



KDK Archaeology Ltd

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

55 Brackley Road  
Towcester  
Northamptonshire



### Quality Check

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## Summary

In July 2017 an Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken at 55 Brackley Road, Towcester, Northamptonshire prior to planning permission of the conversion of the existing building into a number of housing units, the construction of other housing units to the rear and the construction of car ports and garages. The development site is located within the conservation area in the town. Several features were observed within the three evaluation trenches excavated including a possible medieval boundary ditch and several post medieval stone walls.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In July 2017 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at 55 Brackley Road, Towcester, Northamptonshire. The project was commissioned by Hinton Cooks Architects, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Barclay-Jones 2017), and approved by Liz Mordue, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), South Northamptonshire District Council. This work is being undertaken as part of the pre-planning application process.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in order to inform development proposals.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location*

The site is located within the town and civil parish of Towcester, in the administrative district of South Northamptonshire. It lies at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 68895 48572 (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

The development area lies on the south side of Brackley Road, near the centre of the town. It is roughly rectangular in shape, and is bounded to the north by Brackley Road. The other three boundaries are formed by residential properties (Fig. 2).

#### *Geology & Topography*

The geology of the site comprises a sedimentary bedrock from the Whitby Mudstone Formation, which is overlain by superficial deposits of Diamicton, from the Oadby Member (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The site lies at a height of approximately 95m AOD.

#### *Proposed Development*

The proposed development consists of the conversion of the existing building into a number of housing units, the construction of other housing units to the rear and the construction of car ports and garages (Fig. 3).



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



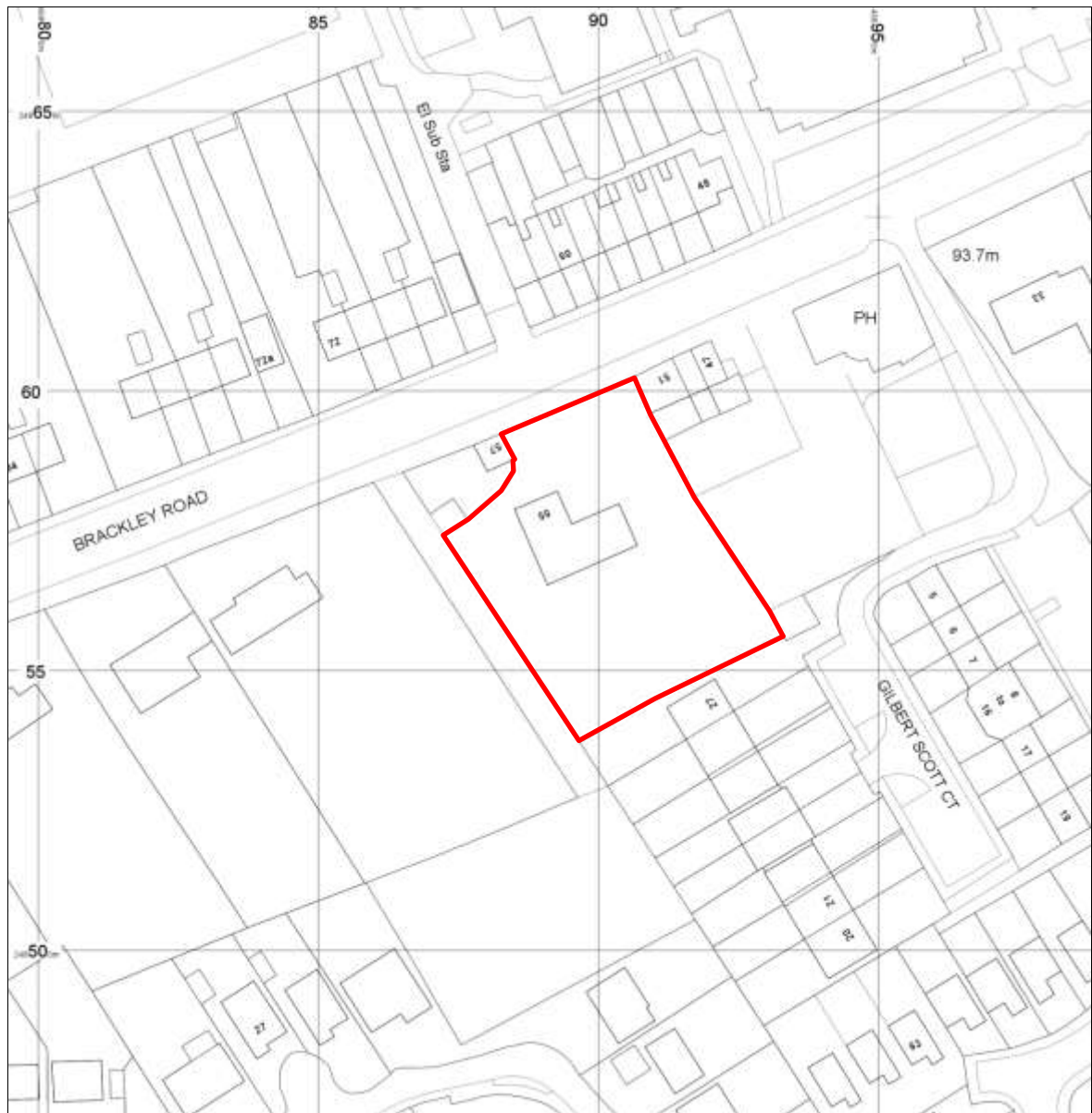


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

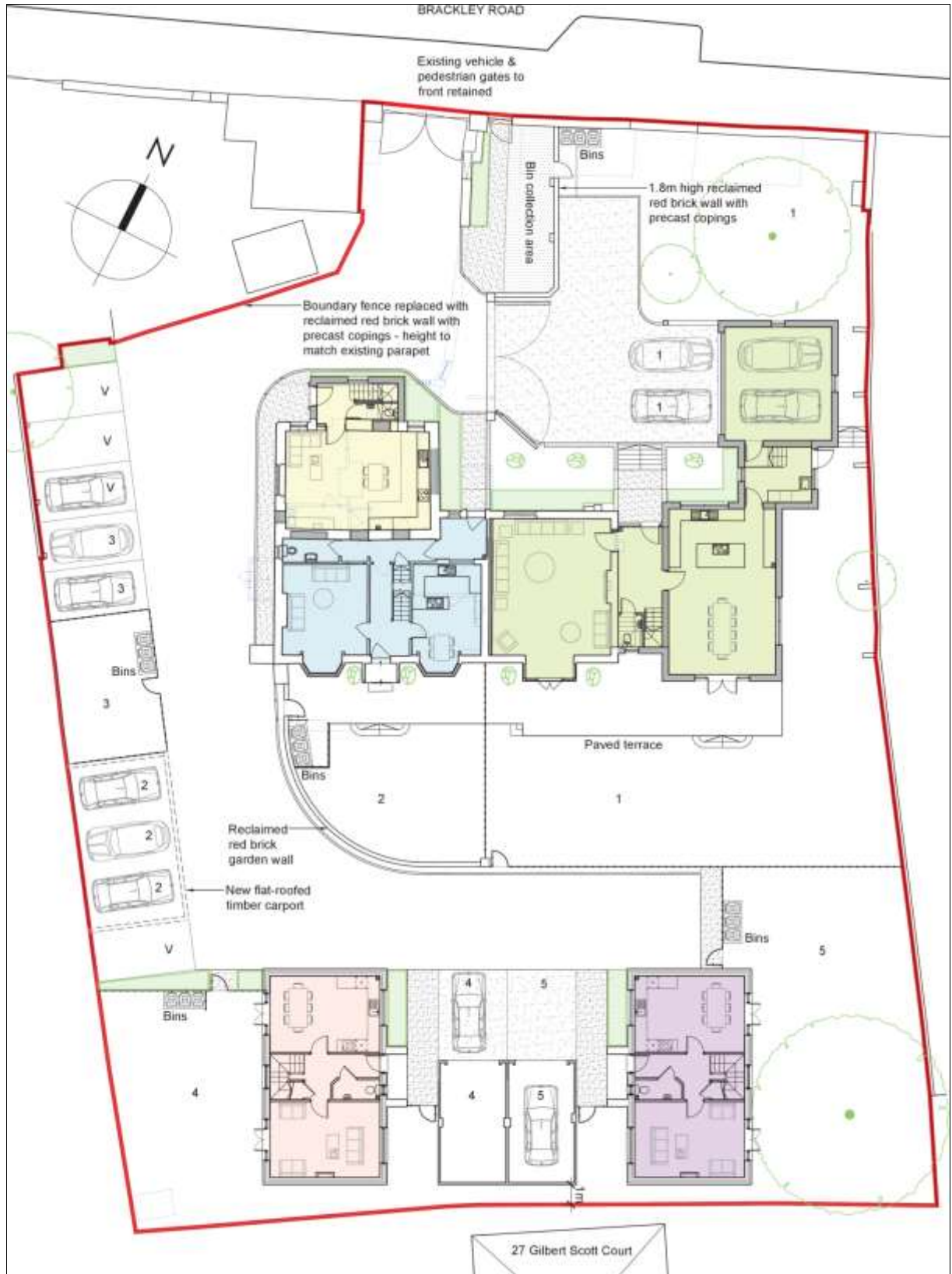


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:1250 @ A3)



## 2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Barclay-Jones 2017) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation on the development site
- To recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions

### 2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the Brief, this was the first part of a staged investigation whereby the results of this stage will be assessed to determine the need and extent of further stages of archaeological investigation. The methods used were as follows:

- STAGE I – An archaeological field evaluation of the site to locate, define and characterise any archaeological remains that exist.
- STAGE II – An appraisal of the results of the field evaluation and their significance with regard to the proposed development. This may lead to the definition of a programme of investigation and recording of archaeological remains, which will be unavoidably destroyed by the development. The Assistant Archaeological Advisor will prepare a Brief for the next phase of the investigation for the agreement of the developer and the Local Planning Authority. The Brief will cover a programme of post-excavation and analysis and publication.
- STAGE III – The implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording based on the Brief drawn up by the Assistant Archaeological Advisor.

In line with the requirements of the Brief, the methods used were as follows:

- A sufficient number of trial trenches were excavated within the areas which will be affected by the development to be able to define the character and extent of any archaeological remains
- Trenches were excavated with a machine fitted with a toothless bucket, with a minimum width of 1.8m

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)





### 3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The site lies within the area of historic settlement of both medieval Towcester (MNN 3660) and the Roman town of Lactodorum (MNN 3659). The name of Towcester has developed from earlier forms – in the early 10<sup>th</sup> century it was called *Tofecestre* – ‘Tofe’ being an Old English river name meaning ‘slow’ - and by 1086 it was called *Tovecestre*, meaning ‘Roman fort on the River Tove’ (Mills 1991: 333). The development area is located within the Conservation Area in the town.

This section has been compiled with information from Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (the search radius being 250m around the site), reliable Internet sources, and KDK’s own library.

#### 3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

There is very little evidence for prehistoric activity in Towcester, barring some unstratified prehistoric flints (MNN 259), and there is little to suggest that the area was occupied at that time. There is no evidence for prehistoric activity within the immediate environs of the site.

#### 3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

Although it is thought that the Roman settlement of Lactodorum – and especially the area around Watling Street – may have been designed to fit in with a pre-existing Iron Age settlement (Taylor *et.al.* 2002: 7), the only firm evidence of Iron Age activity in the area around the development site is a Middle Iron Age farmstead (MNN 28419), which lies to the south-east of the site.

#### 3.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

Lactodorum was a major Roman settlement, and is considered as having been one of the largest and most significant small towns in the region (Taylor *et.al.* 2002: 7), as it may have been a significant local or regional centre during the Roman period. The settlement was also based around the junction of two major Roman roads - Watling Street (the modern A5) and the road to Alchester ([www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)). By the later part of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD the core of the town had been established, and included several large religious buildings (including a possible temple – MNN 32148) and several other substantial structures. The area around Watling Street was enclosed in the later part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD by a large earthen rampart and ditch, for defensive purposes. Traces of these are still known today (including MNN 34386, MNN 34864 and MNN 31441).

Roman cemeteries were located outside the town walls, and one is known to have existed to the south of the site (MNN 134670). Undated burials, thought to be possibly Roman (MNN 8522) have also been discovered to the north of the site. Cremation remains (MNN 141473) have also been found close to the site at Sponne School.

Roman finds, including a centurion’s badge (MNN 36921), are common along Watling Street, to the north-east of the development area, and also along Brackley Road where the site is located. Brackley Road itself is thought to be on the same line as Kings Sutton road, a Roman road thought to have been in use by the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

Archaeological work carried out at 33 Brackley Road (ENN 107918) uncovered two archaeological features, both thought likely to be Romano-British.



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### 3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

There is no significant evidence for occupation in Towcester during the early-middle Saxon period, as the only finds from this period have been some pottery sherds, and some unstratified remains. Evidence for middle and later Saxon activity increases markedly, and by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Towcester was held by the king and had a value of 7.5 hides, with land for 22 ploughs; it was also the head of a Hundred (Williams & Martin 1992: 590). It was one of two royal estate centres in the region (Taylor *et.al.* 2002: 8), and it is thought that the two centres may have come from the splitting of one estate from Late Saxon (and possibly earlier) times (*ibid.*). The location of the royal manor in Towcester is still under debate, but it is possible that the motte and bailey (a scheduled monument known as Bury Mound - SM 13623) may have been constructed on the site ([www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)).

There is no evidence for Saxon activity within the immediate environs of the development area.

### 3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

Owing to its location on Watling Street, the town maintained a level of commercial importance through the medieval period, and in the 14<sup>th</sup> century it had both a market and a fair ([www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)). The market was first recorded in 1220, but existed prior to that, although it is likely it didn't come into existence until after 1086 (Taylor *et.al.* 2002: 8). Some of the buildings along Watling Street date from the medieval period, and pits have also been found along that street which date from the same period.

There is a large area of ridge and furrow (MNN 132475) to the north-west of the site, and a possible medieval boundary wall (MNN 34866) is located a short distance from the site, also to the north-west. The development area is also located on the edge of the medieval town area, and tenements were known to exist in the surrounding area.

### 3.7 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

Despite the recession in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Towcester managed to remain successful as a commercial centre, and by post-medieval times it was a small but flourishing town (Taylor *et.al.* 2002: 9). A number of industries are known to have flourished during this period, including shoe- and boot-making, brewing and the wool industry. The shoe-making was of great economic importance to the town, especially in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although there are few surviving remains. The wool industry was also of importance, and two wool warehouses have been identified in the town. Brewing was the other major industry, and Towcester was the home of the Phipps Brewery, which was established in 1801 – although it is thought that there may have been many small-scale brewers operating from the outbuildings of public houses and inns (Taylor *et.al.* 2002: 61-62).

The town was fortified again in 1643, when Prince Rupert garrisoned it to use as a base of operations against the Parliamentarians of Northampton ([www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)), but at this time it was also benefitting from the expansion of travel in Britain, and particularly from the development of coaches as a form of transport. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, it was an important staging post on the London-Holyhead road (Taylor *et.al.* 2002: 9). A number of coaching inns were established along Watling Street to deal with the passing trade (*ibid.*); however, this died down when the railways began to replace road travel, and Towcester started to lose a large part of its trade ([www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)). In 1876, the racecourse was established following a visit by Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, and it continued to flourish (<http://www.towcester-racecourse.co.uk/history.php>).



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There is little significant archaeological evidence for activity relating to this period, although many buildings along and around Brackley Road date from post-medieval times (including The Bull (MNN 101303) and the Towcester Poor Law Union Workhouse (MNN 101339), and a 19<sup>th</sup> century field boundary was discovered during archaeological work at Sponne School, to the north-east of the site (MNN 37227).

### 3.8 **Modern** (1900-present)

Industry in the town gradually declined, and there are now few (if any) surviving remains from the shoe-making industry. The final wool warehouse (MNN 101284) was still in use in the 1930s, although the industry had declined severely, but has since been demolished. The Phipps Brewery opened a second brewery in Northampton in 1817, and all production was moved to there in 1901 after a fire destroyed the brewery in Towcester. The racecourse was established in its present form in 1928, and has become a major focus for social and sporting events within the area.

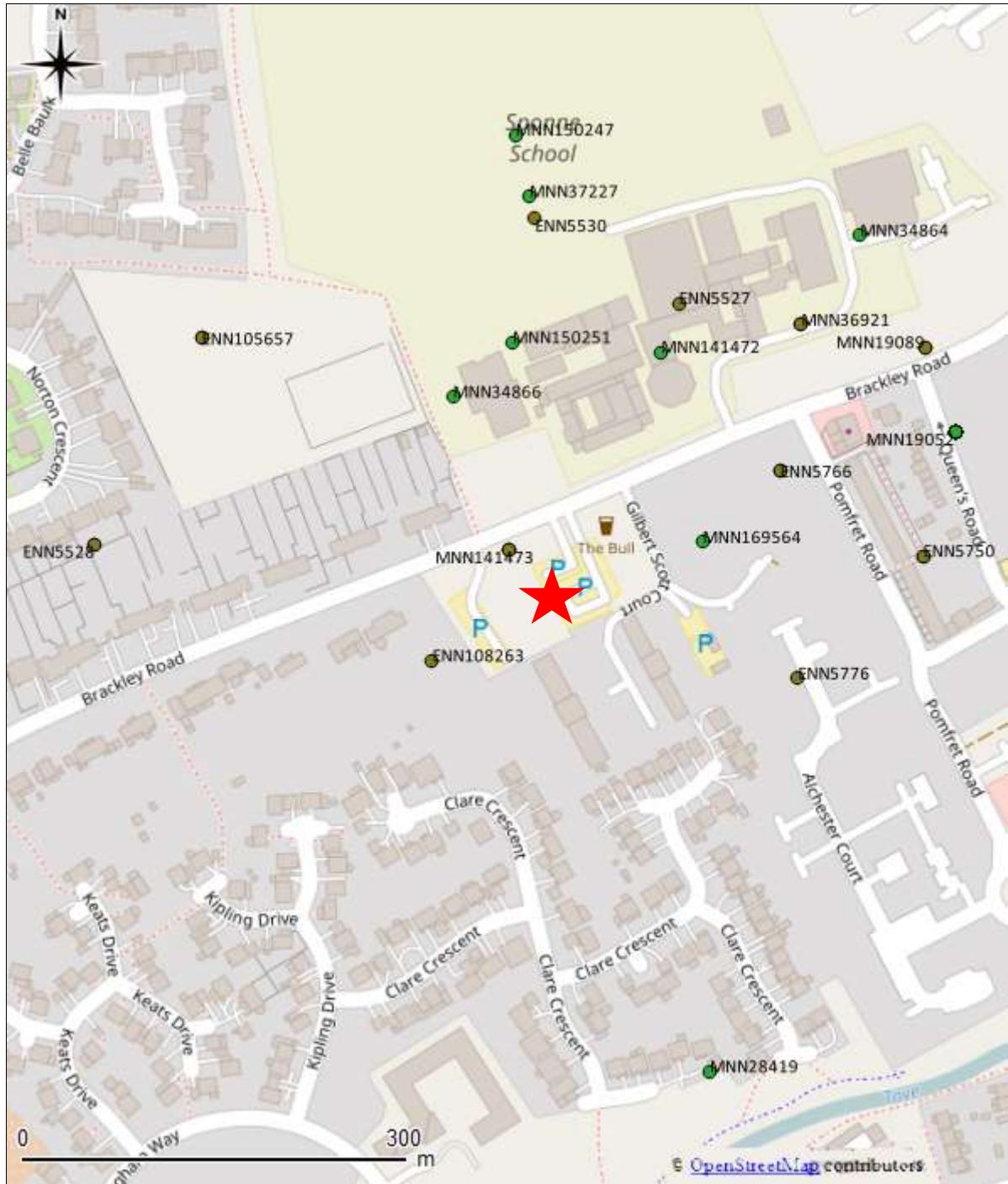


Figure 4: HER data plan (scale 1: 5000)



## 4 Results

### 4.1 Introduction

Three trenches were excavated down to the natural geology using a 9 tonne machine fitted with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. A toothed bucket was used to remove several established shrubs to the north of the site and dead tree stumps.

The general stratigraphy encountered comprised:

- Topsoil (100): Dark brownish grey fairly sandy loam. This layer was friable and contained a moderate number of small sub-angular stones and heavy rooting. The topsoil measured 0.42m in depth.
- Subsoil (102): Dark greyish brown silty clay. This layer was very firm and contained occasional brick, chalk and small sub-angular stones. There was also some rooting. This layer reached a depth of 0.50m
- Natural geology (104): Mid orangey yellow firm silty clay which was consistent throughout all trenches

The stratigraphy in Trench 3 differed. Above the subsoil in this trench was a layer of modern made ground (103) measuring 0.07m in depth. It comprised a dark orangey yellow friable clayey sand with frequent brick inclusions. Plastic and metal were also present. This area was also covered in 0.14m of tarmac (101)

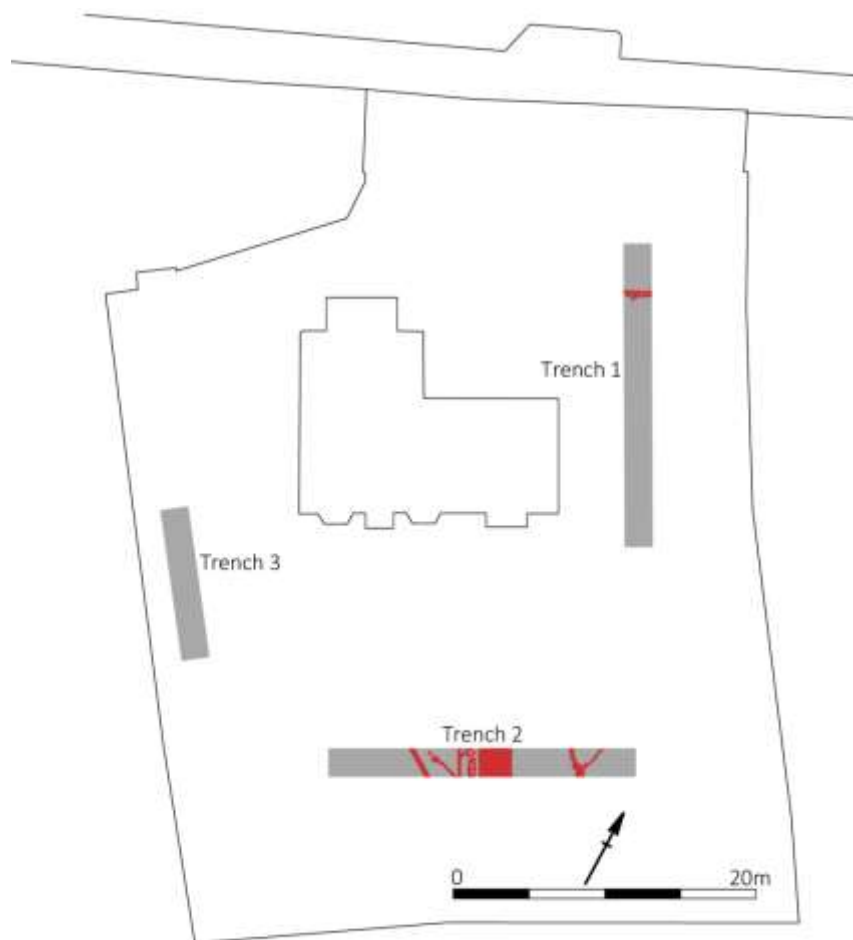


Figure 5: Trench and archaeology location plan (scale 1:500)





#### 4.2 Context table

Context no.	Type	Dimensions (max)	Description
105	Feature	L: >1.70m W: 0.27m D: 0.16 m	Unfaced and roughly shaped stones of various sizes, the largest being 13x11x8cm. Unmortared and set in natural clay. Orientated northwest- southeast
106	Feature	L: >1.65m W: 0.10m D: 0.8 m	Unfaced and roughly shaped stones of various sizes, the largest being 5.5x8x8cm. Unmortared and set in natural clay. Orientated north northeast- south southwest. Intercepts 105.
107	Cut	L: 0.56m W:0.71 m D:0.16 m	Construction cut. Circular cut with gradually sloping sides and a flat base.
108	Fill	L: 0.56m W:0.71 m D:0.16 m	Mid greyish brown firm clayey sand containing moderate inclusions of charcoal and occasional CBM.
109	Feature	L: Unknown W:0.76 m D: 0.50m	Brick wall in trench 3. Red brick wall contemporary with the brickwork on the house. Bricks measured 22.5x7.5x10.5cm and contained large inclusions. Horizontal skintling present on some of the headers.
110	Feature	L: >1.80m W: 0.40.m D: 0.15m	Stone feature in Trench 1. The stones are mostly roughly hewn however there are straight edges in places. Stones of various sizes the largest being 0.68x0.15x0.15m. Channel in centre 10cm wide. Orientated northeast-southwest
111	Cut	L: >1.8m W: 0.79m D: 0.16m	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan and 'u' shaped in section with gradual sloping sides. Orientated southeast-northwest. Runs parallel to and cuts [113] to the northeast
112	Fill	L: >1.8m W: 0.79m D: 0.16m	Fill of [111]. Mid brownish orange slightly silty clay. Fairly firm with occasional charcoal and small-medium rounded stones. Contained animal bone, pottery, clay pipe, CBM, Iron and copper alloy.
113	Cut	L: >1.8m W:1.48m D: 0.30m	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan and irregular in section. Runs parallel to [111]. Orientated southeast-northwest
114	Fill	L: >1.8m W:1.48m D: 0.30m	Fill of [111]. Mid brownish yellow slightly silty clay. Fairly firm with occasional charcoal and small-medium rounded stones. Contained animal bone, pottery, clay pipe, CBM, Iron and copper alloy.
115	Feature	L: >1.80m W: 0.31 m D: 0.10m	Stone feature in Trench 2. The stones are mostly roughly hewn however there are straight edges in places. Orientated southeast-northwest. Stones of various sizes the largest being 0.26x0.19x0.10m. Channel in centre 9cm wide.
116	Feature	L: >2.16m W: 0.10 m D: 0.08m	Unfaced and roughly shaped stones of various sizes, the largest being 0.13x0.08x0.08m. Unmortared and set in natural clay. Orientated east-west. CBM incorporated in stones

#### 4.3 Trench 1

Trench 1, which was situated to the north of the site, measured 20 x 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of 0.89m which exposed the natural geology (104) (Fig. 5; Plate 3). The trench was orientated northwest southeast and contained a single stone linear feature, **(110)** (Figs. 5 & 8; Plate 4). This feature was composed of roughly shaped and unshaped oolitic limestone pieces which varied greatly in size. The stones were set on the natural clay in two rows and there was a 10cm gap at its centre. It is possible that this gap forms a channel, possibly for the drainage of water. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.



#### 4.4 *Trench 2*

Trench 2, which was orientated north northeast-south southwest, was situated to the south of the site (Fig. 5, Plate 5). It measured 20 x 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of 0.89m which exposed the natural geology (104). In Trench 2 there were a series of linear stone features, (105), (106), (115) and (116), ditches [111] and [113] and a small construction pit [107]. The linear stone features were composed of roughly shaped and unshaped oolitic limestone pieces which varied greatly in size. The majority of these features comprised of a single course of stone set in the natural clay, roughly placed in a line.

**Stone features (105) and (106)** are located in the eastern end of Trench 2 (Figs. 5, 9-10, Plates 6-8). Their full extent is unknown as they were obscured by the baulk to the north. Larger stones had been utilized in (105) and these appear to have been disturbed slightly by rooting. Both features intercept construction pit [107] (Figs. 9-10; Plates 6 & 9-11). The narrower of the stone features, (106), appeared to terminate at the edge of [107] whereas (105) continued into it where the stones became much deeper. [107] contains a single fill (108) which yielded fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and charcoal. No further dating evidence was retrieved from these features.

**Stone features (115) and (116)** were located to the western end of Trench 2 and appeared to mirror the layout of (105) and (106) (Figs. 5, 9-10, Plates 14-18). The larger of the two features (115) resembled the stone feature observed in Trench 1 as both were constructed using large flat limestones pieces either side of a 10cm channel. Post medieval brick was recovered from within (116). Clay land drains were situated within a close proximity to the stones; however, a relationship, if any exists, between the features could not be determined. The full extent of (115) and (116) was obscured by the baulk to the north and south.

**Ditch [111]** was a shallow linear feature measuring 0.79m wide, 0.16m deep, at least 1.80m in length. It was orientated northwest-southeast and ran parallel to, and cuts larger ditch [113] to the southwest (Figs.5, 9-10; Plates 12-13). It contained a single silty clay fill (112) which contained occasional flecks of charcoal and small-medium rounded stones.

**Ditch [113]** measured 1.48m wide, 0.30m deep, at least 1.80m in length (Figs.5, 9-10; Plates 12-13). This larger ditch also contained a single fill (114) which was similar in composition but slightly lighter in colour than its neighbour (112). Both (112) and (114) contained animal bone, CBM, clay pipe fragments, pottery, iron and copper alloy objects (Plate 21). None of these objects were retained for archive.

#### 4.5 *Trench 3*

Trench 3 was the smallest of the trenches measuring 10 x 1.8m (Fig. 5; Plate 19). This was situated to the west of the site and was orientated northeast-southwest and was dug to a depth of 0.74m. The trench contained a single feature (109) which was a red brick built wall contemporary with the Victorian brickwork observed on the house (Plate 20). This feature was probably part of a boundary or garden wall.



Plate 1: Stratigraphy Trench 1

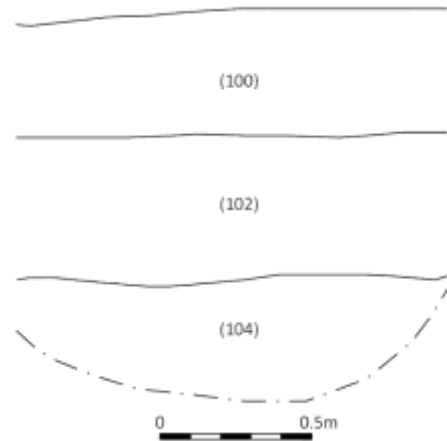


Figure 6: Representative stratigraphy Trench 1



Plate 2: Stratigraphy Trench 3

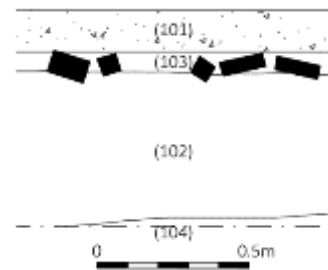


Figure 7: Representative stratigraphy Trench 3



Plate 3: Trench 1



Plate 4: Stone feature (110) in Trench 1



Plate 5: Trench 2



Plate 6: Trench 2 Features (105) (106) and [107]



Plate 7: Stone feature (105)



Plate 8: Stone feature (106)



Plate 9: Pre-ex [107]



Plate 10: Mid ex [107] showing continuation of wall (105)





Plate 11: South southeast facing section of [107]



Plate 12: Ditch [111] and [113]



Plate 13: Ditch [111] and [113] northwest facing section



Plate 14: Stone features (115) and (116)



Plate 15: Stone feature (115)



Plate 16: Northwest facing section of (115)





Plate 17: Stone feature (116)



Plate 18: West southwest facing section of (116)



Plate 19: Trench 3



Plate 20: Wall (109) in Trench 3



Plate 21: Sample of artefacts recovered from ditches [111] and [113]

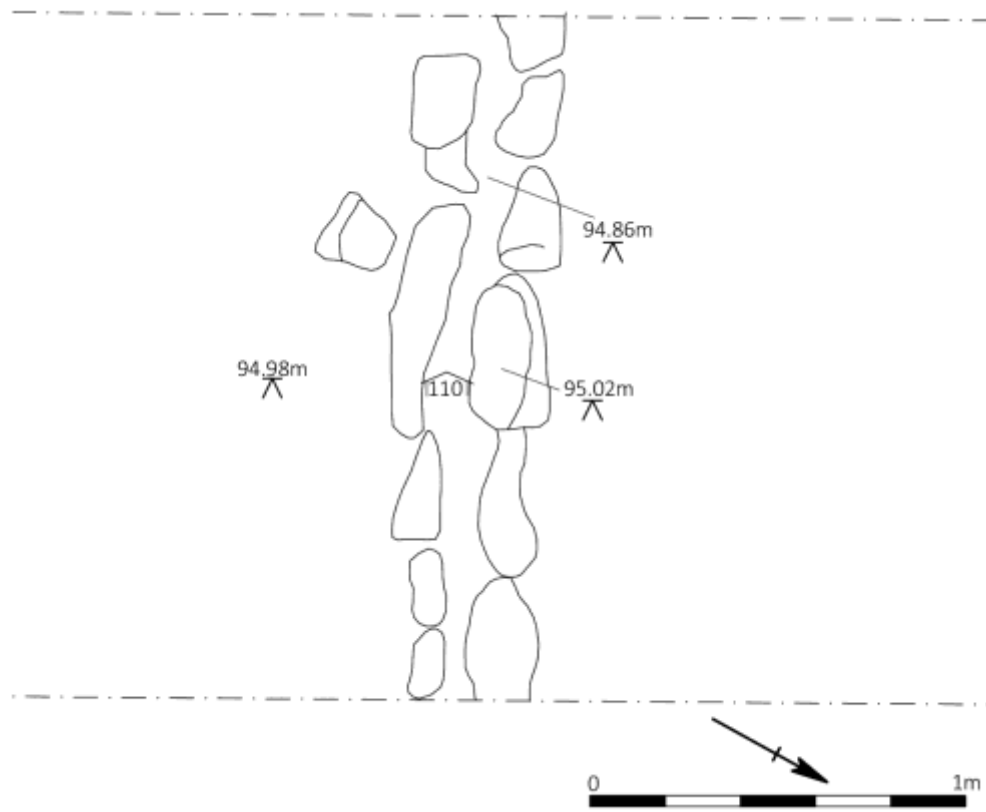


Figure 8: Archaeology in Trench 1 (scale 1:20)

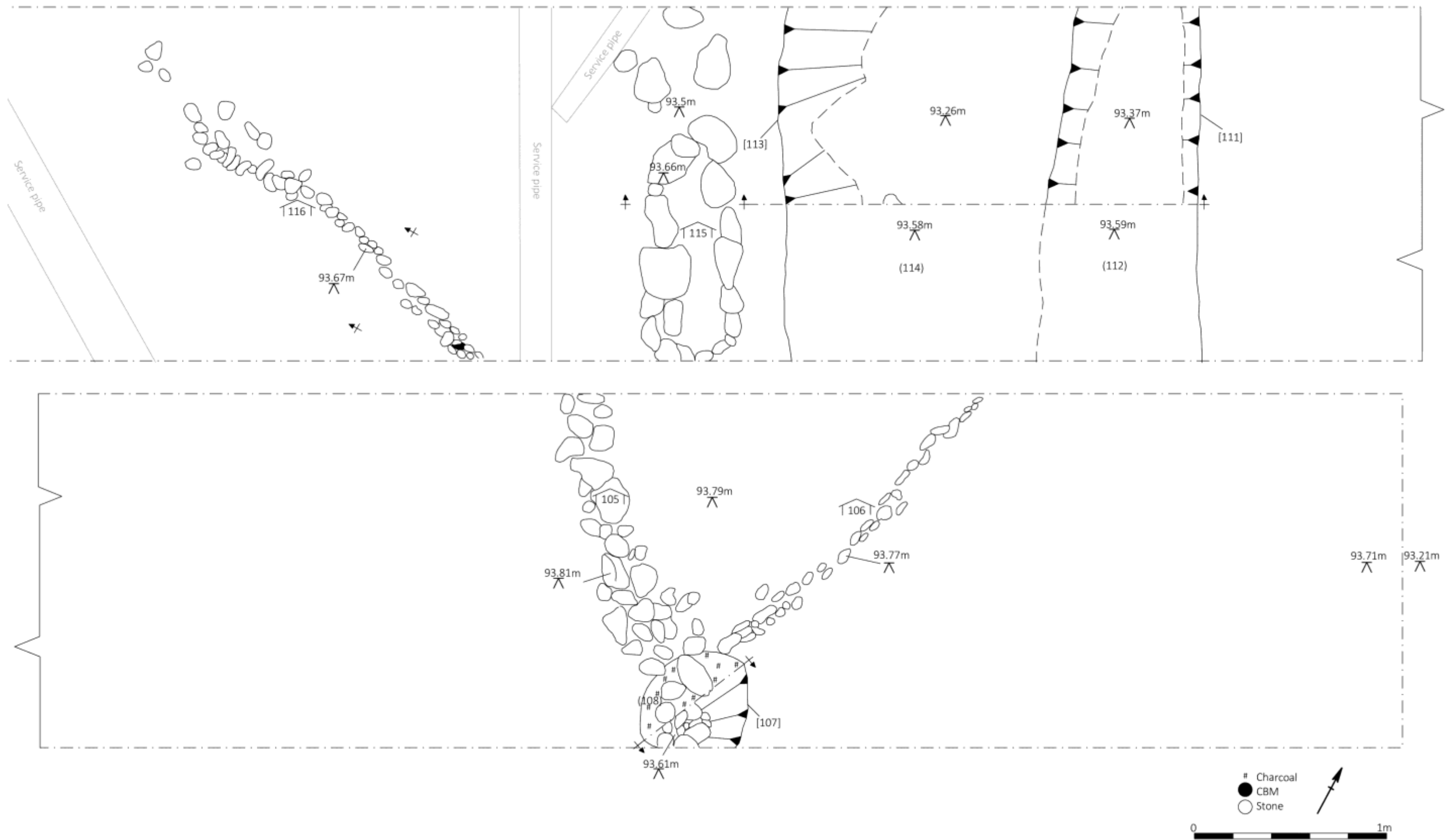


Figure 9: Archaeology in Trench 2 (scale 1:20)

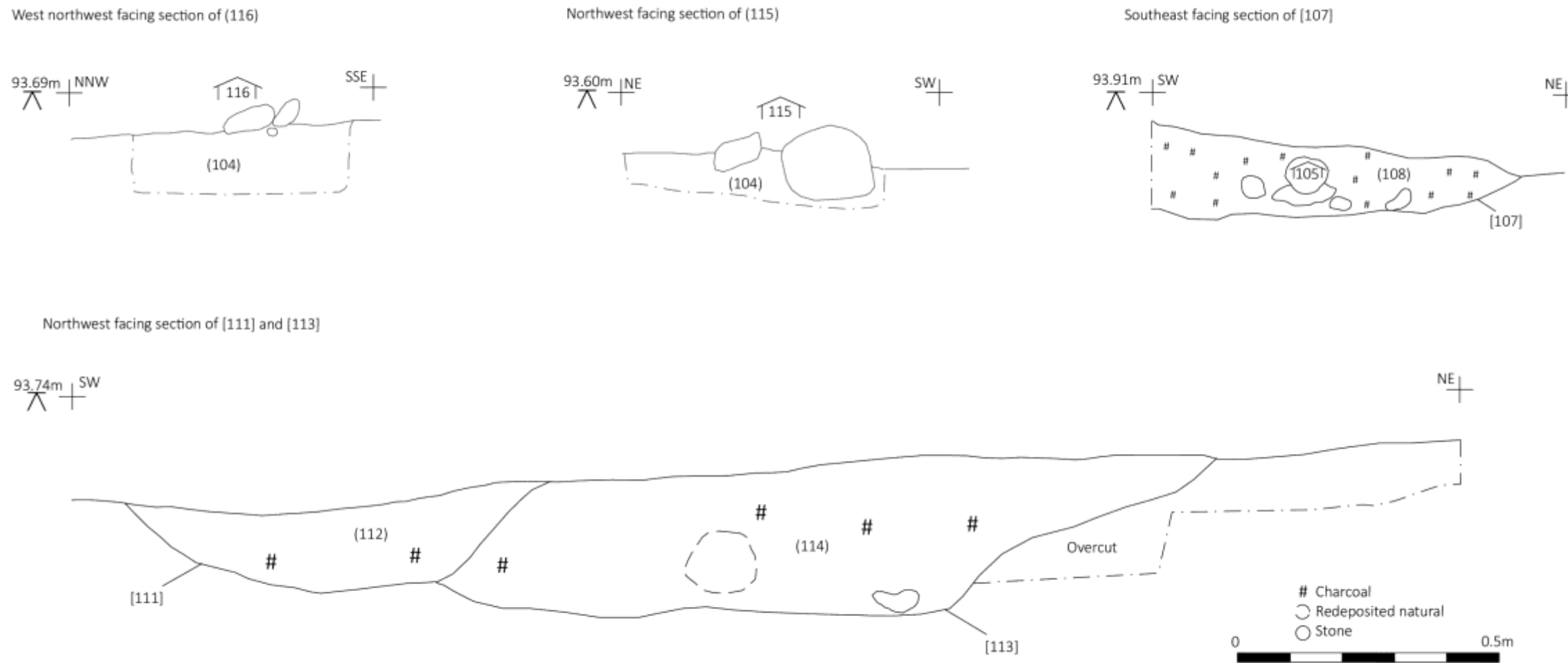


Figure 10: Section drawings for features in Trench 2 (scale 1:10)



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## 5 Conclusions

Trench 2, which was situated the furthest away from Brackley Road contained the highest number of archaeological features including several linear stone features. The purpose of these features is unclear. Their size and depth would not suggest that they are structural and it is more likely that they functioned as an early land drain which would coincide with the channels observed in (110) and (115). It is also possible that these structures could be part of a garden feature, for example, the borders of flower beds.

Ditches [111] and in particular [113] may be boundary ditches which have been backfilled during the post-medieval period; however, this cannot be easily proved.

The site lies within an area of high archaeological significance within the town's conservation area. Several post-medieval features were observed within the trenches and no conclusive evidence for occupation was found on the site which predates this period. This may be due to the position of the site in relation to the main road with the settlement area being concentrated along Watling Street c.400m to the northeast of the development area.

Alternatively, it is also possible that the trenches fell between widely dispersed features, or that there simply has not been any significant occupation within the immediate area.





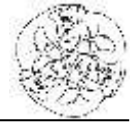
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## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Hinton Cook Architects for commissioning this report on behalf of Angus Lawson. Thanks are also due to Charlotte Walker of Northamptonshire County council for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents and to Liz Mordue of Northamptonshire County Archaeology Team (NCAT) for monitoring the project.

We would also like to thank Steve Reed and Nathan from Wilby Homes Ltd for their assistance and co-operation on site

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd MSc and Barnaby King. The report was written by Laura Dodd MSc, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



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## 7 Archive

Currently there is no depository for archaeological material in Northamptonshire. Until a facility becomes available, KDK will provide temporary storage of archive material, which will be archived in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (2014), the Museums and Galleries Commission (1992) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).



## 8 References

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Towcester Racecourse: <http://www.towcester-racecourse.co.uk/history.php>



## Appendix 1: Photograph List

Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	x	NNW view of trench 1
2		X	SSE view of trench 1
3		X	NNE facing Stratigraphic shot of trench 1
4	X	X	Trench 3. Looking northwest
5		X	Trench 3 looking southeast
6		X	Stratigraphy trench 3 looking northeast
7	X	X	Trench 2 looking northeast
8		X	Trench 2 looking southwest
9		X	Trench 2 stratigraphy looking north-northwest
10	X	X	Trench 2 (105) (106) [107] looking northwest
11	X	X	Trench 2 (105) (106) [107] looking northeast
12	X	X	Trench 2 (105) looking northeast
13	X	X	Trench 2 (106) looking northwest
14	X	X	Trench 2 [107] looking southwest
15	X	X	(109) wall in Trench 3 looking northeast
16	X	X	(110) wall in Trench 1 looking northwest
17	X	X	Trench 2 [107] looking southwest
18	X	X	Trench 2 [111] [113] looking northwest
19	X	X	Trench 2 [111] [113] section looking northwest
20	X	X	Trench 2 [111] [113] section looking southeast
21	X	X	Trench 2 (116) (115) looking north-northwest
22	X	X	Trench 2 (115) looking northeast
23	X	X	Trench 2 (116) looking northwest
24	X	X	Trench 2 (116) WSW facing section
25	X	X	Trench 2 (115) NNW facing section
26	X	X	Trench 2 [107] SW facing section





## Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	55 Brackley Road, Towcester, Northamptonshire	Project Site Code	307/TBR
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-290053	Event/Accession no	ENN108789
OS reference	SP 68895 48572	Study area size	96sq m
Project Type	Archaeological Evaluation	Height (mAOD)	95
Short Description	In July 2017 an Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken at 55 Brackley Road, Towcester, Northamptonshire prior to planning permission of the conversion of the existing building into a number of housing units, the construction of other housing units to the rear and the construction of car ports and garages. The development area is located within the conservation area in the town. Several features were observed within the three evaluation trenched excavated on the site including a possible medieval boundary ditch and several post medieval stone walls.		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Residential development	Current land use	Disused building and attached land
Local Planning Authority	South Northamptonshire District Council	Planning application ref.	Pre-Planning
Monument type	Ditches, stone linear features, construction pit.	Monument period	Post-medieval
Significant finds	None	Future work	TBC
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Liz Mordue	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Hinton Cook Architects		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	26.07.17	End date	28.07.17
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	KDK Archaeology Ltd	Animal bone, pot, CBM, metal objects,	
Paper		WSI, Report, site records, B&W photographs and negatives	
Digital		CD containing all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Stage 1: 55 Brackley Road, Towcester, Northamptonshire		
Serial title & volume	307/TBR/2		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc		
Page no's	27	Date	02.08.17