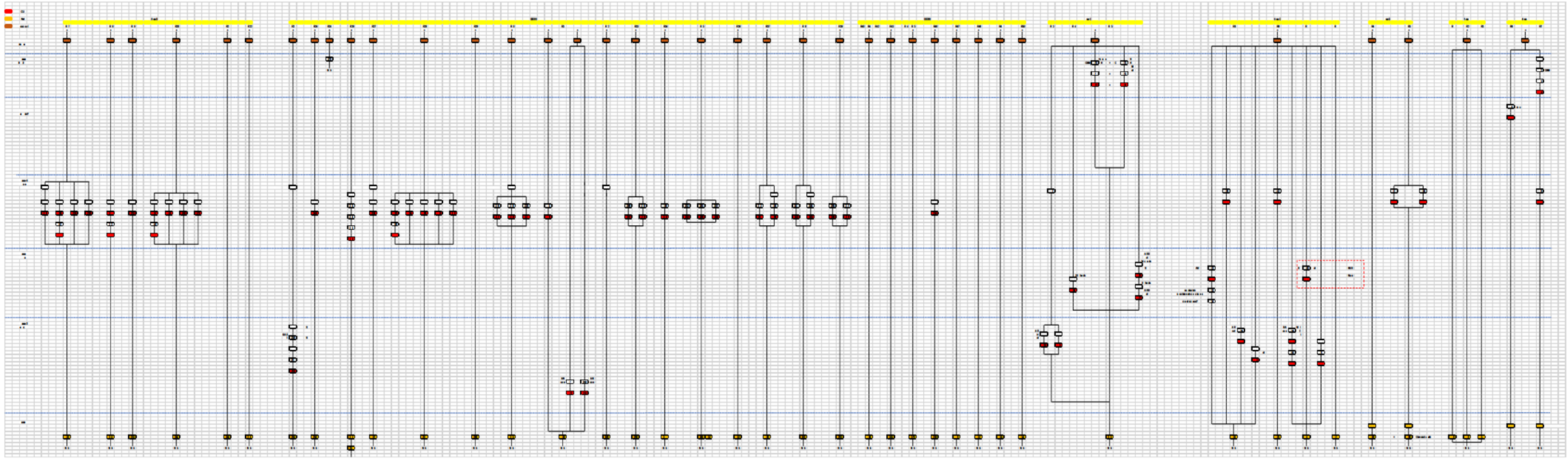
7.10 One medieval/post-medieval feature was recorded during the investigations, this was an E-W ditch [117] in Trench 6 (Area G). The ditch was likely a drainage or small boundary ditch. No other features of this date were encountered.

7.11 Two 19th to 20th century cut features were noted across the whole site. A large pit [172]/[174] recorded in Trench 15 (Area C) produced a finds assemblage that included a fragment of CTP bowl dated 1820-1850, a sherd of medieval pottery, a sherd of post-medieval pottery, a number of late Iron Age/Romano British and Roman pottery sherds. The purpose of the pit is uncertain but the presence of the earlier pottery, particularly the Roman and Pre-Roman fabrics suggests that it may be cut through earlier features.

7.12 This evaluation proved the presence of archaeological features in all but one area, Area F and identified that there is a concentration of confirmed Roman and prehistoric activities in Areas C and D and the east of the BESS/B. As stated above the majority of the features were undatable, but their presence indicates a human presence in the area. No evidence of any wartime activity was noted throughout the evaluation although some features were present in the vicinity of the posited location of the WWII features. The features were however relatively shallow and narrow and contained no dating material, suggesting they did not represent the practice trenches.

7.13 The most surprising find was the Upper Palaeolithic crested blade recovered in Trench 10, as this is a rare find. Despite the find being residual it does suggest possible activity from this period in Area D particularly around the trench.

8 MATRIX



9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Loic Boscher of AECOM for commissioning the work.

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10.3 The supervisors would like to thank Patric Cavanagh, Toria Standfield, Natalia Klimasovska, Wiktoria Sagan and Tamsin Cornelius all of PCA, for their hard work on site.

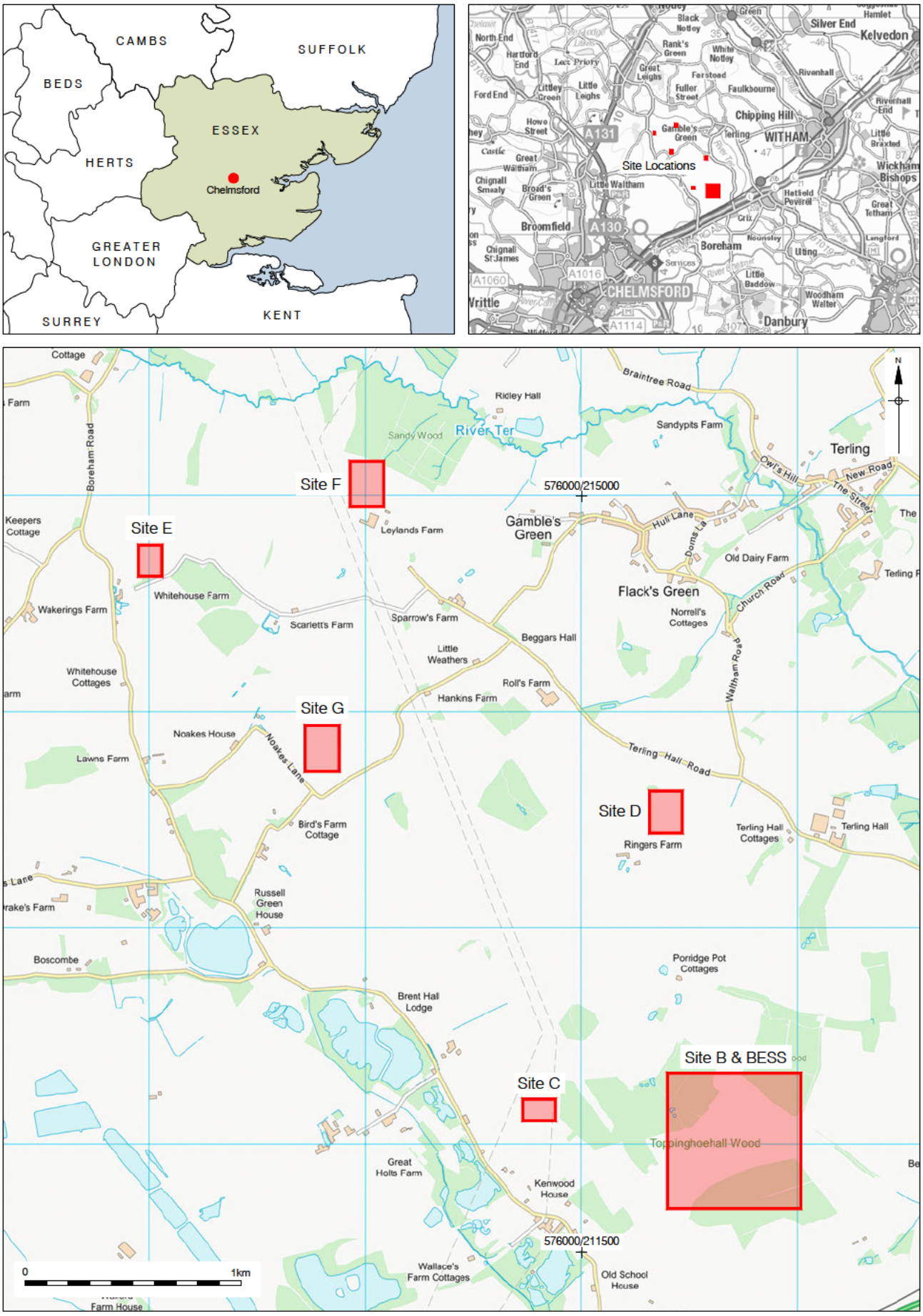

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Figure 1
Site Locations
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

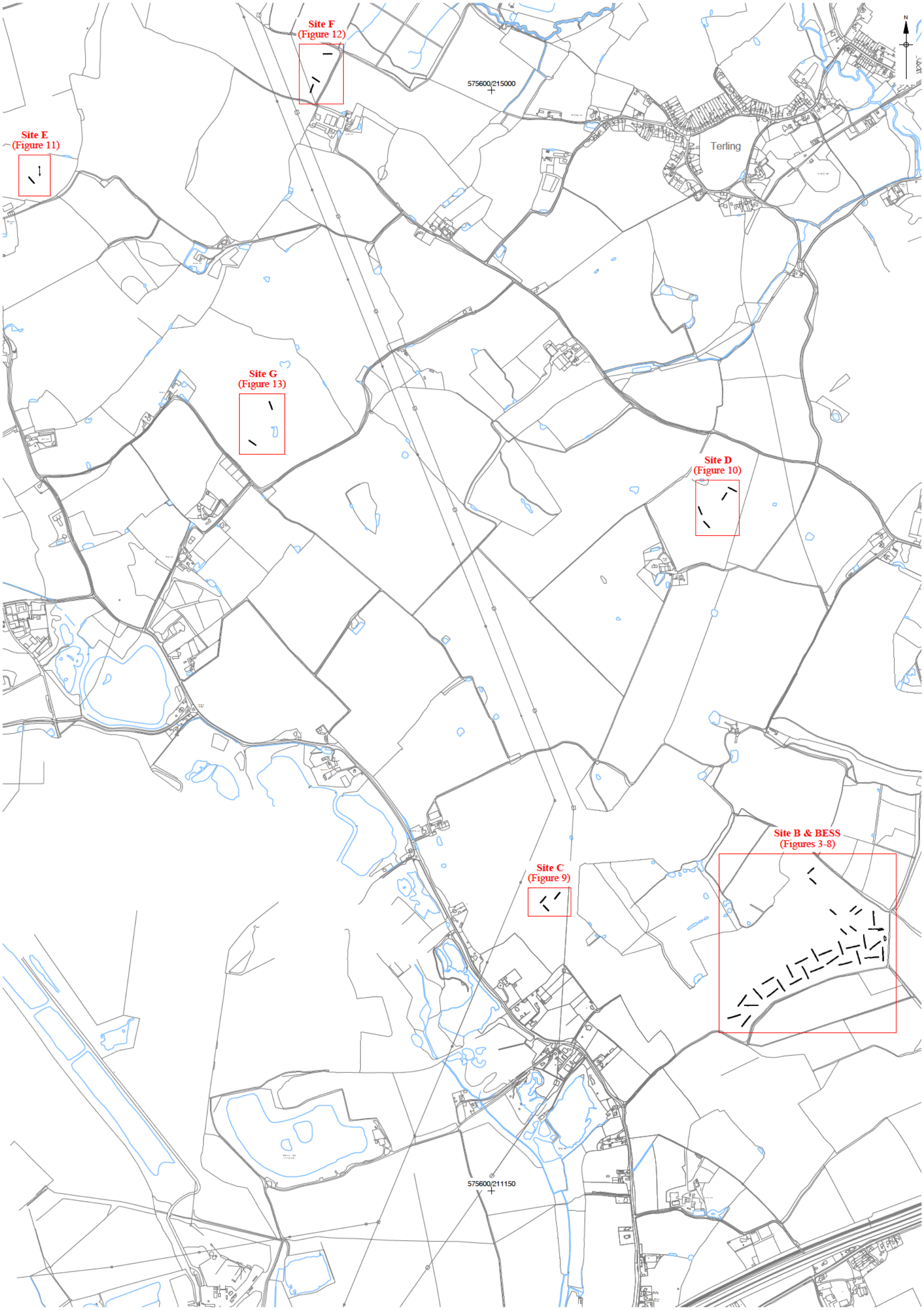

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Figure 2
Detailed Site and Trench Locations
1:12,500 at A3

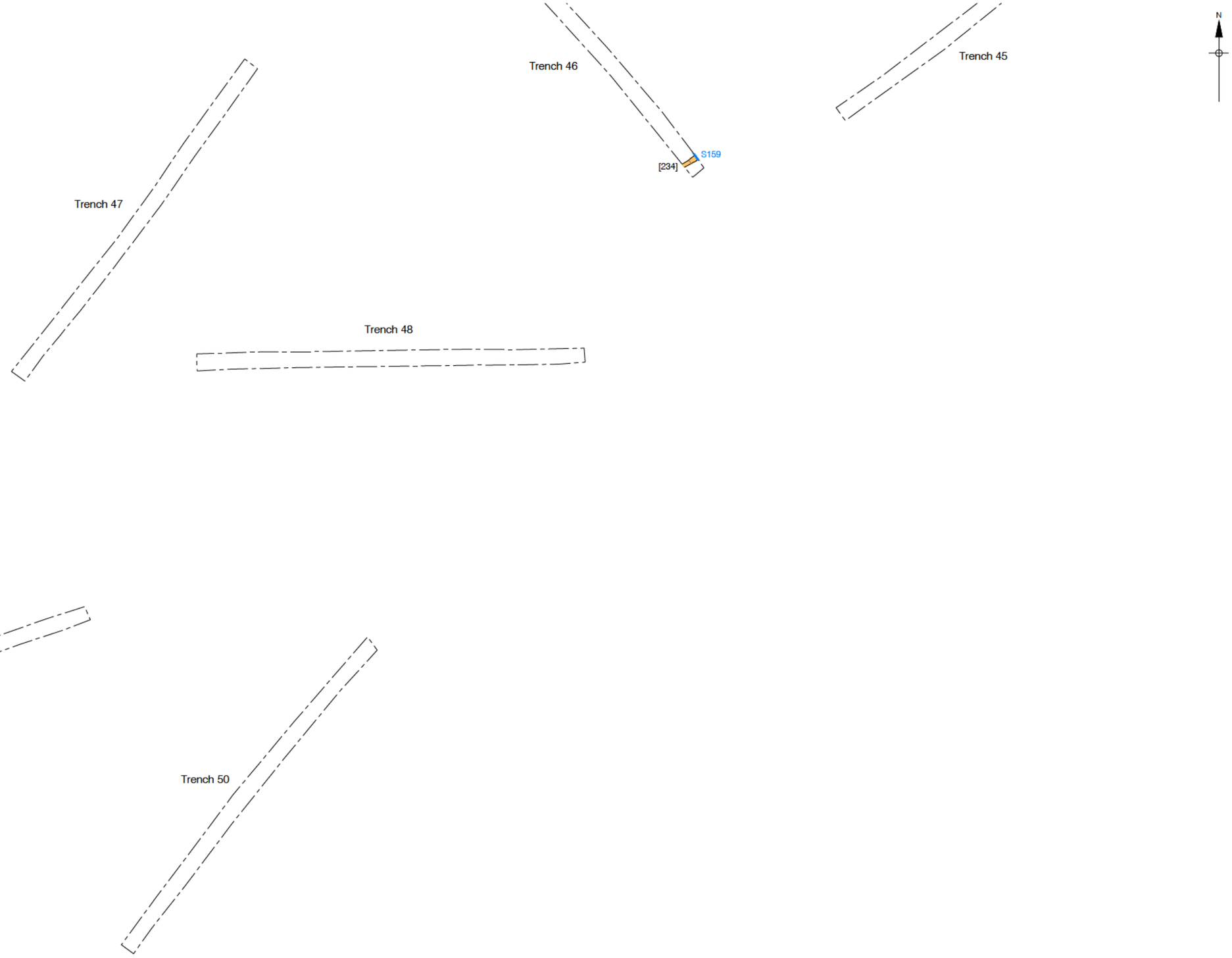

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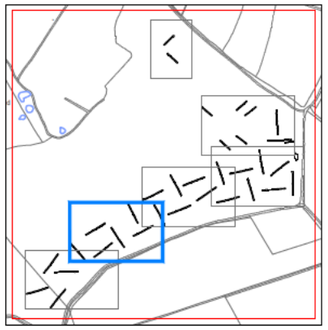
Figure 3
Site BESS Trenches (1 of 6)
Inset - 1:12,500, Trench Plan - 1:500 at A3



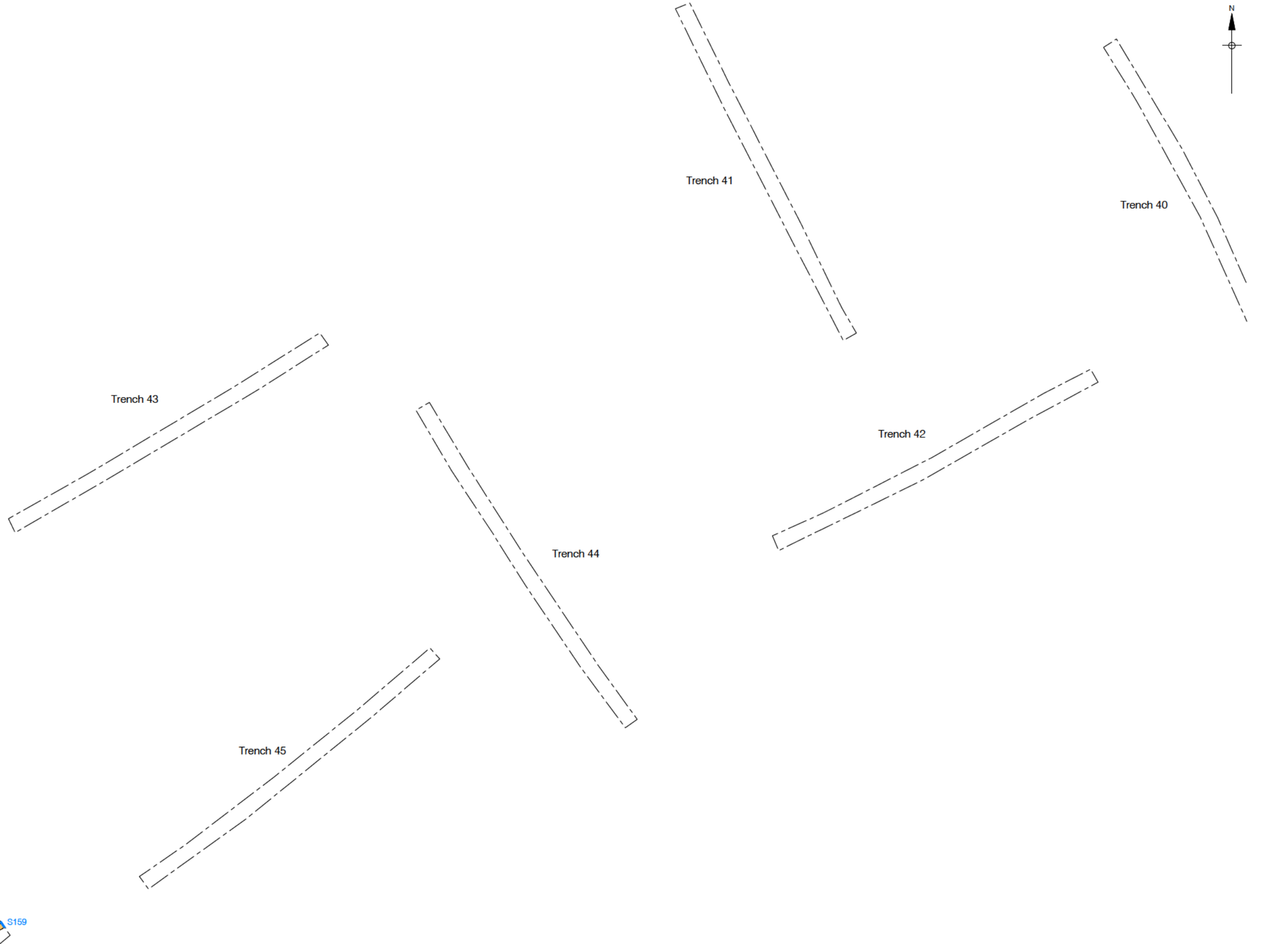


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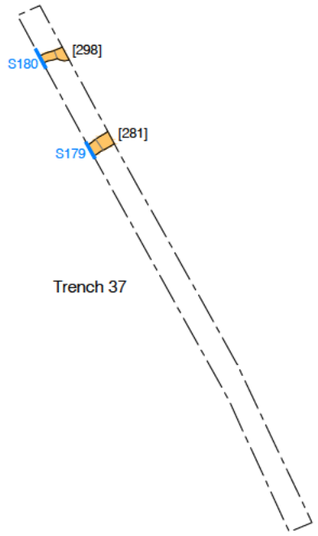
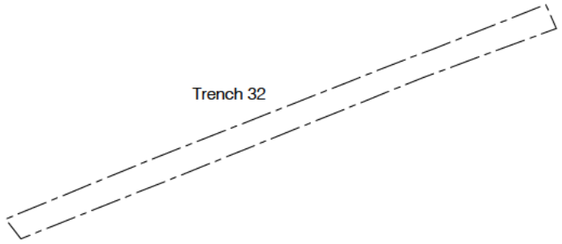
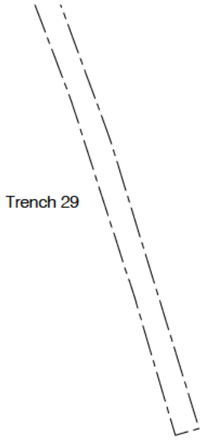
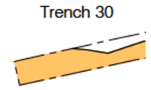
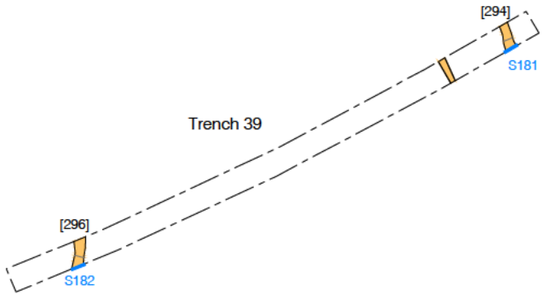
Figure 4
Site BESS Trenches (2 of 6)
Inset - 1:12,500, Trench Plan - 1:500 at A3

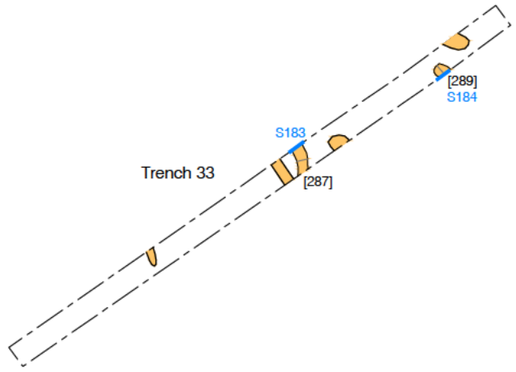


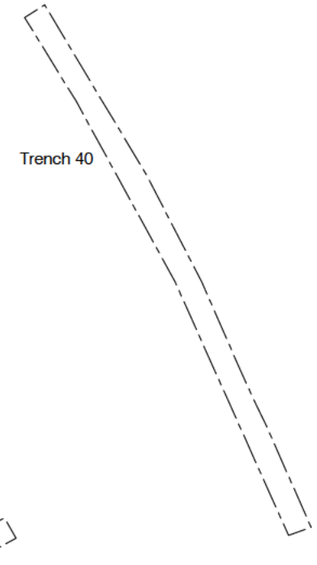












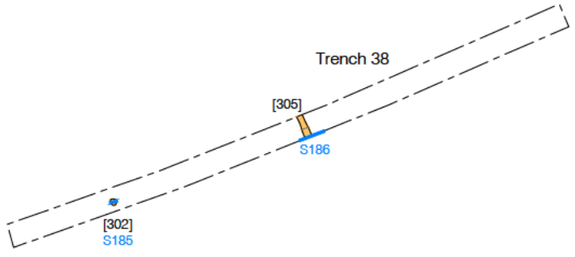


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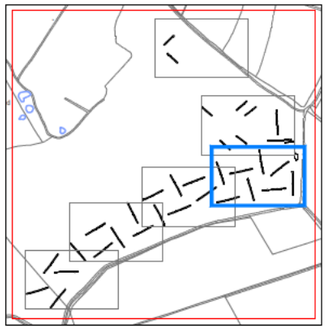
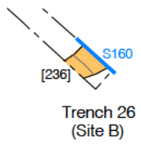
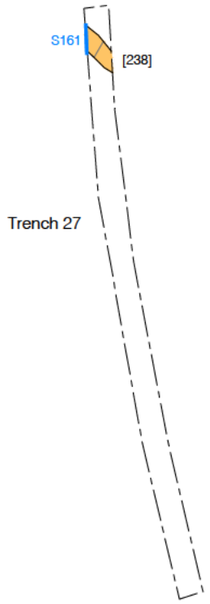
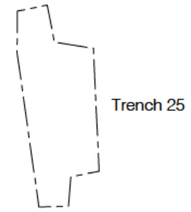
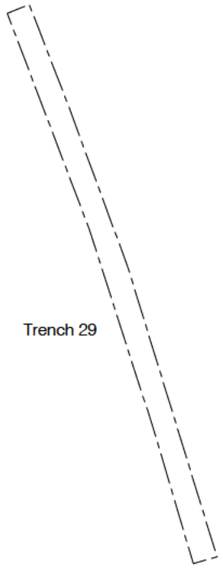
Figure 5
Site BESS Trenches (3 of 6)
Inset - 1:12,500, Trench Plan - 1:500 at A3

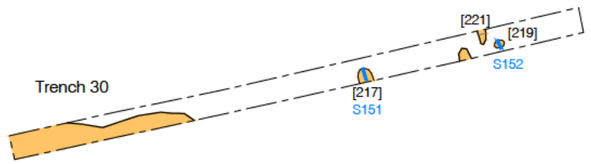


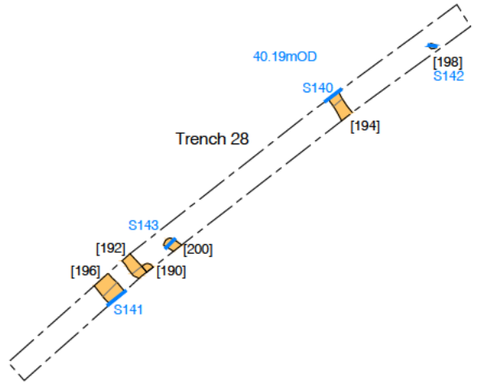


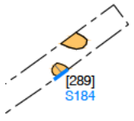


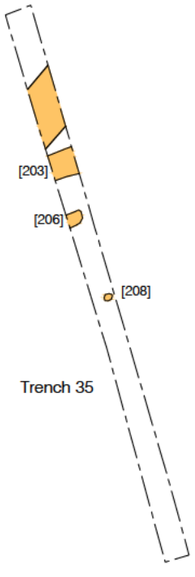


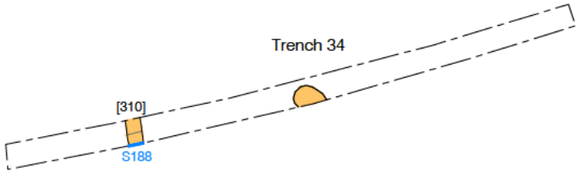






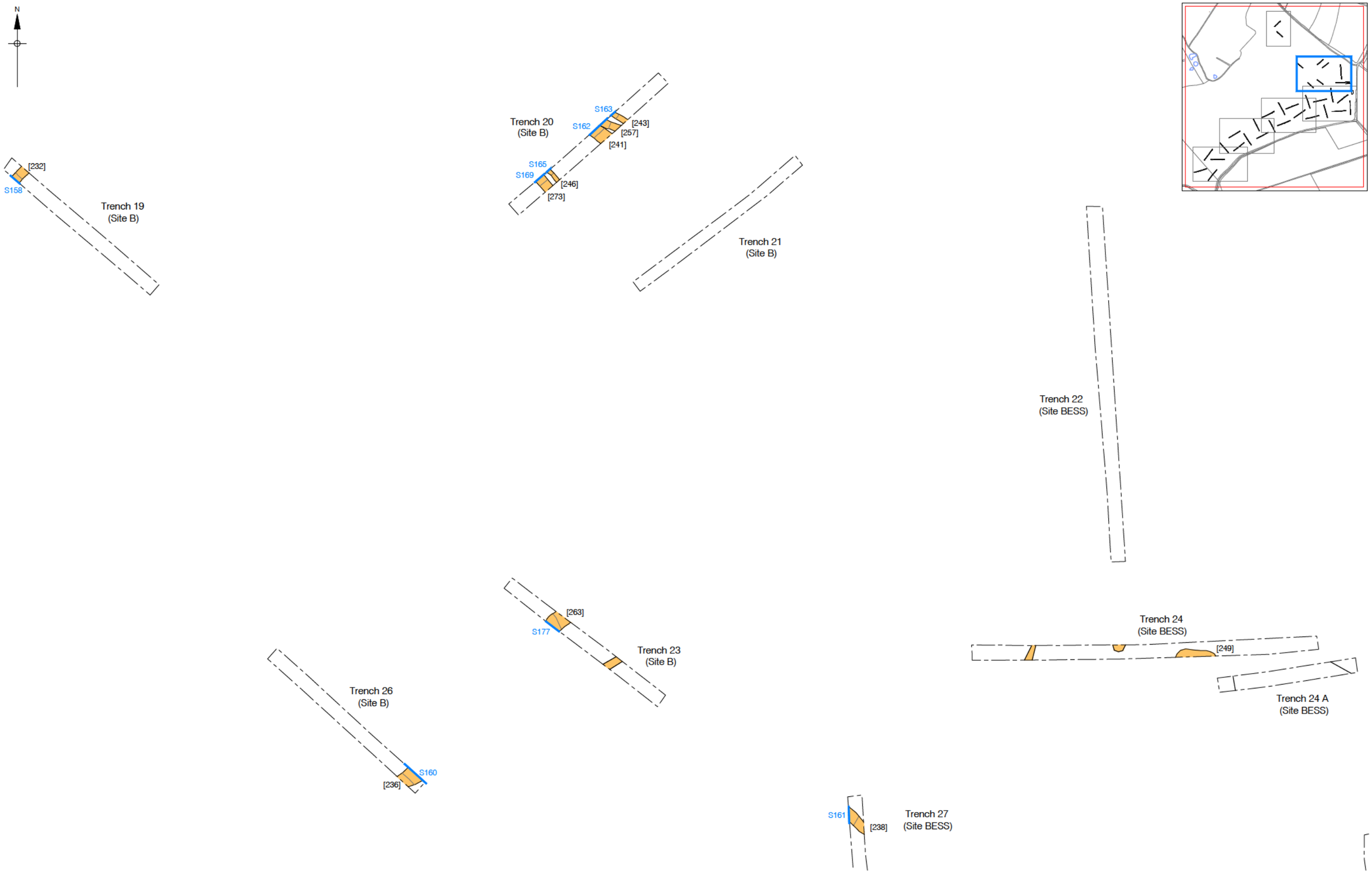






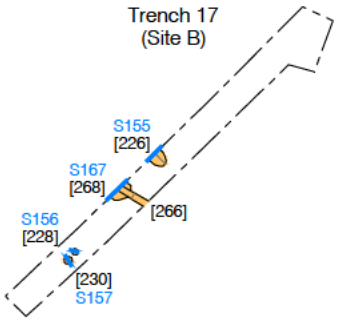
16/08/21 MR

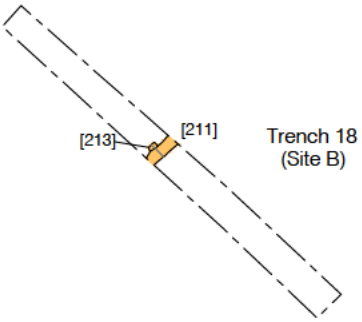
Figure 6
Site B and BESS Trenches (4 of 6)
Inset - 1:12,500, Trench Plan - 1:500 at A3



16/08/21 MR

Figure 7
Site B and BESS Trenches (5 of 6)
Inset - 1:12,500, Trench Plan - 1:500 at A3

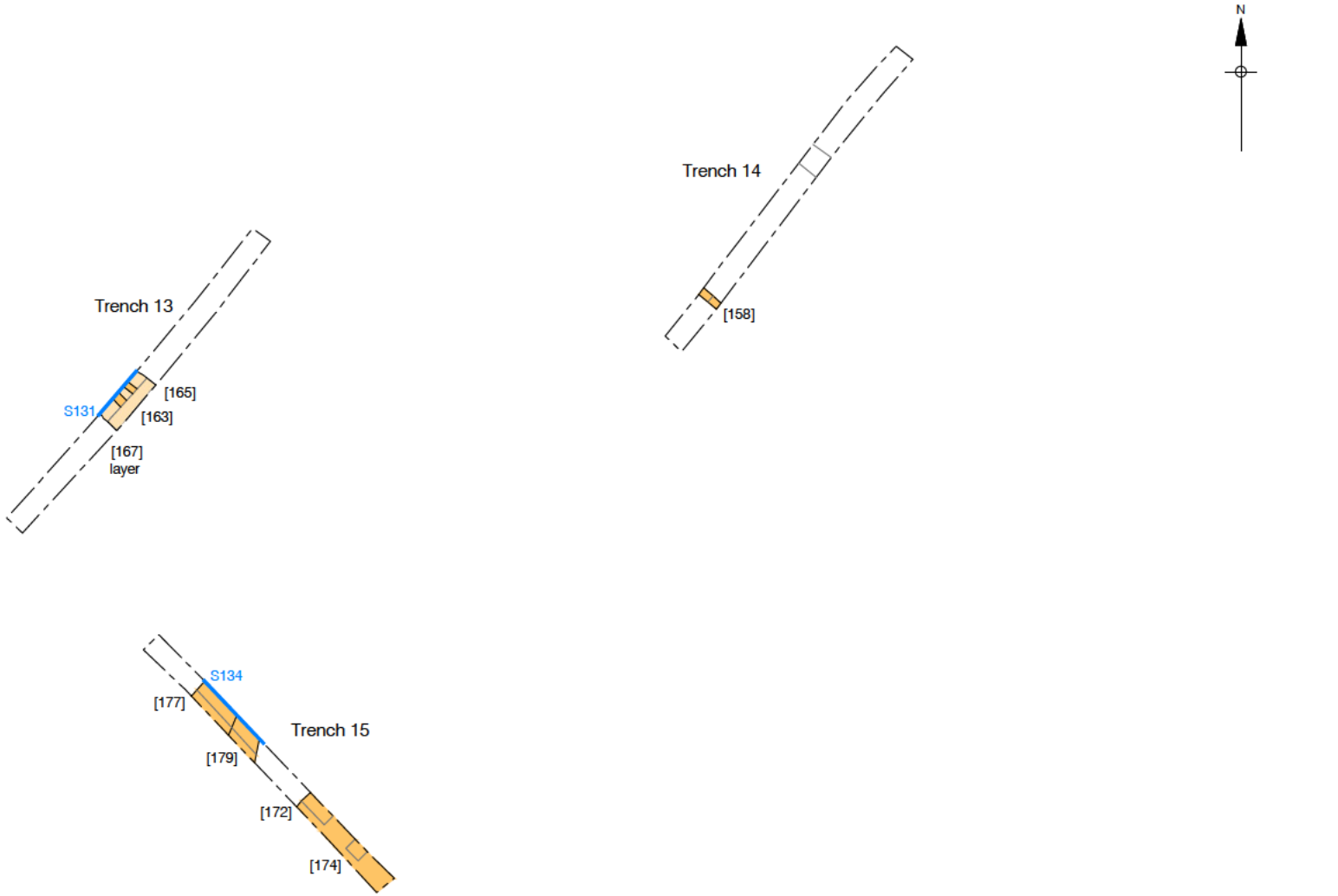




0 25m

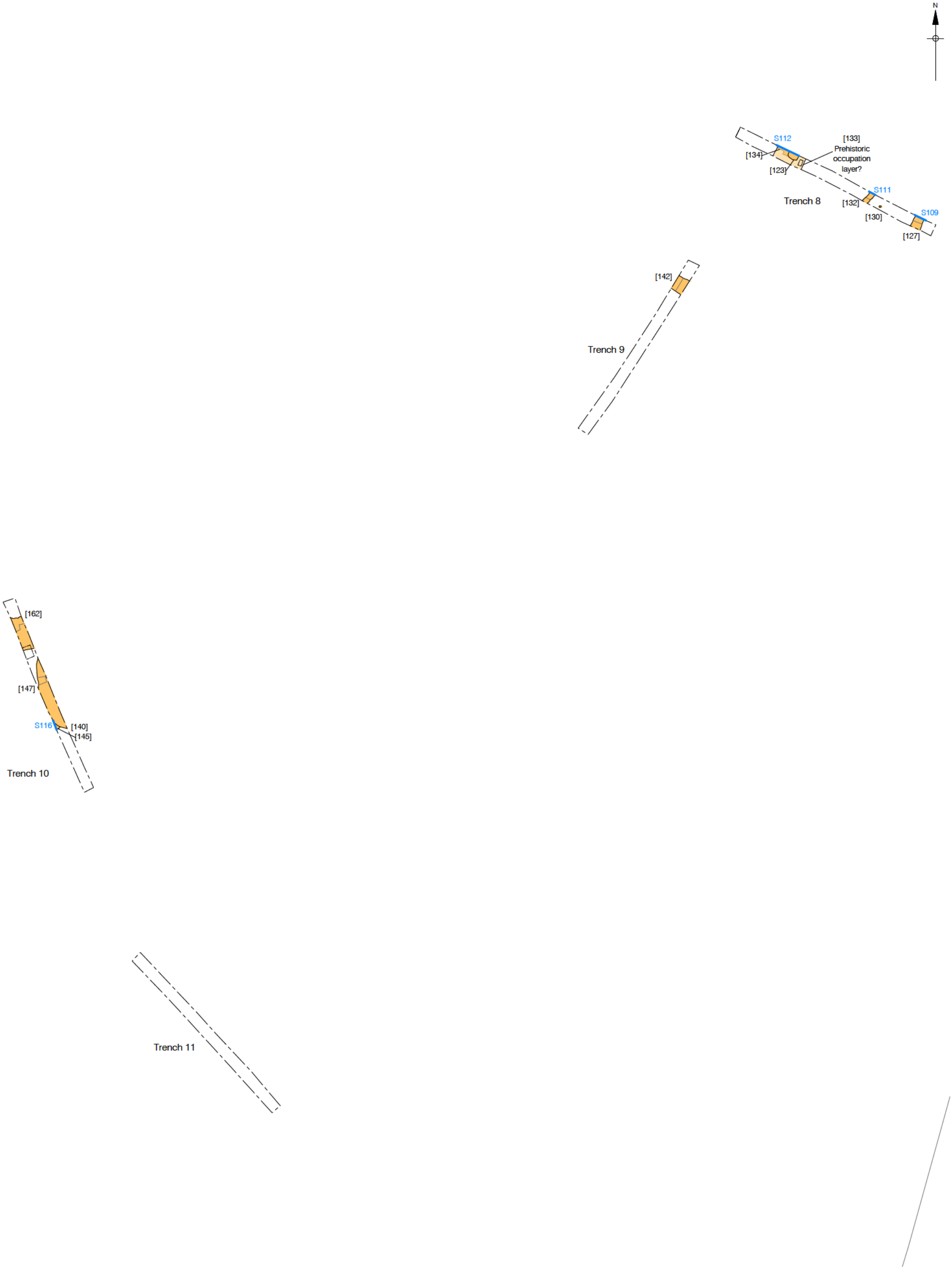
16/08/21 MR

Figure 8
Site B Trenches (6 of 6)
Inset - 1:12,500, Trench Plan - 1:500 at A4



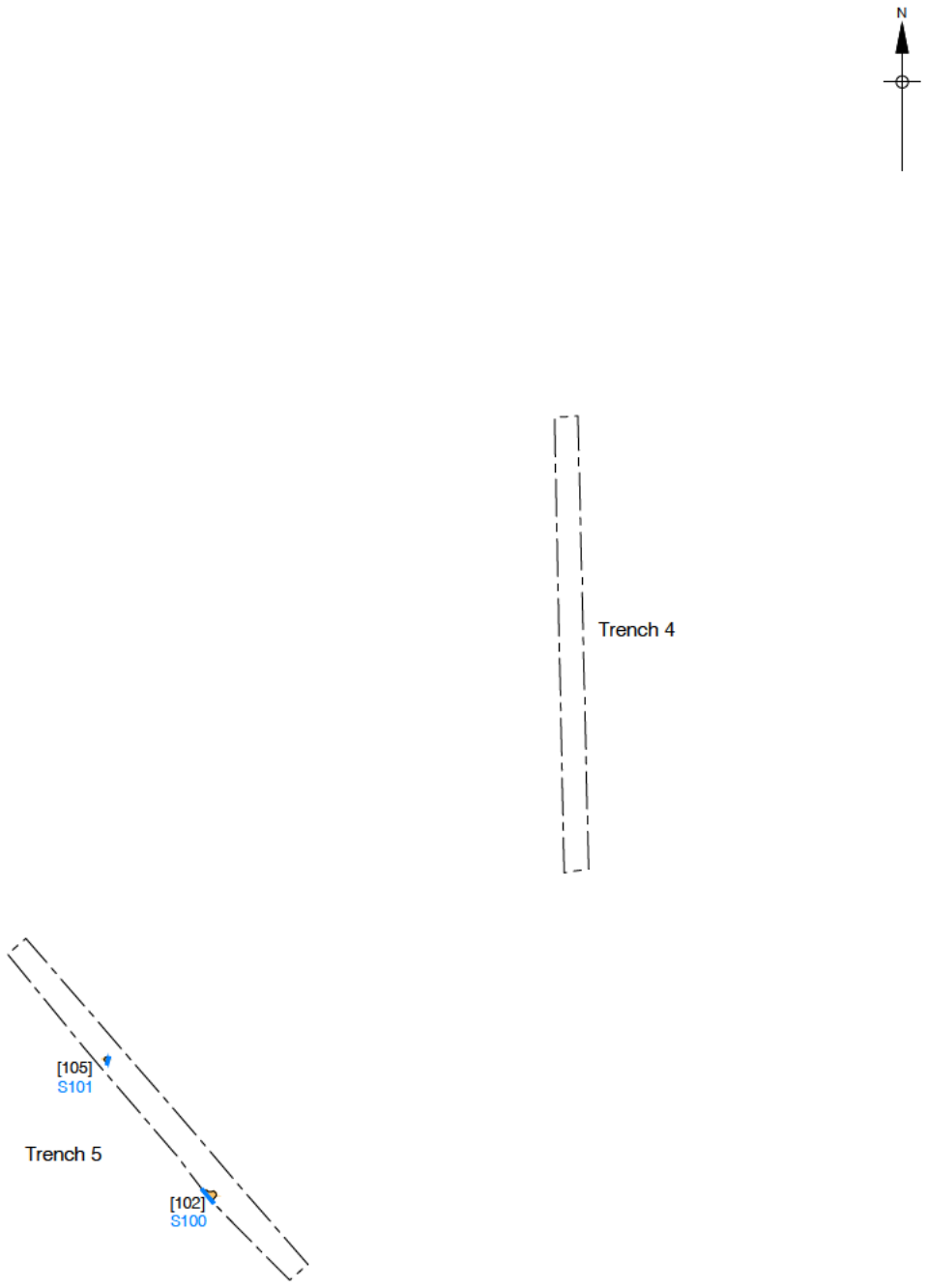
09/08/21 MR

Figure 9
Site C Trenches
1:500 at A4



06/08/21 MR

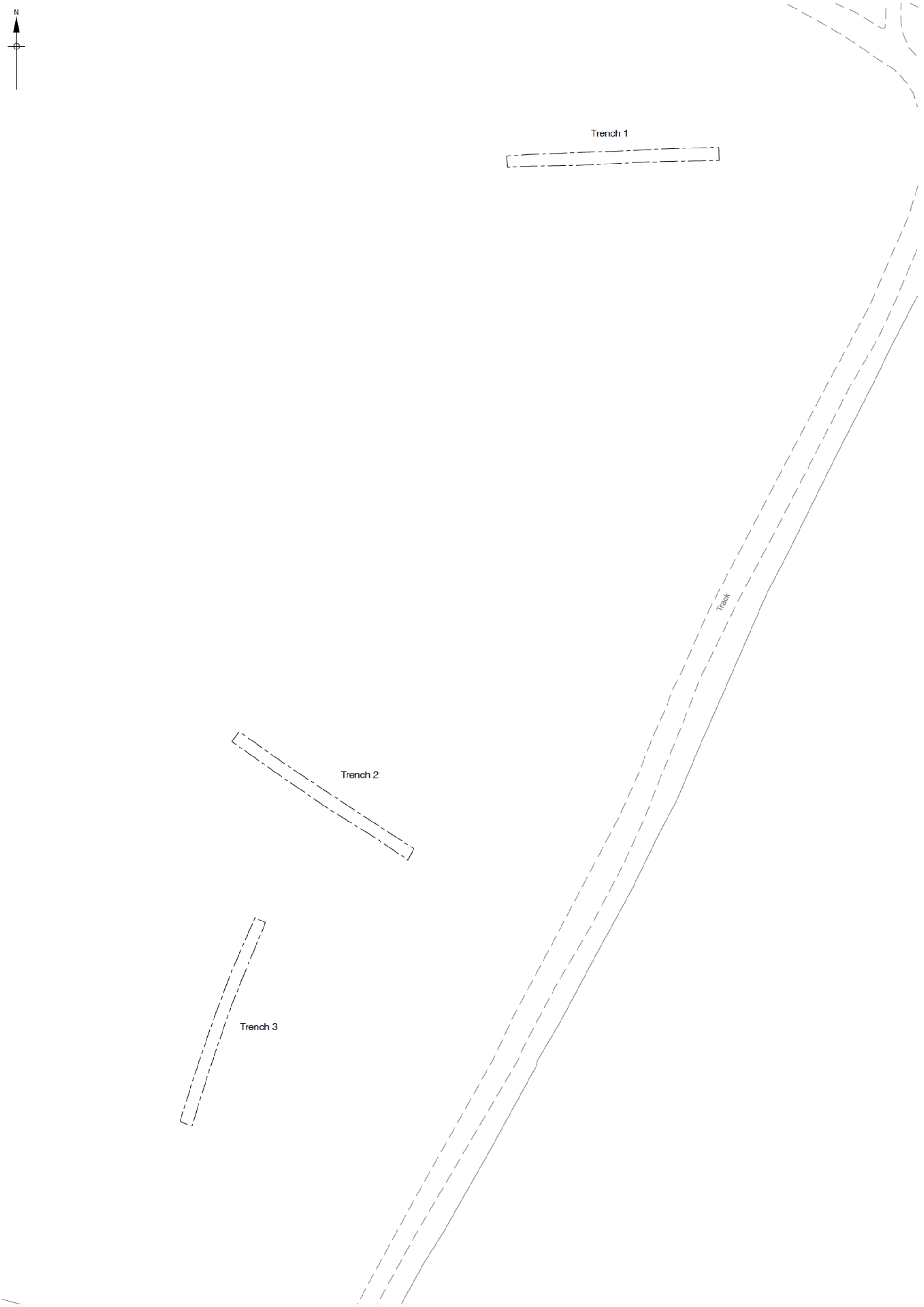
Figure 10
Site D Trenches
1:500 at A3



0 25m

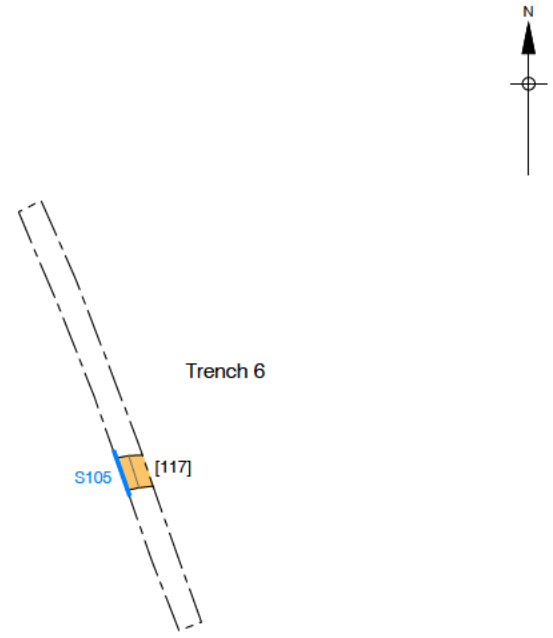
06/08/21 MR

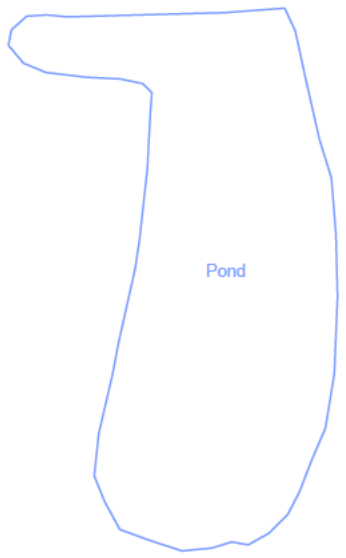
Figure 11
Site E Trenches
1:500 at A4

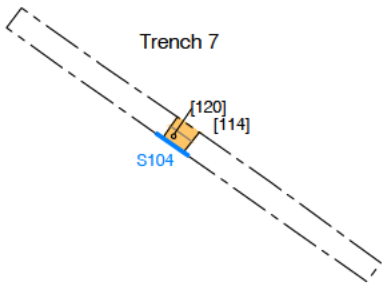


06/08/21 MR

Figure 12
Site F Trenches
1:500 at A3



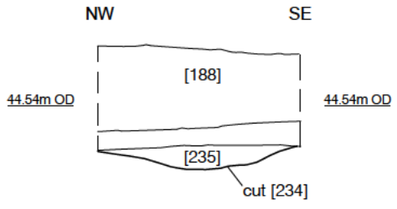




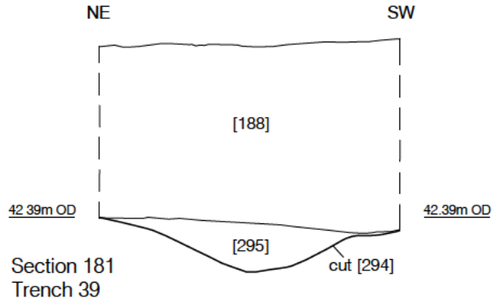
0 25m

06/08/21 MR

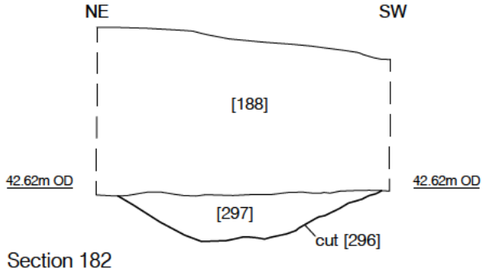
Figure 13
Site G Trenches
1:500 at A3



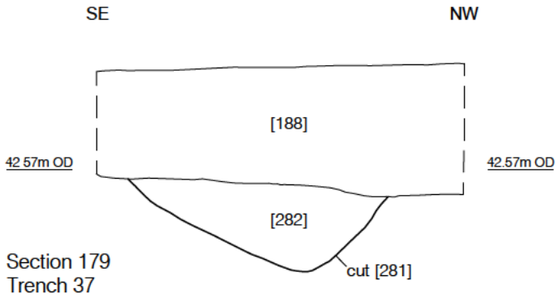
Section 159
Trench 46
Southwest facing



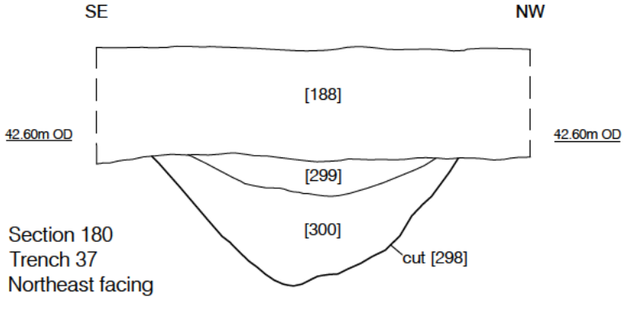
Section 181
Trench 39
Northwest facing



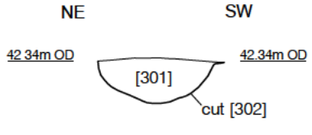
Section 182
Trench 39
Northwest facing



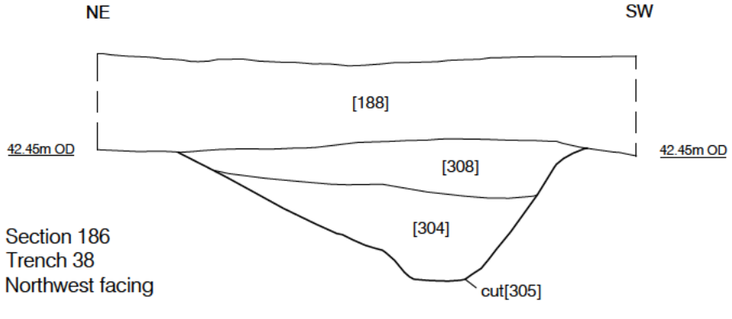
Section 179
Trench 37
Northeast facing



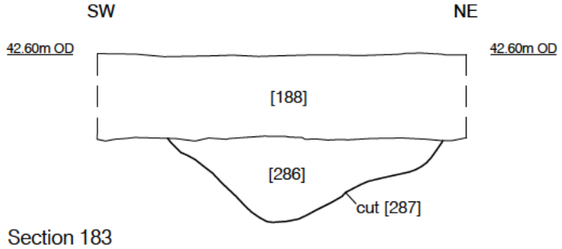
Section 180
Trench 37
Northeast facing



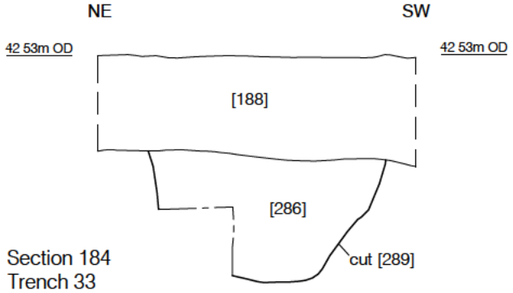
Section 185
Trench 38
Northwest facing



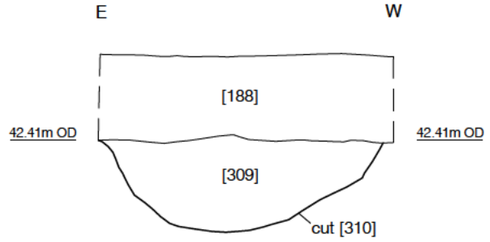
Section 186
Trench 38
Northwest facing



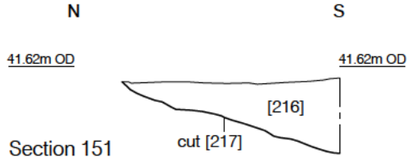
Section 183
Trench 33
Southeast facing



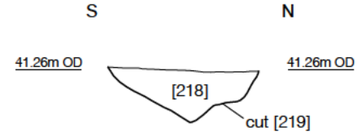
Section 184
Trench 33
Northwest facing



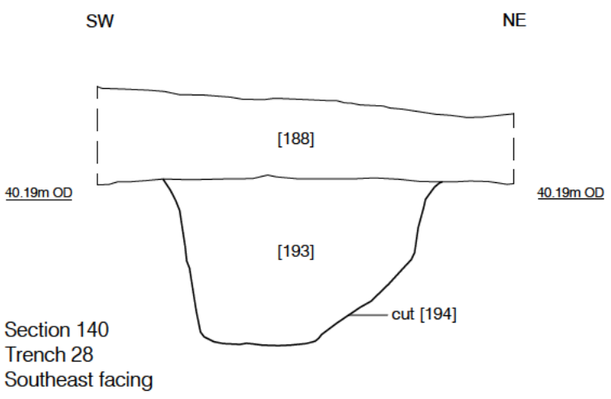
Section 188
Trench 34
North facing



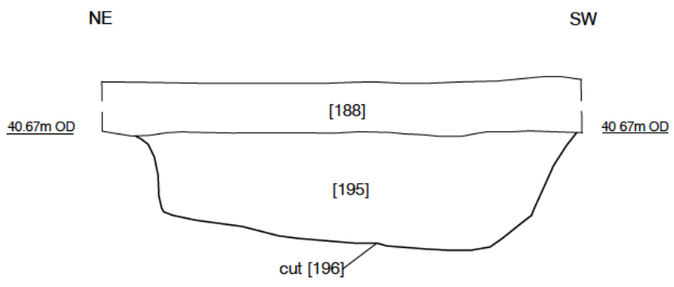
Section 151
Trench 30
West facing



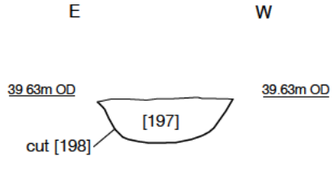
Section 152
Trench 30
East facing



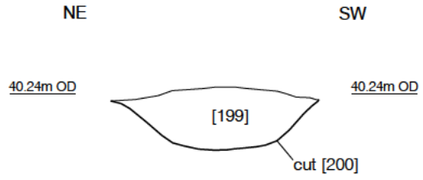
Section 140
Trench 28
Southeast facing



Section 141
Trench 25
Northwest facing



Section 142
Trench 28
North facing



Section 143
Trench 28
Northwest facing

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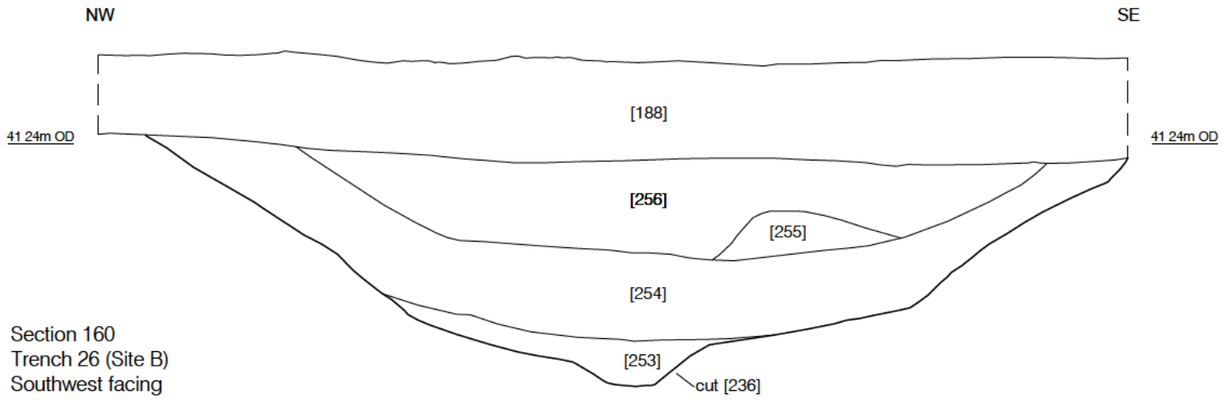
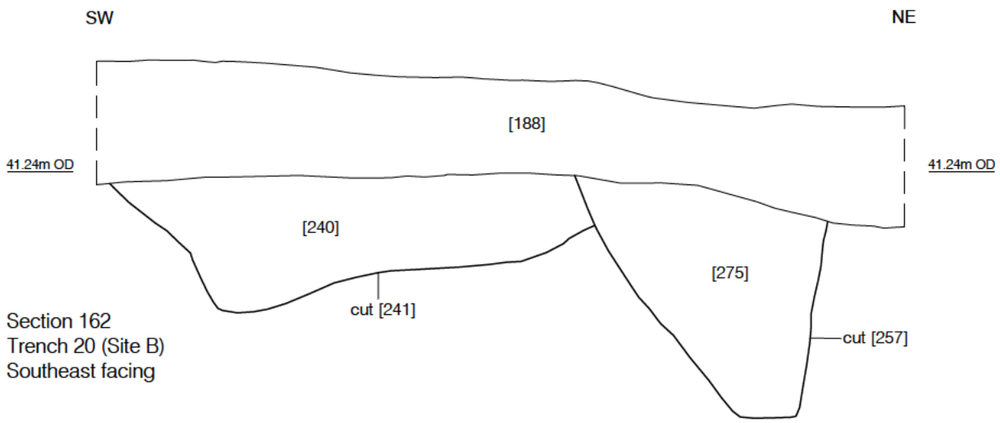
Figure 14
Sections (Site BESS)
1:25 at A3

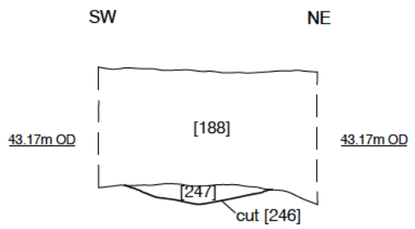


Section 160
Trench 26 (Site B)
Southwest facing

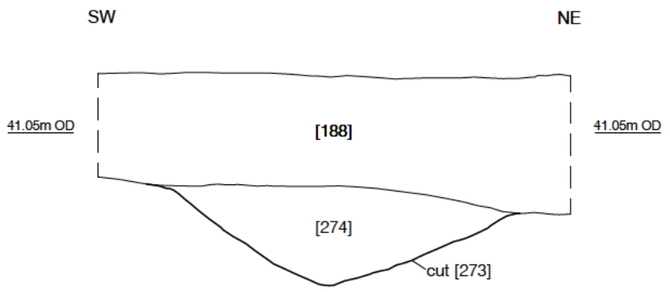
Section 161
Trench 27 (Area BESS)
East facing



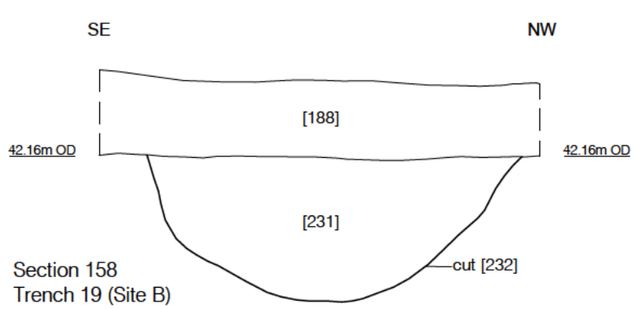
Section 162
Trench 20 (Site B)
Southeast facing



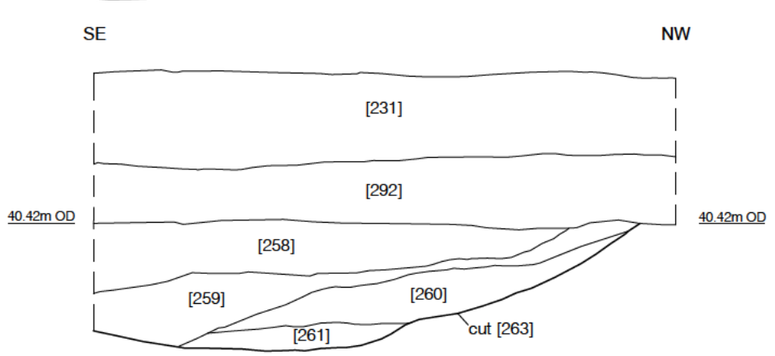
Section 165
Trench 20 (Site B)
Southeast facing



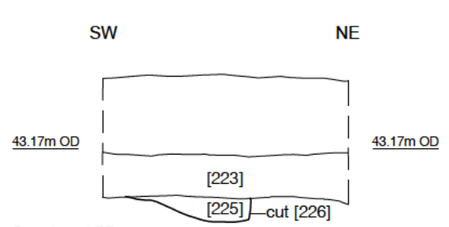
Section 169
Trench 20 (Site B)
Southeast facing



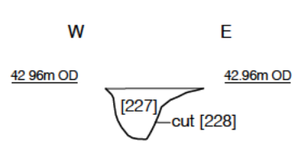
Section 158
Trench 19 (Site B)
Northeast facing



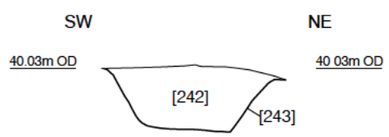
Section 177
Trench 23 (Site B)
Northeast facing



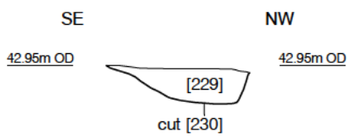
Section 155
Trench 17 (Site B)
Southeast facing



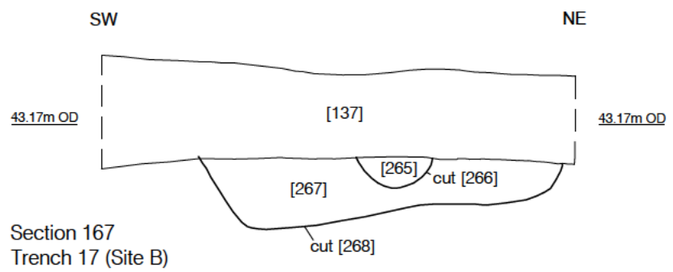
Section 156
Trench 17 (Site B)
South facing



Section 163
Trench 20 (Site B)
Southeast facing



Section 157
Trench 17 (Site B)
Northeast facing



Section 167
Trench 17 (Site B)
Southeast facing

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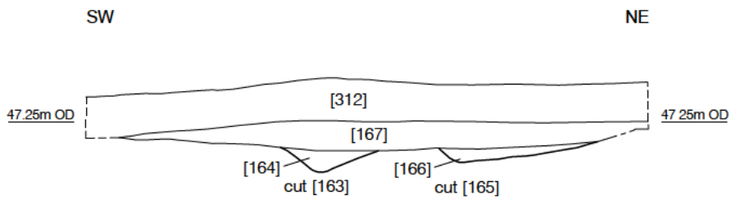
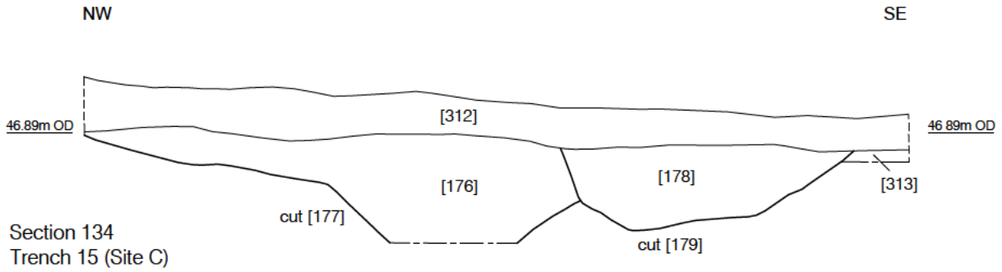
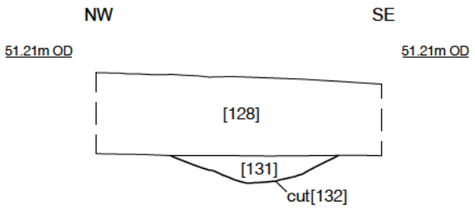
Figure 15
Sections (Sites B & BESS)
1:25 at A3



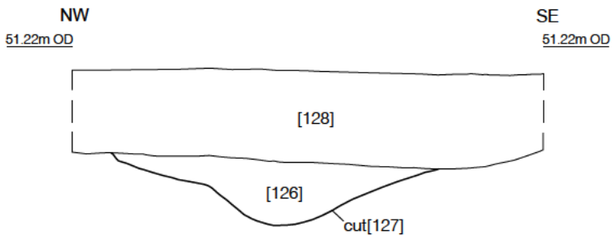
Section 131
Trench 13 (Site C)
Southeast facing



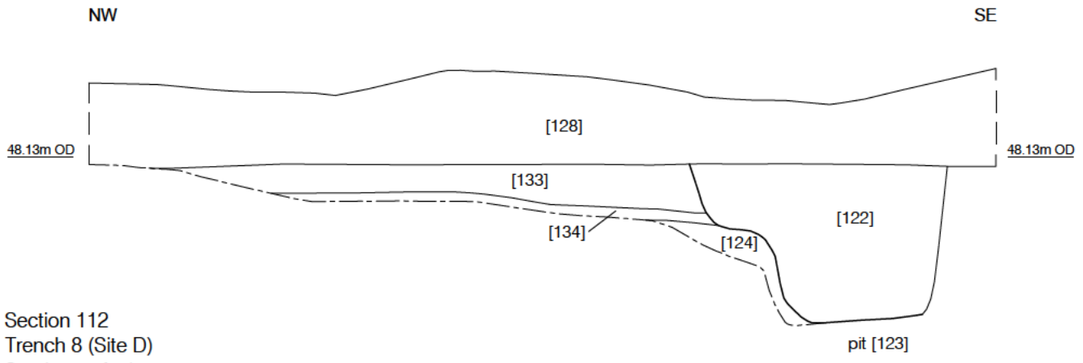
Section 134
Trench 15 (Site C)
Southwest facing



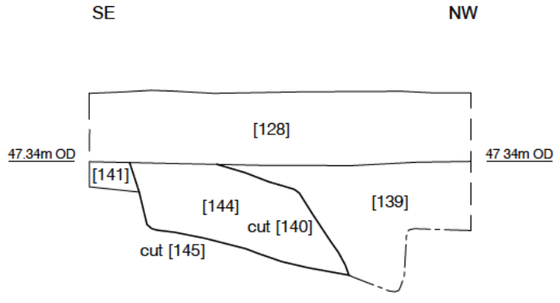
Section 111
Trench 8 (Site D)
Southwest facing



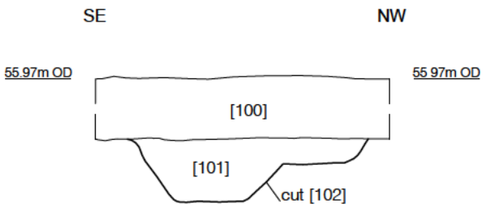
Section 109
Trench 8 (Site D)
Southwest facing



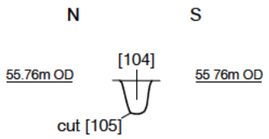
Section 112
Trench 8 (Site D)
Southwest facing



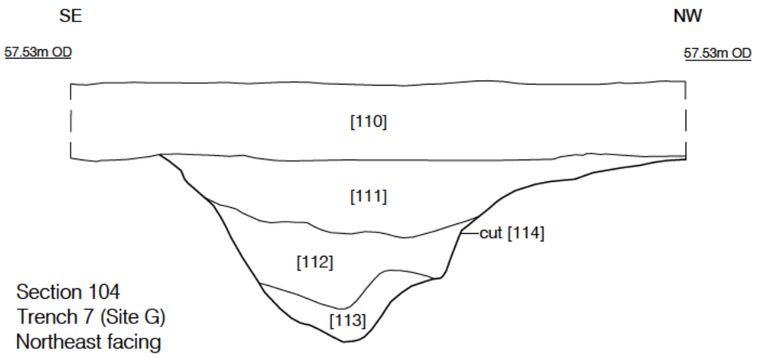
Section 116
Trench 10 (Site D)
Northeast facing



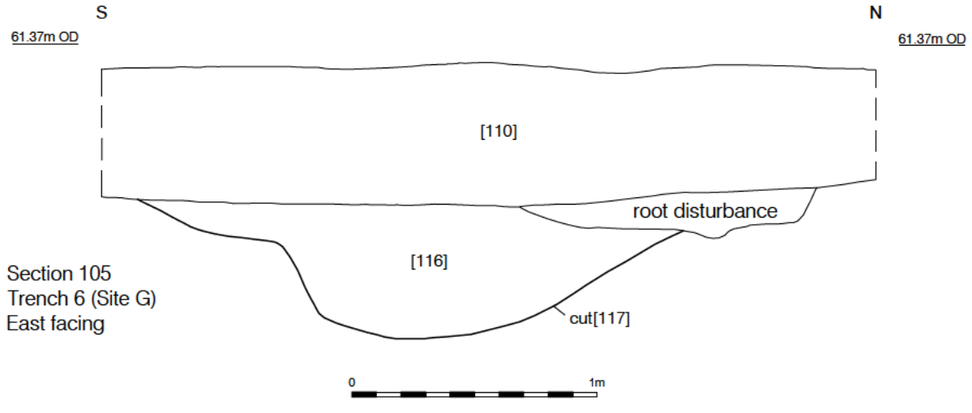
Section 100
Trench 5 (Site E)
Northeast facing



Section 101
Trench 5 (Site E)
West facing



Section 104
Trench 7 (Site G)
Northeast facing



Section 105
Trench 6 (Site G)
East facing

08/09/21 MR

Figure 16
Sections (Sites C, D, E and G)
1:25 at A3

11 APPENDIX 1: ROMAN POTTERY

Eniko Hudak

Introduction

The archaeological evaluation at Longfield Solar Farm, Chelmsford (ELSF21) produced a small assemblage of Romano-British pottery totalling 103 sherds weighing 0.552kg. The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) in accordance with the latest guidelines (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016). The assemblage was recorded using custom and Museum of London fabric and form codes (MOLA 2014) into an MS Access database.

Assemblage condition, composition, and distribution

The Roman pottery sherds are in poor condition: they are highly fragmented with a very low mean sherd weight of 5.36g and with most fragments showing considerable degrees of abrasion. This could be due to both soil condition and redeposition through later activity. No discernible signs of use-wear or post-firing modifications were noted.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVEs
BSW	Black-surfaced Red Ware	18	80	0.03
OXID	Unsourced Oxidised Sand-tempered Ware	37	128	
OXIDF	Unsourced Oxidised Fine Sand-tempered Ware	7	70	
SAND	Unsourced Reduced Sand-tempered Ware	17	152	0.59
WS	Unsourced White-slipped Ware	23	121	
WW	Unsourced White Ware	1	1	0.09
TOTAL		103	552	0.71

Table 1 – Quantification of the Roman pottery assemblage per fabric by sherd count, weight (g), and EVEs

Six distinct pottery fabrics were identified in the assemblage consisting of a variety of reduced and oxidised coarse and finer sand-tempered wares (Table 1). None of the fabrics could be assigned to a known production centre with confidence but are likely to originate in the locality of the excavation area with no evidence for extra-regional or Continental imports. Despite the small size of the assemblage several diagnostic rim fragments were recorded in fabrics SAND, BSW, and WW. These include round-bodied jars with thickened/out-turned rims (2B1, 2B2), a bead-rim jar (2A), and a flagon (1). The jar types can all be dated to the early Roman period, mid-late 1st century AD. The flagon rim and the non-

diagnostic fragments, handles and body sherds, remain broadly dated to the Roman period.

Roman pottery was recovered from seven individually numbered contexts (Table 2). Individual context assemblages are all small containing less than 30 fragments, except for (159) with 53 sherds although they are heavily fragmented.

Greater amounts of pottery were recovered from two contexts, contexts (159) and (178). Context (159) yielded 53 sherds of two different handled vessels in oxidised sandy fabrics, most likely flagons or handled jars. As no rim sherds are present, these vessels remain broadly dated to the Roman period.

Context (178) produced 24 fragments weighing 204g of a minimum of three different vessels in BSW and SAND fabrics. These comprise a 2B1 and a 2B2 type round-bodied jars and a 2A bead-rim jar, all of which can be dated to AD40-100.

Context	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVEs	Context Considered Date
122	7	3		AD40-400+
146	2	4		AD40-400+
159	53	246		AD40-400+
170	7	70		AD40-400+
173	1	7	0.04	AD40-100
176	9	18	0.09	AD40-400+
178	24	204	0.58	AD40-100
TOTAL	103	552	0.71	

Table 2 – Distribution and dating of the Roman pottery per context

Conclusions and recommendations

The small size and fragmented nature of the assemblage limits its interpretive value beyond providing dating and restricted evidence of Roman activity in the area. The diagnostic fragments suggest a very early Roman date for this activity, the mid-late 1st century AD. This, together with the prehistoric material has potential to provide more information about the Late Iron Age-Roman transitional period in the area.

All pottery was fully recorded and requires no further work at this stage. In case of further archaeological work on the site, the assemblage should be considered together with any new evidence and in the context of the site as well as the wider area.

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12 APPENDIX 2: ANIMAL BONE

Karen Deighton

Introduction

Animal bone was collected by hand from two contexts during trial trenching. Material from the residues of three environmental samples was also include.

Method

Fresh breaks were re-joined, and bones were identified, where possible, to taxa with the aid of a bone atlas (Schmid 1972). The presence of ageing data (i.e., status of epiphyseal fusion) (Silver 1969) and metrical data (after von den Driesch 1976) was noted. The condition of the bone was also noted.

The bone assemblage

Condition of bone

Fragmentation of bone was at a high level which adversely identification and the collection of ageing and metrical data. Surface condition of bone was reasonable with a moderate level of erosion encountered. No evidence of canid gnawing, or butchery was noted.

The taxa present

Table: Taxa by context (fragment count)

Context	**Cattle**	**Cattle**	**Pig**	**Total**
122	1			1
139	1	3	1	5
Total	**3**	**3**	**1**	**7**

Table: taxa from samples

Sample	Context	Cattle size	Indeterminate fish
100	122	1	
101	131	1	
103	259		1

The assemblage consists of domesticated food taxa only. The small amount of ageing data available

indicates the presence of juvenile cattle and pigs.

Significance and potential

The assemblage is poorly preserved, and small which limits its potential and significance. However, some of bone could be identified to taxa and a small amount of ageing data was present which suggests should more bone become available a study of the animal economy and dietary preferences of the site may be possible.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended on the current assemblage, however, should further excavation take place bone should be collected and studied.

References

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Von den Driesch, A. 1976 A Guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites Harvard: University press

13 APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Dr Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Methods

A review of the small ceramic building material assemblage (18 examples 1730g recovered from an evaluation at Longfield Solar Park, Chelmsford, Essex (ELSF21) follows. This review was undertaken not only to determine the fabric type of the ceramic building material but to also provide a list of spot dates.

The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowlland x10). The four-digit fabric codes given are those based on the Museum of London fabric series.

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
112	2271; 3102; 2453; 2271nr2276; 2276; 3046; 2276M; 3261	Late Roman tile; Fired clay, medieval to early post medieval peg tile; post medieval brick and modern roofing tile, drain-pipe	12	1500bc	1950	1840	1950	1890-1950+	No MORTAR
116	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
170	2271; 2271nr2276	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	5	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar

Review

The ceramic building material from the evaluation at Longfield Solar Park, Chelmsford, Essex ELSF21 consists of a mixture of Roman, medieval, and post medieval tile and brick.

A fragment of late Roman tile in calcareous fabric 2453 (AD140-350) and fired clay 3102 (1500bc-1600) both from (112) represent the earliest examples from the evaluation and attest to the proximity of the site to Roman Chelmsford and buildings in the rural hinterland.

The medieval component is well represented. Only thin medieval peg tile with a reduced core (fabric 2271), for example, was recovered from (116) and (170),

Later post medieval red brick and peg tile (1450-1800) and modern crenulated roofing tile and drainpipe from (112), attest to the multi-period activity in the immediate vicinity.

Significance

A review of the building material assemblage from the evaluation shows it to consist of Roman, medieval, and post-medieval tile and brick. There are traces of Roman tile and fired clay which should not be seen as at all surprising given the site's proximity to Roman Chelmsford, and farmstead buildings in the hinterland and appear here perhaps as manure spread.

Medieval peg tile, however, is well represented and is the only material from (116) and (170), suggesting proximity to medieval activity.

Other than its ability to date the sequence, the assemblage clearly shows evidence for nearby Roman and medieval activity and further work is recommended. The post medieval component should be discarded in its entirety.

14 APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

Chris Jarrett

A single clay tobacco pipe fragment was recovered by hand from the archaeological work and was found in context [173]. The item consists of the lower part of a plain spurred Atkinson and Oswald (1969) type 28 bowl, dated *c*. 1820–50 and survives only with the first name **C** on the left side of the spur (the family name initial is missing).

The clay tobacco pipe is of no significance as it is damaged and the family initial is missing, which prevents the pipe maker being comprehensively identified. The clay tobacco pipe has only the potential to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the item, which can be discarded.

Reference

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A. 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeological Association*. Series 3, 2, 171–227.

15 APPENDIX 5: PREHISTORIC AND ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

Jon Cotton

Introduction

A ceramic assemblage comprising 382 sherds of pottery weighing 3333g and representing a minimum of 97 separate vessels was presented for spot-dating and assessment. The material had been recovered from 12 separate contexts during an archaeological evaluation carried out at Longfield Solar Farm, Essex.

A small assemblage of fired clay from seven contexts, comprising 28 pieces weighing 170g, was also assessed.

The ceramic assemblage

The pottery assemblage was initially sorted by eye and then at x20 magnification and ascribed to a series of fabrics based on dominant inclusions. The scheme established for Essex by Nigel Brown (1988; 1995) was used as the basis for recording on pro-forma sheets, accompanied by sketches of feature sherds (rims, bases, and decorated pieces), following the principles set out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1997).

Fabrics

The dominant inclusions in descending order of occurrence comprise grog (fired clay pellets), quartz sand, mixed flint/sand, and crushed burnt flint (Table 2). Burnt out organics were occasionally present on surfaces, but no shell inclusions were recorded.

Grog tempered fabrics made up just over 62% of the overall assemblage by sherd count, and nearly 74% by weight. By comparison sand tempered fabrics comprised nearly 32% by sherd count and nearly 23% by weight. Flint tempered fabrics (including flint/sand variants) comprised just under 5% by sherd count and just under 2% by weight.

Broadly speaking, the flint fabrics are likely to represent the earliest material, followed by the sandy fabrics, with the grogged fabrics the latest to be adopted, though there is inevitably a degree of overlap.

Table 1: Ceramic assemblage by fabric type (SC=sherd count; ENV=estimated number of vessels; N=number)

Fabric type	**SC**		**ENV**		**Wt (g)**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
GROG	238	62.3	55	56.7	2464	73.9
SAND	122	31.9	35	36	759	22.77

Fabric type	**SC**		**ENV**		**Wt (g)**	
	N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
SAND/GROG	3	0.78	1	0.26	49	1.47
FLIN/SAND	16	4.18	3	3.1	36	1.08
FLIN	3	0.78	3	3.1	25	0.75
	382		97		3333	

Vessel form

Much of the assemblage comprises small plain body sherds too fragmentary to reconstruct. However, feature sherds include hand formed and wheel-thrown jars of various sizes with walls up to 22mm in thickness in both coarse and finer variants, alongside thinner walled bowls. One semi-complete wheel-thrown necked jar is present in context [178], while the profiles/forms of several other vessels from this and other contexts could be reconstructed with a reasonable degree of confidence.

Surface finish and decoration

The level of care taken over finishes varies, though comment is necessarily limited as some sherds have suffered loss of surfaces. Some seem to have been left unfinished or were peremptorily wiped, while others have been more carefully smoothed and finished. Decoration is restricted, but includes stabbing, surface combing/fine rilling, and plain horizontal cordons.

Use

Several sherds show evidence of having been overfired or refired to a grey, powdery, brittle state. These do not appear to represent wasters as there is no obvious distortion in vessel form. The refiring may have come about through house fires or the deliberate incineration of domestic waste, or by other means (eg cooking or semi-industrial processes such as metal working).

There are two instances of a post-firing hole drilled through vessel walls: one through the base of a vessel from context [178]; and the second through the wall of a vessel from sample <102> (context uncertain). (The latter may represent part of a ceramic spindle whorl c 60mm in diameter.)

Condition

Much of the assemblage is in a worn, occasionally very worn, condition. This may have come about through chemical changes wrought within the soil matrix and was particularly apparent with regard to the soft, underfired large, thick-walled grogged sherds, such as those from context [178].

Distribution

Several assemblage groups stand out by virtue of their size. These include contexts [131], [164], [176],

and [178], which produced 66, 31, 26, and 157 sherds, respectively (Table 2). Pre-eminent amongst these is context [178], which comprises the largest single component of the site assemblage by sherd count, estimated vessels and overall weight (with an average sherd weight of 14.5g).

Table 2: Summary of ceramic data from all contexts (SC=sherd count; ENV=estimated number of vessels)

Context	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Av sherd wt (g)	Suggested date
122	21+	8	85	4	M/LIA
129	1	1	8	8	LIA/RB
131	66	7	287	4.3	M/LIA
139	18	4	60	3.3	M/LIA?
146	2	2	10	5	IA
159	1	1	3	3	LIA/RB?
164	31	5	103	3.3	LIA/RB
170	8	1	90	11.25	MED
173	4	4	13	3.25	PMED?
176	26	14	321	12.3	LIA/RB
178	157	38	2284	14.5	LIA/RB
259	2	2	19	9.5	LBA/EIA

Discussion: dating and affinities

Although relatively small, enough diagnostic pieces are present within each context to allow the majority to be dated with a reasonable degree of confidence (see Table 2 above).

The earliest material can be ascribed to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and was recovered from context [259] only. This comprises two flint tempered sherds, one of which comprises a flat-topped rim belonging to a slack-shouldered jar. Middle/Late Iron Age material is present in reasonable quantity in contexts [122], [131], and [139], and includes sherds of hand formed 'S'-profile jars/bowls with smoothed surfaces. One sand tempered sherd from context [122] features irregular vertical scoring.

The bulk of the assemblage dates to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period (1st cent BC/AD) and was

recovered from contexts [164], [176], and [178], with smaller quantities present in contexts [129] and possibly [159]. This element of the assemblage incorporates wheel-thrown grog tempered vessels including necked cordoned and globular cordoned jars from context [178], several featuring horizontal combing; one sherd bore fine, closely-spaced rilling. One semi-complete necked jar (lacking its rim) could conceivably comprise a placed deposit. This featured smoothed/burnished zones above the shoulder and around the (complete) base, with the wall surfaces in between left plain. Context [178] also incorporated a rim sherd belonging to a sand tempered butt or globular beaker.

Lastly, contexts [170] and [173] contained small numbers of small sherds of Medieval and post-medieval date.

Table 3: All sherds from all contexts (SC=sherd count; ENV=estimated number of vessels)

Context	Fabric	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comment	Date
<102>?	GROG M	>45	>10	50	bs, small; 1 combed/rilled with drilled hole	LIA/RB
122	FLIN/SAND E	3	1	9	bs, 9mm thick	M/LIA?
	SAND J	3	1	31	bs, 9-11mm thick, irregular vertical scoring	
	SAND/MICA	6	1	21	bs, 9mm thick	
	SAND	6+	3	14	bs, some shattered	
122 <100>	SAND/MICA	2	1	9	bs, 9mm thick	
	SAND	1	1	1	bs, 8mm thick, oxidised surfaces	
129	GROG M	1	1	8	bs (base?), shattered, grey pellets <2mm, oxidised surface	LIA/RB
131	SAND G	30	2	140	rim, base, bs 6-10mm thick. 1 jar/bowl 6-7mm thick with smoothed surfaces	M/LIA
	SAND F	10	1	83	bs, 10-13mm thick, oxidised surfaces	
131 <101>	GROG M (voids)	2	1	4	bs, 6mm thick, worn, oxidised	

Context	Fabric	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comment	Date
	SAND	24	>3	60	3 rims, bs, all worn	
139	FLIN/SAND E	13	>2	27	bs 6-10mm thick, oxidised surfaces, shattered, worn	M/LIA?
	SAND F	4	1	31	bs, 9-12mm thick, oxidised surfaces	
	SAND	1	1	2	bs, v worn	RB?
146	FLIN B	1	1	6	bs, 8mm thick	IA
	SAND J (voids)	1	1	4	bs, shoulder, 6mm thick, re-fired	
159	GROG M	1	1	3	bs, clay pellets <1mm, shattered, worn	LIA/RB
164	GROG M	26	4	69	3 rims, bs, 4-8mm thick	LIA/RB
	SAND/MICA	5	1	34	4 basal sherds, 1 with drilled perforation	
170	SAND	8	1	90	sag base, finger pinched	MED
173	GROG M	2	2	5	bs, 6mm thick, worn	LIA/RB?
	SAND	1	1	6	sag base	MED
	SAND	1	1	2	bs, brown-glazed	PMED
176	SAND/MICA	1	1	12	1 rim, 4mm thick, butt beaker	LIA/RB
	SAND/MICA/ GROG	1	1	3	bs, 5mm thick, fine external horizontal rilling/combing	
	GROG M	17	>6	165	1 rim, bs, 5-10mm thick inc necked cordoned jar sherd (in two pieces)	
	SAND G	2	2	75	bs, 12mm thick, vertical combing, oxidised surfaces, and 7mm thick, smoothed surfaces	

Context	Fabric	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comment	Date
	SAND I	2	1	20	bs, 6mm thick	
	SAND J	3	3	46	bs, 10 and 12mm thick	
178	GROG M	144	>30	2160	rims, bs, semi-complete wheel-thrown necked jar, worn sherds of wheel-thrown globular cordoned jar (several re-fired), two horizontally rilled sherds and another thick-walled sherd with stabbed impressions, some underfired lower body/basal sherds >20mm thick	LIA/RB
	SAND/GROG	3	1	49	bs, 5mm thick	
	SAND/MICA	2	1	35	bs, 6-7mm thick	
	SAND	4	4	31	bs, 6-10mm thick, shattered	
	SAND	4	2	9	bs, 5mm thick, worn	RB?
259	FLIN B	2	2	19	1 rim of slack-shouldered jar, bs	LBA/EIA
TOTAL		**382**	**>97**	**3333**		

Fired clay

A few pieces of fired clay were present from seven contexts. Most were too small and worn to identify with any confidence, although one piece with a flattened surface from context [178] may have comprised part of a loom weight.

Two pieces, from contexts [170] and [259], may be fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material.

Table 4: All fired clay/cbm from all contexts

Context	Nos clasts	Wt (g)	Comment
122	10	107	irregular lumps, no apparent surfaces

Context	Nos clasts	Wt (g)	Comment
131	1	1	2 fragments of burnt flint (wt: 3g)
139	2	1	small worn spherical lumps
160	1	6	spherical pellet, hard fired (23x18x14mm)
170	1	2	cbm?
178	12	49	irregular lumps, one with flattened surface (loom weight fragment?)
259 <103>	1	4	cbm with one flat surface (post-medieval roof tile fragment?)
TOTAL	**28**	**170**	

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16 APPENDIX 6: LITHICS

Lynden Cooper

Introduction

The evaluation produced some 66 modified lithics comprising 49 worked flints and 17 unworked burnt flints (in addition, five pieces of natural flint from contexts and numerous small pieces from the samples. Only worked flints are retained in the archive. The worked flints were recovered from a range of contexts and their concordance is given in the Excel spreadsheet. The following description and discussion is based upon the inferred chronological range of the assemblage based upon typo-technological features: Upper Palaeolithic, Early Neolithic and probable Bronze Age.

Lithic assemblage breakdown

Upper Palaeolithic

A remarkable piece is a crested blade from (146) and very likely a rare example of Upper Palaeolithic technology. Furthermore, its surface condition can be described as a thick, dendritic (basket work) patina (or re-cortication) and such distinctive patterning is a feature usually ascribed to Palaeolithic artefacts in a north-west European context (Glauberman & Thorson 2012). Some slight recent damage reveals a very dark brown/black Cretaceous flint of fine quality. In terms of technology, it is a crested blade that has been used to open up the flank of a blade core for blade production. It has unifacial cresting and is a plunging blade with a markedly curving longitudinal profile. This may suggest it is a deliberate attempt to set up or continue such a marked *caréne* profile. It has a small butt that is very slightly damaged but seems to be of a character suggesting soft organic percussion. In terms of the well-known cultural traditions of the Upper Palaeolithic, i.e. blade core technology with a single preferential platform, such traits can be found in the Aurignacian of the Early Upper Palaeolithic (Dinnis & Flas 2016) and the Creswellian of the Later Upper Palaeolithic (Barton et al 2003). However, it should be noted that the distinctive dendritic patina is a common finding on material of mid-Devensian date (c 60,000- 25,000 BP) i.e. the latest Middle Palaeolithic and the Early Upper Palaeolithic and is not seen on Late Glacial artefacts (Roger Jacobi pers. comm when discussing the Glaston EUP finds – see Cooper et al 2012). The other EUP traditions Leaf-point industries and the Gravettian generally display an opposed platform blade technology. For these reasons it is suggested that the piece may well be indicative of the Aurignacian tradition.

There is another worked flint from (146), a flake with a greyish-white surface patina. While it has no diagnostic typo-technological features its surface condition might suggest some considerable antiquity.

Mesolithic

Tentatively assigned to this period is a secondary flake with bladelet scars and signs of some burning. It has a white patina but this may reflect its burnt nature and/or its relative chronology.

Early Neolithic

All of the pieces assigned to this period were made of a fine quality raw material, a translucent flint of dark golden-brown colour and with, where surviving, a chalky white cortex <1.5mm thick.

A partially polished flint axe fragment was recovered from the area of Trench 42. The piece shows partial polishing over its faces while a surviving side facet has more complete polishing. The piece appears to be the butt end of an axe. It has a contact percussion point that has caused the splitting of the original axe head. Much of one flaked and polished face has been lost to another destructive percussion blow. In its latest manifestation it was used as a core, evident from a blade removal along one side and some flaking elsewhere.

From contexts (269) and (271) there are two small cores with orthogonal working to produce cuboid shaped pieces, working that is quite typical of Early Neolithic core reduction.

From context (26) there is a group of three pieces less certainly of Early Neolithic date, and possibly of the Mesolithic period: a proximal blade fragment, a tertiary flake with blade technology evident from dorsal scars and a fine, narrow secondary blade. The latter was produced from a core with opposed platforms and it has a relatively flat longitudinal profile.

Bronze Age

The worked flint from context (139) may be of a later prehistoric date based upon their general characteristics of large 'chunky' pieces, irregular working and large butts with stigmata of hard hammer technology.

The other debitage from the site is sparse and does not present any strong typo-technological indications for a specific date range but is probably of later prehistoric origin.

It is plausible that the burnt, unworked pieces might also be of such a later prehistoric date based on the generalisation that burnt flint is often associated with later prehistoric pyrolithic technology (but not exclusively).

Conclusion

Despite the small size of the retrieved collection and the paucity of diagnostic tool types there is sufficient technological detail to assign much of the group to period. There is good evidence for prehistoric activity at the site from the Upper Palaeolithic through to at least the Bronze Age.

The crested blade provides some proxy evidence for the site having highly significant evidence for Upper Palaeolithic activity. If the piece can be assigned to an *Earlier* Upper Palaeolithic date, as is strongly suspected, the site would be highly significant in a North-west European context. The Aurignacian sites in the UK are extremely rare and are limited to evidence of a very few lithic and organic artefacts found in cave excavations from SW Britain, for example Kent's Cavern and Hyaena Den (Jacobi & Higham 2011; Dinnis 2012). To date there are no known Aurignacian open-air sites in the UK.

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Plate 1 Crested blade from (146). Note the curvature of the blade, the dendritic patina and the original colour showing through recent damage scars

Plate 2 Butt section of a partially polished axe

17 APPENDIX 7: METAL AND SLAG ASSESSMENT

Dr Märit Gaimster

Three iron objects, a piece of coal and a handful of pieces of slag were recovered from the excavations: they are listed in the table below.

The earliest dated finds appear to be the handful of slag from Roman Ditch [179]. The fragment of an iron horseshoe and an incomplete nail came from Ditch [114], with coal and a further piece of slag retrieved from Pit [172]. Both these contexts date from the 19th to 20th centuries. A cast-iron fitting with an external vertical socket is likely a machine part; it was retrieved from modern Ditch [236].

Significance and recommendations for further work

The metal objects from Longfield Solar farm, including a horseshoe and a cast-iron machine part, all represent working or other activities on agricultural land in the late post-medieval to modern periods. These objects, and the fragments of coal and slag of a similar date, contribute little or nothing to a further understanding of the site in the past and, having been catalogued, can be discarded. The only finds of potential interest is the handful of slag from Roman Ditch [179]. It is recommended this material is considered in any further archaeological work on the site.

context	description	spot date	recommendations
112	Iron horseshoe; incomplete and heavily corroded; branch max W 28mm		
	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 63mm+		
170	Slag; small fragment only	AD40–400+	
	Coal; one small piece only	AD40–400+	
178	Slag; five pieces	AD40–100	
256	Cast-iron fitting; triangular and slightly curved; partly open vertical external socket on outside with single hole for fixing at centre; W c 120mm; ht. 120mm		

ELSF21: metal and slag

18 APPENDIX 8: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-430070

Project details

Project name	Longfield Solar Farm: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited across a site located on land at the proposed Longfield Solar Farm, Terling, Essex. The site was centred at National Grid Reference TL 74179 14620. The archaeological investigation was carried out between 28th June and 16th August 2021. Geophysical survey and aerial photographs suggested that archaeological remains of prehistoric to WWII date might exist along the proposed route of the solar farm. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 43 trenches and seven contingency trenches across seven areas to ascertain the archaeological potential of the site. Evidence for archaeology dating from the early Neolithic to post-medieval periods was identified on the site. In Areas C and D a concentration of features of Iron Age and Roman date were encountered. No World War II features were identified in the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 28-06-2021 End: 16-08-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ELSF21 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Late Neolithic

Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Palaeolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD BOREHAM Longfield Solar Park, Terling
Postcode	CM3 2QY
Study area	4 Kilometres

Site coordinates	TL 74179 14620 51.802555317933 0.526523426712 51 48 09 N 000 31 35 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 44.56m Max: 44.58m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	AECOM
Project design originator	AECOM
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Electricity Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	EDF

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Physical Archive ID	ELSF21
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Archive ID	ELSF21
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Paper Archive ID	ELSF21
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Longfield Solar Farm Terling: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Maher S
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London

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