



University of
Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Land north of
Waterfield Place, Market Harborough,
Leicestershire**



NGR: SP 735 883

James Harvey

ULAS Report No 2011-097
©2011

An Archaeological Evaluation at Land north of

Waterfield Place, Market Harborough


Leicestershire

NGR: SP 735 883

James Harvey

For: Persimmon Homes Ltd

Approved by:

Signed: ...  **Date:** ...15.06.2011

Name: ...Patrick Clay

University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

ULAS Report Number 2011-097

©2011

X.A.78.2011

CONTENTS

Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Site Description, Topography and Geology	3
3. Historical and Archaeological Background	4
4. Aims and Objectives	7
5. Methodology	8
6. Results	8
7. Discussion	30
8. Conclusion	33
9. Archive and Publication	33
10. Bibliography	35
11. Acknowledgements	35
Appendix 1 Iron Age Pottery and Miscellaneous Finds	36
Appendix 2 Animal Bone Assessment	41
Appendix 3 Potential for environmental analysis	44
Appendix 4 Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record	45

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location plan	3
Figure 2: Close-up of site location.....	4
Figure 3: Topographic Map of HER data including the geophysical survey of the application area (MLE 19107)	6
Figure 4: Plan of the interpreted geophysical survey results (Haddrell 2011)	7
Figure 5: Trench location plan incorporating the geophysical survey.....	9
Figure 6: Western Paddock: Plan of Trenches 1-4	10
Figure 7: Plan of northern end of Trench 1.....	11
Figure 8: Plan of Trench 2	13
Figure 9: Plan of Trench 3	15
Figure 10: Plan of Trench 4	16
Figure 11: Eastern Paddock: Plan of Trenches 5-9.....	17
Figure 12: Overall plan of Trench 5	18
Figure 13: One of the miniature pottery vessels recorded <i>in-situ</i>	19
Figure 14: Plan of recorded archaeological elements of Trench 5	21
Figure 15: Plan showing the centre of Trench 6	22
Figure 16: Photograph of Trench 7 looking east south-east	24
Figure 17: Plan of Trench 7	26
Figure 18: Plan of western end of Trench 8.....	28
Figure 19: Plan showing the centre of Trench 9	29
Figure 20: Topographic map showing the site within the wider landscape.....	33

An Archaeological Evaluation of Land north of Waterfield Place, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (SP 735 883)

James Harvey

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land north of Waterfield Place, Market Harborough (SP 735883) between the 30th May and 6th June 2011. The work was undertaken as a pre-application requirement in advance of a proposed residential development on the site.

Previous geophysical survey had highlighted the potential for archaeological features to be present within the proposed application area. The evaluation forms part of an archaeological impact assessment of the proposed development. A total of nine trenches were excavated in order to target the possible features previously identified by the geophysical survey as well as to evaluate apparently 'archaeologically blank' areas of the site.

Positive results were recorded within seven of the excavated trenches that confirmed the results of the geophysical survey as well as recording archaeological features not previously identified. Six enclosure ditches were investigated that broadly spread east to west across the site. These features varied in form but all produced pottery dating between the Middle to Late Iron Age (4th century BC to the middle 1st century AD). The ditches recorded within Trenches 2, 6, 7 and 9 appeared to represent single cut features whereas the ditches in Trenches 3 and 8 exhibited an apparently long tradition of re-cutting. Trench 5 and 7 recorded structural features potentially representing the remains of roundhouses within the recorded enclosures. A further possible roundhouse structure was also recorded within Trench 6 that may relate to phase of unenclosed settlement on the site. Evidence of structural deposition was recorded within Trench 5 where two complete miniature pottery vessels had been deliberately placed within the centre of a gully terminus.

It is currently unclear whether the activity represents a large 'aggregated' settlement or whether the features map a shifting settlement pattern of smaller groups of people over a longer period of time. Clear overlapping of the features has been recorded on the site suggesting that distinctive phasing of activity is present but there was little evidence of any clear differentiation within the dating of the material recovered from the site. It is obvious that the known Roman activity immediately east of the site does not extend into the application, perhaps suggesting the

settlement activity has shifted to the east of the site by the time of the Roman conquest.

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services Section, accession number XA.78.2011.

1. Introduction

Planning permission is currently being sought for the construction of a new residential development on land north of Waterfield Place, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 735 883; Fig. 1).

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching that was undertaken between 30th May and 6th June 2011. It follows a geophysical survey of the area conducted by Stratascan (Haddrell 2011) that concluded that the site had archaeological potential.

A strategy for the work was set out in the Written Scheme for Investigation, (Clay. 2011, hereinafter WSI). The trial trenching was undertaken to target potential features identified within the geophysical survey as well as evaluate the 'archaeologically blank' areas across the remainder of the site. The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5).



Figure 1: Site location plan

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2011

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

The proposed development area is located on the northern edge of Market Harborough, 1km north town centre (figs. 1 and 2). The site consists of two paddock fields and covers an area of c.1.2ha. It is bounded to the south by properties backing off Pochin Drive, to the east by the playing fields of Ridgeway School and to the north and west by adjacent paddock fields. The general topography slopes gently

down from 116m at the west end of the site to 112m at its eastern extent. The wider topography is more pronounced with the land dropping away steeply to the north and also more gradually to the east and south towards the River Welland (fig. 3). The underlying geology is Dyrham formation, siltstone and mudstone interbedded. The overlying drift geology is mid Pleistocene Till.

(http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html, June 2011).



Figure 2: Close-up of site location (100m Grid, application area marked in bold)

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

Historical Background

Market Harborough is first mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1199 (Davies 1964, 41)). At the time of the Norman Conquest, the manorial centre was at Great Bowden, with Harborough merely part of the Great Bowden field system. It is assumed that the town was a planned creation under the encouragement of Henry II (Davies 1984,14), located close to the crossing point of the River Welland on the Leicester to Northampton road. The name Harborough is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *haefera-beorg*, oat-hill, which may have originally been the field name where the settlement was established (Davies 1984, 14). The hill that fits this interpretation is the present Mill Hill. Although there is no surviving foundation for a market, it is likely that this was the reason for the town's creation as a market place for the manor.

Great Bowden village is situated above the Welland floodplain, a site reflected in its Old English meaning *Bucga's Hill*. Domesday and other evidence indicates that Great Bowden was an important estate centre in the eleventh century. The village is mentioned in Domesday and was amongst the holdings of William I subsequent to its ownership by Edward the Confessor. It consisted of nine and a half curacates of land. Edward the William's niece also held land in Great Bowden. The ancient parish of

Great Bowden was bounded to the south and west by the River Welland, which remains as the boundary between Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. The ancient parish formerly contained, besides Great Bowden, two dependent chapelries, St. Mary in Arden and Market Harborough (VCH Volume 5: Gartree Hundred.1964).

In 1086 Great Bowden was the centre of a large soke (a subordinate unit to a mother parish), which included lands in twelve other Leicestershire villages. The origin of the soke is unknown, but it seems to have existed under Edward the Confessor. Great Bowden soke is mentioned in 1173, but not subsequently. Nothing more is known of its organization although part of its territories evolved into a separate entity known as the soke of Stretton.

Archaeological Background

The application area is within an area of known archaeological potential recorded on the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (fig. 3; Appendix 4). Most notably a large Roman settlement has been suggested from numerous findspots recorded from the gardens of properties fronting The Ridgeway, located *c.*150m east of the site. A wide range of finds is recorded including high quantities of Roman pottery, smaller quantities of Iron Age Pottery, floor tesserae, coins, a quern stone and a cobbled floor surface (**MLE 1948**; **MLE16564**). A further Iron Age/Roman quern stone was found *c.*250m south of the application area (**MLE6591**). An Iron Age/Roman site has also been recorded *c.*500m to the north of the application area through metal detector subsequent fieldwalking survey which has located numerous coins, brooches, sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery, flue tile and tesserae (**MLE1999**). Also a further collection of Iron Age/Roman pottery was located 1km north of the application area (**MLE10148**).

In the wider context part of an Iron Age settlement has been recently excavated *c.*1.5km west of the application area. Here a sub-squared enclosure was recorded containing an internal division and a single roundhouse gully. The enclosure was connected to a driveway along its south-eastern side with further enclosures also partially recorded along the opposite side of the driveway (**MLE15729**; Clarke 2008). Further enclosures and roundhouses as well as possible barrow ring ditches have also been recorded immediately south of this site through geophysical survey (**MLE19057-59**). These results would suggest a large scale complex of late prehistoric settlement activity within this area.

A full list of the HER records for sites in the vicinity of the application area that are marked on figure 3 can be found in Appendix 4.

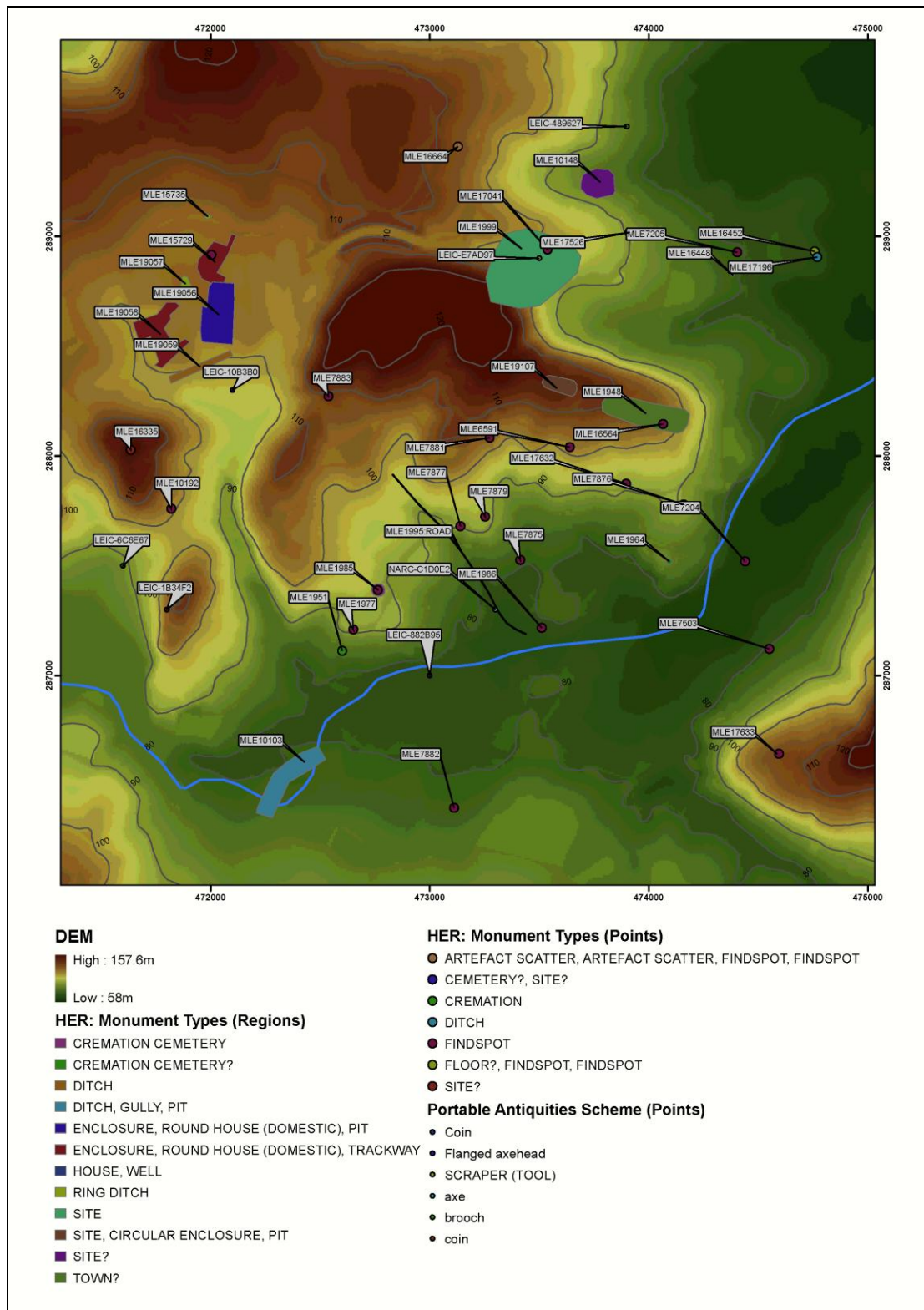


Figure 3: Topographic Map of HER data including the geophysical survey of the application area (MLE 19107)

A detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry) was undertaken across the majority of the application area by Stratascan (Haddrell 2011, fig. 4). A number of positive curvilinear anomalies (highlighted in red) with associated negative responses (blue) were recorded and it was suggested that they could represent evidence of prehistoric enclosures with associated banks. There was some overlap of the features that suggested a number of different phases of human activity may be present. Smaller discrete positive anomalies were also recorded close to the enclosures and these probably represent archaeological pits. Other features included more amorphous positive anomalies and weak negative anomalies that may also represent evidence of further archaeological features. Areas of magnetic disturbance, recorded mainly around the edges of the site, may be masking further potential archaeology (Haddrell 2011: 6-7).

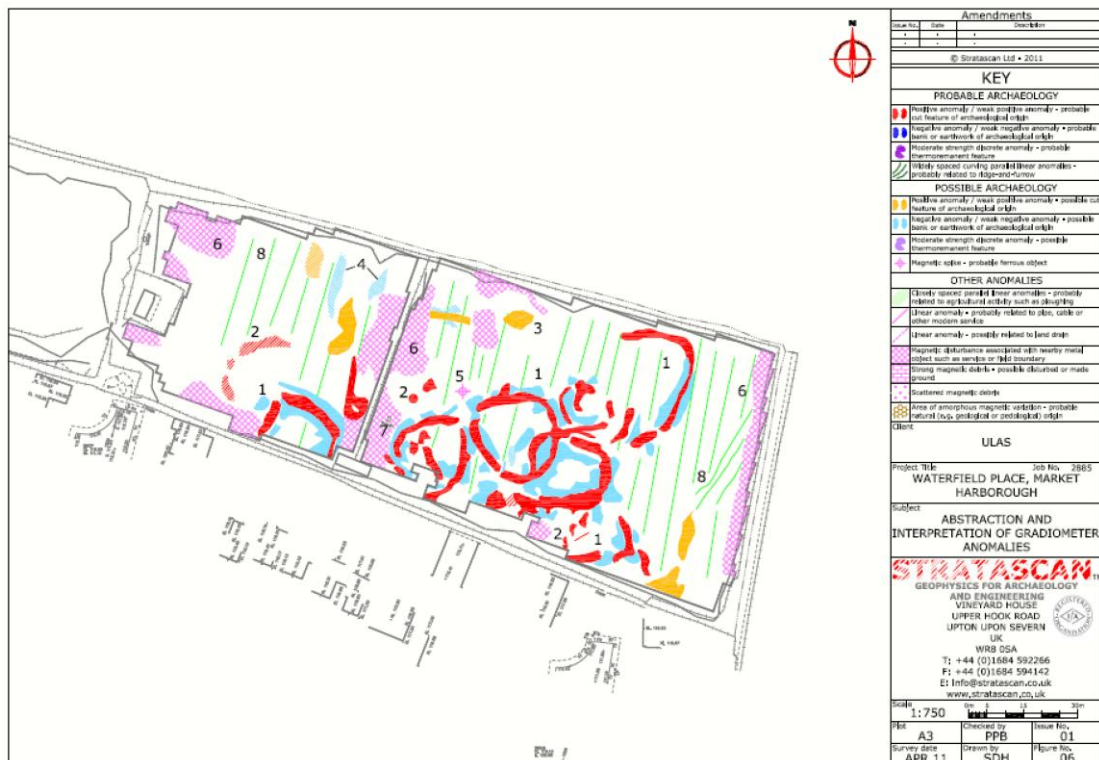


Figure 4: Plan of the interpreted geophysical survey results (Haddrell 2011)

4. Aims and Objectives

The main aims of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits. In particular these would target the anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed development
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of

archaeological deposits within the application area in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

5. Methodology

The WSI stated that a 2.5% sample of the site was to be excavated, equating to five 20m x 1.8m trenches and four 10m x 1.8m trenches in order to target the anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey as well as to assess the 'archaeologically blank' areas (fig. 5).

The topsoil and overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeology or natural undisturbed ground was reached, or to a maximum safe depth given the specific site conditions.

The bases of the trenches were cleaned in areas where potential archaeology was observed. Archaeological remains were recorded and sample excavation was undertaken in order to determine the character and date of any remains. Bulk soil samples were taken as appropriate in order to evaluate the environmental potential of the site. Archaeological contexts as a cut are indicated by square brackets e.g. [09], those that are fills are indicated by round brackets e.g. (07).

The trenches were located using a Topcon Hiper Pro GPS+ RTK System attached to a Topcon FC-100 controller. The data was processed using Topcon Tools GPS+ Post Processing Software and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCad v.15 design software.

All the work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct (2010)* *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008)*.

6. Results

A total of nine trenches were excavated during the course of the evaluation totalling an area of 255 sq. metres (fig.5, Table 1). These trenches closely matched their proposed locations set out in the WSI. The composition of the overlying deposits showed little variation across both paddocks. The topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey loam deposit containing frequent chalk and flint inclusions. This underlying subsoil (where present) consisted of a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay deposit that also contained frequent chalk and flint inclusions. The natural substratum was also relatively similar across the sites consisting of yellowish brown clay with chalk and flint inclusions although the quantity of chalk increased considerably in the eastern paddock.

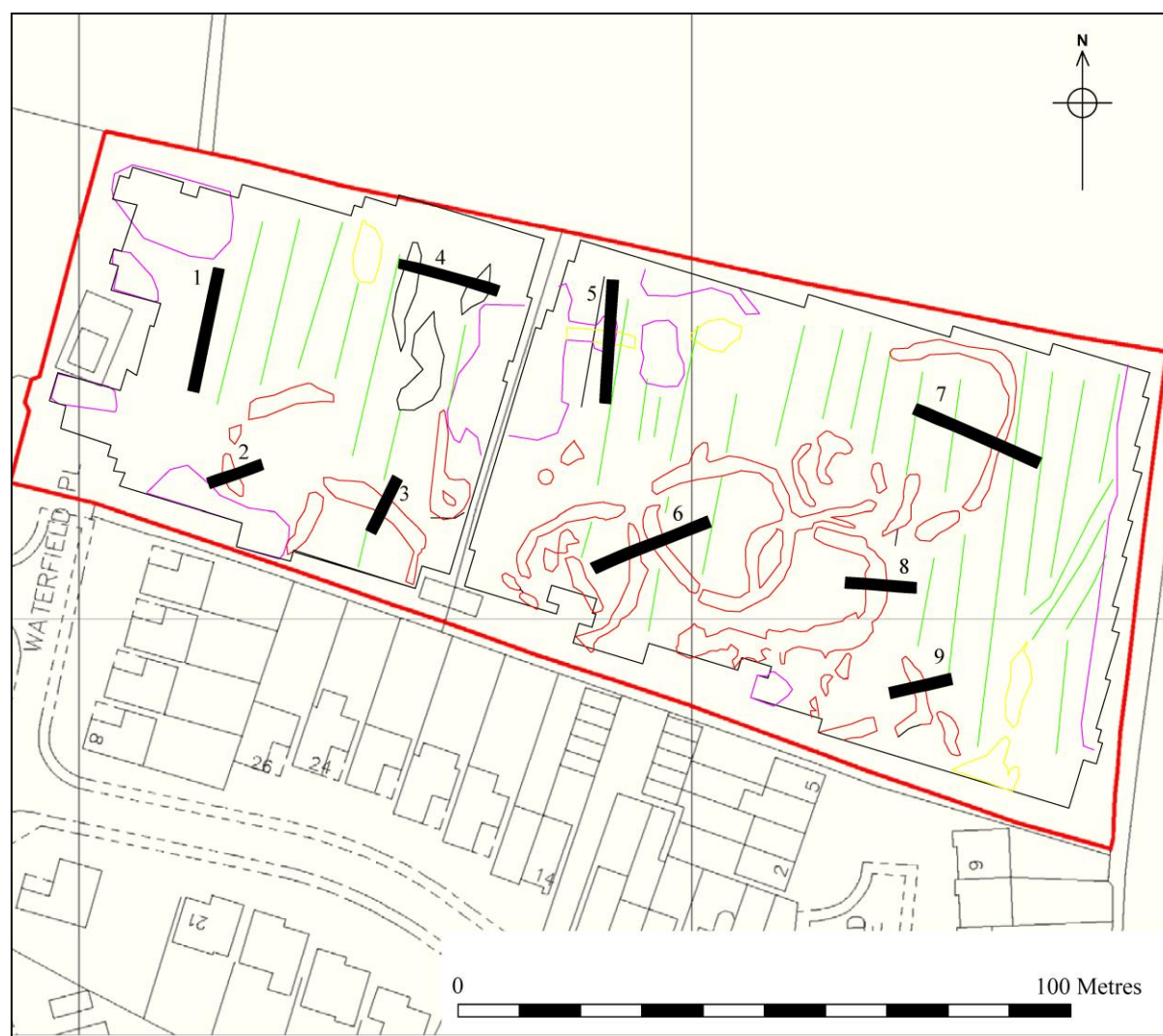


Figure 5: Trench location plan incorporating the geophysical survey

Trench	Length (m)	Height of base of Trench (m OD)	Natural Substratum	Notes	Min. depth to archaeology (m)
1	20.5	114.78-115.22	Yellow brown clay with chalk and flint	Negative. Furrow and field drain	N/A
2	9.5	114.32-114.92	Yellow brown clay with chalk and flint	Ditch and probable ditch	0.31
3	10	114.74-114.97	Yellow brown clay with chalk and flint	Intercutting ditch group	0.35
4	17	114.50-114.92	Yellow brown clay with chalk and flint	Negative. Large natural depression	N/A
5	20	115.19-115.33	Yellow brown chalky clay/ Yellow brown clay with chalk and flint	Ditches, gullies and post-holes	0.24
6	20.5	114.59-114.72	Yellow brown chalky clay/ Yellow brown clay with chalk and flint	Ditches, gullies and post-holes	0.4
7	22.5	114.72-114.89	Yellow brown chalky clay/ Yellow brown clay with chalk and flint	Ditch and post-holes. Also furrows	0.28
8	11.5	114.28-114.40	Reddish brown clay overlying Yellow brown chalky clay	Intercutting ditch group. Furrow	0.27
9	10	113.55-113.85	Reddish brown clay overlying Yellow brown chalky clay	Two Ditches	0.36

Table 1: Trench Summaries

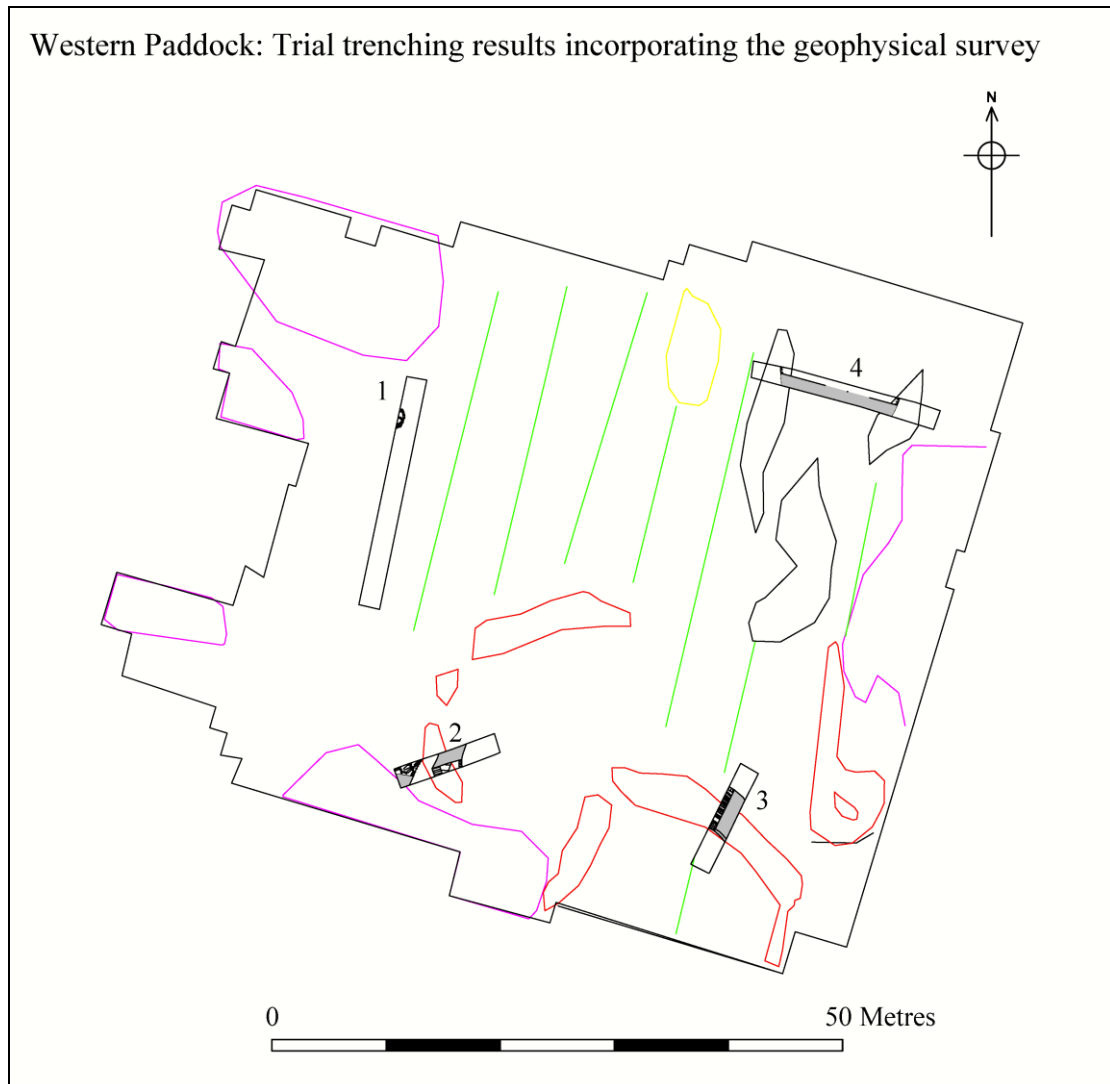
Western Paddock Trenches 1-4

Figure 6: Western Paddock: Plan of Trenches 1-4

Trench 1 Figure 7

Trench 1 was excavated within an apparently ‘archaeologically blank’ area of the paddock, towards the western end of the site. The trench was orientated north north-east to south south-west. The natural sub-stratum was reached at a depth of 0.37m – 0.48m. It was noted during the removal of the subsoil overburden that the level of the natural substratum dipped towards the centre of the trench. Given the alignment of the agricultural furrows recorded immediately east within the geophysical survey, it is likely that the trench was excavated along the line of a further agricultural furrow. A feature was recorded that was partially exposed within the western section of the trench, *c.*3m from the northern end. It appeared to be possibly curvi-linear in plan, measured 1.8m in length, >0.5m wide and 0.7m deep. Its sides were irregular with a shallow northern side breaking to a flat ledge before breaking to a steeper bowl that undercut the natural on eastern side. It was filled by two separately identifiable deposits. The lower fill consisted of a orangey brown clay that extended beyond the edge of the feature on its eastern side. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown silty

clay upper deposit that matched the depth of the upper shelf on the northern side of the feature. Both deposits were sterile and given the poor definition of the edges it is likely the feature is natural in origin, possibly remnants of a tree bowl. A narrow linear was recorded that tracked along the centre of the trench for its entire width. It was filled with re-deposited natural and is likely to represent the backfill of a field drain excavated within the base of the furrow. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.

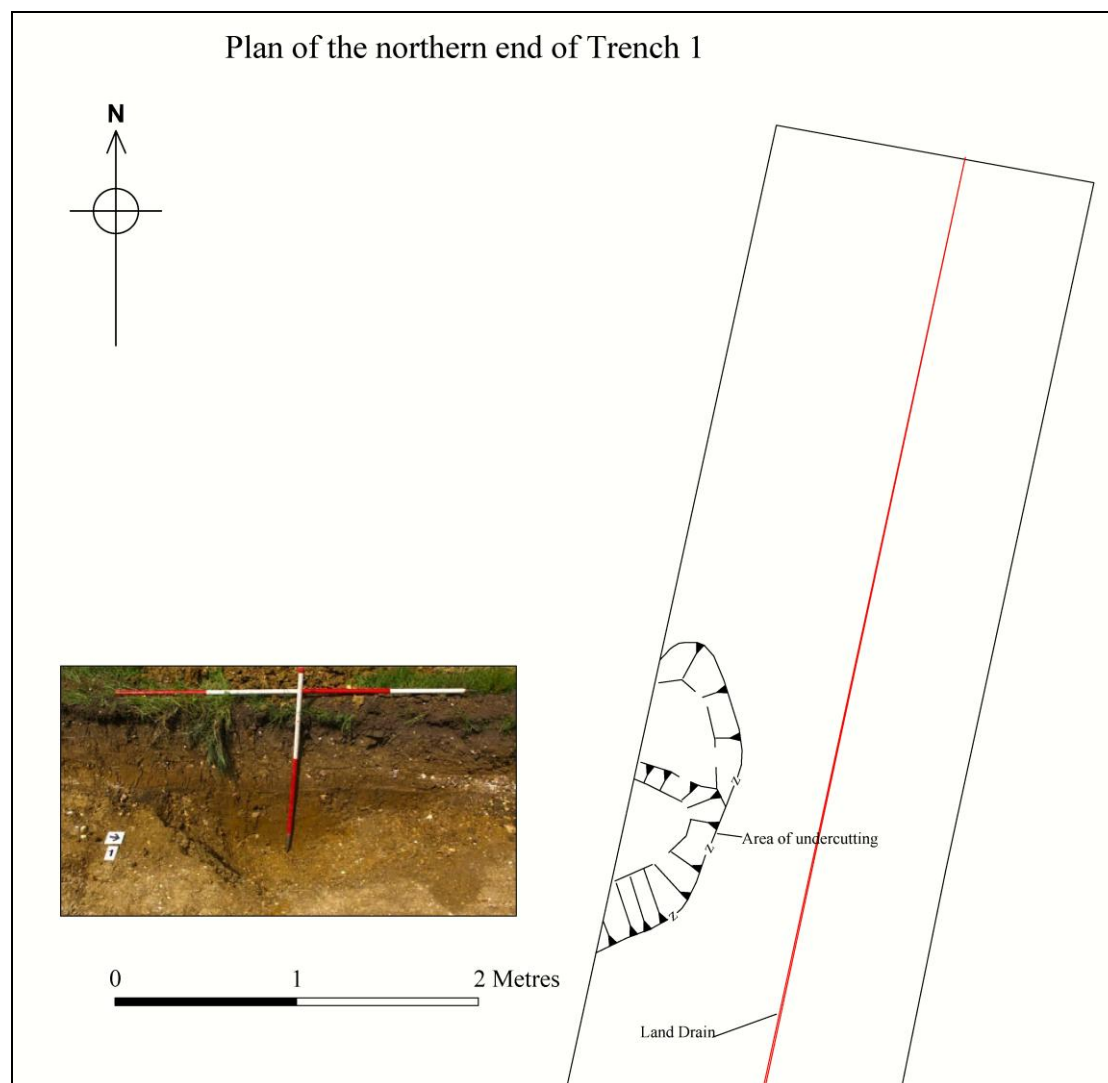


Figure 7: Plan of northern end of Trench 1

Trench 2 *Figure 8*

Trench was positioned towards the southern side of the paddock and was aligned north-east to south-west in order to target a weak positive linear anomaly that appeared to show some degree of correlation in alignment with the stronger anomalies to the west. A ditch feature [02] was recorded towards the centre of the trench that correlated with the geophysical anomaly. Also a further probable linear feature [04] was partially exposed at the south-west end of the trench.

Ditch [02] was curvi-linear in plan, broadly orientated north to south within the trench and mirroring the arc suggested by the geophysical survey. It measured 2.7m wide and a maximum of 0.54m deep. The eastern side of the feature was steep and straight with an incline of *c.*50°. The western side was steeper and more irregular and the base was fairly flat. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (01) that contained occasional chalk and flint fragments and rare charcoal inclusions. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery including scored ware, a reasonable amount of animal bone and two residual flint flakes were recovered from this deposit

Feature [04] was partially exposed at the south-west end of the trench. It appeared to be curvi-linear in plan, measured 2m wide and 0.69m deep. The exposed eastern side was steep but the definition with of the cut against the natural sub-stratum was poor. The base was irregular and undulating but given the limited extent of the exposed feature and the poor definition of the natural it possible that the feature was more regular or that the irregularity may represent re-cutting of the feature that was not obvious within the section. The feature was filled by three separately identifiable deposits. The primary fill consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay deposit (19) containing rare chalk and charcoal flecks. It measured >0.65m wide and 0.26m thick. It was overlaid by a light yellowish brown silty clay deposit (18) containing rare chalk and charcoal flecks and rare small to medium sub-rounded stones. It measured >2m wide and 0.23m thick. The upper fill consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (03) containing occasional chalk and flint fragments and rare charcoal flecks. A reasonable quantity of Iron Age pottery including scored ware and animal bone and a single residual flint flake were recovered from this deposit.

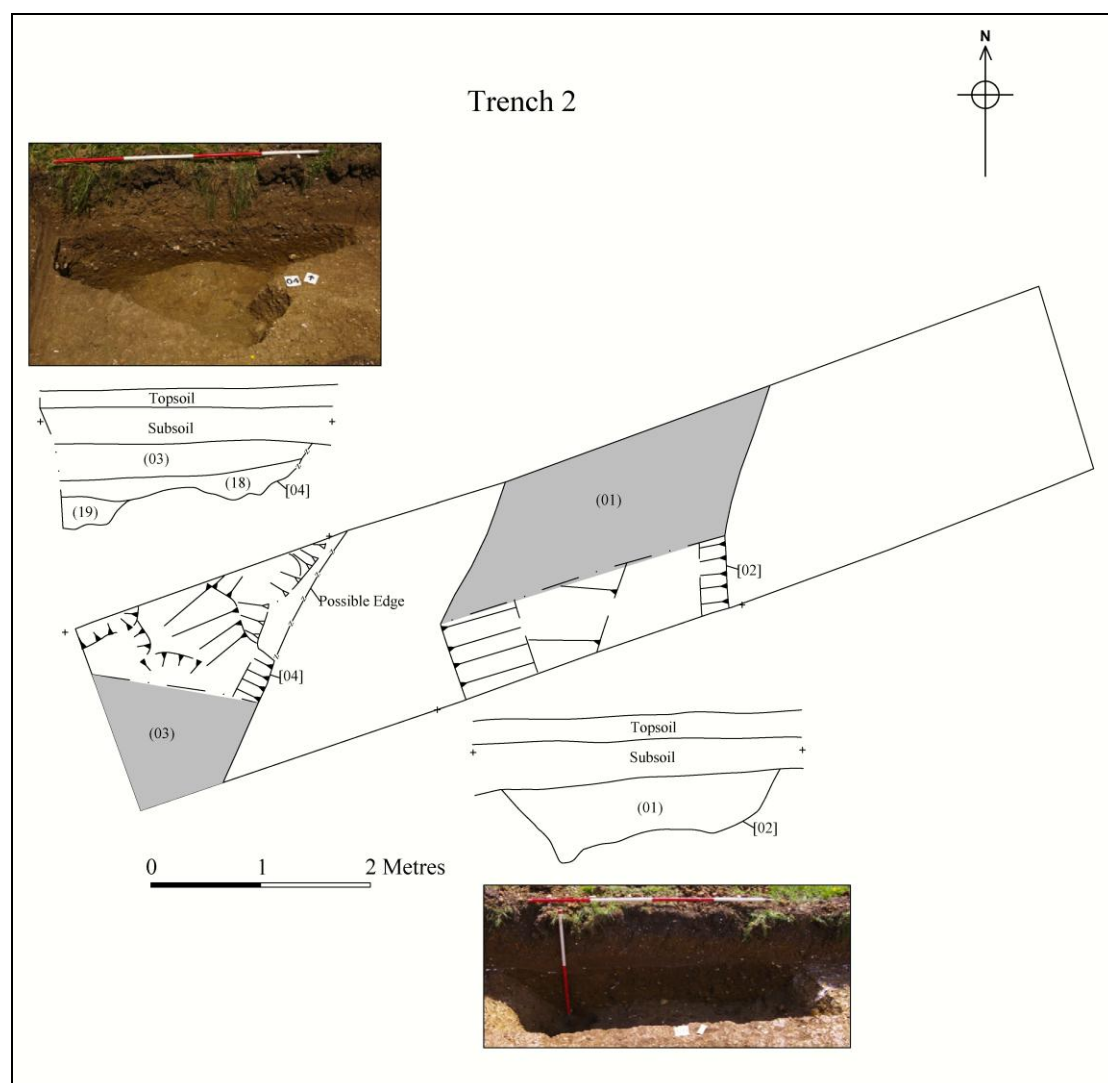


Figure 8: Plan of Trench 2

Trench 3 *Figure 9*

Trench 3 was positioned in the south-east corner of the paddock in order to locate a strong positive wide linear anomaly highlighted by the geophysical survey. The trench was orientated north north-east to south-southwest and crossed a succession of ditch cut and re-cuts [05]/[07]/[10]/[12]/[14]/[16] that measured in excess of 4m wide. These features were located towards the centre of the trench and correlated with the geophysical anomaly. The ditches were all generally straight with a west north-west to east-south east orientation. Some phasing within the re-cuts of the ditches was also recorded. Potentially the earliest ditch [05] within the sequence was located towards the centre of the group. It measured >0.6m wide and 0.75m deep. Its upper sides had been truncated by later re-cuts but its lower surviving sides were steep and straight with a *c.*50° incline and it had a concave base. It was filled by a dark orangey brown silty clay deposit (06) containing occasional chalk and flint fragments. This ditch was truncated on its southern side by ditch [07] and on its eastern side by ditch [12].

Ditch [07] was >1.8m wide and 1.15m deep. The southern side of the feature had an upper incline of *c.*35-45° breaking to a vertical slope towards the base. The northern side was less well defined but had an upper incline of *c.*50° breaking to 70° and the

base of the feature was uneven. It was filled by two separately identifiable deposits. The primary deposit consisted of a light greyish brown silty clay (08) containing occasional chalk and rare charcoal flecks. This deposit measured 1.2m wide and 0.75m thick and was overlaid by an upper fill consisting of a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (09) containing rare chalk and flint. This measured ≥ 1.8 m wide and 0.4m deep. This ditch was also partially truncated by ditch [12] on its northern side and through the middle of it by ditch [10].

Ditch [12] measured ≥ 1.1 m wide and 0.5m deep. Its sides and base were concave and it was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit containing occasional chalk and rare charcoal flecks. The feature had an uncertain stratigraphic relationship with ditch [10] on its southern side and appeared to truncate ditch/gully [14] on its northern side. Ditch [10] measured ≥ 1.3 m wide and 0.95m deep and was entirely located within the backfill of earlier ditch cut [07]. Its sides were steep and sloping with an incline of 50-80° and its base sloped down to the north. It was filled by a dark greyish brown clayey silt deposit (11) containing rare chalk and charcoal flecks and also rare fire cracked pebbles. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery including scored ware and animal bone was recovered from this deposit.

Ditch/Gully [14] was located towards the northern side of the successive linear features. It truncated remains measured > 0.5 m in width and 0.3m deep. Its surviving eastern side was steep with an incline of *c.*70° and it had a slightly concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay deposit (15) containing occasional chalk and rare flint and charcoal flecks. Its stratigraphic relationship with Ditch/Gully [16], located at the northern end of the ditch group was uncertain as the features only intersected at their upper extremity. This feature measured 0.9m wide and 0.15-0.3m deep. Its eastern side was shallow with an incline of *c.*20°, the western side was steeper with an incline of *c.*50° and it had a concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay deposit (17) containing occasional chalk and rare flint.

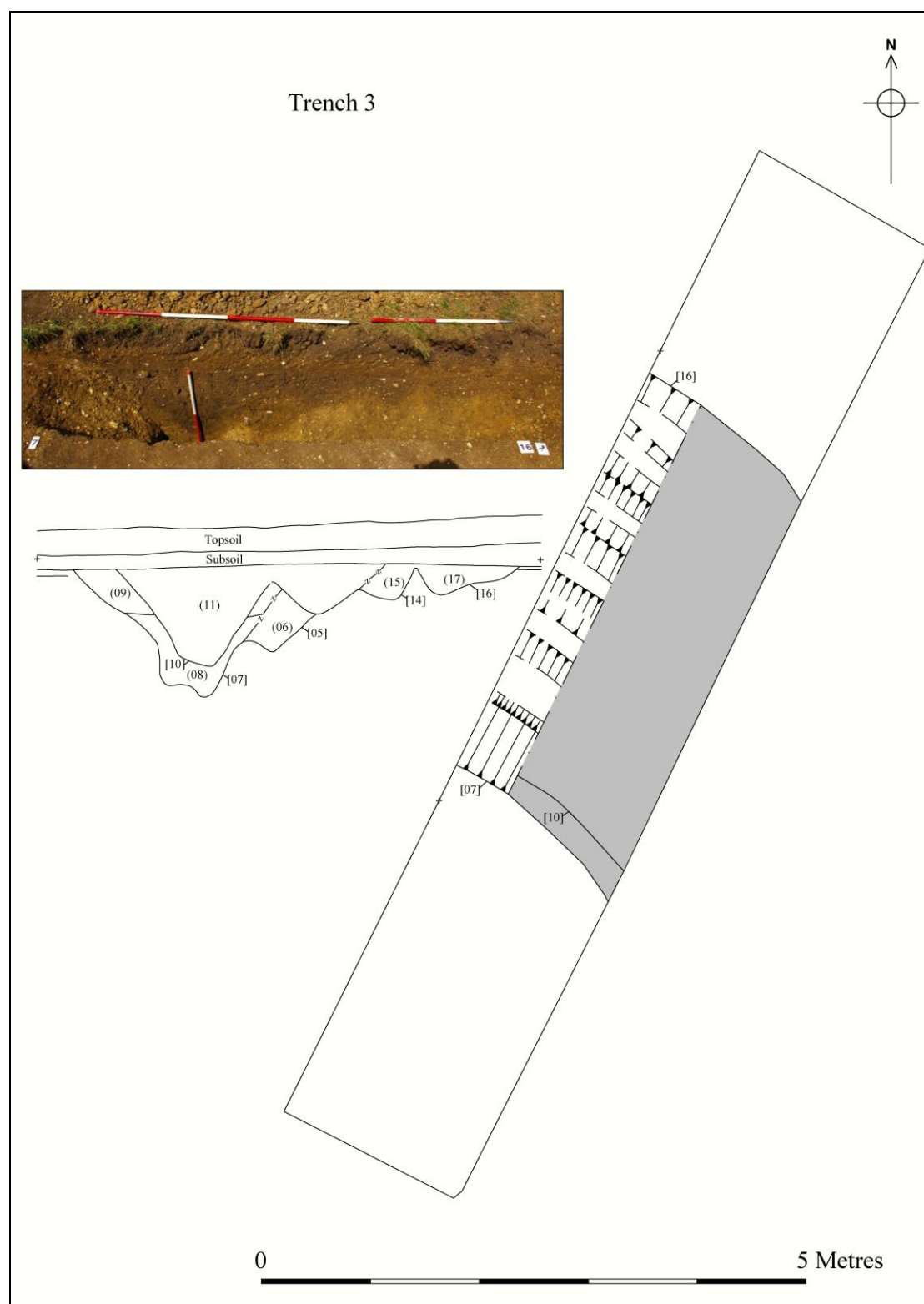


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 3

Trench 4 Figures 6 and 10

Trench 4 was positioned close to the northern field boundary in order to target two negative anomalies highlighted by the geophysical anomaly, suggested to possibly represent former earthworks. The trench was aligned west north-west to east south-

east, crossing a noticeable depression in the ground. At either end of the trench the natural substratum was located directly below the topsoil. Towards the middle of the trench a large deposit of dark brownish grey silty clay measuring *c.*10m was recorded between the two islands of natural that correlated with the geophysical anomalies. A machine section was excavated against the northern side of the trench that showed this deposit bowled to a maximum of 0.35m deep and overlaid dark yellowish brown clay that was machined to a depth of 1m below the topsoil. This deposit was very similar to the adjacent natural although lacked the chalk inclusions. There was no clear boundary between the natural substratum and this deposit. It is likely the upper fill relates to subsoil infilling of a natural depression. The lower fill either represents an earlier infill of a glacial feature or that the deposit is undisturbed natural that has leached through standing ground water.



Figure 10: Plan of Trench 4

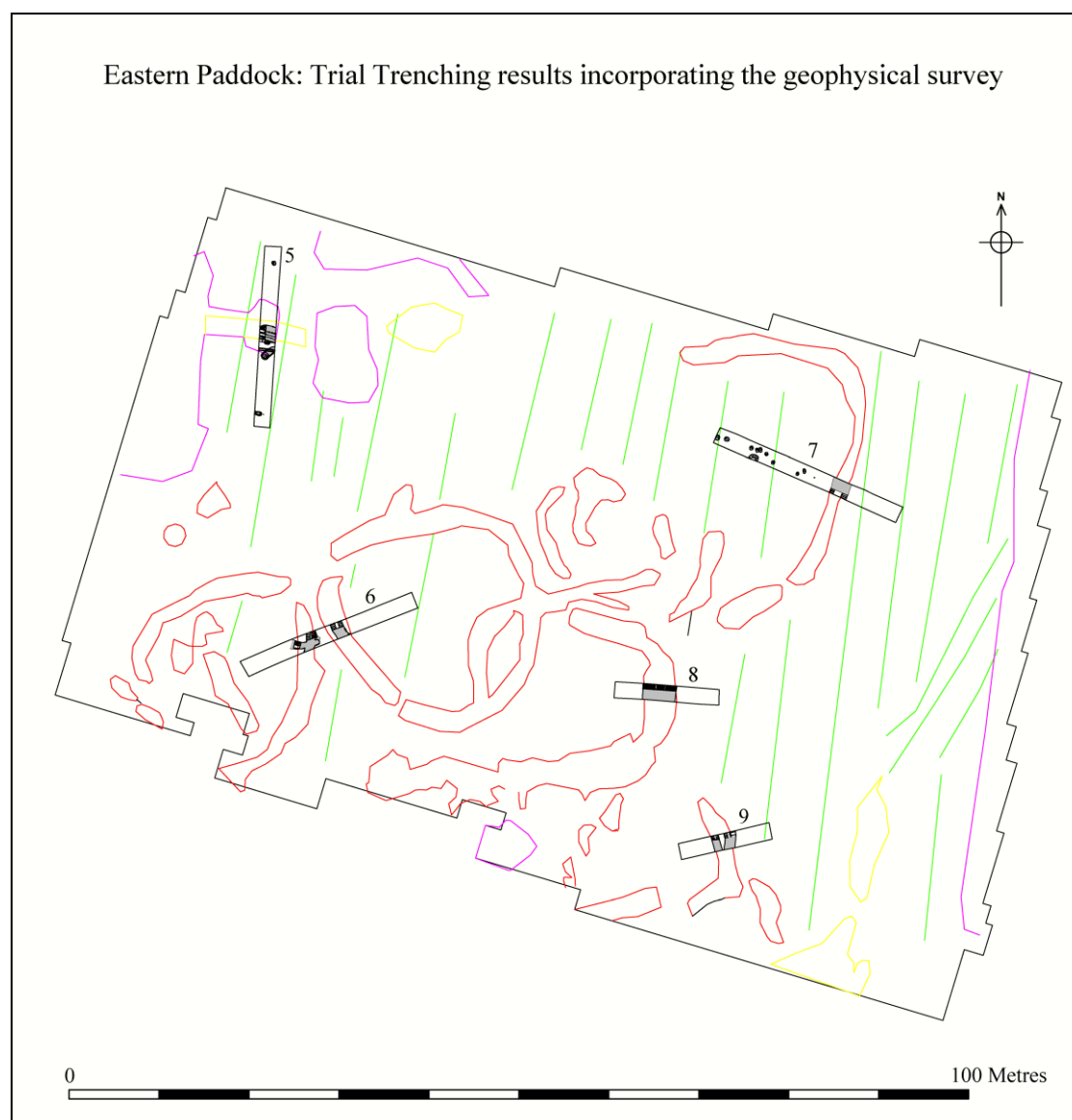
Eastern Paddock Trenches 5-9

Figure 11: Eastern Paddock: Plan of Trenches 5-9

Trench 5 *Figure 12 and 14*

Trench 5 was positioned in the north-western corner of the paddock in order to target a strong positive linear anomaly highlighted by the geophysical survey. The trench was orientated north to south and located a series linear features [24]/[26] and [28] that corresponded with the geophysical anomaly as well as several other features of that had not been previously highlighted. These included two gully termini [22]/ [79] and two post-holes [38]/[71]. This trench was very shallow with no subsoil present which meant that some of the features showed signs of root disturbance and Gully [22] had been truncated by two deep plough scars.

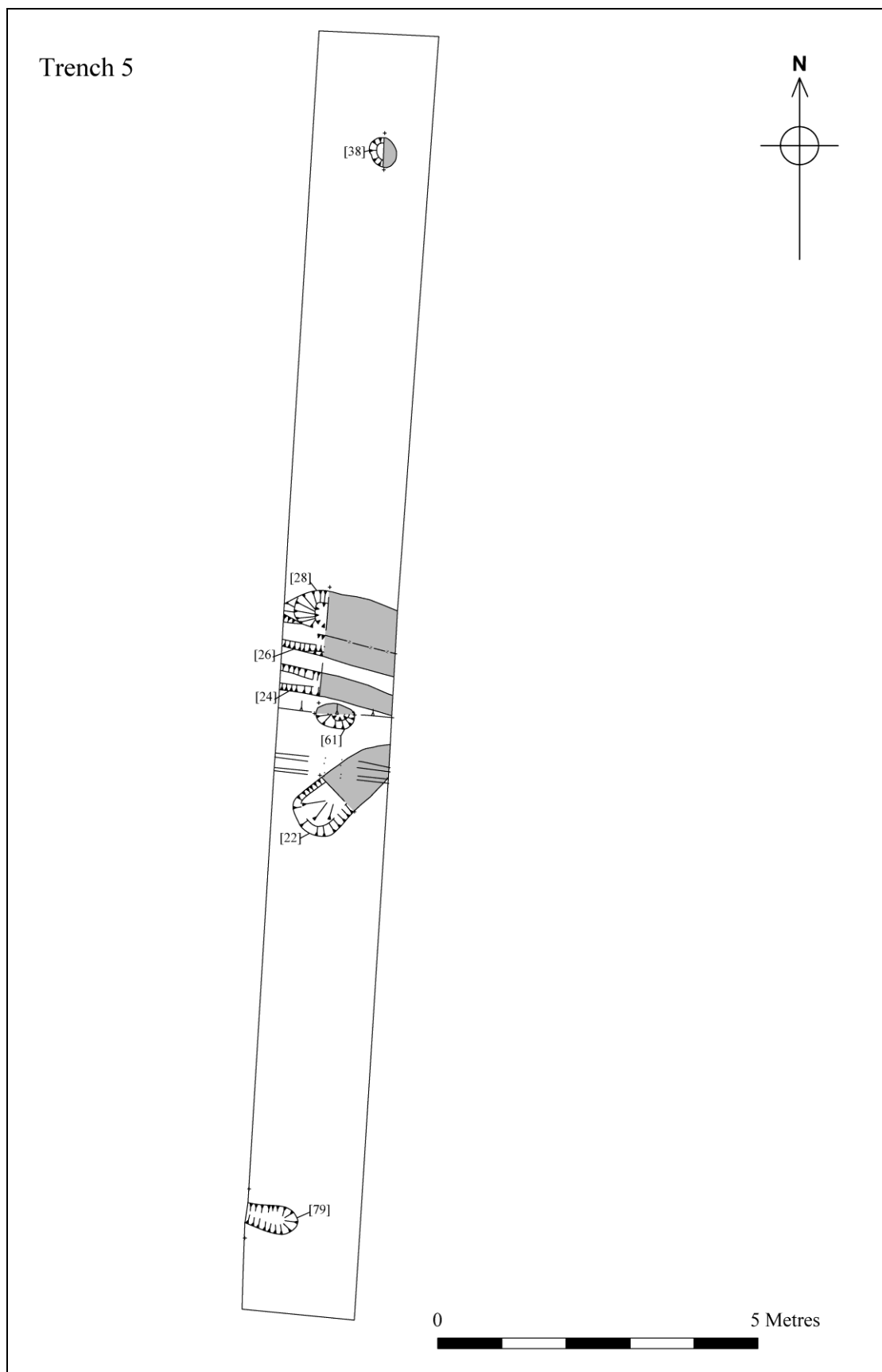


Figure 12: Overall plan of Trench 5

Gully terminus [79] was located 1m from the southern end of the trench. It was linear in plan, measuring >0.8m in length, between 0.35-0.44m in width and 0.25m deep. The gully was narrow and linear becoming wider and bulbous at the terminal end. Its sides were steep and concave and its base was also concave. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (80) containing rare inclusions of chalk, charcoal flecks and fire-cracked pebbles. A small quantity of pottery including scored ware and animal bone were recovered from this deposit

A larger gully terminus [22] was located *c.*7m from the southern end of the trench. The feature was slightly curvi-linear in plan with a broad “U” shaped terminus. It measured >1.8m in length, 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep. The opposing sides of the gully were steep and sloping with an incline of 50-70° in contrast with the terminus end that sloped gently down to base that continued to slope down beyond the extent of the excavated section. The feature was filled by two separately identifiable deposits. The primary fill consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty clay deposit (52) containing rare chalk inclusions. This deposit measured 0.55m wide and 0.06m deep and was overlaid by a dark greyish brown clayey silty deposit (23) containing occasional inclusions of chalk and rare flint and charcoal flecks. The upper part of this deposit contained two large sherds of pottery from a jar, a small quantity of animal bone and a residual flint flake which would be in keeping with general domestic refuse. However located at the base of this deposit towards the centre of the gully (above the primary silting) two small handleless miniature cups were recovered. Both cups were located upright, suggesting that they had been deliberately placed within the feature before its backfilling. Interestingly complete pots were made from the same the granite tempered fabric as the jar fragments. This fabric was not seen elsewhere in the pottery assemblage from the site and may indicate that the feature is from an earlier phase of activity (Cooper pers. comm.).



Figure 13: One of the miniature pottery vessels recorded *in-situ*

Post-hole [81] was located 0.5m north of the curvi-linear terminus [22]. It was oval in plan, measuring 0.6m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep. Its sides were shallow and sloping and it had a flat base that exhibited a lower depression towards the centre of the feature that may be evidence of the original post-setting. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (53) containing rare chalk inclusions.

Immediately north of post-hole [81] a gully [24] and a re-cut ditch/gully [26]/[28] were recorded that was orientated approximately east to west and correlated with the positive linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey. Gully [24] measured 0.37m in width and a maximum of 0.24m deep. Its sides were steep and straight with an incline of 45-70° and it had a reasonably flat base that sloped down to the west. It was filled by a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (25) containing occasional chalk inclusions and rare flint and charcoal flecks. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from this deposit. Ditch/Gully [26] was located immediately east and measured >0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Its southern side was generally steep and straight with an incline of c.60° and it had a flat base. The northern side appeared to be truncated by ditch [28] but the stratigraphic relationship was not certain. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay deposit (27) containing occasional chalk and rare inclusions of flint and charcoal flecks. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery with a beaded rim was recovered from this deposit. This feature was re-cut/re-modelled on its northern side by ditch [28]. This feature appeared to terminate against the western side of the trench. The ditch measured 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep. Its opposing sides were steep and sloping with an incline of 45-60° and the terminus sloped more gradually towards the base that appeared to be flat. It was filled by a dark greyish brown clayey silt deposit (29) containing rare inclusions of chalk, flint and charcoal flecks. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from this deposit.

Post-hole [38] was located 1.5m from the northern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measured 0.46m in diameter and 0.09m deep. Its sides were shallow with a c.45° incline and it had a flat base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (39) containing occasional chalk and flint and rare charcoal flecks. The feature was located fairly close to the field boundary and had suffered from noticeable root damage.

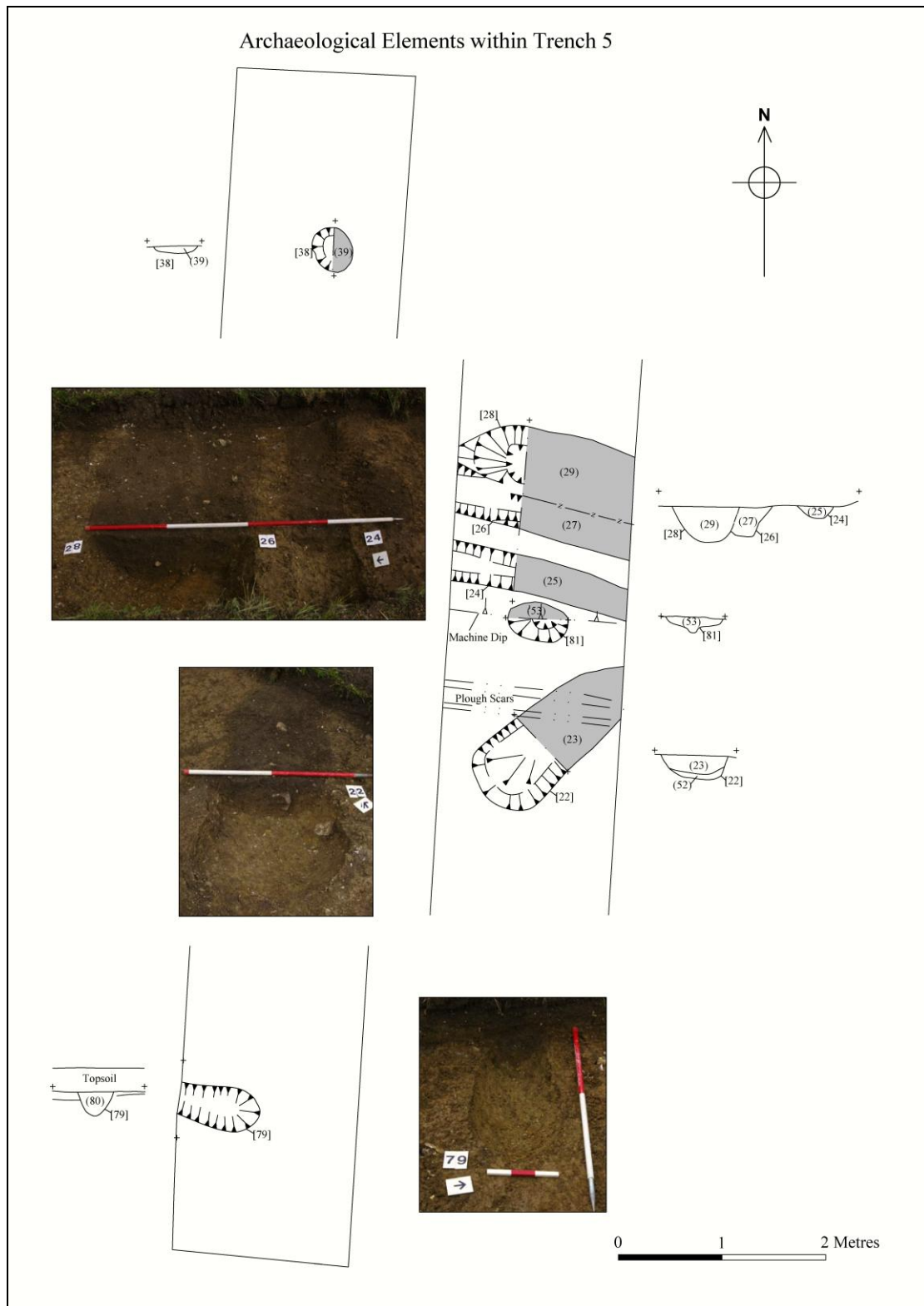


Figure 14: Plan of recorded archaeological elements of Trench 5

Trench 6 *Figure 15*

Trench 6 was located close to the south-west corner of the paddock. It was orientated north-east to south-west in order to target two strong positive curvi-linear anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey that had been interpreted as possibly two separate sub-circular enclosures. Two ditches, [21] and [33] were recorded within the trench that correlated with these anomalies. Also a number of other features were recorded that had not been previously indentified within the geophysical survey. These included a smaller curvi-linear gully [37] that intersected with the westernmost ditch [33] and terminated within the trench as well two post-holes [31] and [33] that may be related to the gully.

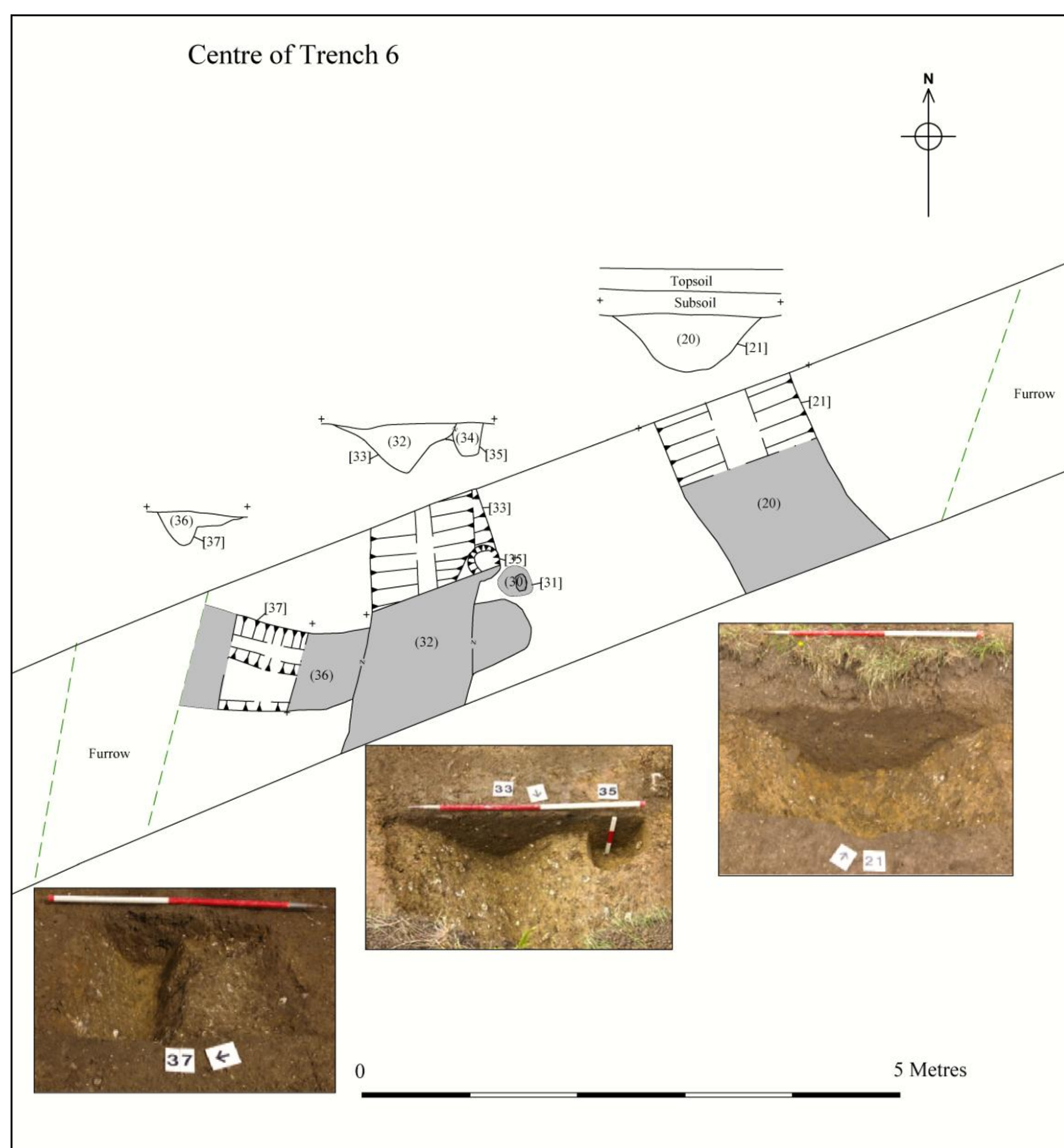


Figure 15: Plan showing the centre of Trench 6

Ditch [21] was located *c.* 8m from the north-east end of the trench. It was slightly curvi-linear in plan and orientated approximately north-west to south-east which correlated with the shape of the enclosure suggested by geophysical survey. It measured 1.34m wide and 0.55m deep. Its sides were straight with an incline of *c.* 45° and it had a concave base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (20) containing occasional chalk and rare flint inclusions. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from this deposit. Included within the animal bone assemblage was a broken fragment of cattle bone that was polished through handling and had a hole drilled through at the unbroken end. This object has been identified as a possible gouge or pointed implement (see Cooper Appendix 1, **Bone Object**)

Ditch [33] was located *c.* 2m south-west of ditch [21]. This feature was also slightly curvi-linear in plan as suggested by the geophysical survey. It was orientated approximately north to south, measuring $\geq 1.10\text{m}$ in width and 0.46m in depth. Its sides were similarly steep and straight with an incline of *c.* 45° but its base was noticeably narrower and more pointed than ditch [21]. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (32) containing occasional chalk and rare flint and charcoal inclusions. A reasonable quantity of Iron Age pottery including scored ware, animal bone and two residual flint flakes, including one from a polished stone axe were recovered from this deposit.

Ditch [33] intersected with curvi-linear gully [37] which it appeared to truncate in plan although the stratigraphic relationship was not further investigated through excavation. This feature was orientated approximately east to west within the trench and measured $>3\text{m}$ in length, 0.78m wide and between 0.12-0.32m deep. The feature terminated immediately beyond the eastern side of ditch [33] and continues westwards where it had been truncated by an agricultural furrow. Its profile was unusual, consisting of a shallow southern side breaking to a flat level become breaking again to a deeper concave base that continued to be steep and concave on the northern side. This could suggest two distinctly separate cuts were present although no distinction could be made within the fill of the feature that consisted of a dark brownish grey silty clay deposit (36) containing occasional chalk and rare charcoal inclusions. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from this context.

Two post-holes were recorded immediately north of the terminus of gully [37]. Post-hole [35] was excavated during the excavation of ditch [33] as the features appeared to intersect on the ditches eastern side but the relationship between the two features remained uncertain. The feature was circular in plan, measured 0.29m in diameter and 0.31m deep. Its sides were steep, almost vertical and it had a flat base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (34) containing rare chalk and charcoal inclusions. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery was recovered from this deposit. Immediately southeast and also immediately adjacent to the gully terminus a second post-hole [31] was recorded. This feature was very similar in plan to [35] and measured 0.30m in diameter. The feature was not excavated by the fill appeared to be a similar deposit and contained a noticeably large stone positioned against the eastern side of the feature measuring 160mm x 120mm. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from this deposit.

Trench 7 Figure 16 and 17

Trench 7 was located towards the north-east corner of the paddock on a north-west to south-east orientation. It was positioned in order to target a strong positive linear anomaly suggested by the geophysical survey to be part of a large enclosure. A ditch [75] was located *c.*6m from the south-east end of the trench that correlated with this anomaly. Also within the enclosed space to the west of the ditch a large number of post-holes as well as a larger pit/gully terminus feature were recorded. These features were split by three agricultural furrows that are likely to have damaged or completely truncated any smaller features that may have been present within these locations.



Figure 16: Photograph of Trench 7 looking east south-east

Ditch [75] was orientated approximately north to south and measured 2.05m wide and 0.5m deep. Its sides were gradual and straight with an incline of *c.*45° and it had a relatively flat base. It was filled by a mid-dark brownish grey silty clay deposit (74) containing occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and rare flint inclusions. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery including scored ware and a reasonable quantity of animal bone were recovered from this deposit. The western side of the feature had been partially truncated by an agricultural furrow.

Post-holes [69] and [71] were located *c.*4m north-west of the ditch. Post-hole [69] was sub-oval, measured 0.39m in length, 0.28m in width and 0.30m deep. Its sides were steep, almost vertical and it had a flat base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (68) containing rare chalk, flint and charcoal inclusions. Post-hole [71] was located 0.5m north-east of [69]. It was sub-oval in plan, measured 0.51m in length, 0.32m wide and 0.09m deep. Its sides were very shallow and the base was concave. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (70) containing rare charcoal flecks.

An arc of five post-holes [59], [61], [63], [65], [67] was recorded between two furrows towards the northwest end of the trench. Post-hole [59] was sub-circular, measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.13m deep. Its sides and base were concave and it was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (58) containing rare chalk inclusions. Post-hole [61] was sub-circular, measured 0.34m in diameter and 0.13m deep. Its sides were steep and straight with an incline of *c.*70° and its base was uneven. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (58) containing rare chalk, ironstone fragments and charcoal inclusions. Post-hole [63] adjoined the eastern side of [61] but no clear stratigraphic relationship was recorded between the features. This post-hole was sub-circular in plan, measured 0.3 in diameter and 0.13m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (62) containing occasional ironstone fragments and rare chalk inclusions. Post-hole [65] was located 0.5m to the south-east and it was circular in plan. It measured 0.37m in diameter and 0.05m deep. Its sides were very shallow and it had a slightly concave base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (64) containing rare chalk and charcoal inclusions. Post-hole [67] was located 0.8m south-east and was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.43m in length, 0.36m wide and 0.09m deep. Its sides and base were concave and it was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit containing rare chalk and charcoal inclusions.

Immediately south of the post-hole arc a larger feature [73] was recorded which had been partially exposed within the south-western side of the trench although it was uncertain whether the feature represented a pit or a gully terminus. It measured >0.6m in length, 1.1m wide and 0.29m deep. Its sides and base were concave and it was filled by a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (72) containing occasional flint and chalk and rare charcoal inclusions. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered from this deposit.

Two further post-holes [55] and [57] were located beyond the next furrow, close to the north-west end of the trench. Post-hole [55] was sub-circular in plan, measured 0.56m in length, 0.46m wide and 0.06m deep. Its sides were very shallow and its base sloped slightly to the northwest. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (54) containing rare chalk inclusions. Post-hole [57] was located *c.*0.5m to the east and was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.52m in length, 0.46m wide and 0.07m deep. Its sides were concave and it had a slightly undulating base. It was filled by a

dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (56) containing occasional flint and rare chalk inclusions.

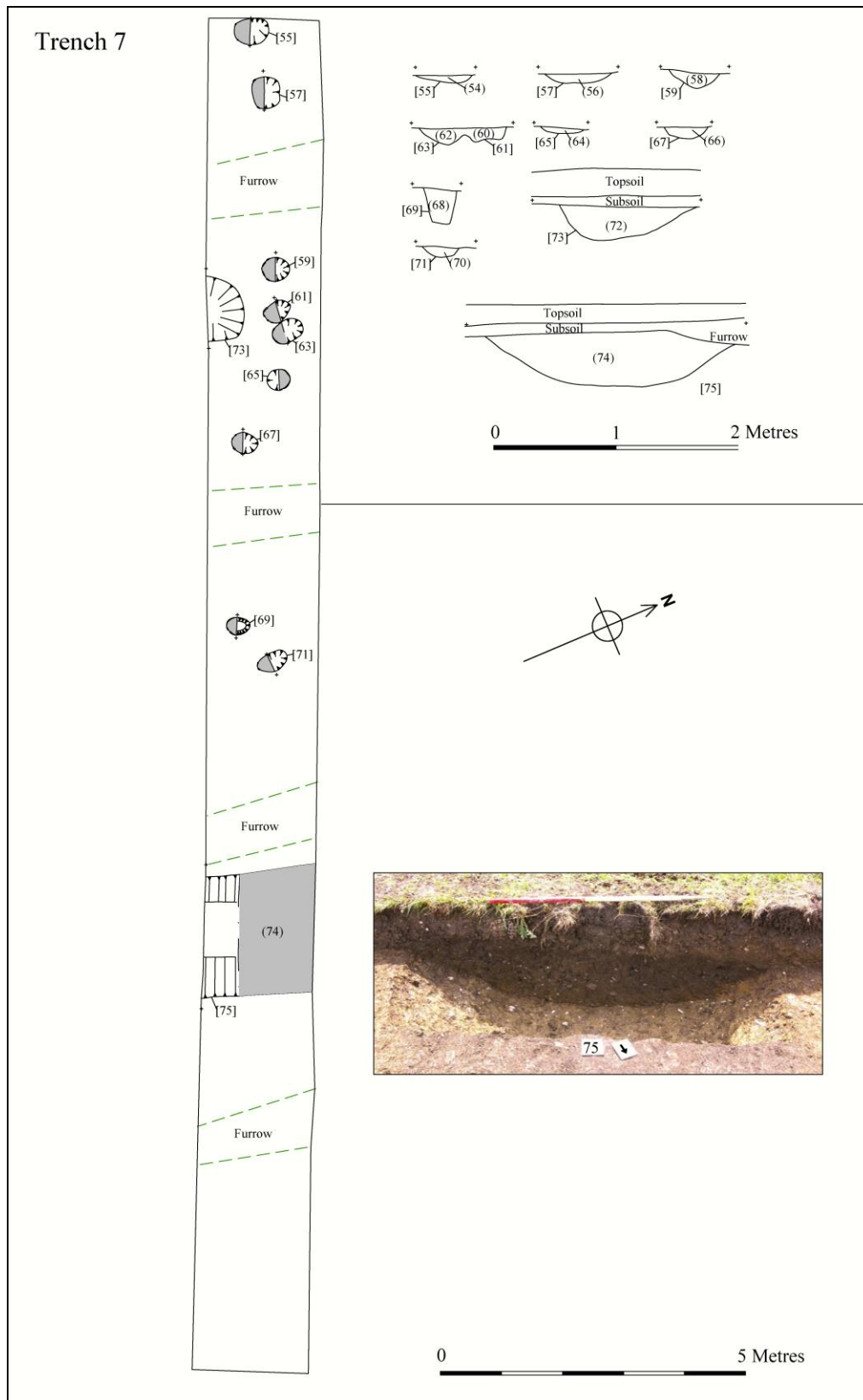


Figure 17: Plan of Trench 7

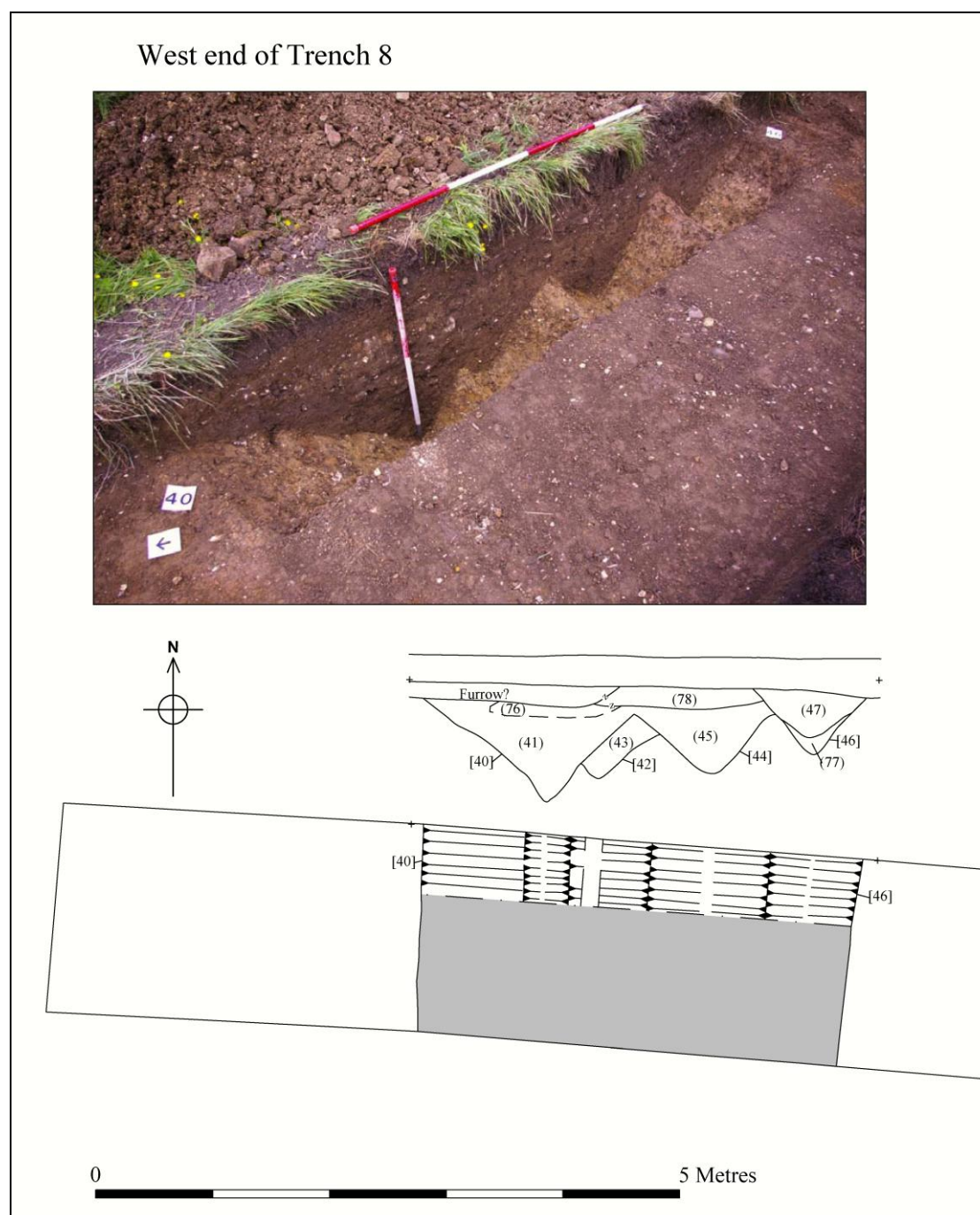
Trench 8 Figure 18

Trench 8 was located towards the centre of the paddock on an east to west orientation. It was positioned in order to cross a strong and wide positive linear anomaly that had been interpreted as an enclosure feature. A succession of ditch cut and re-cuts [40]/[42]/[44]/[46] with a combined width of *c.*3.7m were recorded towards the centre of the trench that correlated with the anomaly. All the ditches were straight and were orientated north to south. Some phasing of the individual ditch cuts within the excavation section was recorded.

The earliest ditch [42] was recorded towards the centre of the group. This truncated ditch measured >0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. Only the lower section eastern side survived that was steep and straight with an incline of *c.*45° and the base was narrow and pointed. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay deposit containing rare chalk, flint and charcoal inclusions. It was truncated on its western side by ditch [40] and on its eastern side by ditch [44].

Ditch [40] measured ≥1.7m wide and 1m deep. Its sides were steep and straight with an incline of *c.*45° breaking to *c.*60° towards the base which was narrow and pointed. It was filled by two separately identifiable deposits that comprised of a lower dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (41) containing occasional chalk and rare flint, ironstone, fire-cracked pebbles and charcoal inclusions. A reasonable quantity of Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from this deposit. A residual flint core and secondary flake were also recovered as well as a single large pot sherd with a flanged rim was also recovered, a form more recognisable from the medieval period (Cooper pers. comm). A furrow was recorded truncating the top of the feature so some contamination of this deposit is possible. Also within the top of this fill a discrete deposit of mixed yellowish brown/dark greyish brown chalky clay/silty clay (76) was recorded that represents a dump of re-deposited natural. This could also possibly represent later intrusion in the feature. This deposit measured 1m in width and a maximum of 0.1m deep. The stratigraphic relationship between this ditch and ditch [44] to the east was uncertain where the features met towards the top their profiles.

Ditch [44] measured 1.2m wide and 0.7m deep. Its sides were steep and straight with an incline of *c.*50° with a wider concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown clayey silty deposit (45) containing occasional chalk and rare flint and charcoal inclusions. A reasonable quantity of Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from this context. A layer consisting of a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (78) was recorded above ditches [40] and [44] that was truncated by the latest and easternmost ditch [46]. This ditch was smaller, measuring 1m in width and 0.55m deep. Its sides were steep and straight with an incline of *c.*50° and its base was narrow and pointed. It was filled by two separately identifiable deposits that comprising of a lower dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (77) containing rare chalk and charcoal inclusions. This deposit measured 0.6m wide and a maximum of 0.14m thick and was overlain by an upper fill comprising of a dark greyish brown clayey silt deposit (47) containing occasional chalk and rare flint inclusions. This deposit measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery and animal bone as well as two residual flint flakes were recovered from this deposit.



Trench 9 *Figure 19*

Trench 9 was located towards the south-east corner of the paddock and was orientated east north-east to west south-west. It was positioned in order to target a strong positive linear anomaly highlighted by the geophysical survey that had been interpreted as an enclosure feature. A ditch [49] and a further linear feature [51] were located towards the centre of the trench that correlated with the geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [49] was straight and orientated north north-west to south south-east. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.41m deep. Its sides were steep and sloping with an incline of *c.*30-70° and the base was concave. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay

deposit (48) containing occasional flint and rare chalk inclusions. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered from this deposit.

Linear [51] was located immediately east of ditch [49] and was slightly curvi-linear, suggesting that the feature would converge with the adjacent ditch to the south of the trench. It was orientated approximately north to south, measured 1.4m in width and a maximum of 0.23m deep. Its eastern side was shallow and straight with an incline of *c.*10-20°. The western side was steeper and straight with an incline of *c.*30° and it had a concave base. It was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay deposit (50) that contained occasional flint and rare chalk inclusions. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface of this deposit. Given the shallowness of the feature and its alignment it is possible the feature could actually be an agricultural furrow rather than relating to the Iron Age activity.

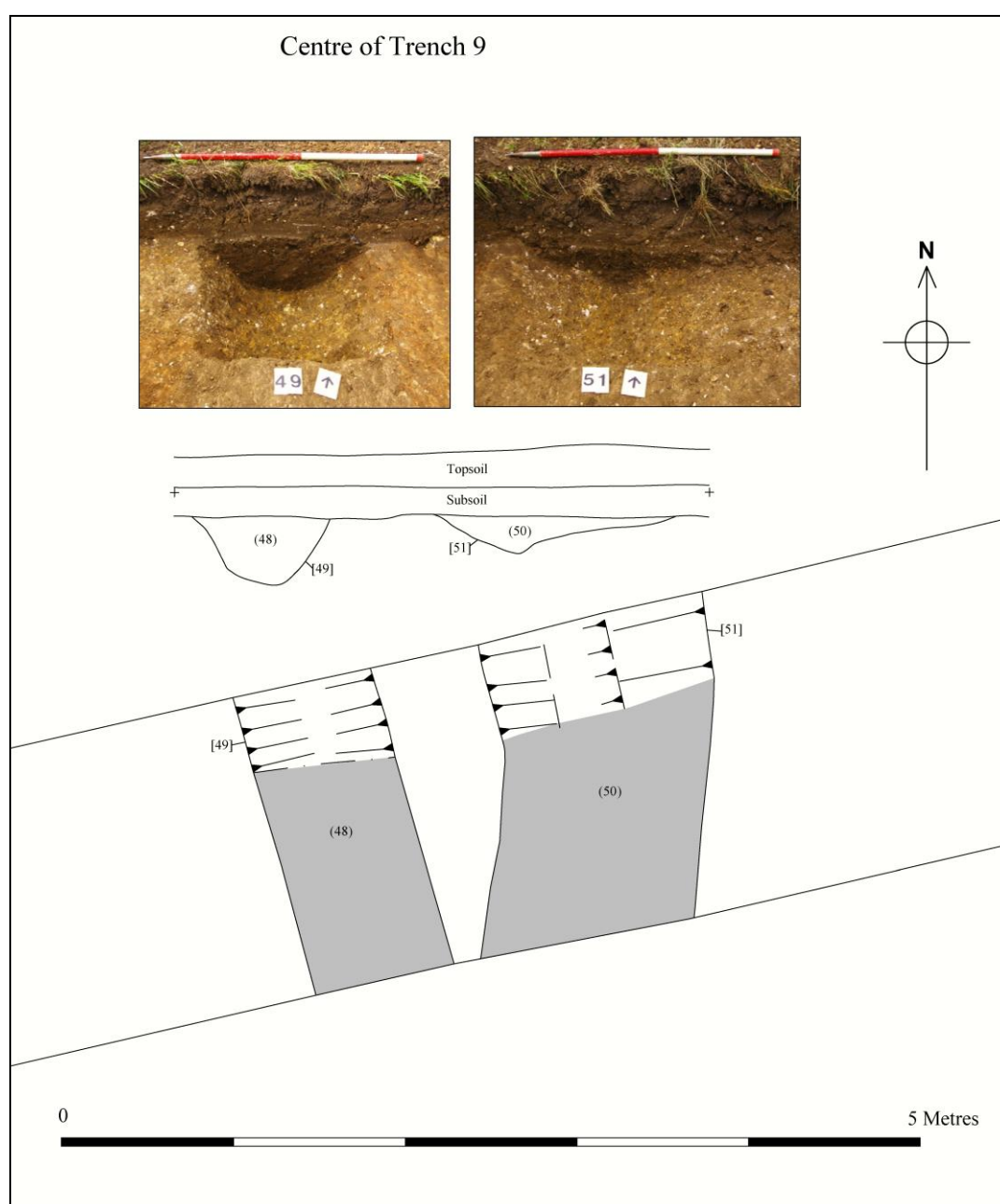


Figure 19: Plan showing the centre of Trench 9

7. Discussion

The results of the geophysical survey were mostly confirmed by the results of the trial trenching with positive results established within seven of the nine excavated trenches producing evidence of ditched enclosures. However a number of other features were also recorded during the evaluation that had not been previously identified suggesting the geophysical survey does not provide a full representation of the features buried below the plough soil. The recorded archaeological activity appears to date broadly within the Middle to Late Iron Age (4th century BC to the middle 1st century AD) with activity continuing possibly right up to the Roman conquest. Also there was residual evidence that the site had previously been utilized during the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Trench 2 evaluated a vague linear anomaly that appeared to show some correlation in alignment with the two westernmost enclosures within the eastern paddock. The anomaly represented large ditch measuring 2.3m wide and 0.55m deep. A further large feature, possibly another ditch that measuring 0.69m deep was recorded at the south-west end of the trench. This feature is likely to have been obscured in the geophysical survey by magnetic disturbance. The trench has clearly highlighted that the spread of enclosure activity does continue on a broad east to west alignment across the southern area of the western paddock.

Trench 3 evaluated the northern side of a wide and potentially sub-squared enclosure that extended beyond the southern field boundary. The geophysical survey suggested that the enclosure measured 20 x >13m with no clear entrance within the survey area. The excavated section of this enclosure measured *c.*4m wide but represented a succession of at least six ditch cuts/re-cuts that measured between 0.3-1.2m deep. Although clear phasing was seen within the section that suggested the enclosure was long-lived, no differentiation within the dating of the finds was recorded. Given that the deeper cuts were on the inside (southern side) of the enclosure and the shallow cuts were on the outside (northern side), it is possible that the enclosure may have had multiple ditches, with at least two ditches open at any given time. This idea is supported the evidence from geophysical survey that suggests the enclosure remains wide throughout.

Trench 5 evaluated a suggested ditch within an area heavily obscured by magnetic disturbance. Two parallel intercutting gullies measuring 1m wide and 0.3m deep were found to correlate with the anomaly, one of which terminated within the trench. It is possible these features represent the northern side of a sub-squared enclosure that extends to the other side of the field boundary to the west, measuring *c.*35m x *c.*30m. Within the enclosed area a narrow and slightly curvi-linear gully was located adjacent with the enclosure along with similar sized narrow gully terminus that was located at the southern end of the trench. These features could potentially be part of a circular eaves gully for a roundhouse structure, measuring *c.*9m in diameter with an eastern entrance. This interpretation is supported by the presence of a post-hole recorded within the internal area of the gully. A larger curvi-linear gully terminus was also located within the trench. This feature was clearly significant as two complete miniature vessels had been intentionally placed upstanding within the feature prior to its backfill. These vessels are unusual although parallels are known from an assemblage of early or middle Iron Age date from Biddenham Loop, Bedford in the Great Ouse Valley in a typical shell-tempered fabric and other examples are known from Hunsbury, Northamptonshire (Wells 2008, 181, fig.8.12 P31). It is likely that the

placing of these vessels is indicative of structured deposition, phenomena that widely recorded for the period. However the belief systems behind such deposits are still relatively poorly understood (Willis 2006: 125). It is likely that this gully would intersect with the northern side of the potential roundhouse gully and the enclosure immediately to the east of the trench and given that the pottery found within the feature is different to the rest of the recorded assemblage it appears likely that the gully relates to a distinctly earlier phase of activity on the site.

Trench 6 evaluated the two adjacent and similarly sized sub-circular enclosures. Both the enclosures measured *c.*20m in diameter and had adjacent entrances of their north-east and western respective edges sides. The ditches of these features were similar in width and depth, measuring between 1m and 1.3m wide and between 0.45-0.55 deep. However the profile of the ditches was distinctly different, the eastern enclosure was much wider and concave compared to a narrow “V” shaped western ditch profile. This ditch appeared to truncate an earlier phase of activity. A curvi-linear gully, measuring 0.8m wide and between 0.1-0.3m deep had an eastern terminus within the trench and was associated with two post-holes. One of these post-holes was excavated and found to be noticeably steep with a depth of 0.3m. It is possible these features represent the remains of the southern terminal of a roundhouse eaves drip gully that has an east facing entrance with associated door posts. Interestingly these features were not placed within either of the recorded enclosures, suggesting that the site may also include earlier unenclosed settlement activity.

Trench 7 Evaluated within the western side of a potentially larger sub-squared enclosure measuring *c.*30m x 25m was a potential southern entrance. This excavated section across the enclosure was 2m wide and 0.5m deep. Within the enclosure area a large number of post-holes were recorded that are likely to represent the remains of timber structures. A possible arc of post-holes may suggest that they relate to part of a roundhouse house building although it is also possible they represent internal fence lines. The post-holes were all very clear and well defined but generally shallow, suggesting that they have suffered considerably from horizontal truncation. The geophysical survey suggested that a different phase of activity exists at the south-west corner of the enclosure where the ditch crosses a smaller circular enclosure or roundhouse ditch although this relationship was not investigated during the course of the evaluation

Trench 8 evaluated the eastern edge of an enclosure that intersected with the western enclosure recorded in Trench 6 and the enclosure recorded in Trench 9 although these relationships were not investigated during the evaluation. The enclosure was sub-circular and measured *c.*23m x *c.*20m. The geophysical survey indicated that the enclosure was unbroken, having no clear entranceway and appeared to be much narrower along its south-western edge. The excavated section of this enclosure measured *c.*3.5m wide but represented a succession of at least four ditch cuts/re-cuts that measured between 0.6-1m deep. This would suggest that the feature was in use for a prolonged period of time although again there was no clear differentiation between the finds recovered from the individual features.

Trench 9 evaluated a sub-squared enclosure that measured *c.*18m in diameter with a possible entrance on its south-west side. The enclosure appeared to combine with the southern edge of the enclosure recorded in Trench 8 on its northern side. Two linear features were recorded within the trench but it was suggested that the eastern of the two may be an unrelated agricultural furrow. The western ditch section was 0.8m

wide and 0.4m deep and showed no evidence of re-cuts. The spatial arrangement of this enclosure with the similarly sized sub-circular enclosure evaluated to the north in Trench 9 suggests that this enclosure is contemporary with at least one of these phases of ditches, probably represents an adjoining paddock enclosure.

Trench 1 and 4 produced no clear evidence of archaeological activity. A natural feature was excavated within Trench 1 that was interpreted as potentially a tree throw. Trench 4 was located to target anomalies relating to potential banks but excavation located a hollow filled with subsoil that could be seen within the topography within the area enclosed by the anomaly.

The geophysical survey suggested that many of the enclosure features may have had related banks, recorded as negative anomalies. However no evidence of earthworks were recorded within the excavated trenches and it is likely these negative responses have been created by the high magnetic readings from the material within the adjacent ditch. These types of responses are not uncommon on chalky substrate.

The application area clearly represents an area of dense archaeological activity although the total extent and the actual phasing of this activity remain uncertain. The pottery assemblage fits broadly within the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition dating from the 4th century BC to the earlier 1st century AD and occupation may date as late as the Roman conquest. However it is unclear how long within this time span that the site was occupied for and whether or not the occupation was continuous or broken. The enclosure ditches from Trenches 3 and 8 did show a long history of re-cutting although the ditches from the other enclosures investigated suggested more single phased activity associated with them. The archaeology appears to spread across the site on a broadly east to west alignment with the ditches recorded in Trench 2 and Trench 5 and the northern side of the enclosure recorded in Trench 7 marking the northern extent of the settlement. The southern and western extent of the settlement is unknown as the activity continues beyond the southern boundary of the site into the properties fronting Pochin Drive. No further enclosures are recorded eastwards beyond the enclosures recorded in Trenches 6 and 9, suggesting a break in settlement activity in this direction. However given the small area and the uncertain nature of the linear anomalies recorded against the eastern boundary of the site this interpretation remains speculative.

It is likely that the local topography has played a key role in the location of the settlement activity. The site is located on a spur of higher ground located above the Welland Valley. From here the land falls away to the north, south and east which would have provided clear views over large areas of neighbouring territory in these directions. Also this higher ground would have provided suitable drainage conditions. An Iron Age settlement excavated recently excavated at Airfield Farm, located *c.* 1 mile to the west was found to be relatively short lived and had been abandoned before the Roman conquest. It was suggested that an adverse climate may have led to the site becoming increasingly waterlogged, making occupation here impossible (Clarke 2008: 23).

The site has provided no evidence of Roman activity which is surprising given the wealth of Roman finds that have been recorded along The Ridgeway, 150m to the east of the application area including over 800 sherds of Roman pottery and over 30 sherds of Iron Age pottery (**MLE1948**). This site extends to the easternmost point of the spur of high ground before the ground drops away (fig.3). It is possible that this evidence suggests a shifting settlement pattern that moved eastwards along this spur over a long

period of time with the latest phases of Iron Age activity occurring at the eastern extent of the site and continuing beyond the Roman conquest, culminating in the establishment of a large Roman settlement at this location.

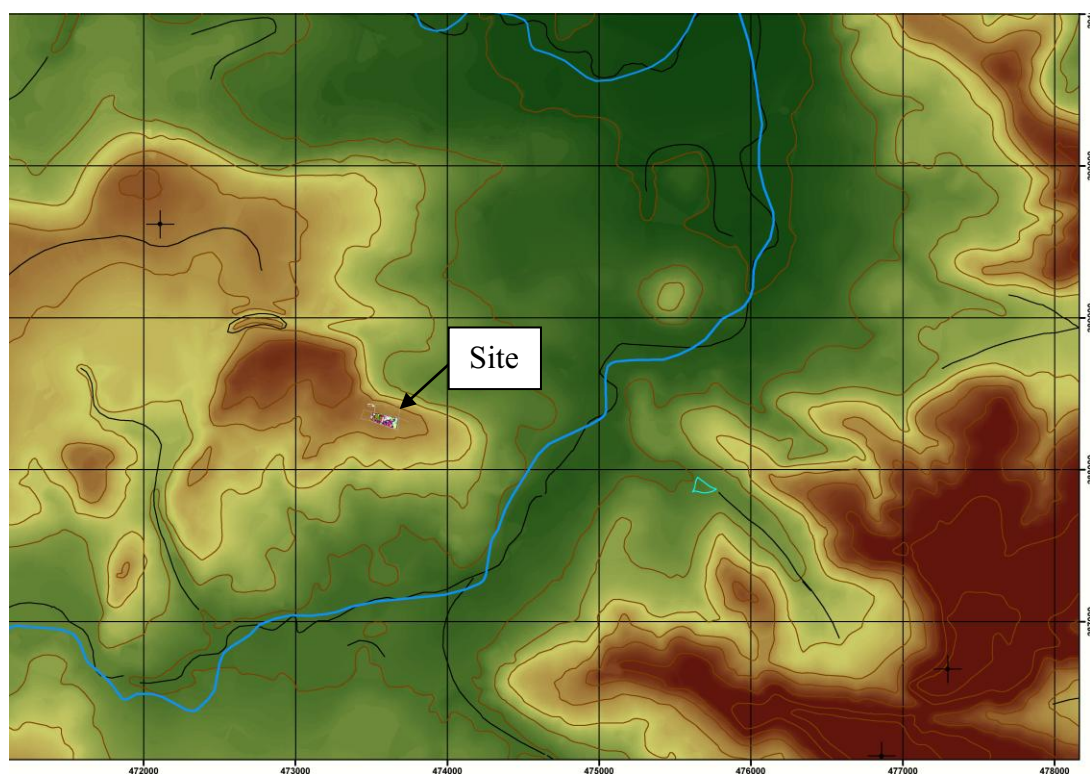


Figure 20: Topographic map showing the application area within the wider landscape

8. Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed settlement evidence consisting of a number of enclosures and possible roundhouse structures dating to the Mid-Late Iron Age (4th century BC to the middle 1st century AD). It is unclear whether the evidence represents large scale 'aggregated' settlement such as has been recorded elsewhere in the county at Humberstone and Beaumont Leys (Thomas 2011) or whether it represents a shifting pattern of settlement within a given landscape by smaller family groups. This type of settlement is more common of the period such as at Mawsley New Village, Northamptonshire (Hull and Preston 2002: 18) but do show considerable variation in form.

It is clear that different phases of activity are represented on the site which is reflected in the overlapping of features, producing evidence of both enclosed and un-enclosed settlement as well as evidence of continual re-use of some of the enclosures. The potential for environmental information including animal bone is very good. However the finds assemblage has not provided enough differentiation in order to allow adequate phasing of the settlement so far.

9. Archive and Publication

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services Section, accession number XA.78.2011.

The archive contains:

- 9 trench recording sheets
- 3 context summary record
- 81 context sheets
- 2 photographic recording sheets
- 1 Sample records sheet
- 1 Drawing Index sheet
- 2 Drawing Index sheet (detail)
- CD containing digital photographs and report
- Survey data
- Unbound copy of this report
- Thumbnail print of digital photographs
- 33mm black and white contact sheet and negatives
- A box of finds

The report is listed on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York, under ID: universi1-103173. Available at: <http://oasis.ac.uk/>

ID	OASIS entry summary
Project Name	Waterfield Place, Market Harborough
Summary	<p>University of Leicester Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land north of Waterfield Place, Market Harborough (SP 735883) between the 30th May and 6th June 2011.</p> <p>Positive results were recorded within seven of the excavated trenches that confirmed the results of the geophysical survey as well as recording archaeological features not previously indentified. Six enclosure ditches were investigated that broadly spread east to west across the site that all These features varied in form but all produced pottery dating between the Middle to Late Iron Age (4th century BC to the middle 1st century AD). The ditches recorded within Trenches 2, 6, 7 and nine appeared to represent single cut features whereas the ditches in Trenches 3 and 8 exhibited an apparently long tradition of re-cutting. Trench 5 and 7 recorded structural features potentially representing the remains of roundhouses within the recorded enclosures. A further possible roundhouse structure was also recorded within Trench 6 that may also relate to phase of unenclosed settlement on the site. Evidence of structural deposition was recorded within Trench 5 where to complete miniature pottery vessels were stood upright within a gully terminus.</p>
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	James Harvey
Previous/Future work	Previous: geophysics / Future: likely
Current Land Use	Paddock
Development Type	Residential development
Reason for Investigation	PPS5
Position in the Planning Process	Pre-Applicatioon
Site Co ordinates	SK 735 883
Start/end dates of field work	30/06/2011/06/2011
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services
Study Area	1ha
Associated project reference codes	Museum accession ID: XA.78.2011 OASIS form ID: universi1-103173

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* and in due course.

10. Bibliography

- Clay, P.N., 2011 *Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work: Land north of Waterfield Place, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (SP 735 883)* ULAS Design Specification No. 11-645 (unpublished grey literature)
- Clarke, J., 2008 *Iron Age Enclosures and Droveaway at Airfield Field, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, X.A208 2005: Excavation April to July 2007* Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 08/85, 12-17
- Cooper, N.J., 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13.
- Davies, J.C., 1964 *Bowden to Harborough*. Wellandsite: Market Harborough.
- Haddrell, S., 2011 *Geophysical Survey Report: Waterfield Place, Market Harborough*. Stratascan Report Number 2885. (unpublished grey literature)
- Hull, G., and Preston, S., 2002 'Middle Iron Age occupation at Mawsley New Village, Cransley Lodge, Kettering, Northamptonshire' *Northamptonshire Archaeology* 30, 1-20.
- Thomas, J., 2011 *Two Iron Age 'Aggregated' Settlements in the Environs of Leicester: Excavations at Beaumont Leys and Humberstone* Leicester Archaeology Monograph 19
- Victoria County History. A History of the County of Leicestershire: Volume 5: Gartree Hundred* (1964), pp. 293-297. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22070> Date accessed: 12 June 2011.
- Willis, S., 2006 'The Late Bronze Age and Iron Age', in N. J. Cooper (ed.), 2006, 89-136.
- Wells, J., 2008 'The Early to Middle Iron Age Pottery' in M. Luke *Life in the Loop: Excavations at Biddenham, Bedford*. East Anglian Archaeology Report, 181-86

11. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was funded by Persimmon Homes Ltd. and was carried out by James Harvey and Steve Baker. We would like to thank Nick and Rachel Muggleton for their help and co-operation with this project. The finds were analysed by Nicholas Cooper, the plant remains by Anita Radini, and the bone identification was by Jen Browning, all of ULAS. The topographic GIS exports were produced by Matthew Beamish and the project was Dr Patrick Clay managed the project, also of ULAS. The HER search was conducted by Helen Wells of LCC HNET. Teresa Hawtin also of LCC HNET monitored the work on behalf of the planning authority.

Appendix 1 Iron Age Pottery and Miscellaneous Finds

edited by Nicholas J. Cooper

Iron Age Pottery

Nicholas J. Cooper

Introduction

A total of 93 sherds of predominantly Middle to Late Iron Age pottery weighing 849g and with an average sherd weight of 9g was retrieved from 19 contexts.

Methodology

The pottery has been analysed by form and fabric using the Leicestershire County Museums prehistoric pottery fabric series (Marsden 1998, 45), with reference to the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Groups Guidelines (PCRG 1992), and quantified by sherd count and weight (g). The assigning of Roman fabrics to some material was undertaken in accordance with Leicestershire County Museums Roman pottery fabric series (Pollard 1994, 110-114). The assemblage was recorded on and MS Excel workbook held in archive and summarised below.

Results

Iron Age Pottery from Market Harborough XA78.2011							
Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	rim	décor	Sherds	Weight
1	2	S1	jar		scored	1	11
1	2	Q1fine	jar			1	10
3	4	S1	jar		scored	19	154
3	4	Q1fine	jar			1	4
11	10	S1	jar		scored	5	91
13	12	S1	jar		scored	2	44
13	12	Q1fine	jar			1	6
15	14	S1	jar			2	13
20	21	S1	jar	everted		1	2
20	21	S1	jar			1	9
20	21	CG1	jar			1	10
20	21	CG1	jar		combed	1	5
23	22	R1	jar		smoothed	2	
23	22	R1	cup			1	30
23	22	R1	cup			5	26
27	26	CG1	jar	bead		1	15
29	28	S1	jar			2	9
32	33	S1	jar	upright	scored	1	10
32	33	S1	jar		scored	5	25
32	33	S1fine	misc		smoothed	1	2
34	35	S1	jar			7	14
41	40	Shelly	bowl	Flanged ?medieval		1	15

41	40	Shelly	misc			8	80
41	40	S1	jar			4	40
45	44	S1	jar			4	80
45	44	S1fine	misc		smoothed	1	5
47	46	S1	jar	flatbead		1	6
47	46	S1fine	misc		smoothed	1	5
48	49	S1	jar		scored	1	12
48	49	SW	misc			2	7
50	51	S1	jar	flatbead		2	6
72	73	S1	jar			2	21
74	75	S1	jar		scored	2	16
74	75	S1	jar		smoothed	1	21
80	79	S1	jar		scored	2	45
Total						93	849

Table 1 Catalogued Pottery

Analysis of Assemblage by Form and Fabric

The assemblage would appear to fit broadly within the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition dating from the 4th century BC to the earlier 1st century AD as discussed by Elsdon (1992) and found in assemblages throughout the region, including the Welland Valley and Nene Valley, where it is thought to originate (Elsdon 1992, 89) for example at sites such as Twywell (Harding 1975). Scored decoration occurs on sherds from eight of the contexts and diagnostic upright or flattened or slightly flaring rims occur in (32), (47) and (60), and (20) respectively (cf Elsdon 1992, fig.1).

The vast majority of the pottery occurred in the fossil shell-tempered fabric S1 (moderate, to very common, poorly sorted fossil marine shell up to 8mm). This is the most common fabric type for Scored Ware in South Leicestershire and Northamptonshire and is also prevalent in Rutland (Cooper 2000) and eastern parts of Leicestershire. A couple of sherds occur in the sandy fabric (Q1) which is not unusual. However, a small number of sherds occur in different fabrics which may provide clues to the dating of the assemblage, or suggest sub-phasing divisions.

Most interesting is the material from the gully terminal fill (23) which comprised two complete miniature hand-made vessels (one now in fragments) best described as handle-less cups or thumb pots, with plain upright rims and measuring just 30mm in height and 35mm in diameter. They occurred alongside two joining sherds from another, larger, vessel in the same granitic rock-tempered fabric (Fabric R1), which would be typical of assemblages from the north and west of the county. The fact that no other material occurred in the group *might* suggest a different, perhaps earlier, date for this feature. These unusual vessels are known from an assemblage of early or middle Iron Age date from Biddenham Loop, Bedford in the Great Ouse Valley in a typical shell-tempered fabric and other examples are known from Hunsbury, Northamptonshire (Wells 2008, 181, fig.8.12 P31). The function of these miniature vessels is unknown and to pass them off as children's toys seems flippant. The careful placing of the vessels upright on the bottom of the ditch terminal before backfilling would appear to have some ritual significance, although there was nothing preserved in the fill of them.

Other material from the assemblage suggests that it might stretch into the very late Iron Age or possibly the Roman Conquest period (mid-1st century AD at the latest). Whilst there is no evidence of wheel-throwing, body sherds in finer shell-tempered fabrics with smoothed surfaces occurred in (32), (45) and (47) suggestive of 'Belgic'-style influence. A bead rim from a jar in the Roman shell-tempered fabric CG1, similar to the characteristic channel-rimmed jar of Northamptonshire of the first half of the first century onwards came from (27) and a combed body sherd came from (20).

Possible medieval contamination of (41) from the plough furrow above is indicated by the occurrence of a flanged rim and body sherds in a hard shell-tempered fabric which looks like a medieval cooking pot fabric.

Bone object

Nicholas J. Cooper

A broken length of cattle metatarsal (identification by Jennifer Browning) from (20) [21] has lightly polished surfaces, indicating continual handling, and a suspension hole at the unbroken end. Incomplete length 120mm, width 28mm, diameter of suspension hole, 7mm.

This object has been identified as a possible gouge or pointed implement of a type common at Danebury and manufactured from sheep long bones rather than cattle (Cunliffe and Poole 1991, 359, figs. 7.32 and 7.33).

Fired clay

Nicholas J. Cooper

A total of fifteen fragments of fired clay weighing just 63g were recovered from seven contexts as detailed below. It is likely that it represents preservation of burnt daub from building structures but the fragments are so abraded and small that no diagnostic wattle impressions were preserved on the surfaces.

Fired Clay XA78.2011			
Context	Cut	Frag	Wght
1	2	4	24
20	21	1	1
32	33	6	32
50	51	1	3
54	55	1	1
60	61	1	1
72		1	1
Total		15	63

Table 2 Catalogued Fired Clay

Industrial Residue

Nicholas J. Cooper

In addition 90g of vesicular fuel ash was recovered from (1) [2] relating to some form of high temperature industrial activity in the vicinity but not clearly anything specific, such as metal working.

Charcoal

Anita Radini

A small fragment of charcoal came from (41) [40] but is not identifiable to species, except to say that it is not oak.

Flint

Lynden Cooper

A total of ten pieces of worked flint were recovered from six contexts as detailed in the table below. The assemblage comprises one core and nine flakes, one of which (32) comes from a polished axe. All of the material occurs residually in later contexts and indicates a broad phase of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on the site.

Flint from Mkt Harboro XA78.2011		
Context	Cut	Description
1	2	Two secondary flakes
3	4	Secondary flake
23	22	Flake fragment
32	33	Two flake fragments incl. one from polished axe
41	40	Core and secondary flake
47	46	Two secondary flakes

Table 3 Catalogued worked flint

Bibliography

Cooper, N.J., 2000 'The Iron Age Pottery' in N.J. Cooper *The Archaeology of Rutland Water* Leicester Archaeology Monograph **6**, 67-71, University of Leicester

Cunliffe, B.W. and Poole, C., 1991 *Danebury: an Iron Age Hillfort in Hampshire Volume 5: Finds from Excavations 1979-88*. CBA Res Rep 73.

Elsdon, S.M., 1992 'East Midlands Scored Ware' *TLAHS* **66**, 83-91.

Harding, D.W., 1975 'The pottery' in D.A. Jackson 'An Iron Site at Twywell, Northamptonshire', 69-84. *Northamptonshire Archaeology* **10**, 31-93.

Marsden, P., 1998 'The prehistoric pottery' in M. Beamish 'A Middle Iron Age Site at Wanlip, Leicestershire', 44-62, *TLAHS* **72**, 1-91.

Pollard, R., 1994 *The Iron Age and Roman Pottery in P. Clay and R. Pollard Iron Age and Roman Occupation in the West Bridge Area, Leicester; Excavations 1962-71*, 51-114. Leicester: Leicestershire County Council, Museums, Arts and Records Service.

Wells, J., 2008 'The Early to Middle Iron Age Pottery' in M. Luke Life in the Loop: Excavations at Biddenham, Bedford. East Anglian Archaeology Report, 181-86

Appendix 2 Animal Bone Assessment

Jennifer Browning

Dating and Preservation

The animal bones recovered during hand-excavation were assessed to evaluate preservation and variety and therefore provide an indication of the faunal potential, should the site progress to excavation. Although observations made during excavation indicate that there was more than one phase of activity at the site, the pottery spot dates suggest that this took place within the mid-late Iron Age (N. Cooper *pers. comm*). The assemblage was fragmented, illustrated by the fact that only 21% (n=52) bones were considered identifiable (table 1) and both old and modern breakage was observed. Surface condition was briefly assessed by context, following Harland et al (2003), and was predominantly good to fair.

The Assemblage

The current sample consists of 251 fragments from 21 different features. The greatest numbers of identified bones belonged to cattle and sheep/goat, however pig, horse and deer were also present in the assemblage (table 1). No bones from small species such as fish, birds or small mammals were seen, but in view of the predominantly good preservation, there seems no reason why, if present, these should not be recovered from a larger sample.

Feature	Cut	Cxt	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Deer	Total	Lge mml	Med mml	Total
ditch	2	1	3					3	23		26
ditch	4	3	2	1				3	35	1	39
ditch	4	3	2					2	3		5
ditch	10	11	2	2				4	3	8	15
ditch	12	13		1				1	1	1	3
gully	14	15		1				1			1
gully	21	20	1	1				2	1	2	5
gully	22	23	1					1	1		2
gully	22	23		1	1			2	3	9	14
gully	24	25						0	1	2	3
ditch/gully	28	29	1					1	1		2
gully	33	32	1	6				7	1	15	23
gully	37	36	1					1	11		12
Gully	37	36				1		1		2	3
ditch	40	41	3					3	19	9	31
ditch	44	45	4	1	1			6	10	13	29
ditch	46	47	1	1			1	3	2	5	10
gully	49	48	1					1			1
pit	73	72	1					1	2		3
ditch	75	74	2	3	1			6	6	7	19
gully	79	80		1	2			3	2		5
Total			26	19	5	1	1	52	125	74	251

Table 1: The animal bones recovered from the site (Key cxt=context, Lge mml= large mammal (indeterminate cattle/horse/red deer size) and Med mml (sheep/goat/pig/dog size))

The bones were mostly in large fragments and there was even evidence for some articulation; ditch 4 (3) contained the radius and ulna from a cattle forelimb, suggesting that at least some of the bones may represent primary deposits. Age-able mandibles from cattle and sheep/goat were recovered, as well as a small number of bones where the state of epiphyseal fusion could be determined. Examples of butchery (n=9) and gnawing (n=7) were present and there were single bones exhibiting pathology and burning, suggesting that a larger sample could provide useful information on the exploitation of animals at the site. In addition to dietary and economic information, bones also have the potential to provide evidence for craft activities or to have been modified to form artefacts: a fragment of proximal cattle metapodial exhibits a smooth and polished surface and has a hole drilled at the proximal end (See N. Cooper Small Find Report). The majority of bones, as shown by table 2, were recovered from ditches, reflecting the type of features on the site but also suggesting that there is good potential for bone survival within them.

Feature type	No. Frags	%
ditch	177	70.5
gully	54	21.5
ditch/gully	2	0.8
post hole	15	6.0
pit	3	1.2
Total	251	100.0

Table 2: Distribution of bones by feature type

Archaeological Context and Potential

Although few excavations have previously taken place in Market Harborough, a recent faunal assemblage was recovered from a middle-to-late Iron Age site at Airfield Farm (Deighton 2008), located on low-lying land 1.5km to the west and will provide a useful starting point for comparisons. In the wider landscape, previous work at Humberstone, Leicester (Charles 2000 and Browning 2011) and Enderby (Gouldwell 1991) have produced large and informative animal bone assemblages, which have helped shed light on animal husbandry, butchery, cultural practices and diet within the region. Assemblages from Tixover (Baxter 1991) and Crick (Hammon forthcoming) as well as material from numerous smaller interventions will also prove helpful to place the site in its regional context. The recovery of environmental remains and animal bones is a research priority for environmental archaeology in the East Midlands (Monckton 2006, 272); despite the growing number of Iron Age sites in the region, many have produced relatively small and poorly preserved animal bone assemblages. It is therefore hoped that recovery of a larger sample at the current site could provide valuable insights into the use of animal resources in this under-represented period.

References

Baxter, I. L. 1994 *Report on animal bones including small mammal bones from the excavation of an Iron Age site at Tixover*, Rutland Archive report

Browning, J., 2011 'The Animal Bones' in Thomas, J., *Two Iron Age 'Aggregated' Settlements in the Environs of Leicester: Excavations at Beaumont Leys and Humberstone* Leicester Archaeology Monograph 19, 102-122

Charles, B., 2000 'Animal Bone Report' in B. Charles, A. Parkinson and S. Foreman (eds.) *A Bronze Age Ditch and Iron Age Settlement at Elms Farm, Humberstone, Leicester. Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* 74, 197-207.

Deighton, K. 'The Animal Bone' in J. Clarke and A. Chapman 2008 *Iron Age Enclosures and Droeway at Airfield Field, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, X.A208 2005: Excavation April to July 2007* Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 08/85, 12-17

Harland, J. F., Barrett, J. H., Carrott, J., Dodney, K. and Jaques, D. 2003 *The York System: an integrated zooarchaeological database for research and teaching. Internet Archaeology* 13: (http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue13/harland_toc.html).

Monckton, A., 2006. Environmental Archaeology in the East Midlands, in N. Cooper (ed.) *The Archaeology of the East Midlands* Leicester Archaeological Monograph 13, 259-286

Appendix 3 Potential for environmental analysis

Anita Radini

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation, 17 samples were taken from ditches, gullies, pits and post-holes features. In order to assess the potential for environmental analysis a sub-sample of 500ml of each sample was examined. The results of the preliminary screening are shown in Table 1, where visible presence of charcoal/charcoal flecks, bones, charred seeds/fruits, modern root fragments were noted down, together with an evaluation of potential for environmental analysis.

Discussion

All samples consisted mainly of dark grey-brown silty-clay sediments.

Fifteen of the samples showed the presence of charcoal. Moreover, visible fragments of bones were observed in nine samples. Samples 11 (23) from a gully terminal appears to have the highest potential for environmental analysis although most show good potential, typical of Iron Age domestic settlement evidence.

Table 1: Potential for environmental analysis

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature type	Charcoal	Charred seeds	Bone fragments	Modern Root	Potential for plant remains
1	Tr 2. 1	2	Ditch	x	x	x		high
2	Tr 2. 3	4	Ditch	x	x	x		high
3	Tr 3.11	10	Ditch	x	possibly	x		high
4	Tr 3. 13	12	Ditch	x		x		high
5	Tr 6.36	31	gully	x				medium
6	Tr 6.32	35	gully	x				medium
7	Tr 6. 34	35	post-hole	x				medium
8	Tr 6. 20	21	gully	x		x		high
9	Tr 6. 1	40	Ditch	x				medium
10	Tr 6. 45	44	Ditch	x	possibly	x		high
11	Tr 5. 23	22	Gully	x	x		x	high
12	Tr 5. 29	28	ditch	x	possibly	x	x	high
13	Tr 5. 48	49	gully				x	low
14	Tr 5. 56	57	Post-hole				x	low
15	Tr 5. 72	73	pit	x	possibly	x	x	high
16	Tr 5. 74	75	Ditch	x	possibly	x	x	high
17	Tr 5. 80	79	gully	x			x	medium

x=present, clearly visible; possibly=need further processing to be certain

Appendix 4 Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record

A request was made to The Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record to conduct a HER search of all data relating to prehistoric, Roman and selected undated records for a 2km radius around the application area.

The following data represents an export generated from their exegesis GIS based database system conducted on 9th June 2011. A map of the HER data can be found within the Archaeological Background section of the report (Fig. 3)

Click to view [Metadata](#) (search criteria and HER contact details)

Record Index

Click on the ID to view full details for each record

ID	Name
MLE1948	Possible Roman town, The Ridgeway
MLE1951	Iron Age burial, 20 Wartnaby Street
MLE1964	Possible cremation cemetery, St. Mary in Arden Church
MLE1976	Iron Age jar from 32 Clarke Street
MLE1977	Roman pottery from 32 Clarke Street
MLE1981	Possible Roman/Anglo-Saxon site, Stable's Close
MLE1985	Bronze Age cemetery south of Union Wharf
MLE1986	Roman finds, St. Mary's Road (Former Post Office site)
MLE1995	Old road, High Street
MLE1999	Roman site south of Great Bowden Hall
MLE6324	Possible Bronze Age rapier from south of Lodge Farm
MLE6591	Iron Age/Roman quern from near Great Bowden Hill
MLE7204	Possible Neolithic axe, Allotments, Little Bowden
MLE7205	Neolithic axe from 9 Langton Road
MLE7503	Prehistoric flint from east of Gores Lane
MLE7875	Roman finds from Kings Head Close
MLE7876	Roman coin, 12, Great Bowden Road
MLE7877	Roman coin, 21, Fir Tree Walk
MLE7879	Roman finds from 30, Burnmill Road
MLE7880	Roman pottery from south of Union Wharf
MLE7881	Roman coin, 96, Burnmill Road
MLE7882	Roman finds from Southern Estate
MLE7883	Roman coin from north-west of St. Luke's Hospital
MLE10103	Iron Age site, Welland Caravan Park
MLE10148	Possible Iron Age/Roman site north of the Saw Mill
MLE10192	Roman pottery from the south-east slope of Lubenham Hill
MLE15729	Iron Age settlement site, Airfield Business Park
MLE15735	Ring ditch west of White Lodge
MLE16335	Possible prehistoric site, west of 'The Woodlands'
MLE16380	Roman pottery from the garden of 12 The Ridgeway
MLE16448	13 Main Street
MLE16452	Remains of various dates, Buckminster Close
MLE16564	Prehistoric flint from the garden of 12 The Ridgeway
MLE16664	Various finds from Kendall's Field
MLE17041	Worked flint from south-west of Great Bowden
MLE17196	Ditch feature at Buckminster Close
MLE17526	Iron Age/Roman pottery from Green Lane
MLE17632	Prehistoric flint from St Mary's Allotment
MLE17633	Possible Roman site 32, The Heights, Little Bowden
MLE17682	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint from Airfield Business Park
MLE17880	Prehistoric flint from 32, The Heights
MLE19056	Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses west of the caravan park
MLE19057	Three ring ditches west of caravan park

[MLE19058](#) Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses south-west of the caravan park
[MLE19059](#) Ditches south-west of the caravan park
[MLE19107](#) Iron Age site, Waterfield Place

[Top](#)

Full Record Information

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE1948
Name: Possible Roman town, The Ridgeway
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: Centroid SP 739 881 (MBR: 399m by 180m) (Approximate)
Streetmap: [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: A large quantity of Roman material found over the years seems likely to point towards a Roman settlement, possibly a town. Finds include over 800 sherds of Roman pottery, over 30 late Iron Age/early Roman sherds, a harness pendant, quern, nine coins, tesserae, etc. **THOUGH MENTIONED IN THE TEXT, FINDS FROM NO. 12 ARE NOT COUNTED IN THE FINDS LIST FOR THIS RECORD - THEY ARE A SEPARATE RECORD (MLE16380).**
Description: Various finds have been recovered from Great Bowden Road:
No. 97, 39 sherds Roman pottery, 7 sherds late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, 1 harness pendant, 1 C4th coin.
No. 99, 3 sherds pottery.
White Lodge, Roman pottery, tesserae and oyster shell.
Various finds have been recovered from the Ridgeway:
No. 2, 1 sherd greyware.
No. 3, C4th coin.
No. 6, 2 C4th coins.
No. 8, 200+ pieces of pottery.
No. 9, sherd of C1st/C2nd pottery.
No. 10, C3rd coin.
No. 12, 221 sherds Roman pottery, 21 sherds late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, 1 piece tile (totals correct after test pitting in 2005, see MLE16380).
No. 17, C4th coin.
No. 22, 113 sherds pottery.
No. 24, 1 sherd C3rd colour coat.
No. 30, C4th coin, C3rd coin, tesserae, 155 sherds pottery.
No. 32, 88 sherds Roman pottery, 1 sherd late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and tesserae.
No. 34, Roman pottery and possible cobbled floor.
No. 56, C4th coin.
Also, from the field behind The Ridgeway 2 sherds of greyware pottery were found.
Somewhere on Great Bowden Hill 2 sherds of Iron Age pottery and a beehive quern top stone were found.

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- TOWN? (Late Iron Age to Late Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)

Find Types

- BEEHIVE QUERN (1) (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

- SHERD (6-10) (Late Iron Age to Early Roman - 100 BC to 249 AD)
- COIN (6-10) (Late Roman - 250 AD to 409 AD)
- BRIDLE FITTING (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- OYSTER SHELL (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- SHERD (Large quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- TESSERA (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- SHERD (2) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Reference/Title

78NW A

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):

MLE1951

Name:

Iron Age burial, 20 Wartnaby Street

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

SP 726 871 (point)

Streetmap

[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)

Summary:

In 1975, a late Iron Age necked bowl with cremated human bone was discovered in a pit during the construction of a bungalow. It was some 70cm deep and appears to have been in a pit 60-75cm in diameter.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- CREMATION (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Find Types

- BOWL (1) (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)
- HUMAN REMAINS (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Reference/Title

78NW K

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):

MLE1964

Name:

Possible cremation cemetery, St. Mary in Arden Church

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

Centroid SP 740 875 (MBR: 28m by 24m)

Streetmap

[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)

Summary:

In 1779 in digging a large grave on the north-east side of the church nearly a cart load of urn fragments mixed with small pieces of bone were found - possibly a cremation cemetery. Above this were tiles that sound like medieval glazed floor tiles.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- CREMATION CEMETERY? (Unknown date)

Find Types

- HUMAN REMAINS (Large quantity)
- URN (Large quantity)
- TILE (Medium quantity) (Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1539 AD?)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Reference/Title

78NW AE

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):

MLE1976

Name:

Iron Age jar from 32 Clarke Street

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

SP 726 872 (point)

Streetmap

[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)

Summary:

In 1983 a large fragment of cordoned storage jar, found on site earlier, was re-identified as late Iron Age.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Find Types

- JAR (1) (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Reference/Title

78NW AU

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE1977
Name: Roman pottery from 32 Clarke Street
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 726 872 (point)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: In 1958 pot sherds, described as including Roman C3rd/C4th, and animal bones, were found during the building of a bungalow.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Late Roman - 250 AD? to 409 AD?)

Find Types

- ANIMAL REMAINS
- SHERD (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	78NW AU
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE1981
Name: Possible Roman/Anglo-Saxon site, Stable's Close
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 745 871 (point) (Estimated from sources)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: Fragments of urns, illegible copper coins and a 'brass' were found in gravel pits in 1756. These suggest an occupation site or cemetery with pottery, coins and brooches. The finds could be either Roman or Anglo Saxon in date.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- CEMETERY? (Early Roman to Late Anglo Saxon - 43 AD? to 1066 AD?)
- SITE? (Early Roman to Late Anglo Saxon - 43 AD? to 1066 AD?)

Find Types

- BROOCH (1) (Early Roman to Late Anglo Saxon - 43 AD? to 1066 AD?)

- COIN (Small quantity) (Early Roman to Late Anglo Saxon - 43 AD? to 1066 AD?)
- SHERD (Small quantity) (Early Roman to Late Anglo Saxon - 43 AD? to 1066 AD?)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Reference/Title

78NW AY

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):

MLE1985

Name:

Bronze Age cemetery south of Union Wharf

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

Centroid SP 727 873 (MBR: 61m by 58m) (Approximate)

Streetmap

[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)

Summary:

During the C18th and C19th various cinerary urns and fragments of human bone were found during gravel digging. The finds suggest an Early Bronze Age cemetery with collared urns.

Description:

Two cinerary urns were found during gravel digging about 3'6" deep. One was large and inverted, the other was less than half the size and was found on its side. Around it the soil contained ashes, cinders and bone fragments. Both were rough, lightly fired and fell to pieces, but were recorded in reconstruction drawings. In March 1870 three smaller red and more highly fired urns were found in the same close, the decoration on which was different to that on the first urns. In 1781 another urn was found in the next close to the south along with many urn fragments and human and animal bones. In 1788, more urn fragments and intermixed bones, whilst near the gate between the two closes a 3' diameter stone lined pit was found with burning, as well as sherds of presumed Samian ware Roman pottery. In the next close to the west several other whole urns and fragments were found. These urns have all been dated by their illustrations to the Early Bronze Age.

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- CREMATION CEMETERY (Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

Find Types

- HUMAN REMAINS (Medium quantity) (Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)
- URN (6-10) (Early Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1501 BC)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Reference/Title

78NW BF

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE1986
Name: Roman finds, St. Mary's Road (Former Post Office site)
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 735 872 (point)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: Roman pottery was found during digging below the party wall on the west of the GPO on St Mary's Road. Rims of dishes and jars, whetstones and bones including horn cores were found in 1950.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

- ANIMAL REMAINS (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)
- SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- WHETSTONE (2) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Conservation Area	Market Harborough

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	78NW BG
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE1995
Name: Old road, High Street
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: Centroid SP 732 873 (MBR: 611m by 728m) (Approximate)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: A Roman road is said to run from the Union Inn to the Post Office, largely under the main road. While it could be Roman, it is perhaps more likely to be medieval.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- ROAD (Unknown date)

*Find Types**Designations***Type/Grade**

Conservation Area

Reference/Title

Market Harborough

*Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade**

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Reference/Title

78NW BW

Associated Activities/Events[Top](#)*Record Details***ID (Preferred Ref.):**

MLE1999

Name:

Roman site south of Great Bowden Hall

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

Centroid SP 733 887 (MBR: 433m by 364m)

Streetmap[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)**Summary:**

In 1990, 15 sherds of Roman pottery, three brooches and nine C4th coins were recovered from this area during metal detecting. Fieldwalking in 2005/7 recorded 34 more sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery including some flue tile and tessera.

Description:*Sources**Location - Administrative Areas***Civil Parish**

Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- SITE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

- SHERD (>10) (Late Iron Age to Late Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE5388)
- BROOCH (3) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE598)
- COIN (6-10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE598)
- SHERD (>10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE598)
- SHERD (Medium quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE5389)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade**

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Reference/Title

78NW CB

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE5388	Fieldwalking at Russell's Seeds, Leicester Lane (west of footpath)	Great Bowden Heritage Group	
ELE5389	Fieldwalking at Russell's Seeds, Leicester Lane (east of footpath)	Great Bowden Heritage Group	
ELE598	Metal detecting west of Burnmill Road		

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE6324
Name: Possible Bronze Age rapier from south of Lodge Farm
Map Sheet: SP78NE
Grid Reference: SP 751 874 (point)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: The tip of a weapon, possibly a fragment of a middle Bronze Age rapier, was recovered from here in the 1990s.

Description:*Sources**Location - Administrative Areas*

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Middle Bronze Age - 1500 BC? to 1001 BC?)

Find Types

- RAPIER (1) (Middle Bronze Age - 1500 BC? to 1001 BC?)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References*

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	78NE C
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE2030	South of Little Bowden Lodge Farm		

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE6591
Name: Iron Age/Roman quern from near Great Bowden Hill
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 736 880 (point)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: The top stone of a beehive quern was found in 'Bowden Fields' near Great Bowden Hill in 1952.

Description:*Sources**Location - Administrative Areas*

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age to Early Roman - 100 BC to 249 AD)

Find Types

- BEEHIVE QUERN (1) (Late Iron Age to Early Roman - 100 BC to 249 AD)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	78NW E
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE7204
Name:	Possible Neolithic axe, Allotments, Little Bowden
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	SP 744 875 (point)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk
Summary:	A polished stone axe was found in material dredged from the River Welland and dumped on the allotments. It was thin sectioned as Le39 and was amphibolite. This is not found in Britain so it may be a contemporary import.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Neolithic - 4000 BC? to 2501 BC?)

Find Types

- POLISHED AXEHEAD (1) (Neolithic - 4000 BC? to 2501 BC?)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	78NW BL
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE7205
Name:	Neolithic axe from 9 Langton Road
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	SP 744 889 (point)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk
Summary:	A polished flint axe was found in the back garden and identified in 1993. It was photographed in 2008 by a member of the local Heritage group.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Great Bowden, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2501 BC)

Find Types

- POLISHED AXEHEAD (1) (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2501 BC)

*Designations***Type/Grade**

Conservation Area

Reference/Title

Great Bowden

*Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade**

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Reference/Title

78NW CC

Associated Activities/Events[Top](#)*Record Details***ID (Preferred Ref.):**

MLE7503

Name:

Prehistoric flint from east of Gores Lane

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

SP 745 871 (point)

Streetmap[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)**Summary:**

An evaluation in 1994 in the field adjacent to Rockingham Road/Gores Lane recovered some prehistoric flint including three flakes, a core and a possible scraper. There was not enough flint to suggest a settlement/working site.

Description:*Sources**Location - Administrative Areas***Civil Parish**

Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 1501 BC?)

Find Types

- CORE (1) (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC)
- FLAKE (3) (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 1501 BC?)
- SCRAPER (TOOL) (1) (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 1501 BC?)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade**

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Reference/Title

78NW AY

*Associated Activities/Events***Event ID**

ELE2777

Name/Ref

Stables Close(LB)

Organisation**Description**[Top](#)*Record Details***ID (Preferred Ref.):**

MLE7875

Name: Roman finds from Kings Head Close
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 734 875 (point)
Streetmap: [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: Roman pottery (imitation terra nigra) was found in the "camp" earthwork (which is probably a medieval feature rather than a Roman site, as originally thought). A whetstone was found nearby.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

- SHERD (Small quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- WHETSTONE (1) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Reference/Title

78NW AW

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):

MLE7876

Name:

Roman coin, 12, Great Bowden Road

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

SP 741 877 (point)

Streetmap:

[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)

Summary:

A small bronze Roman coin of Constantine the Great was found in the garden.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Late Roman - 306 AD to 337 AD)

Find Types

- COIN (Late Roman - 306 AD to 337 AD)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Reference/Title

78NW AX

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE7877
Name: Roman coin, 21, Fir Tree Walk
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: Centroid SP 731 876 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: A sestertius of Faustina was found in the garden of 21, Fir Tree Walk.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD)

Find Types

- COIN (1) (Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	78NW BB
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE7879
Name: Roman finds from 30, Burnmill Road
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 732 877 (point)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: An Antoninianus of Gallienus was dug up in the garden of 30, Burnmill Road. 2 other coins were in the possession of the occupier and pottery (believed to be Roman) had also been found.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

- COIN (3) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- SHERD (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	78NW BE
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE7880
Name:	Roman pottery from south of Union Wharf
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	SP 727 873 (point) (Estimated from sources)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk
Summary:	In 1788 sherds of a Roman patera of coral colour (presumably Samian ware) was found during gravel digging in the area of a Bronze Age cemetery.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD)

Find Types

- SHERD (Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	78NW BF
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE7881
Name:	Roman coin, 96, Burnmill Road
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	Centroid SP 733 881 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk
Summary:	A worn late Roman bronze coin of Constantine I was found in the back garden.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Late Roman - 307 AD to 319 AD)

Find Types

- COIN (1) (Late Roman - 307 AD to 319 AD)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Reference/Title

78NW BM

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):

MLE7882

Name:

Roman finds from Southern Estate

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

SP 731 863 (point) (Estimated from sources)

Streetmap

[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)

Summary:

A bronze coin of Trajan was found on the Southern estate while house foundations were being dug. A fragment of Samian was also found.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

- SHERD (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- COIN (1) (Early Roman - 98 AD to 117 AD)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Reference/Title

78NW BV

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):

MLE7883

Name:

Roman coin from north-west of St. Luke's Hospital

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

SP 725 882 (point)

Streetmap

[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)

Summary:

A very dull and discoloured silver denarius of Trajan was found here in late 1988.

Description:

*Sources**Location - Administrative Areas*

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Early Roman - 98 AD to 117 AD)

Find Types

- COIN (1) (Early Roman - 98 AD to 117 AD)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References*

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	78NW CA
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE3007	North west of St. Lukes Hospital		

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE10103
Name: Iron Age site, Welland Caravan Park
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: Centroid SP 723 865 (MBR: 316m by 326m)
Streetmap: [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: A geophysical survey in 1999 and subsequent evaluation revealed a mid-late Iron Age site.
Description: Geophysical survey in 1999 suggested the presence of a possible ring ditch and pits within the northern part of the site. Evaluation in 2000 revealed archaeological features dating from the Iron Age and later, comprising a curvilinear ditch, a linear feature and a pit, all in a poor state of preservation. 69 sherds of mid-late Iron Age pottery were found, perhaps representing six vessels. The presence of charred grain and seed, charcoal and animal bone would suggest a domestic function for the features found.

*Sources**Location - Administrative Areas*

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- DITCH (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)
- GULLY (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)
- PIT (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Find Types

- SHERD (Large quantity) (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References*

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
------------	-----------------

Old SMR Ref 78NW CG
SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE10148
Name: Possible Iron Age/Roman site north of the Saw Mill
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 737 892 (point)
Streetmap: [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: Fieldwalking in late 2003 produced eight Roman sherds and two late Iron Age. The Roman includes five colour coated and two sherds of grey ware. These suggest a site.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Great Bowden, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- SITE? (Late Iron Age to Late Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)

Find Types

- SHERD (2) (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD)
- SHERD (6-10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	78NW CL
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE4675	Field walking at field to north of Saw Mill		

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE10192
Name: Roman pottery from the south-east slope of Lubenham Hill
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 718 877 (point)
Streetmap: [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: In 2004 two sherds of colour coated ware and a pedestal base of oxidised ware were found here. They almost certainly indicate a site.

Description:

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Lubenham, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

- SHERD (3) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade**

Old SMR Ref

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Reference/Title

78NW CN

Associated Activities/Events[Top](#)*Record Details***ID (Preferred Ref.):**

MLE15729

Name:

Iron Age settlement site, Airfield Business Park

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

Centroid SP 720 888 (MBR: 178m by 247m)

Streetmap[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)**Summary:**

Geophysical survey in 2005 recorded various features including an enclosure and ring ditch. Excavation in 2005/2007 recorded a droveway, two enclosures and two ring ditches. 415 sherds of pottery and 216 fragments of animal bone were recovered.

Description:

In 2005 geophysical survey recorded a complex of geophysical anomalies apparently forming an enclosure with internal sub-divisions, a ring-ditch, and associated trackway and field system. 13 evaluation trenches were dug in 2005, 5 more trenches in 2007. Two larger areas were also excavated. The work recorded a droveway with two adjoining enclosures, both of which contained ring ditches. The northern enclosure (which was apparently the earlier of the two) had a central roundhouse and an internal sub-enclosure. The southern enclosure was only partially excavated since it extended outside the development area. 415 sherds of Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age pottery were recovered, a Late Iron Age/Early Roman copper alloy pendant, one piece of slag, 6 pieces of fired clay and 216 fragments of animal bone. Half of these were cattle bones, 30% were sheep/goat. Radio carbon dating suggested a date of c.240BC-90BC.

*Sources***Number****Reference**

<2>

Unpublished document: Clarke, Jason. 2009. Iron Age Enclosures and Droveway at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough.

<1>

Unpublished document: 2005. Geophysical survey report: Airfield Farm, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

*Location - Administrative Areas***Civil Parish**

Lubenham, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- ENCLOSURE (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)
- ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)
- TRACKWAY (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD)

Find Types

- PENDANT (1) (Late Iron Age - 100 BC to 42 AD) (from Event: ELE6070)

- MAMMAL REMAINS (Large quantity) (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD) (from Event: ELE6070)
- SHERD (Large quantity) (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD) (from Event: ELE6070)
- UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (6-10) (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC to 42 AD) (from Event: ELE6070)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References*

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE4236	Geophysical survey report: Airfield Farm, Market Harborough, Leicestershire	GSB Prospection Ltd	
ELE6070	Iron Age Enclosures and Droeway at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough	Northamptonshire Archaeology	

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE15735
Name:	Ring ditch west of White Lodge
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	Centroid SP 719 890 (MBR: 37m by 34m)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk
Summary:	A partial ring ditch was recorded by geophysical survey in 2005.
Description:	

Sources

Number	Reference
	Unpublished document: 2005. Geophysical survey report: Airfield Farm, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Lubenham, Harborough, Leicestershire
---------------------	--------------------------------------

Monument/Component Types

- RING DITCH (Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?)

*Find Types**Designations**Other Statuses and References*

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE4236	Geophysical survey report: Airfield Farm, Market Harborough, Leicestershire	GSB Prospection Ltd	

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE16335
Name: Possible prehistoric site, west of 'The Woodlands'
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 716 880 (point)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: It has been suggested that this is the site of some sort of prehistoric settlement.
Description: 'Double ditch' feature etc noted by Alan Clark c.2010.

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Lubenham, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- SITE? (Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 42 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE16380
Name: Roman pottery from the garden of 12 The Ridgeway
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 740 881 (point)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: A large amount of Roman pottery has been found in the garden of no. 12. Over 200 sherds of Roman pottery and over 20 sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman have been recovered, much of which came from test pitting in 2005.
Description: Roman pottery identified in 2000 consisted of a C1st/C2nd rim, and a greyware bodysherd.
In 2001 further small, abraded sherds were found including 3 late Iron Age/early Roman, 1 Iron Age or early Saxon sherd, 12 Roman and one tile fragment that may be Roman imbrex. Later in the year a further 92 sherds of Roman pottery were identified.
12 sherds of pottery were found in the back garden; they were identified in 2004. They include pieces of colour coat that re-fit, sherds of greyware that re-fit, sherd of Dressel 20 olive oil amphorae (C1st-3rd), colour coat body sherds (late C3rd-4th) and BB1 (C2nd-4th).
An area of ironstone was recorded in 2004, exposed in a hole 10.5m from the rear of the house. If an archaeological feature, it may be hardstanding or tumble.
103 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during test pitting in 2005 and 18 sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman.

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Late Iron Age to Late Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD)

Find Types

- SHERD (>10) (Late Iron Age to Early Roman - 100 BC to 249 AD) (from Event: ELE4790)
- SHERD (3) (Late Iron Age to Early Roman - 100 BC to 249 AD)
- SHERD (>10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- SHERD (>10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE4673)
- SHERD (2) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- SHERD (Large quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE4790)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade****Reference/Title**

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE4673	Casual finds at garden of 12 The Ridgeway	Great Bowden Heritage Group	
ELE4790	Test pit excavation in rear garden of 12 The Ridgeway	Great Bowden Heritage Group	

[Top](#)*Record Details***ID (Preferred Ref.):**

MLE16448

Name:

13 Main Street

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

Centroid SP 743 888 (MBR: 15m by 16m)

Streetmap[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)**Summary:**

Research has apparently uncovered records relating to the cottage going back to the 1600s. Inside the cottage a well was revealed, 14 feet deep, which has been filled in and re-capped.

Description:*Sources***Number****Reference**

Unpublished document: Sites and Monuments Record. Parish File. Great Bowden, MLE16447

*Location - Administrative Areas***Civil Parish**

Great Bowden, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- WELL (Unknown date)
- HOUSE (Early Post-medieval to Modern - 1540 AD? to 2050 AD)

*Find Types**Designations***Type/Grade****Reference/Title**

Conservation Area

Great Bowden

*Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade****Reference/Title**

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Associated Activities/Events[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE16452
Name: Remains of various dates, Buckminster Close
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 747 889 (point)
Streetmap: [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: A possible floor surface was found during test pitting in 2006. Finds included one sherd of possible Roman pottery, medieval pottery (including a couple of sherds that could be late Saxon) and a medieval horseshoe.
Description: This record does not include finds made during the test pitting on 13th May 2006, just the finds from 17th June and 2nd September.

*Sources**Location - Administrative Areas*

Civil Parish Great Bowden, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FLOOR? (Unknown date)
- FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)
- FINDSPOT (Late Anglo Saxon to Late Post-medieval - 900 AD? to 1899 AD)

Find Types

- HORSESHOE (1) (Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1250 AD? to 1500 AD?) (from Event: ELE4705)
- ROOF TILE (1) (Late Medieval to Late Post-medieval - 1350 AD? to 1899 AD?) (from Event: ELE4705)
- SHERD (1) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?) (from Event: ELE4705)
- SHERD (>10) (Late Anglo Saxon to Early Medieval - 900 AD? to 1349 AD?) (from Event: ELE4705)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References*

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE4705	Test pit excavations at Buckminster Close	Great Bowden Heritage Group	

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE16564
Name: Prehistoric flint from the garden of 12 The Ridgeway
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: SP 740 881 (point)
Streetmap: [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: Test pitting in 2005 recovered a scraper and two possible worked flints.
Description:

*Sources**Location - Administrative Areas***Civil Parish**

Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC? to 1501 BC?)

Find Types

- DEBITAGE (1) (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC? to 1501 BC?) (from Event: ELE4790)
- LITHIC IMPLEMENT (1) (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC? to 1501 BC?) (from Event: ELE4790)
- SCRAPER (1) (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1501 BC) (from Event: ELE4790)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade**

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Reference/Title*Associated Activities/Events*

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE4790	Test pit excavation in rear garden of 12 The Ridgeway	Great Bowden Heritage Group	

[Top](#)*Record Details***ID (Preferred Ref.):**

MLE16664

Name:

Various finds from Kendall's Field

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

SP 731 894 (point)

Streetmap[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)**Summary:**

Approximately 150 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 44 fragments of clay pipes, 80 sherds of medieval, 2 pieces of Roman (and 1 piece of glass) and 7 pieces of worked flint were collected during fieldwalking in 2004.

Description:

Detailed list of finds and a map are in the parish files.

*Sources***Number**

<1>

Reference

Unpublished document: Sites and Monuments Record. Parish File. Market Harborough MLE16664

*Location - Administrative Areas***Civil Parish**

Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- ARTEFACT SCATTER (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
- ARTEFACT SCATTER (Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)
- FINDSPOT (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 801 BC)
- FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

- SHERD (2) (Late Iron Age to Late Roman - 100 BC to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE4847)
- SHERD (Medium quantity) (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD) (from Event: ELE4847)
- PIPE (SMOKING) (Large quantity) (Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD) (from Event: ELE4847)

- SHERD (Large quantity) (Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD) (from Event: ELE4847)
- WORKED OBJECT (6-10) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 801 BC) (from Event: ELE4847)
- SHERD (1) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE4847)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade**

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Reference/Title*Associated Activities/Events*

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE4847	Fieldwalking at Kendall's Field, Leicester Lane, Market Harborough (Ref: EN No. 8161)	Great Bowden Heritage Group	

[Top](#)*Record Details***ID (Preferred Ref.):**

MLE17041

Name:

Worked flint from south-west of Great Bowden

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

SP 735 889 (point)

Streetmap[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)**Summary:**

Fieldwalking in 2005/7 recorded approximately 40 pieces of worked flint including blades/bladelets, flakes, cores, scrapers and struck fragments.

Description:*Sources**Location - Administrative Areas***Civil Parish**

Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 10000 BC? to 1501 BC?)

Find Types

- CORE (5) (Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 10000 BC? to 1501 BC?) (from Event: ELE5388)
- DEBITAGE (Small quantity) (Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 10000 BC? to 1501 BC?) (from Event: ELE5388)
- DEBITAGE (Small quantity) (Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 10000 BC? to 1501 BC?) (from Event: ELE5389)
- END SCRAPER (1) (Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 10000 BC? to 1501 BC?) (from Event: ELE5389)
- LITHIC IMPLEMENT (6-10) (Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 10000 BC? to 1501 BC?) (from Event: ELE5388)
- FLAKE (3) (Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD) (from Event: ELE5389)
- FLAKE (6-10) (Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD) (from Event: ELE5388)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade**

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Reference/Title*Associated Activities/Events*

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
-----------------	-----------------	---------------------	--------------------

ELE5388	Fieldwalking at Russell's Seeds, Leicester Lane (west of footpath)	Great Bowden Heritage Group
ELE5389	Fieldwalking at Russell's Seeds, Leicester Lane (east of footpath)	Great Bowden Heritage Group

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE17196
Name:	Ditch feature at Buckminster Close
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	SP 747 889 (point)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk
Summary:	A linear feature was recorded during geophysical survey in 2006. Subsequent test pitting located the ditch. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered.

Description:*Sources**Location - Administrative Areas*

Civil Parish Great Bowden, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- DITCH (Unknown date)

*Find Types**Designations**Other Statuses and References*

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE4705	Test pit excavations at Buckminster Close	Great Bowden Heritage Group	

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE17526
Name:	Iron Age/Roman pottery from Green Lane
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	SP 739 890 (point)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk
Summary:	During a watching brief in 2007 an unusual sherd of decorated Iron Age pottery was recovered as well as a sherd of transitional early Roman pottery.

Description:*Sources*

Number	Reference
	Unpublished document: Hyam, A. 2008. An archaeological watching brief at 7, Upper Green Place, Great Bowden.

*Location - Administrative Areas***Civil Parish**

Great Bowden, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Early Iron Age to Early Roman - 800 BC to 249 AD)

Find Types

- SHERD (1) (Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD) (from Event: ELE5987)
- SHERD (1) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) (from Event: ELE5987)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade**

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Reference/Title*Associated Activities/Events***Event ID****Name/Ref****Organisation****Description**

ELE5987

An archaeological watching brief at 7, Upper Green Place, Great Bowden (Ref: 07/00638/FUL)

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services

[Top](#)*Record Details***ID (Preferred Ref.):**

MLE17632

Name:

Prehistoric flint from St Mary's Allotment

Map Sheet:

SP78NW

Grid Reference:

SP 738 878 (point)

Streetmap[Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)**Summary:**

A collection of possible prehistoric flints was recovered during excavation of a test pit in 2007 by the Great Bowden Heritage Group. It included seven flints that could be cores and one that could be a microlith.

Description:*Sources***Number****Reference**

Unpublished document: Sites and Monuments Record. Parish File. Market Harborough ELE6022

*Location - Administrative Areas***Civil Parish**

Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age - 10000 BC? to 1501 BC?)

Find Types

- MICROLITH (1) (Mesolithic - 10000 BC? to 4001 BC?) (from Event: ELE6022)
- CORE (6-10) (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 1501 BC?) (from Event: ELE6022)
- LITHIC IMPLEMENT (3) (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 1501 BC?) (from Event: ELE6022)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade**

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Reference/Title

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE6022	Excavation at Allotment 11, St Mary's Allotments, Market Harborough	Great Bowden Heritage Group	

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE17633
Name:	Possible Roman site 32, The Heights, Little Bowden
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	Centroid SP 745 866 (MBR: 32m by 34m)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk
Summary:	The owners have recovered 11 pieces of pottery, 1 piece of glass and a possible Roman lead loomweight during gardening. 9 sherds of pottery were found in the field to the rear of the garden in 2009 and excavation in 2010 recovered a further 11 sherds of pottery.
Description:	9 sherds of Roman pottery were picked up along the field edge to the rear of no. 32 in December 2009. By the time of the 2010 excavation, the owners had recovered 11 pieces of Roman pottery from their garden, 1 piece of glass and a possible Roman lead loom weight. During excavations in April 2010 recovered a further 11 sherds of pottery were recovered, though no features were recorded.

Sources

Number	Reference
<1>	Unpublished document: 2010. Excavation at 32, The Heights, Little Bowden.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire
---------------------	---

Monument/Component Types

- SITE? (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

- LOOMWEIGHT (1) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)
- SHERD (>10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
- SHERD (>10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) (from Event: ELE7154)
- SHERD (1) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)
- SHERD (6-10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References*

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE7154	Excavation at 32, The Heights, Little Bowden	Great Bowden Heritage Group	

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE17682
Name:	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint from Airfield Business Park
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	SP 720 889 (point)

Summary: During trial trenching/excavation in 2005/7 on an Iron Age site 36 pieces of unstratified/residual flint (probably Neolithic/Bronze Age in date) were recovered.

Description:*Sources*

Number	Reference
	Unpublished document: Clarke, Jason. 2009. Iron Age Enclosures and Droveaway at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Lubenham, Harborough, Leicestershire
---------------------	--------------------------------------

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 801 BC?)

Find Types

- BLADE (4) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 801 BC) (from Event: ELE6070)
- CORE (4) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 801 BC?) (from Event: ELE6070)
- DEBITAGE (4) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 801 BC?) (from Event: ELE6070)
- FLAKE (>10) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 801 BC?) (from Event: ELE6070)
- RETOUCHE FLAKE (3) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 801 BC?) (from Event: ELE6070)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References*

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE6070	Iron Age Enclosures and Droveaway at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough	Northamptonshire Archaeology	

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE17880
Name:	Prehistoric flint from 32, The Heights
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	SP 745 866 (point)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk
Summary:	During excavation in 2010 7 pieces of worked flint were recovered (3 flakes and 4 cores). A further flint had been found by the owners during gardening.

Description:*Sources*

Number	Reference
	Unpublished document: 2010. Excavation at 32, The Heights, Little Bowden.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire
---------------------	---

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 801 BC?)

Find Types

- CORE (4) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 801 BC?) (from Event: ELE7154)
- FLAKE (3) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 801 BC?) (from Event: ELE7154)
- LITHIC IMPLEMENT (1) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC? to 801 BC?)

*Designations**Other Statuses and References***Type/Grade****Reference/Title**

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE7154	Excavation at 32, The Heights, Little Bowden	Great Bowden Heritage Group	

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE19056
Name:	Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses west of the caravan park
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	Centroid SP 720 886 (MBR: 154m by 286m)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk
Summary:	Geophysical survey in 2010 recorded a large enclosure system, pits, at least two roundhouses, two sub-circular enclosures and ferrous debris. The enclosure system lies immediately south of enclosures excavated in 2005/2007 (see MLE15729).

Description:*Sources*

Number	Reference
	Unpublished document: Butler, A & Fisher, I. 2010. Archaeological Geophysical Survey on land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Lubenham, Harborough, Leicestershire
---------------------	--------------------------------------

Monument/Component Types

- ENCLOSURE (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC? to 42 AD?)
- PIT (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC? to 42 AD?)
- ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC? to 42 AD?)

*Find Types**Designations**Other Statuses and References**Associated Activities/Events*

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE7460	Archaeological Geophysical Survey on land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough	Northamptonshire Archaeology	

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE19057
Name: Three ring ditches west of caravan park
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: Centroid SP 718 888 (MBR: 51m by 65m)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: Geophysical survey in 2010 recorded three isolated ring ditches on higher ground. These may be round barrow ring ditches rather than roundhouses.

Description:*Sources*

Number	Reference
	Unpublished document: Butler, A & Fisher, I. 2010. Archaeological Geophysical Survey on land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Lubenham, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- RING DITCH (Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 2500 BC? to 42 AD?)

*Find Types**Designations**Other Statuses and References**Associated Activities/Events*

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE7460	Archaeological Geophysical Survey on land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough	Northamptonshire Archaeology	

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.): MLE19058
Name: Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses south-west of the caravan park
Map Sheet: SP78NW
Grid Reference: Centroid SP 717 885 (MBR: 262m by 300m)
Streetmap [Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk](#)
Summary: Geophysical survey in 2010 recorded a series of adjoining enclosures with nine unenclosed roundhouses to the north-east of them and a possible driveway to the south. The driveway may be part of that excavated in 2005/7 to the north-east (see MLE15729).

Description:*Sources*

Number	Reference
	Unpublished document: Butler, A & Fisher, I. 2010. Archaeological Geophysical Survey on land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Lubenham, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- ENCLOSURE (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC? to 42 AD?)
- ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC? to 42 AD?)
- TRACKWAY (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC? to 42 AD?)

*Find Types**Designations**Other Statuses and References**Associated Activities/Events*

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE7460	Archaeological Geophysical Survey on land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough	Northamptonshire Archaeology	

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE19059
Name:	Ditches south-west of the caravan park
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	Centroid SP 719 884 (MBR: 291m by 149m)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk
Summary:	Geophysical survey in 2010 recorded a pair of parallel ditches aligned north-east to south-west.

Description:*Sources*

Number	Reference
	Unpublished document: Butler, A & Fisher, I. 2010. Archaeological Geophysical Survey on land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Lubenham, Harborough, Leicestershire
---------------------	--------------------------------------

Monument/Component Types

- DITCH (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age - 400 BC? to 42 AD?)

*Find Types**Designations**Other Statuses and References**Associated Activities/Events*

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE7460	Archaeological Geophysical Survey on land at Airfield Farm, Market Harborough	Northamptonshire Archaeology	

[Top](#)*Record Details*

ID (Preferred Ref.):	MLE19107
Name:	Iron Age site, Waterfield Place
Map Sheet:	SP78NW
Grid Reference:	Centroid SP 735 883 (MBR: 159m by 95m)
Streetmap	Click to show approximate location on Streetmap.co.uk

Summary: Geophysical survey in 2011 recorded a series of circular enclosures, pits, cut features and banks.

Description:

Sources

Number	Reference
	Unpublished document: Haddrell, Simon. 2011. Geophysical survey report, Waterfield Place, Market Harborough.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Market Harborough, Harborough, Leicestershire

Monument/Component Types

- CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)
- PIT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)
- SITE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE7481	Geophysical survey report, Waterfield Place, Market Harborough	Stratascan	

[Top](#)

Metadata

Title:

Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record

Subject:

HER data

Keywords:

Leicestershire, Rutland, Archaeology, Prehistoric, Roman, Undated

Contact details

Contact name:	Mrs Helen Wells
Contact organisation:	LCC Historic & Natural Environment Team
Contact address:	Room 400 County Hall Glenfield Leicester Leicestershire LE3 8RA United Kingdom 0116 305 8323

Contact tel:

Contact fax:

Contact email:

Copyright

Copyright holder:

Leicestershire County Council

Copyright year:

2011

Copyright statement:

Access rights

Access rights granted to:

ULAS

Conditions:

Date from:

2011-06-09T00:00:00

Date to:

Statement:

Dataset origin

Source:	HBSMR configured for Leicestershire CC HNET
Date created:	2011-06-09T00:00:00
Spatial coverage	
Admin area:	Leicestershire
Country:	United Kingdom
Min X:	471635
Min Y:	286352
Max X:	475160
Max Y:	289409
Abstract	

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological
Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848

F: +44 (0)116 252 2614

E: ulas@le.ac.uk

w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR 2008/9