

# Airfield Farm



*Environmental Statement*

**Annex HA.3  
Archaeological Evaluation**



# Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological evaluation of land at Airfield Farm  
Market Harborough, Leicestershire  
September 2010  
XA171.2010



## Northamptonshire Archaeology

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Northamptonshire  
County Council

Jason Clarke

Report 10/156

November 2010



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(Front cover: General view of the excavation area)

(Back cover: Trench 17 backfilled)

**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project title	Archaeological evaluation of land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough, Leicestershire. September 2010	
Short description	In September 2010, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology on behalf of CgMS Consulting on land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough, Leicestershire. The works identified two areas of occupation. The first comprised Iron Age sub-rectangular enclosures with internal pits and gullies, with unenclosed ring gullies. The small assemblage of pottery recovered dated the features to the middle/late Iron Age, 4th to 1st centuries BC. To the east a Roman settlement comprised enclosure ditches and internal features, with the small pottery assemblage, dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. Towards the north, two undated ring ditches were present. The site was traversed by furrows of a former medieval open field system.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Previous work	Excavation and Geophysical Survey	
Current land use	Arable	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type and period	Iron Age and Roman	
Significant finds	None	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
County	Leicestershire	
Site address	Airfield Farm, Market Harborough	
Easting Northing	SP 7188 8844	
Area (sq m/ha)	56 hectares	
Height aOD	105mAOD	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd	
Project Design originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd	
Director/Supervisor	Jason Clarke (NA)	
Project Manager	Paul Gajos (CgMs) and Adam Yates (NA)	
Sponsor or funding body	W. Davis Ltd and Hallam Land Management	
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>		
Start date	13/09//2010	
End date	28/09/2010	
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location (Accession no.)</b>	<b>Contents</b>
Physical	XA1712010	Flint, Pottery, animal bone, slag
Paper		Site records (1 archive box)
Digital		Client report PDF. Survey Data, Photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Title	Archaeological evaluation of Land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough, Leicestershire September 2010	
Serial title & volume	10/156	
Author(s)	Jason Clarke	
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Date	November 2010	

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT  
AIRFIELD FARM, MARKET HARBOROUGH,  
LEICESTERSHIRE  
SEPTEMBER 2010**

**Abstract**

*In September 2010, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology, on behalf of CgMs Consulting on land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough, Leicestershire. The works identified two areas of occupation. The first comprised Iron Age sub-rectangular enclosures with internal pits and gullies, with unenclosed ring gullies. The small assemblage of pottery recovered dated the features to the middle/late Iron Age, 4th to 1st centuries BC. To the east a Roman settlement comprised enclosure ditches and internal features, the small pottery assemblage, dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. To the north, undated ring ditches were present. The site was traversed by furrows of a former medieval field system.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

In September 2010, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) on land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 8629 8833; Fig 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of William Davis Ltd and Hallam Land Management, and was undertaken to inform a forthcoming planning application for the proposed mixed use development of the land.

The scope of works was outlined in and detailed in the specification prepared by CgMs Consulting (Gajos 2010). The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the presence of any archaeological features or deposits within the application area and to date and characterise their extent, depth of burial and state of preservation.

**2 BACKGROUND**

**2.1 Topography and geology**

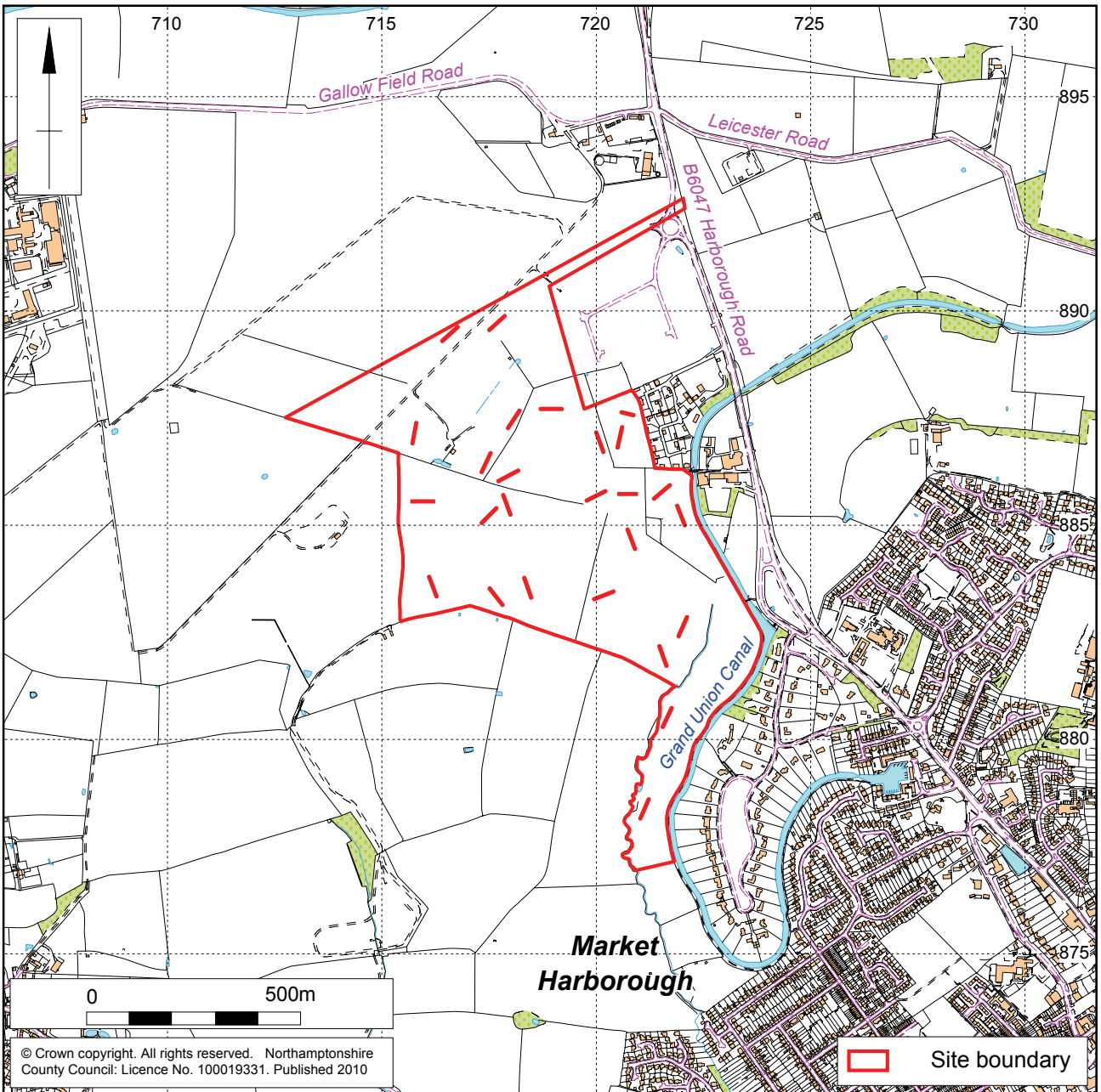
Airfield farm is situated north-west of Market Harborough, in south Leicestershire, immediately west of the B6047 Harborough Road. The River Welland lies approximately 2.5km to the south. The site is bounded to the east by the Grand Union Canal.

The site covers approximately 56 ha and lies at an average height of 105m aOD, sloping down towards the south with steep slopes bordering the canal.

Geologically the area is mapped as Middle Lias Clays and Silts (BGS Sheet 170 Market Harborough).

**2.2 Historical and archaeological background**

A geophysical survey was conducted in 2005 on a previous stage of development to the north of the current site (GSB 2005). The survey identified a ditched enclosure



Scale 1:15,000

Site Location Fig 1



with internal divisions, a ring ditch, several pits and other anomalies of probable prehistoric to Romano-British date. In the southernmost part of the survey area a potential field system was identified (Fig 2).

In 2005 these features were examined by an archaeological evaluation conducted by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA 2005), followed up by archaeological excavation in 2007 (Clarke and Chapman 2009). The works identified a polygonal ditched enclosure that contained a single large roundhouse and an internal sub-enclosure. The enclosure abutted a ditched droveway to the east. The pottery assemblage and radiocarbon dating indicate the enclosure was in use during the later Middle Iron Age, the second century BC. A second enclosure was identified to the south that also abutted the droveway and contained a single roundhouse (Clarke and Chapman 2009).

The current application area was examined by a geophysical survey undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology in February 2010 (Butler and Fisher 2010). The survey identified two enclosure systems, with associated roundhouses and internal features, and possible round barrows. Extensive ridge and furrow was identified across the whole area (Fig 2).

### **3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**

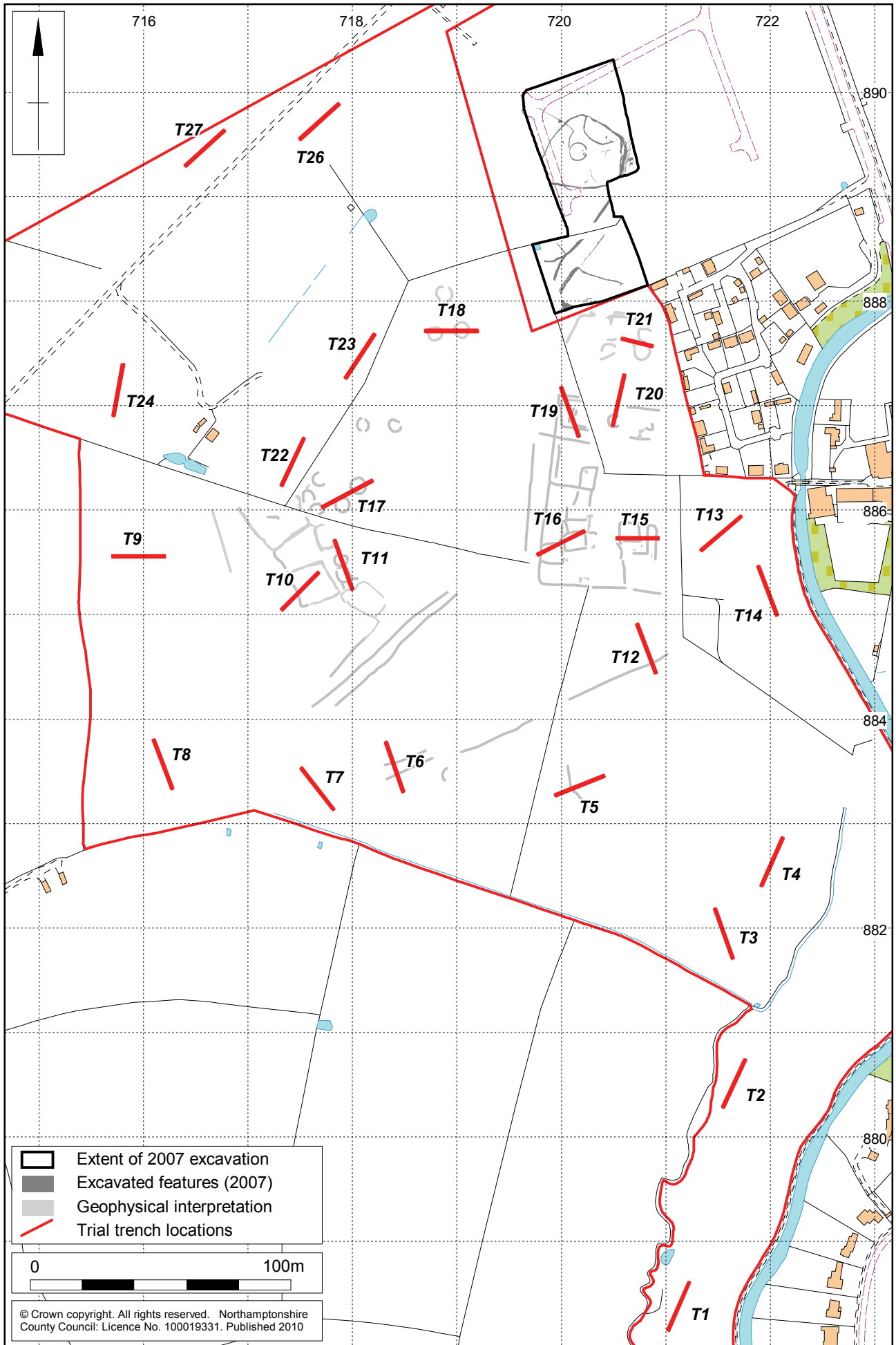
Twenty-six trial trenches were excavated in accordance with a trench plan prepared by CgMs Consulting and approved by Richard Clark (Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council) (Fig 2). Twenty-four of the trenches measured 50m long by 2m wide, one was 40m long by 2m (Trench 15) and one was 30m long by 2m (Trench 21). The total area excavated was 2540m<sup>2</sup>. Trenches were positioned using a Leica system 1200 GPS. A 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide ditching bucket was used to remove overburden to archaeological levels or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. The trenches were cleaned sufficiently to enable the identification and definition of archaeological features. A hand-drawn plan of all archaeological features was made at scale 1:50 or 1:100 and was related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Archaeological deposits were examined by hand excavation to determine their nature. Recording followed standard NA procedures as described in the *Fieldwork Manual* (NA 2006). Deposits were described on *pro-forma* sheets to include measured and descriptive details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. Context sheets were cross-referenced to scale plans, section drawings and photographs. Photography was with 35mm black and white film and colour slides, supplemented with digital images. Sections were drawn at scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate and related to Ordnance Survey datum. Spoil heaps and features were scanned with a metal detector to maximise the recovery of metal objects.

All works were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 1994, revised 2008).

### **4 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE**

#### **4.1 General stratigraphy**

The underlying geology was glacial till, which was encountered between 0.2-0.6m below the modern ground surface in all trenches. This occurred as light-mid orange



Scale 1:5000

Airfield Farm, trench layout showing geophysical anomalies Fig 2

or brownish-yellow sandy clay with occasional angular to sub-angular pebbles. The subsoil was light grey-brown silty clay and the topsoil was mid greyish-brown slightly clayey silt, both soils containing occasional ironstone and flint pebbles.

The ground to the west had been heavily disturbed by the construction of hangers for the World War Two airbase and subsequently by a motorcycle track and shooting range. This truncation was evident in Trenches 22-24 and 26-27.

No archaeology was encountered in Trenches 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 14, 24, 26 and 27. Remnant furrows of medieval ridge and furrow with no other features, was present in Trenches 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 23.

A post medieval field boundary was present within Trench 13.

The trench locations are shown in Figure 2 and an inventory of contexts is provided in the Appendix.

## 4.2 Iron Age Settlement

### *Trench 10 (Figs 2 and 3)*

Trench 10, 40m long by 2.0m wide, was aligned north-east to south-west and located to target geophysical anomalies representing possible enclosures. A number of shallow curved gullies, pits and postholes at the northern end of the trench, are internal features within the enclosure. To the south were a number of furrows.

#### *Pit [1005]*

A pit [1005], 3.5m wide and 0.30m deep, had a U-shaped profile and was filled with mid grey-brown sandy clay (1004). No finds were present and a majority of the feature was beyond the limits of the excavation.

#### *Gully [1007]*

A gully terminal [1007], 0.30m wide and 0.25m deep, had a U-shaped profile and was filled with mid grey sandy clay (1006). No finds were present. The gully continued beyond the western limits of the trench.

#### *Gully [1009]*

A gully terminal [1009], aligned north to south, 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep, had a shallow U-shaped profile and was filled with mid grey-brown sandy clay (1008). No finds were present.

#### *Gully [1011]*

In the middle of the trench a gully terminal [1011], aligned east to west, 0.20m wide and 0.10m deep, had a shallow U-shaped profile and was filled with mid grey sandy clay (1010). No finds were present. The gully continued beyond the western limits of excavation.

#### *Pit [1015]*

At the northern end of the trench a possible pit [1015], 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep, had concave sides merging to a flat base. It was filled with light grey-brown sandy clay (1014), overlain by a lens of dark brown-black silty charcoal (1013) and mid grey-brown sandy clay with frequent fire-cracked stones and charcoal inclusions (1012). A small amount of Iron Age pottery was recovered from (1012). The feature continued beyond the western limit of the excavation.

*Posthole [1017]*

At the northern end of the trench a sub-circular posthole or small pit [1017], 0.40m wide and 0.25m deep, had a U-shaped profile and was filled with mid red-brown sandy clay with heat affected stones and charcoal inclusions (1016). No finds were present.

*Posthole [1019]*

To the south of posthole [1017] a sub-circular posthole [1019], 0.40m wide and 0.25m deep, had a U-shaped profile and was filled mid grey-brown sandy clay (1018), which contained fired clay.

***Trench 11 (Figs 2 and 3)***

Trench 11 measured 50m long by 2.0m wide, was aligned north-west to south-east and targeted geophysical anomalies representing three possible enclosures. In the middle of the trench were two ditches, one of which was re-cut; at the north of the trench was a third ditch. The features correspond well with the geophysical anomalies. A small amount of Iron Age pottery was recovered from all the features.

*Ditch [1105] (Fig 4, section 31)*

At the north end of the trench a ditch [1105], aligned north-east to south-west, corresponded to the southern arm of the northern enclosure. It measured 2.90m wide and 0.50m deep and had a broad U-shaped profile. It was filled with mid grey-brown sandy clay (1104), which contained a small amount of Iron Age pottery.

*Ditch [1107] (Fig 4, section 32)*

Corresponding to the southern arm of the central enclosure and located in the middle of the trench, a ditch [1107], aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 1.80m wide and 0.40m deep. It had concave sides merging to a flat base. It was filled with dark grey-brown sandy clay (1106). A small amount of Iron Age pottery was recovered.

*Ditch [1109] and [1111] (Fig 4, section 32)*

To the south of ditch [1107] was ditch [1109]. It corresponded to the northern arm of the southern enclosure. It had a north-west to south-east alignment and was 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with light grey-brown sandy clay (1108), which contained Iron Age pottery. It was re-cut by a ditch to the south [1111]. This was 2.80m wide and 0.55m deep with a broad U-shaped profile and filled with mid grey-brown sandy clay (1110), which contained Iron Age pottery.

***Trench 17 (Figs 2 and 3)***

Trench 17 measured 54m long by 2.0m wide, was aligned north-east to south-west. It was located to target three circular geophysical anomalies that indicated possible roundhouse or barrow ring ditches. The trench was extended by 2m at each end to expose the full width of a feature and to attempt to locate the north-eastern of the anomalies. At the south-west of the trench was a ring ditch and in the middle of the trench was a second ring ditch, which was re-cut. These correspond well with the position of two of the ring ditches identified by geophysical survey. The third ring ditch to the north-east was not present. A furrow was present at the east of the trench.

*Ditch [1706] (Fig 4, section 20)*

Located at the south-west of the trench was a ditch [1706], aligned north-west to south-east, 1.20m wide and 0.60m deep, forming the eastern side of the ring ditch. It had concave sides and base and was filled with light grey-brown sandy clay (1705) overlain by mid grey brown sandy clay (1704). Scored ware pottery dated to the

middle to late Iron Age, 4th-1st century BC and fired clay was recovered from the primary deposit (1705).

*Ditch [1707] and [1711] (Fig 4, section 30)*

In the middle of the trench to the north-east of ditch [1706] was a ditch [1707], aligned north-west to south-east, 1.25m wide and 0.55m deep forming the northern side of the central ring ditch. It had concave sides leading to a concave base and was filled with light orange-grey sandy clay (1710), overlain by mid grey to orange-grey sandy clay (1709). A single sherd of late middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from (1710). The ditch was re-cut on the south-east (inner) side [1711], by a U-shaped ditch, 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep, with dark grey-brown sandy silt (1713) overlain with mid orange-grey sandy clay (1712). Overlying (1712) and (1709) was a single deposit of mid orange-brown sandy clay (1708). A fragment of worked stone was recovered from (1708).

***Trench 22 (Figs 2 and 3)***

Trench 22 measured 50m long by 2.0m wide, was aligned north to south and located outside the geophysical survey area in the location of a modern clay pigeon shooting range and the former location of World War two aircraft hangers. It was positioned to assess if the enclosure identified by geophysical survey continued north-west. At the south of the trench were curved gullies that may form a ring ditch and in the middle of the trench was a large ditch that appears to be the continuation of the northern enclosure. The topsoil was heavily truncated by previous activity. A layer of broken clay-pigeon from the shooting range had formed between the topsoil and natural geology.

*Gully [2204]*

At the southern end of the trench was a gully [2204], aligned north-west to south-east, 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with mid brown-grey sandy clay (2203), which contained Iron Age pottery.

*Gully [2206] (Fig 4, section 28)*

To the north of gully [2204] was a gully terminal [2206] aligned north-east to south-west, 0.24m wide and 0.10m deep. It had a U-shaped profile and was filled with mid brown-grey sandy clay (2205), which contained Iron Age pottery.

*Ditch [2208] (Fig 4, section 29)*

To the north of gully [2206] was a ditch [2208], aligned north-west to south-east, 4.40m wide and 1.80m deep. It had a U-shaped profile and was filled with dark grey-brown sandy clay (2209), overlain by light grey-brown sandy clay (2210) and mid grey-brown sandy clay (2211). No finds were recovered.

**Other features**

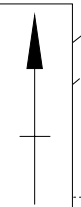
***Trench 18 (Figs 2 and 5)***

Trench 18 measured 50m long and 2.0m wide, was aligned east to west and was positioned to correspond to geophysical anomalies interpreted as prehistoric ring ditches. It was located to the north of the Iron Age enclosures. Three shallow undated ditches were located in the west of the trench, which corresponded with the geophysical anomalies, and post-medieval furrows to the east.

*Gully [1803]*

At the west of the trench was a ditch [1802], aligned north to south, 0.90m wide and 0.28m deep. It corresponded to the western side of the western ring ditch. It had a U-

Scale 1:750



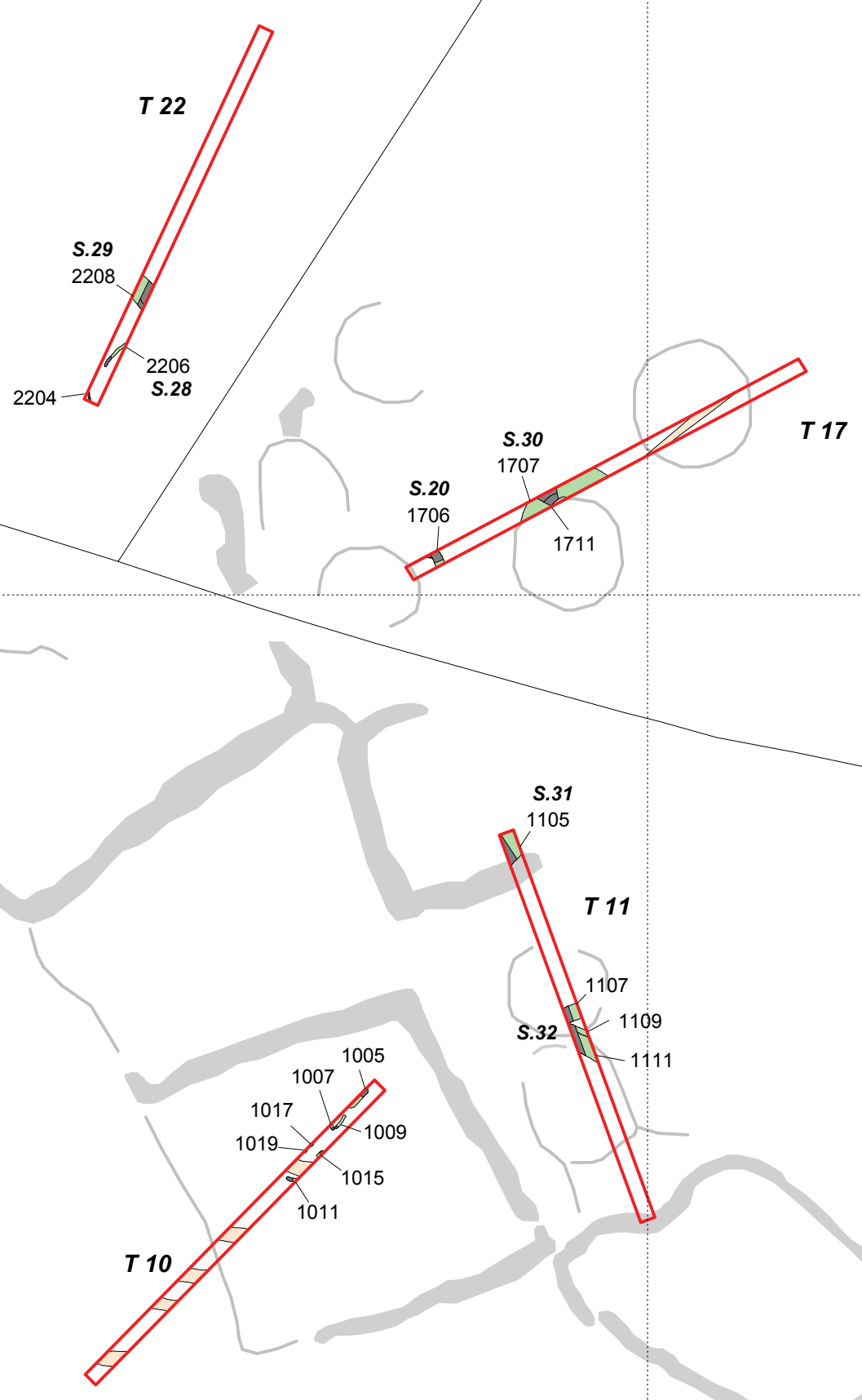
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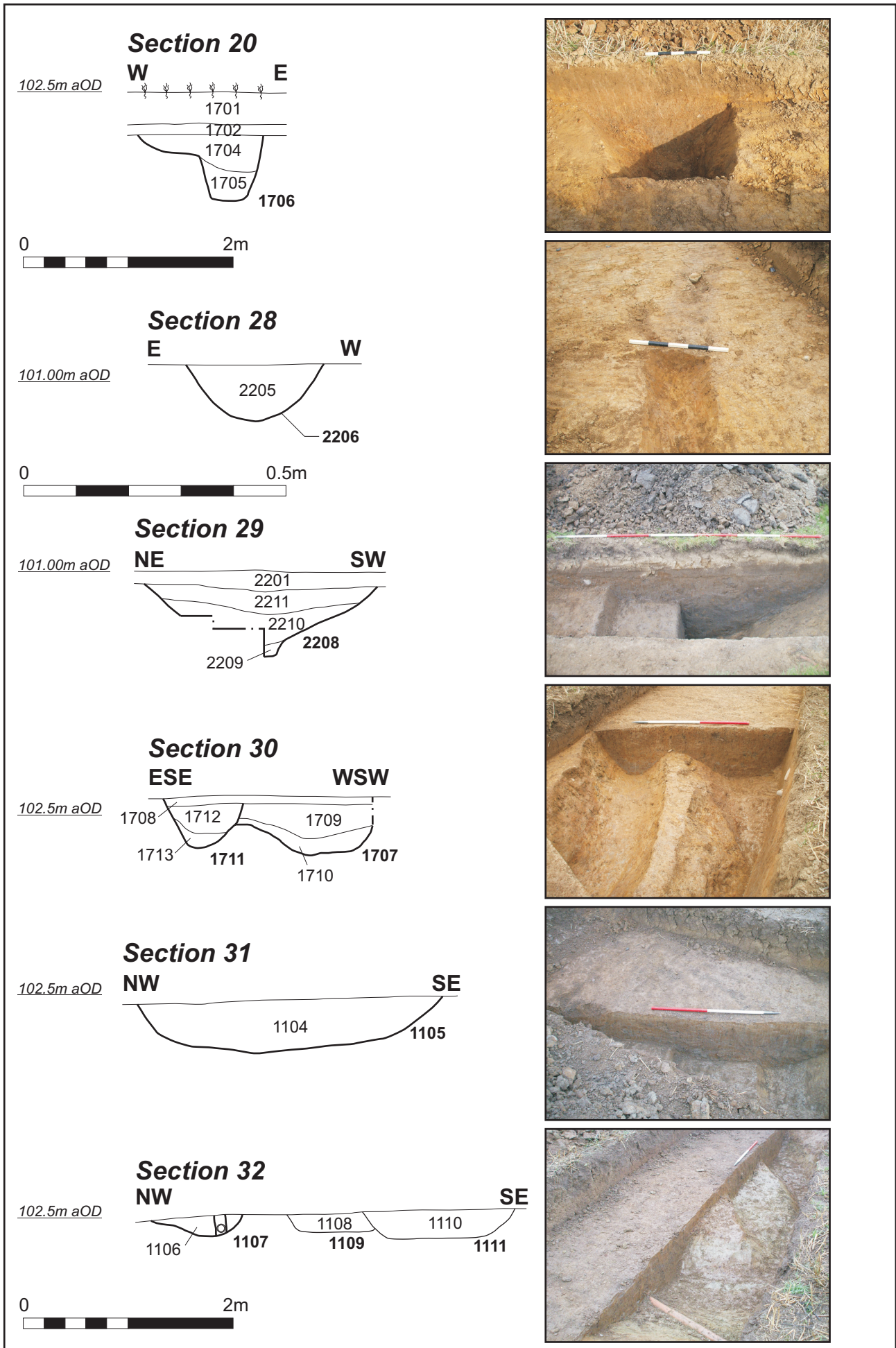


Trenches 10, 11, 17 and 22 showing excavated Iron Age features and geophysical anomalies Fig 3

	Excavated sections
	Features
	Furrows
	Geophysical interpretations

0 25m

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Scale 1:50 and 1:10

Sections of Iron Age features Fig 4

shaped profile and was filled with mid grey-brown silty clay (1804). No finds were present.

*Gully [1805]*

To the west of ditch [1803] was a ditch [1805], aligned north to south, 1.15m wide and 0.18m deep, with a broad V-shaped profile. It was filled with mid grey-brown silty clay (1806). It corresponded to the eastern side of the western ring ditch. No finds were present.

*Gully [1807]*

To the west of ditch [1805] was a ditch [1807], aligned north to south, 0.90m wide and 0.34m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with mid grey-brown silty clay (1807). It corresponded to the western side of the eastern ring ditch. No finds were present.

***Trench 20 (Figs 2 and 5)***

Trench 20 measured 50m long by 2.0m wide, was aligned north to south and was positioned to correspond to a geophysical anomaly that possibly represented a ring ditch. Two undated ditches were present along with post medieval furrows. The ring ditch anomaly indicated by geophysics was not present within the trench and may have been truncated by subsequent agricultural activities.

*Ditch [2003]*

In the middle of the trench a ditch [2003], aligned north-west to south-east, was 0.60m wide and 0.26m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with light orange-grey silty clay (2004). No finds were present.

*Ditch [2007]*

At the north of the trench was a ditch [2007], aligned north-east to south-west, 0.40m deep and 0.15m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with light orange-grey silty clay (2008). No finds were present.

***Trench 21 (Figs 2 and 5)***

Trench 21 measured 30m long by 2.0m wide, was aligned east to west and positioned to correspond to geophysical anomalies that could be enclosures. The trench was also located 40m to the south of the 2007 excavation of an Iron Age enclosure, ring ditch and driveway (Clarke and Chapman 2009). Two undated ditches were present along with post-medieval furrows.

*Ditch [2104]*

At the west of the trench was a ditch [2104], aligned north-west to south-east turning to north-south alignment. It was 0.90m wide and 0.15m deep with a broad U-shaped profile. It was filled with light orange-grey sandy clay (2105). Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the upper fill (2105), but is probably intrusive from the overlying furrow.

*Ditch [2108]*

In the middle of the trench was a ditch [2108], aligned north-east to south-west, 1.60m wide and 0.29m deep, with a broad U-shaped profile. It was filled with light orange-grey sandy clay (2109). The ditch is possibly the northern arm of the sub-rectangular enclosure indicated by the geophysical survey. No finds were present.

A feature at the east of the trench was interpreted as a furrow during the fieldwork and was not excavated but re-appraised during post-excavation indicates that is more likely to form part of the enclosure indicated by geophysical survey.



### 4.3 Roman settlement

#### ***Trench 15 (Figs 2 and 5)***

Trench 15 measured 50m long by 2.0m wide, was aligned east to west and positioned to examine geophysical anomalies possibility representing a rectangular enclosure with internal divisions. Four ditches and a possible hearth were present within the trench, which corresponded well with the geophysical anomalies. A small amount of Roman pottery dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries was recovered from the features.

Ditches [1504] and [1515] / [1517] represent the east and west arms of the main enclosure and ditches [1508] and [1511] the internal divisions of the enclosure.

#### ***Ditch [1504] (Fig 6, section 10)***

At the eastern end of the trench was a ditch [1504], aligned north to south, 1.95m wide and 0.82m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with mid orange-grey sandy clay (1507), overlain with mid grey sandy clay with orange mottling (1506) and an upper fill of dark orange-grey sandy clay (1505). Roman pottery dated to the 3rd century was recovered from the primary fill (1506) and Roman pottery dated to the 2nd century, fired clay and animal bone were recovered from the upper fill (1505).

#### ***Ditches [1515] and [1517] (Fig 6, section 21)***

At the west of the trench was a ditch [1515], aligned north to south, 0.88m wide and 0.50m deep. Its western side sloped at 45 degrees to a flat base profile, filled with light grey sandy clay (1516). A re-cut on the eastern side, ditch [1517], was 1.85m wide and 0.68m deep. It had concave sides and a flat base. Its primary fill of light grey sandy clay (1520) comprised slump deposits along its eastern edge. This was overlain by dark orange-grey sandy clay (1519) and mid orange-grey sandy clay (1518). Roman pottery dated to the 2nd century and animal bone was recovered from fills (1519) and (1518).

#### ***Ditch [1508]***

To the west of ditch [1504] was a ditch [1508], aligned north to south, 0.81m wide and 0.61m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The basal fill was light orange-grey sandy clay (1510) overlain by dark orange-grey sandy clay (1509). A small amount of Roman pottery dated to the mid-2nd century was recovered from fill (1509).

#### ***Ditch [1511]***

To the west of ditch [1508] was a ditch [1511] aligned north to south, 1.11m wide and 0.54m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with light brown grey sandy clay (1514), overlain with dark orange-grey sandy clay (1513) and light orange-grey sandy clay (1512). Roman pottery dated to the mid-2nd century was recovered from fill (1512).

#### ***Hearth [1521]***

Located between ditches [1504] and [1508], was a sub-circular hearth pit [1521], 0.45m diameter and 0.21m deep. It had a U-shaped profile and was filled with dark grey-black sandy clay with frequent charcoal and fire cracked stones inclusions (1522). No finds were present.

#### ***Trench 16 (Figs 2 and 5)***

Trench 16 measured 50m long by 2.0m wide, was aligned north-east to south-west and positioned to correspond to geophysical anomalies that appeared to represent a

series of adjoining rectangular and sub-rectangular enclosures. The trench was excavated 5 m to the north of its planned position to avoid a public footpath.

Ditches [1604] and [1610] / [1612] represent the eastern enclosure and ditch [1614] / [1616] and [1618] represents the eastern arm of the western enclosure.

*Ditch [1604] (Fig 7, section 23)*

Located at the north-east of the trench was a ditch [1604], aligned north-west to south-east, 1.40m wide and 0.75m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with light grey sandy clay (1606) overlain by mid grey-brown sandy clay (1605). Roman pottery dated to the 4th century was recovered from deposit (1605) and Roman pottery dated to the 3rd-4th century was recovered from fill (1606).

*Ditches [1610] [1612] (Fig 7, section 25)*

Ditch [1612], aligned north to south, 1.05m wide and 0.55m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with light grey-brown sandy clay (1613). It was re-cut to the east [1610], 1.30m wide and 0.42m deep. This had concave sides and a flat base and was filled with mid grey-brown sandy clay (1611). Roman pottery dated to the 2nd century was recovered from fills (1613) and (1611).

*Ditch [1607]*

Ten metres to the south-west of ditch [1604] was a ditch [1607], aligned north-west to south-east, 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep with sloping sides and flat base. It was filled with mid grey-brown sandy clay (1608). Roman pottery dated to the 2nd century was recovered.

*Ditches [1614] [1616] [1618] (Fig 7, section 26)*

In the middle of the trench was a sequence of three shallow ditches aligned north to south. The earliest ditch [1618] was 2.1m wide and 0.15m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with mid grey-brown sandy clay (1619). It was cut by two later ditches, [1614] and [1616]. Ditch [1614] was 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep. It too had concave sides and an undulating concave base and was filled with mid grey-brown sandy clay (1614). Ditch [1616] was 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with light grey-brown sandy clay (1617). Roman pottery dated to the 2nd century was recovered from fills (1619) and (1615). A residual Neolithic flint blade was recovered from deposit (1617).

*Ditch [1620] (Fig 7, section 40)*

Located at the south-west of the trench was a ditch [1620], aligned north-west to south-east, 1.50m wide and 0.45m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with mid grey-brown sandy clay (1621). Roman pottery dated to the 2nd century was recovered.

***Trench 19 (Figs 2 and 5)***

Trench 19 measured 50m long by 2.0m wide, was aligned north-west to south-east and positioned to examine geophysical anomalies that appeared to represent rectangular enclosures with internal divisions. Seven ditches were present within the trench corresponding with the geophysical anomalies. Roman pottery dating to the 2nd to 3rd centuries was recovered from three deposits.

Ditch [1905] was the northern arm of the large rectangular enclosure. Ditches [1903] and [1912] were the north and south arms of an internal rectangular enclosure. Ditches [1910], [1908] and [1918] were internal features. Ditches [1914] and [1916] lay outside the internal enclosures.

*Ditch [1905] (Fig 6, section 8)*

Located at the northern end of the trench was a ditch [1905], aligned east to west, 1.50m wide and 0.65m deep with a broad U-shaped profile. It was filled with light yellow-grey sandy clay (1906), overlain by light brown clay to sandy clay (1907). Roman pottery dated to the 3rd century was recovered from the upper fill (1907).

*Ditch [1903] (Fig 6, section 2)*

To the south of ditch [1905] was a ditch [1903], aligned east to west, 0.95m wide and 0.40m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with mid grey-brown sandy clay (1904). Roman pottery dated to the 2nd to 3rd century was recovered.

*Ditch [1912] (Fig 6, section 13)*

Located to the south of trench between ditches [1910] and [1916] was a ditch [1912], aligned north-west to south-east, 1.20m wide and 0.39m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with light grey-brown sandy clay (1913). No finds were present.

*Ditch [1908]*

Located in the middle of the trench, between ditches [1918] and [1910] was a ditch [1908], aligned north-west to south-east, 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with light grey-brown sandy clay (1909). No finds were present.

*Gully [1918]*

In the middle of the trench and to the north of ditch [1908] was a curving gully [1918], aligned north-east to south-west, 1.30m wide and 0.52m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with light orange-grey sandy clay (1919). No finds were present.

*Ditch [1910]*

In the middle of the trench between ditches [1908] and [1912] was a ditch [1910], aligned north to south, 2.70m wide and 0.90m deep with concave sides and base. It was filled with light orange-grey sandy clay (1911). Roman pottery dating to the 3rd century was recovered.

*Ditch [1914]*

Located at the south of the trench was a ditch [1914], aligned north-east to south-west, 0.60m wide and 0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with mid orange-grey sandy clay (1915). No finds were present.

*Ditch [1916]*

Located at the south of the trench and between ditches [1912] and [1914] was a ditch [1916], aligned north-east to south-west, 0.33m wide and 0.14m deep with a V-shaped profile. It was filled with mid grey-brown sandy clay (1917). No finds were present.

#### 4.4 Later Features

Remnant furrows from a truncated field system were present in trenches 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 23. The furrows were c3m apart and corresponded to anomalies in the geophysical survey (Butler and Fisher 2010). A single post-medieval glazed sherd was present with the Roman sherds in context (1518).

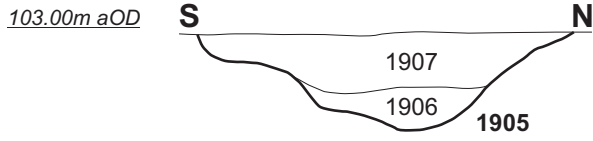


Scale 1:1000

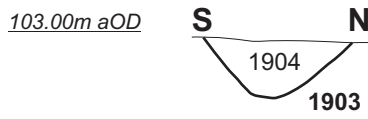
Trenches 14-16 and 19-21 showing excavated Roman features and geophysical anomalies Fig 5

## Trench 19

### Section 8



### Section 2

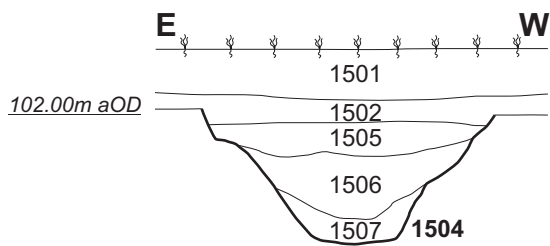


### Section 13

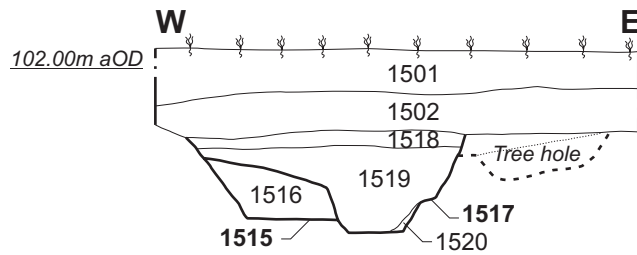


## Trench 15

### Section 10

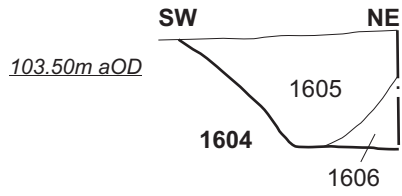


### Section 21

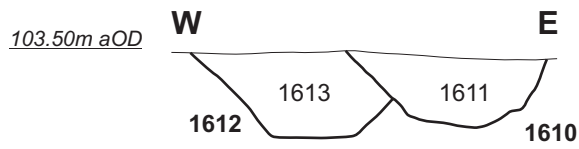


# Trench 16

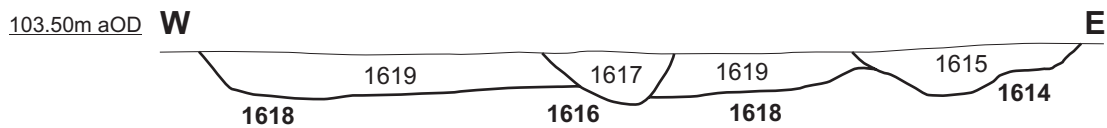
## Section 23



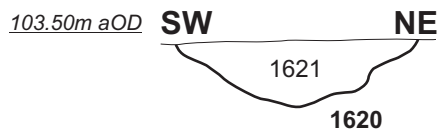
## Section 25



## Section 26



## Section 40



## 5 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Worked flint by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

Three pieces of worked flint, two flakes and a blade were recovered as residual finds from the subsoil, and Iron Age and Roman contexts (Table 1). Post-depositional edge damage consisting of occasional irregular nicks on one or both lateral edges, was present on all artefacts. The raw material was a mid to dark grey-brown vitreous flint. The cortex present on the dorsal surfaces of the flakes was light brown and worn. It is likely that the raw material was locally procured gravel flints. One flake has a cortical striking platform.

The worked flint is not directly dateable but the technological characteristics suggest a broadly Neolithic date.

*Table 1: Summary of worked flint*

Context/ feature	SF	Flake/ Blade	Portion	Material	Cortex	Comments
Trench 19	3	Flake	Medial	translucent mid greyish-brown	light brown	possibly medial section of a blade
1108/ 1109		Flake	Proximal	translucent dark greyish-brown	light brown	cortical striking platform
1617/ 1618	1	Blade	Whole	translucent mid greyish -brown	light brown	overshot termination

### 5.2 Iron Age pottery by Andy Chapman

The evaluation produced a total of 94 sherds, weighing 569g, from some 15 hand-built vessels dating to the middle to late Iron Age (Table 2). The average sherd weight is 6.1g. The Iron Age pottery comes from four trenches, 10, 11, 17 and 22.

*Table 2: Quantification of Iron Age pottery*

Context/ feature	Feature type	sherds	weight (g)	sherd families
1012/1015	Pit	4	8	2
1104/1105	Ditch	2	5	1
1106/1107	Ditch	32	80	3
1108/1109	Ditch	5	15	2
1110/1111	Ditch	2	5	2
1705/1706	Ring ditch	3	143	2
1710/1707	Ring ditch	1	2	1
2203/2204	Ring ditch	30	232	1
2205/2206	Ring ditch	15	79	1
<b>Totals</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>15</b>

**Fabrics**

The material from trenches 10 and 11 consistently comprises small sherds, coming from a limited number of vessels. The fabrics vary from soft to hard and slightly sandy, but all contain voids from leached inclusions, probably shell (Fabric-type: S). The sherds typically have brown to dark-grey cores, brown to dark grey internal surfaces and brown and orange-brown external surfaces. The material from trenches 17 and 22 is all harder and in sandy fabrics (Fabric: Q1) that often also contain smaller rounded pellets of grog (Fabric: G): these vessels have dark grey cores and dark grey to brown external surfaces.

*Fabric types (Leicestershire fabric codes):*

*Shell tempered (S);* containing platelets of crushed shell, but in this assemblage largely leached to leave voids.

*Quartz sand temper (Q1);* containing fine quartz grains, leaving a coarse surface texture.

*Grog tempered (G);* containing small rounded pellets of grog, and also containing fine quartz sand.

**Vessel form and decoration**

Only two vessels survive sufficiently to allow the form to be defined. From trench 17, the fill (1705) of a probable roundhouse ring ditch [1706], there is a complete flat base, 75mm in diameter, from a vessel with deeply incised, slightly oblique scoring that runs down to just above the base. From trench 10, the fill (1012) of ditch [1015], and trench 11, the fill (1108) of ditch [1109], there are individual small scored ware sherds. From trench 22, the fill (2203) of possible roundhouse ring ditch [2204], there are numerous rim, body and base sherds, from a simple open bowl. The base is flat, 130mm diameter, and the rim is upright, direct and flat-topped, 150-160mm diameter. The external surface has some light, near vertical striations, but not deep enough or bold enough to be classed as scoring.

**Chronology**

Based on the presence of scored ware, this small group can be broadly dated to the middle to late Iron Age, spanning the 4th to 1st centuries BC. The variation in sherd size, fabrics and surface colour between trenches 10 and 11 and trenches 17 and 22 may have a chronological basis. It is most likely that the small softer, shelly sherds (Fabric S), with predominantly brown to orange-brown external surfaces date to the earlier middle Iron Age, perhaps the 4th to 2nd centuries BC, while the harder, sandy (Q1) and grog (G) tempered fabrics, with typically dark external surfaces date to the later middle Iron Age, perhaps the 2nd to 1st centuries BC.

**5.3 Roman and later pottery by Jane Timby*****Introduction and methodology***

A small assemblage of 199 sherds of pottery weighing 2.35kg was recovered. Most of this dates to the mid Roman period. In addition a small number of fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), and fired clay were included with the pottery.

In general terms the assemblage was not in very good condition with some wear and abrasion visible on the sherds which were quite-well fragmented, reflected in the overall average sherd weight of 11.7g. Despite the fragmentation there was evidence of multiple sherds from single vessels.



Pottery was recovered from 15 defined contexts from trenches 15, 16 and 19. Many of the groups are small with between one and five sherds.

The assemblage was sorted into broad fabric groups based on inclusions present, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. Known regional or traded wares were coded following the system advocated for the National Roman reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. A summary is presented in Table 3. Freshly broken (post-excavation) joining sherds were counted as single pieces.

The dating is purely based on the ceramic material without knowledge of the stratigraphic relationships. In many cases the dating is slightly uncertain, particularly where contexts have produced unfeatured local wares or just single sherds, which could date to anytime after the earliest known production date.

*Table 3 Quantification of Roman pottery*

Context/ feature	Roman			p-medl & Undated	No.	Weight (g)	Date	cbm/ fired clay
	Local	BB1	LNVCC					
1505/1504	6	0	1	1	8	49	IC2+	
1506/1504	48	6	1	0	55	846	C3+	
1509/1508	2	0	0	1	3	41	mid C2+	1
1512/1511	2	0	0	0	2	18	mid C2+	
1518/1517	3	0	0	1	4	36	mid C2+ & p-medl	
1519/1517	2	0	0	0	2	18	C2+	
1605/1604	41	0	0	0	41	330	C3-C4	
1606/1604	14	0	1	0	15	272	IC3-C4	
1608/1607	5	0	0	0	5	127	C2+	
1611/1610	1	0	0	0	1	33	C2+	
1615/1614	1	0	0	0	1	61	C2+	
1619/1618	3	0	0	0	3	8	mid C2+	
1904/1903	5	0	0	0	5	55	C2-C3	
1907/1904	43	0	1	0	44	313	C3	1
1911/1910	10	0	0	0	10	141	C3+	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2348</b>		<b>5</b>

### ***Description***

Roman wares account for the bulk of the submitted assemblage, some 196 sherds. These were accompanied by a single post-medieval piece and two undated sherds.

The pottery appears to mainly date to the mid/late 2nd to later 3rd / early 4th century. The group is overwhelmingly dominated by local wares, accompanied by modest amounts of regional imports from the Nene Valley and Poole Harbour, Dorset. There are no continental imports present.

Regional imports appear to be limited to four sherds of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC), four sherds of Lower Nene Valley white ware, two sherds

from mortaria, and five sherds from a single Dorset black burnished ware plain-sided dish from (1506).

The local wares largely comprise three fabrics: shelly wares, both handmade and wheelmade, grog-tempered wares and grey or black sandy wares. The shelly wares account for approximately 32.6% of the group, the grog-tempered wares for 2% and the grey sandy wares for 54%.

The low proportion of grog-tempered ware, usually most prevalent in the 1st and 2nd centuries and the high incidence of grey sandy wares intimates a mid to later Roman date overall. Shelly wares were used throughout the Roman period and are thus not easy to date unless through form or association.

Featured sherds are mainly restricted to jar forms. At least two mortaria are present, represented by bodysherds. The LNV CC wares include a later Roman flanged rim conical bowl from (1606) and a sherd from an indented beaker with vertical imbricated scale decoration from (1907). Several sherds from a fragmented necked jar were recovered from (1506).

### ***Potential and recommendations***

This is a very small assemblage which appears to suggest Roman activity at the site from around the later 3rd and 3rd centuries. There is little to suggest continued use into the 4th century.

The complete absence of samian may be a reflection of the date of the site and as such would suggest no real 2nd century or earlier Roman activity. The overall dominance of local wares and a limited vessel repertoire is suggestive of a fairly low status establishment.

If publication is envisaged a short summary report would be appropriate or, if further work is anticipated at the site, the present assemblage should be incorporated into the next stage. No further work is recommended for the post-Roman material/ceramic building material or fired clay.

## **5.4 The worked stone *by Andy Chapman***

A near complete lower stone from a rotary quern, probably dated to the Iron Age, was pressed into the natural (2302) in Trench 23. It is manufactured from a fine-grained sandstone and is 360mm diameter and up to 130mm thick (Fig 8). The circumference of the stone comprised a near vertical edge, 70-85mm deep, above an uneven convex bottom. However, much of the bottom and about a half of the circumference has been chiselled off. This seems to have served no practical purpose and, as most of the grinding surface was intact, it would not even have rendered the stone useless.

The grinding surface is slightly convex around the central spindle socket, but the outer margin is slightly concave. The conical spindle socket is 30mm deep. Immediately adjacent to the spindle socket there is a triangular perforation that appears to be an original feature, pre-dating the damage, but its function is unknown.



Rotary quern lower stone from Trench 23 Fig 8

Some small fragments of shattered, water-worn cobbles were recovered from the fill (1708) of ditch [1711]. A single fragment from the circumference of a burnt cobble, 50mm thick, has an upper surface that is concave and perhaps slightly more worn than the other surfaces. It may have been used as a sharpening stone or mortar.

#### 5.4 Fired clay by Andy Chapman

From trench 11, the fill (1110) of ditch [1111], there are four small abraded pieces, weighing 10g, of orange fired clay. From trench 17, the fill (1705) of ring ditch [1706], there is a single lump of fired clay, weighing 50g, with a grey core, containing pellets of grog, and with an irregular light brown surface.

#### 5.5 Slag by Andy Chapman

Three contexts produced small quantities of slag: the fill (1012) of ditch [1015], 10g; the fill (1104) of ditch [1105], 30g; and the fill (1106) of ditch [1107], 130g. In all three instances the material comprises small lumps of vesicular, light grey fuel ash slag. This has been produced at a high temperature, but is not necessarily associated with metalworking.

#### 5.6 Animal bone by Karen Deighton

##### *Introduction*

A total of 376g of animal bone was collected by hand from four contexts during the course of trial trenching. This material was assessed to establish the taxa present, the level of preservation, and the potential contribution to the understanding of the site and to inform on future collection strategies.

##### *Method*

Identifiable bones were noted. Ageable and measurable bones (after Von Den Driesch 1976) were also noted. Ageable elements included cheek tooth rows, bones where the state of fusion is apparent and neonatal bones. Animal bone from wet sieving (3.4mm and 1mm residues) was also included. Hand collected bones had previously been washed.

**Results****Preservation**

Fragmentation and bone surface abrasion were both high. No complete bones were present. No evidence for canid gnawing or butchery were observed, however both could have been obscured by the heavy surface abrasion noted above.

**Taxa present***Table: 4: Taxa by context*

Cut/fill	1111/1110	1517/1519	1604/1605	1604/1606	Total
Feature	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	
Date	Iron Age	Mid C2nd	C3rd-4th	C3rd-4th	
Cattle	1	1	1	2	5
Sheep/goat		1	1		2
Horse		1	1		2
Large ungulate			1		1
Total	1	3	4	2	10

Due to poor preservation no ageing or metrical data was available.

**Potential**

Although poorly preserved, identifiable animal bone was recovered from the site, which suggests, if more were collected during the course of any subsequent excavation, the animal husbandry of the site could be characterised and compared with previous work.

**Conclusion**

Assessment has shown a small poorly preserved assemblage which indicates that the major domesticates were associated with the site.

**5.7 Charred plant materials by Karen Deighton****Introduction**

A total of 12 samples were collected by hand from a range of contexts during the course of excavation. This material was processed and assessed to determine the presence, preservation and nature of any ecofacts and to advise on any future sampling strategies

**Method**

The samples were processed using a modified siraf tank fitted with a 250micron mesh and flot sieve. The results flots and residues were dried. The flots were then sorted with the aid of a stereoscopic microscope (10x magnification) and residues were scanned. Any charred plant remains were identified with the aid of the author's small reference collection and using Cappers *et al* (2006), Jacomet (2006) and the scri website.

**Preservation**

Preservation was solely by charring. Fragmentation and abrasion were at a low level.

***Taxonomic distribution***

*Table 5: Taxa by context*

<b>Cut/fill</b>	<b>1504/ 1506</b>	<b>1521/ 1522</b>	<b>1517/ 1519</b>	<b>1905/ 1906</b>	<b>1918/ 1919</b>	<b>1910/ 1911</b>
<b>Sample</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Hearth</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Ditch</b>
<b>Date</b>						
<b>Volume(litres)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Charcoal</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>
Spelt(grains) <i>Triticum spelta</i>		4	2			
Spelt(chaff)		350	16			1
Wheat(grains) Triticum		166	14			
Wheat(chaff)		145	15			
Naked barley <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var nudum		2				
Hulled barley <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>		2				
Barley sp Hordeum sp	1					
Wheat/Barley Triticum/Hordeum		23	7		1	
Cereal indet	4	15	2		1	1
Fat hen <i>Chenopodium album</i>	1	16				
Chickweed <i>Stellaria media</i>						1
Sheep sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i>		16		2		
Stinking mayweed <i>Anthemis cotula</i>		1				
Vetch Vicia sp		2				
Polygonaceae Buckwheat family		2				
Small pulse Brassica sp		2			1	
Indet weed		2		1		5

Table 5 (continued): Taxa by context

Cut/fill	1604/ 1605	1620/ 1621	2208/ 2209	1711/ 1713	1015/ 1014	1015/ 1013
Sample	7	8	9	10	11	12
Feature	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit
Date						
Volume	40	40	40	40	40	10
Charcoal	100	30	500	10	100	1000+
Spelt(grains) <i>T.spelta</i>			9			
Spelt(chaff)			7			
wheat(grains) Triticum sp			40			
wheat(chaff)	1	1	7			
Naked barley <i>H.vulgare</i> var nudum			1			
Hulled barley <i>H.vulgare</i>			13			
Wheat/Barley Triticum/Hordeum	5		17			
Oat/rye <i>Avena/secale</i>			17			
Cereal indet		1	1		1	
Fat hen <i>Chenopodium album</i>		2			2	
Sheep sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i>					1	
Cleavers <i>Galium aparine</i>			1			
Small pulse Brassica	3		6		4	
Indet weed			4		3	1
Nutshell			2			

### Discussion

Spelt and barley appear to be the dominant cereal taxa recovered. Both are common crops for the Iron Age and Roman periods.

The weeds present (eg fat hen, sheep sorrel) are common crop weeds or weeds of disturbed ground.

The low numbers of ecofacts recovered from samples 4, 5, 6 and 10 suggests their origin to be "background" ie material washed or blown into features from activities taking place elsewhere.

The high percentage of chaff to grain seen in Sample 2, along with a higher number of weed/wild seeds than are in the other samples, could suggest the burning of chaff following processing with some grain accidentally incorporated in the action. In turn this suggests that crop processing (eg threshing, winnowing) was taking place somewhere on or near the site. Again the high proportion of chaff to cereal in sample 3 adds some credence to this suggestion. Samples 6, 11 and particularly 12 appear to represent timber burning episodes as few charred seeds are present. The mixed nature of ecofacts in sample 9 (ie charcoal fragments and a low proportion of chaff to cereal along with wild/weed seeds) suggests the origin of this sample to be refuse disposal. However whether this proposed origin is the result of a single act or cumulative is unknown.

***Potential***

The presence of ecofacts in all samples and their reasonable level of preservation suggest some potential for further work if more samples were collected from suitable phaseable/dateable contexts should any further excavation take place. The arable economy of the site could be characterised and comparisons could be made with previous work at Airfield Farm. It may also be possible to define areas on site where crop processing was taking place.

***Conclusion***

Assessment has shown that further sampling and future work could be viable should the opportunity for future excavation arise.

**6 DISCUSSION**

The archaeological evaluation confirmed the validity of the geophysical survey results which showed two areas of settlement focus and unenclosed ring ditches. A possible driveway was not present within the trenches and may have been within the subsoil or as a 'ghost feature' (A Butler pers comm). Similar 'ghost' features were present during the 2007 works (Clarke and Chapman 2009), and it may be that the driveway ditches were only maintained around the settlement sites, resulting in better survival. The trenches indicated to be blank by the geophysical survey were proved to be blank by the evaluation.

Trenches 20 and 21 were targeted on geophysical anomalies and to substantiate if features from the southern enclosure excavated in 2007 continued to the south. A number of shallow ditches were present; although the function of the features was uncertain and no dating evidence was recovered from the ditches it confirmed features were present within this area. The features showed heavy truncation from medieval furrows.

Artefact preservation from the site was moderate, especially the pottery, the animal bone and the charred plant remains. The site has potential regional importance in terms of prehistoric and Roman settlement and can add to the knowledge already gained from previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity.

***Pre-Iron Age***

No pre-Iron Age features were present on site although two Neolithic flakes and a blade came from Iron Age and Roman contexts. The small size of the assemblage and its derivation from secondary contexts precludes any meaningful analysis of its distribution.

***Iron Age***

The western focus of activity comprised a sequence of boundary ditches, which formed small rectangular enclosures. The enclosures contained postholes, pits and gullies which maybe structural. The enclosures were shown to continue north beyond the area covered by geophysical survey. Ring ditches were located outside the enclosures were associated with domestic pottery indicating that occupation was taking place outside the enclosed areas, although a large re-cut ditch seen as an uninterrupted circle on the geophysical survey may be a stock enclosure, similar to that seen 15 miles away at Elms Farm, (Charles *et al* 2000).

The pottery evidence indicates that occupation occurred sometime within the middle Iron Age, 4th century BC into the 1st century BC, at least partly contemporary with the 2nd/1st century BC occupation to the north seen during the 2007 excavations (Clarke and Chapman 2009). Only one fragment of cattle bone was recovered from Iron Age contexts, this may result from poor survival, although given the reasonable quantities encountered in 2007 and the slightly greater presence within Roman features seen during the trenching, it may be a true reflection of the level of pastoral activity, or at least meat processing. The presence of charred plant remains within Iron Age contexts was also generally low, with the exception of one sample from Trench 22 (Sample 9) which produced significant amounts of charred crop taxa. A near complete piece of rotary quern was also recovered from Trench 23. Evidence for crop processing certainly indicates that the inhabitants were either engaged in or taking advantage of the products of arable agriculture. Further excavation and sampling will no doubt enhance this picture and determine if the apparent lack of evidence for pastoral activity is a true reflection of the local economy.

### ***Roman***

To the east of the Iron Age enclosures was a series of adjoining rectilinear enclosures containing internal subdivisions. Some evidence for re-cutting was present within the enclosure ditches indicating maintenance over a period of time. Internal features mostly comprised ditches or gullies apparently representing internal divisions. There was little evidence for any structural remains and the only discrete feature seen was a hearth.

The pottery is domestic and a mixture of local wares and regional imports. Occupation began in the 2nd century AD and continued into the 4th century AD. As no evidence for Iron Age occupation later than the 1st century BC was found during the current works or during the 2007 excavations (Clarke and Chapman 2009), this represents a hiatus of at least 100 years. Further excavation may reveal features which help fill in this gap, but for now it appears that the Roman settlement represents the establishment of a new site rather than a shift in settlement focus.

As with the Iron Age features encountered during the trenching animal bone levels were low, with only nine pieces being recovered. These were mostly cattle, although sheep/goat and horse were also present. Trench 15 produced significant amounts of charred plant material, particularly from hearth [1521] indicating that crop processing was taking place in this part of the site at least. The economy of the site during the Roman period appears to have incorporated both pastoral and arable elements. Further excavation and sampling will enhance this picture.

### ***Medieval and post-Roman***

Ridge and furrow cultivation across the site does not appear to have greatly compromised the earlier features.

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## APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Context	Deposit type	Description	Artefact types
1	101	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	102	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	103	Natural	Light orange-brown clay	
2	201	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	202	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	203	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay	
3	301	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	302	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	303	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay	
4	401	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	403	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	403	Natural	Light orange-brown clay	
5	501	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	502	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m	
	503	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay	
6	601	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	602	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	603	Natural	Light orange-brown clay	
7	701	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	703	Subsoil	Light brown-grey sandy clay. 0.20m thick.	
	703	Natural	Mid grey-brown clay.	
8	801	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	802	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	803	Natural	Light grey-brown clay.	
9	901	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	902	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	903	Natural	Mid grey-brown clay	

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Trench	Context	Deposit type	Description	Artefact types
10	1001	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	1002	Subsoil	Light brown-grey sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	1003	Natural	Light grey-yellow clay	
	1004	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1005]	
	1005	Cut	Cut of pit? Filled by (1004). 0.40m (seen) wide and 0.30m deep	
	1006	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1007]	
	1007	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (1006). 0.30m wide and 0.25m deep.	
	1008	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1009].	
	1009	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (1008). 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep.	
	1010	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of 1011.	
	1011	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (1010). 0.20m wide and 0.10m deep.	
	1012	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Upper fill of [1015]. 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep.	Iron pottery    Age
	1013	Lens	Dark brown black silty charcoal. Secondary fill of [1015]. 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep.	
	1014	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy clay. Primary fill of [1015]. 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep	
	1015	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (1012), (1013) and (1014). 0.70m wide and 0.55m deep	
	1016	Fill	Mid red-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1017]	
	1017	Cut	Cut of posthole. Filled by (1016). 0.20m wide and 0.25m deep.	
	1018	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1019]	Fired Clay
	1019	Cut	Cut of posthole. Filled by (1018). 0.20m wide and 0.2m deep.	
11	1101	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	1102	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	1103	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay	
	1104	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1105]	Iron pottery    Age and slag

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Trench	Context	Deposit type	Description	Artefact types
	1105	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1104). 2.90m wide and 0.50m deep.	
	1106	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1107]	Iron pottery Age
	1107	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1106). 1.80m wide and 0.40m deep.	
	1108	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1109], cut by [1111].	Iron pottery Age
	1109	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1108). 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep.	
	1110	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1111].	Iron pottery Age
	1111	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1110), cuts (1108). 2.80m wide and 0.55m deep.	
<b>12</b>	1201	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	1202	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	1203	Natural	Light orange-brown clay.	
<b>13</b>	1301	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	1302	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	1303	Natural	Mid blue-grey clay	
	1304	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy clay, frequent root inclusions.	Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe stem (noted and discarded).
	1305	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1304). 0.70m wide	
<b>14</b>	1401	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	1402	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.10m thick	
	1403	Made ground	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	1403	Natural	Light brown-grey clay	
	1404	Hardcore	Hardcore sub base consisting of crushed brick and gravel. Modern surface used by farmer.	
	1501	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	1502	Subsoil	Light brown-grey sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	1503	Natural	Light orange-brown clay	

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Trench	Context	Deposit type	Description	Artefact types
	1504	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1505), (1506) and (1507). 1.95m wide and 0.82m deep.	
	1505	Fill	Dark grey with orange mottling sandy clay. Upper fill of [1504]	2nd century AD pottery, fired clay and animal bone.
	1506	Fill	Mid grey sandy clay. Secondary fill of [1504].	3rd century AD pottery and fired clay.
	1507	Fill	Mid orange-grey sandy clay. Primary fill of [1504]	
	1508	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1509) and (1510). 0.81m wide and 0.61m deep.	
	1509	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay. Fill of [1508]	Mid century 2nd AD pottery
	1510	Fill	Light orange-grey sandy clay. Primary fill of [1508]	
	1511	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1512), (1513) and (1514). 1.11m wide and 0.54m deep.	
	1512	Fill	Light orange-grey sandy clay. Upper fill of [1511].	Mid century 2nd AD pottery
	1513	Fill	Dark orange-grey sandy clay. Secondary fill of [1511].	
	1514	Fill	Light brown-grey sandy clay. Primary fill of [1511].	
	1515	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1516). 0.88m wide and 0.51m deep.	
	1516	Fill	Light grey sandy clay. Fill of [1515]. Cut by [1517]	
	1517	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1520), (1519) and (1520). Cuts (1516). 1.95m wide and 0.68m deep.	
	1518	Fill	Mid orange-grey sandy clay. Upper fill of [1517].	Mid century 2nd AD pottery
	1519	Fill	Dark orange-grey sandy clay. Secondary fill of [1517].	2nd century AD pottery and animal bone
	1520	Fill	Light orange-grey sandy clay. Primary fill of [1517]	

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Trench	Context	Deposit type	Description	Artefact types
	1521	Cut	Cut of hearth/pit. Filled by (1522). 0.45m width and 0.21m deep.	
	1522	Fill	Dark black grey sandy clay. Fill of [1521]	
16	1601	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	1602	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	1603	Natural	Mid yellow-brown clay.	
	1604	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1605) and (1606). 1.40m wide and 0.75m deep.	
	1605	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Upper fill of [1604].	3rd to 4th century AD pottery
	1606	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy clay. Primary fill of [1604].	3rd to 4th century AD pottery
	1607	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1608). Width 0.70m and 0.15m deep	
	1608	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1607]	2nd century AD pottery
	1609	Furrow	Furrow	
	1610	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1611). Cuts (1613). 1.30m wide and 0.42m deep.	
	1611	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1610].	2nd century AD pottery
	1612	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1613). 1.05m wide and 0.55m deep.	
	1613	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1612]. Cut by [1610]	
	1614	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1615). Cuts (1619). 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep.	
	1615	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1614]	2nd century AD pottery
	1616	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1617). Cuts (1619). 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep.	
1617	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1616]	Neolithic flint blade	
1618	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1619). 2.10m wide and 0.15m deep.		

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Trench	Context	Deposit type	Description	Artefact types
	1619	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1618]. Cut by [1616].	Mid century pottery 2nd AD
	1620	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1621). 1.50m wide and 0.45m deep.	
	1621	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1620]	
17	1701	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	1702	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	1703	Natural	Light yellow brown clay.	
	1704	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Upper fill of [1706].	
	1705	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy clay. Primary fill of [1706].	Iron pottery Age
	1706	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (1704) and (1705). 1.20m wide and 0.60m deep.	
	1707	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (1709) (1710). 1,25m wide and 0.55m deep	
	1708	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy clay. Upper fill of [1711] and [1707]	
	1709	Fill	Mid orange-grey sandy clay. Upper fill of [1707]. Cut by [1711]	
	1710	Fill	Light orange-grey sandy clay. Primary fill of [1707].	Iron pottery Age
	1711	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (1712) and (1713). 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep.	
	1712	Fill	Mid orange-grey sandy clay. Fill of [1711]	
	1713	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy clay. Primary fill of [1711]	
18	1801	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey sandy clay. 0.30m	
	1802	Subsoil	Light brown-grey sandy clay. 0.20m	
	1803	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1804). 0.90m wide and 0.28m deep.	
	1804	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1803]	
	1805	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1806). 1.15m wide and 0.18m deep.	
	1806	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1805].	

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Trench	Context	Deposit type	Description	Artefact types
	1807	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1808). 0.90m wide and 0.34m deep.	
	1808	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1807]	
	1809	Natural	Mid yellow-brown clay	
<b>19</b>	1901	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	1902	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.15m thick	
	1903	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1904)	
	1904	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1903]	2nd to 3rd century AD pottery
	1905	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1906) and (1907). 1.50m wide and 0.65m deep.	
	1906	Fill	Light orange-yellow sandy clay. Primary fill of [1905]	
	1907	Fill	Light orange-brown sandy clay. Upper fill of [1905]	3rd century AD pottery
	1908	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1909). 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep.	
	1909	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1908].	
	1910	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1911). 2.70m wide 0.90m deep.	
	1911	Fill	Light orange-grey sandy clay. Fill of [1910]	3rd century AD pottery
	1912	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1913). 1.20m wide and 0.39m	
	1913	Fill	Mid grey sandy clay. Fill of [1912].	
	1914	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1915). 0.60m wide and 0.26m deep.	
	1915	Fill	Mid orange-grey sandy clay. Fill of [1914]	
	1916	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (1917). 0.33m wide and 0.14m deep.	
	1917	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [1916]	
1918	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1919). 1.30m wide and 0.52m deep.		
1919	Fill	Light orange-grey sandy clay. Fill of [1918]		
<b>20</b>	2001	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clay.	



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Trench	Context	Deposit type	Description	Artefact types
	2002	Subsoil	Light grey sandy clay	
	2003	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (2004). 0.60m wide and 0.26m deep.	
	2004	Fill	Light orange-grey sandy clay. Fill of [2003] Cut by [2005]	
	2005	Cut	Cut of furrow. Filled by (2006). 1.30m wide and 0.08m deep.	
	2006	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [2005]	
	2007	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (2008). 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep.	
	2008	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy clay. Fill of [2007]	
<b>21</b>	2101	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	2102	Subsoil	Light grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	2103	Natural	Mid yellow-brown clay	
	2104	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (2105). 0.90m wide and 0.15m deep. Overlain by a furrow	
	2105	Fill	Light orange-grey sandy clay. Fill of [2104]	Pottery
	2106	Fill	Mid brown-grey sandy clay.	
	2107	Cut	Cut of furrow	
	2108	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (2109). 1.60m wide and 0.29m deep.	
	2109	Fill	Light orange-grey sandy clay. Fill of [2108]	
<b>22</b>	2201	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.20m thick	
	2202	Natural	Light yellow-brown clay	
	2203	Fill	Mid brown-grey sandy clay. Fill of [2204]	Iron pottery    Age
	2204	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (2203). 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep.	
	2205	Fill	Mid brown-grey sandy clay. Fill of [2206]	Iron pottery    Age
	2206	Cut	Cut of gully. Filled by (2205). 0.24m wide and 0.10m deep.	
	2207	Void		
	2208	Cut	Cut of ditch. Filled by (2211), (2210) and (2209) 4.40m wide and 1.80m deep.	

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Trench	Context	Deposit type	Description	Artefact types
	2209	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy clay. Primary fill of [2208]	
	2210	Fill	Light-grey-brown sandy clay. Secondary fill of [2208]	
	2211	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. Upper fill of [2208]	
<b>23</b>	2301	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.15m thick	
	2302	Natural	Light yellow-brown clay.	Quernstone, compressed into natural.
<b>24</b>	2401	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	2402	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy clay. 0.30m thick	
	2403	Natural	Dark orange-brown clay.	
<b>26</b>	2601	Topsoil	Made ground. 010m	
	2602	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay.	



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