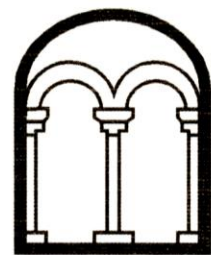


**APEX SITE
LAND OFF NORTHAMPTON ROAD
AND TURWESTON ROAD
BRACKLEY
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE
INVESTIGATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OBSERVATION**

Albion
archaeology



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE
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OBSERVATION**

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Compiled by	Edited by	Approved by
Allan King	Iain Leslie	Drew Shotliff

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Produced for:
Barnes Construction



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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. This document should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council).

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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Barnes Construction and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Liz Mordue, Assistant Archaeological Advisor for Northamptonshire County Council.

This report has been prepared by Allan King, who also undertook the fieldwork along with Matteo Palombeli, Petros Fountoukidis, Lewis Busby and Gary Manning. The finds were analysed by Jackie Wells and illustrations prepared by Iain Leslie. The project was managed by Iain Leslie. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff.

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Version History

Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	02/04/2019	n/a

Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

AAA	Assistant Archaeological Advisor
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Client	Barnes Construction
PDA	Permitted development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

South Northamptonshire Council granted planning permission (S/2017/2715/MAF) for the erection of a pub restaurant (use class A3/A4) incorporating manager's flat, 46-bed lodge (use class C1) with associated access, parking and landscaping at the Apex Site, Land off Northampton Road and Turweston Road, Brackley, NN13 5SZ. The site is located within the larger area of the Network 401 – A43 Brackley East development (S/2014/2186/COND).

As the permitted development area (PDA) lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, condition no. 26 was attached to consent S/2017/2715/MAF, requiring that the development should be implemented in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation (Albion Archaeology 2014a) agreed for the earlier Network 401 development (S/2014/2186/COND).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the archaeological strip, map and sample investigation and archaeological observation. A method statement was produced (Albion Archaeology 2018) and approved by the AAA. This report represents the results of the investigations

The PDA lies on the periphery of a known focus of Iron Age settlement (Albion Archaeology 2016) and the results of the archaeological investigations have provided further evidence for the extent and nature of that settlement.

Four ditches, nineteen quarry pits and two post-holes were recorded, within a small cluster of activity in the northern part of the PDA. These are likely to be contemporary with the middle Iron Age settlement revealed in excavations to the SW at Northampton Road (Albion Archaeology 2016).

Whilst the remains have only limited potential for study in isolation, they have added to our understanding of the Iron Age landscape in the vicinity, and in particular the known extents of the middle Iron Age settlement at Northampton Road.

No further analysis of the results of the investigations is required beyond that presented in this report, which will be uploaded onto the OASIS website (ref: albionar1-329976). A short summary will be submitted to South Midlands Archaeology. The archive of materials (subject to the landowner's permission) and records will be prepared for deposition at the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (NARC) (Event no. ENN109230).



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

South Northamptonshire Council granted planning permission (S/2017/2715/MAF) for the erection of a pub restaurant (use class A3/A4) incorporating manager's flat, 46-bed lodge (use class C1) with associated access, parking and landscaping at Apex Site, Land off Northampton Road and Turweston Road, Brackley, NN13 5SZ. The site is located within the larger area of the Network 401 – A43 Brackley East development (S/2014/2186/COND).

As the permitted development area (PDA) lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, condition no. 26 was attached to consent S/2017/2715/MAF, requiring that the development should be implemented in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation (Albion Archaeology 2014a) agreed for the earlier Network 401 development (S/2014/2186/COND).

Following discussions with the Northamptonshire County Council Assistant Archaeological Advisor (AAA) it was agreed that intensive monitoring of groundworks outside of the previously investigated area would be appropriate. This was in line with Section 3.6 of the original WSI, which stated that “should no archaeological features be found in the earlier Phases of investigation, Phase 4 will consist of the continuous observation of topsoil and subsoil stripping”.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the archaeological strip, map and sample investigation and archaeological observation. A method statement was produced (Albion Archaeology 2018) and approved by the AAA. This report represents the results of the investigations.

1.2 *Site Location, Topography and Geology*

The PDA lies on the north-east edge of the Brackley urban area, approximately 2km north-east of the town centre. It is broadly centred on NGR SP 59225 38207 (Figure 1). The overall development site covers *c.*10.2ha, largely located between Northampton Road to the west, Turweston Road to the south and the A43 bypass to the east.

The wider development area formerly consisted of two pasture fields to the north and an arable field to the south. The PDA is contained within the former northernmost field, adjacent to the roundabout on the A43/Northampton Road roundabout. The Apex Site covers a total area of *c.*0.74ha.

Topographically the site slopes down from west to east at a height of 130–115m OD. The PDA formerly contained earthworks resulting from medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. These were recorded as part of original investigations before the land was graded as part of re-instatement works.

Geologically the site contains a series of north-south bands comprising (from west to east) Rutland Formation Mudstone, Taynton Formation Limestone, Horsehay Formation sandstone and Whitby Formation Mudstone.



1.3 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background to the wider Network 401 development site is presented in full within the approved WSI (Albion 2014a). The timeline of the archaeological investigations within the wider development site is presented below; a plan showing the PDA in relation to the known archaeology is presented in Figure 4.

- A desk-based assessment (LAS 2008) identified the presence of ridge and furrow earthworks in the northern part of the site, representing the remains of the pre-Enclosure open-field system.
- As part of the Stage I investigation a geophysical survey identified the presence of probable archaeological features across the survey area (Stratascan 2012). The subsequent trial trenching (Albion 2014b) confirmed the presence of a number of archaeological features, including a significant number that were not identified by the geophysical survey.
- Appraisal of the evaluation results led to the conclusion that the development area contained two early-middle Iron Age settlement foci: one at the north end, partially within the Apex Site, and one at the south end. The eastern part of the Network 401 development area was devoid of significant archaeological remains and was excluded from any further archaeological investigation.
- The Stage III archaeological mitigation strategy for the Network 401 development area was formalised in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion 2014a) which was approved by the AAA. The archaeological mitigation works were phased:
 - Phase 1 comprised an earthwork survey, undertaken in June 2014 in advance earthmoving operations within the northernmost field.
 - Phase 2 comprised open-area excavation of the likely core areas of the settlement foci and the immediately adjacent areas. This was completed in October 2014.
 - Phase 3 comprised the stripping and investigation of four ‘Peripheral Activity Foci’ where trial trenching had identified undated but potentially significant archaeological features. These investigations were completed and signed-off at the same time as the Phase 2 works.
 - Phase 4 comprised the investigation and recording of any identified archaeological features in peripheral areas where the trial trenching and geophysical survey had produced no evidence for significant archaeological remains. This work was completed under a watching brief over the southern part of the Network 401 development area in April 2015.

In summary, the Apex Site was subject to geophysical survey and evaluation by trial trenching. Archaeological mitigation was limited to an earthworks survey (Phase 1), open-area excavation of the ‘Settlement Core’ and Strip Map and Sample of what was believed to be the ‘Settlement ‘Periphery’ (Phase 2). The results were summarised in a preliminary report (Albion Archaeology 2016).

The Phase 4 investigations were originally targeted on the southern part of the Network 401 development area. The WSI stated that due to the dispersed and unenclosed nature of the adjacent settlement activity there was the possibility



that scattered remains survived within the wider area. It also stated that the results of the Phase 2 and 3 investigations would be reviewed and a suitable strategy agreed for the adjacent areas (Albion 2014a, 13). The method statement presented a strategy for the extension of Phase 4 investigations into the previously uninvestigated areas of the Apex Site.

1.4 Project Objectives

The previous investigations within the Network 401 development area had shown that it contained significant early-middle Iron Age settlement foci and settlement environs. The archaeological remains on the site had the potential to address a number of the research topics for the Iron Age identified in Knight (2012, 58–9). The specific research objectives for the archaeological investigations on the Apex Site were, therefore, as follows:

1. What are the character, type, layout and internal organisation of the core of the early-middle Iron Age farmstead / settlement?
2. In contrast to many middle Iron Age settlement sites, the evidence at Northampton Road does not appear to feature major land boundaries or ditched enclosures. Why is this?
3. What was the character and nature of the activity outside the main settlement area?
4. Is there any evidence within the settlement for ritual / structured deposition?
5. Can environmental sampling elucidate the agricultural economy and landscape of the settlement?
6. Can evidence for finds, craft and industry elucidate the economic basis of the settlement or identify connections with the wider region?
7. Is it possible to determine when and why the settlement was abandoned?

The research aims were reviewed regularly throughout the project to ensure that:

- they were still relevant to the data being uncovered;
- methodologies were still appropriate.



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards

The standards and requirements set out in the following documents were adhered to throughout the project:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (3rd edn, 2017).
• English Heritage	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2011)
• Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (MoRPHE) (2015)
• CfA	<i>Charter and by-law ; Code of conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> (2014)
• NARC	<i>Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Standard</i> (June 2014)

2.2 Archaeological Investigation and Recording

The archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) investigation of the public house construction footprint took place between 13th and 19th November 2018. The extent of the works was agreed in advance by the AAA. A monitoring visit was conducted by the AAA on 16th November 2018.

The overburden was removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged ‘ditching’ bucket, operating under close archaeological supervision. Once archaeological remains or the upper surface of undisturbed geological strata were reached, machine excavation ceased. A full methodology is provided in the method statement (Albion Archaeology 2018).

The archaeological observation (AO) took place between 3rd and 5th December 2018 and monitored the excavation for an attenuation tank, covering an area of 25m by 17m. The overburden was removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged ‘ditching’ bucket, operating under close archaeological supervision.

The ground level across the majority of the site was being made-up. This meant that the remaining groundworks in the AO areas would not impact any potential archaeological remains. Therefore, with the agreement of the Client and AAA, no further works were monitored.

All archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion



Archaeology's *pro formae* sheets; they were also drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits revealed were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 1 for the SMS investigation, and at 100 for the AO area. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [**] and round brackets to fills or layers (**).).

2.3 Archive

On completion of the final report, the archive of materials (subject to the landowner's permission) and records will be deposited at the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (NARC) (Event no. ENN109230).

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (ref. albionar1-329976) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

During post-excavation analysis, individual contexts were assigned to higher-level interpretive units, known as “Groups”; they are prefixed by the letter G. Groups are used in this report to identify groups of similar contemporary features/deposits, *e.g.* a cluster of quarry pits.

All deposits and features revealed within the PDA are described below and discussed by feature type and Group. Plans, sections and photographs are shown in Figures 2–6.

3.2 Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Investigation

A cluster of archaeological features were identified in the NW part of the SMS excavation area. The remains were characterised by clusters of quarry pits, with occasional short lengths of ditch that continued beyond the limits of excavation. The pottery assemblage suggests the remains were Iron Age in date. Also present was a palaeochannel, representing a former watercourse. The modest finds assemblage included pottery (173g), animal bone (1.1kg), ferrous smithing slag (531g) and an iron nail.

3.2.1 Quarry pits

Nineteen individual quarry pits were identified, forming a cluster in the NW part of the SMS area; they have been separated into four groups (G1–4). Whilst in places stratigraphic relationships could be observed between quarry pits, they were probably all broadly contemporary, representing episodic quarrying. The quarrying appeared to be targeting pockets of gravel and stone.

A large quarry pit (G1) with an irregular shape and profile, measured *c.* 6m diameter, with a maximum depth of 0.9m (Figure 3, section a). The lower fills comprised sterile lighter brown-grey sandy clay, similar to the fills of the surrounding quarry pits in G2–4, overlain by darker upper fills. The initial fills were derived from deliberate backfilling, while the upper fills were the result of naturally accumulated silting.

G2 comprises seven individual quarry pits along the northern edge of the excavation area, with one apparently truncated by palaeochannel G11 on the eastern side of the cluster. The pits were sub-circular to sub-oval shape in plan, with U-shaped or irregular profiles (Figure 3, sections e, h and i) and measured *c.* 0.6–2m diameter. The maximum depth was 0.2m.

G3 forms a cluster of inter-cutting quarry pits in the NW corner of the excavation area, truncating three ditches (G7, G8 and G10). Seven individual pits were identified in this group, predominantly with sub-oval in plan with irregular profiles (Figure 3, section b). They ranged in size from *c.* 0.9–4.1m diameter and up to 0.45m deep.

Three quarry pits G4 were located to the SW of G1. These were sub-oval in plan with broadly U-shaped profiles (Figure 3, section c). They ranged in size from *c.* 0.8–2.4m diameter and were up to 0.5m deep.



All of the quarry pits contained similar mid-grey-brown sandy clay fills with moderate stones, with the exception of G1, which also contained a darker upper fill. The quarry pits produced 158g of Iron Age pottery, 1.1kg of animal bone and 531g of ferrous smithing slag.

3.2.2 Post-holes

Two post-holes, G5 and G6, were located towards the W side of the excavated area, c.4.5m apart. They were not part of any recognisable structure. They measured c.0.45m diameter and were 0.1–0.15m deep (Figure 3, section f).

3.2.3 Ditches

Two broadly N-S aligned ditches, G8 and G10, were present in the NW corner of the excavated area, each with a similar shallow profile (Figure 3, section e) and located c.3.5m apart. An E-W aligned ditch G7 was present but only a very small length (<0.5m) was exposed (Figure 3, section d). These ditches appeared to be truncated by the quarry pits G2/G3.

To the south-east of quarry pit G1 and truncated by palaeochannel G11, was NW-SE aligned ditch G9. This only extended for c.2m before petering out and had a shallow profile (Figure 3, section g).

The ditches ranged in size from 0.5–1.4m wide and 0.05–0.3m deep. They contained fills similar to those found in the quarry pits, suggesting they may have been broadly contemporary. The only artefact recovered was a single iron nail from G7.

3.2.4 Palaeochannel

A palaeochannel was present, aligned NNE-SSW, along the eastern extent of the excavation area. It was at least 8m wide and continued beyond the limits of excavation to the NNE and SSW. It contained a dark grey-brown clay fill from which 31g of animal bone and 15g of Iron Age pottery were recovered. The presence of Iron Age pottery suggests that whilst the palaeochannel may no longer have been an active watercourse, it was still present as a dry valley, which was becoming infilled in the Iron Age.

3.2.5 Overburden and geological strata

Overburden (G12) comprised dark grey-brown silty topsoil that was 0.20–0.25m thick, overlying a mid-grey-brown silty clay subsoil that was 0.2–0.35m thick. Undisturbed geological strata (G13) predominantly comprised light yellow-brown clay sand.

3.3 Archaeological Observation

An area of 25m by 17m was excavated in the eastern part of the PDA for the installation of an attenuation tank. The area was excavated to a depth of 2.5m.

The topsoil had previously been removed, leaving a c.0.10m deposit of subsoil. Below this were undisturbed geological deposits comprising clays and sands.



No archaeological features or deposits were present.



4 ARTEFACTS

4.1 Introduction

A small assemblage comprising pottery, animal bone, ferrous slag and an iron nail was recovered from five deposits (Table 1).

G.	Description	Date range	Findings summary
1	Large quarry pit	Iron Age	Pottery (113g); ferrous slag (463g); animal bone (800g)
3	Area of quarry pitting	Undated	Ferrous slag (68g); animal bone (259g)
4	Area of quarry pitting	Iron Age	Pottery (45g); animal bone (5g)
7	Ditch	Undated	Iron nail x1
11	Palaeochannel	Iron Age	Pottery (15g); animal bone (31g)

Table 1: Artefact summary by feature

4.2 Pottery

Twenty-five Iron Age pottery sherds, representing 21 vessels (173g) were collected, and examined in accordance with PCRG / SGRP / MPRG guidelines (2016). The material is well-fragmented, with a mean sherd weight of 7g, and is moderately abraded. All fabrics are shell-tempered (Table 2), characteristic of Iron Age sites across Northamptonshire (Chapman 2017, 38). The assemblage mainly comprises plain body sherds, the absence of diagnostic forms precluding closer dating. Feature sherds are a single rounded rim and a body sherd with fingertip impressed decoration.

Fabric	No. Sherd	Wt. (g)	Group / No. Sherd
F1: Coarse shell -Moderate to dense temper of angular coarse shell fragments, up to 10mm, with rare quartzite, grog, flint, organic material or ironstone.	13	95	G1:8, G4:3, G11:2
F2: Fine shell - Sparse to moderate angular shell fragments, up to 5mm, although most are usually below 2mm. Other material occurs as F1.	3	26	G1:2, G4:1
F3: Sandy fine shell - As F2, but with moderate sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5, giving sherds a sandy texture.	9	52	G1:4, G4:4, G11:1

Table 2: Pottery type series

4.3 Other Finds

Ferrous smithing slag and vitrified clay lining (531g) was collected from quarry pits G1 and G3. The majority comprises a hearth bottom (110 x 93 x 26mm) of plano-convex section (431g).

Undated ditch G7 yielded a poorly preserved iron nail shank of rectangular section.



5 ECOFACTS

5.1 *Animal Bone*

Thirty-five animal bone fragments (1.1kg) were collected from four deposits, the majority (800g) from large quarry pit G1. Individual pieces have a mean weight of 31g and are fairly well preserved, with minimal surface erosion. Identifiable species are cattle (calcaneus, molar); horse (metatarsal) and sheep/goat (metapodial). Most fragments are indeterminate limb bone shafts: a small portion of toothless mandible also occurs.

5.2 *Environmental Samples*

A total of 6 samples were collected for ecofact or artefact recovery, of which four (those with the greatest potential) were processed (

Table 3). They mostly derived from quarry pits, with one sample also taken from the palaeochannel. The samples were processed using a flotation tank with the flot captured on a 250 micron sieve, whilst a 1mm mesh was used for the residue. The material was then air dried before being examined by eye.

Sample	Context	Group	Type	Feature	Charcoal	CPR
1	6	4	Control	Quarry pit	Very sparse	-
4	52	11	Control	Palaeochannel	Very sparse	-
5	39	1	Control	Quarry pit	Occasional	-
6	71	3	Control	Quarry pit	Very sparse	-

Table 3: Environmental sample quantification

One of the samples <5> contained occasional charcoal, whilst the other samples only contained very sparse fragments. The charcoal from sample <5> mostly comprised flecks, with sparse small abraded lumps. This suggests the charcoal was re-worked before deposition and, therefore, does not represent a primary deposit. The charcoal from these samples has no potential to contribute to the research aims and will, therefore, undergo no further analysis.

None of the samples contained charred seeds.



6 DISCUSSION

The PDA lies on the periphery of a known focus of Iron Age settlement (Albion Archaeology 2016) and the results of the archaeological investigations have provided further evidence for the extent and nature of that settlement.

A small cluster of four ditches, nineteen quarry pits and two post-holes were recorded within the northern part of the PDA (Figures 1–2). They are likely to be contemporary with the middle Iron Age settlement revealed in excavations to the SW at Northampton Road (Albion Archaeology 2016).

The nearest known activity at Northampton Road was *c.*20m to the SW, although the main focus of the settlement was a further 20m beyond this (Figure 4). The slight separation between these remains and that of the Northampton Road settlement suggests that the features probably represent peripheral settlement activity, predominantly associated with quarrying.

The modest finds assemblage, including pottery and animal bone, confirm the presence of contemporary domestic activity nearby (but probably not on the site itself), whilst the presence of ferrous smithing slag attests to iron working in the vicinity.

Whilst the remains have only limited potential for study in isolation, they have added to our understanding of the Iron Age landscape in the vicinity, and in particular the known extents of the middle Iron Age settlement at Northampton Road. This aids in building the emerging picture of the middle Iron Age landscape of Brackley, with further contemporary settlement known 140m to the NW at Foxhills/Sawmills (MOLA 2017) and a large contemporary settlement at Radstone Fields (Albion Archaeology 2017) *c.*1km to the NW — all set on the NE slope of the same shallow valley.

No further analysis of the results of the investigations is required beyond that presented in this report, which will be uploaded onto the OASIS website (ref: albionar1-329976). A short summary will be submitted to *South Midlands Archaeology*. The archive of materials (subject to the landowner's permission) and records will be prepared for deposition at the Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre (NARC) (Event No. ENN109230).



7 OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS ID: albionar1-329976

Project details

Project name	Apex Site, Land Off Northampton Rd and Turweston Rd, Brackley
Short description of the project	South Northamptonshire Council granted planning permission for the erection of a pub restaurant (use class A3/A4) incorporating manager's flat, 46-bed lodge (use class C1) with associated access, parking and landscaping at the Apex Site, Land off Northampton Road and Turweston Road, Brackley, The site is located within the larger area of the Network 401 - A43 Brackley East development. As the permitted development area lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, condition no. 26 was attached to consent , requiring that the development should be implemented in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation (Albion Archaeology 2014a) agreed for the earlier Network 401 development . Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the archaeological strip, map and sample investigation and archaeological observation. The area lies on the periphery of a known focus of Iron Age settlement and the results of the archaeological investigations have provided further evidence for the extent and nature of that settlement. Four ditches, nineteen quarry pits and two post-holes were recorded, within a small cluster of activity in the northern part of the area. These are likely to be contemporary with the middle Iron Age settlement revealed in excavations to the SW at Northampton Road (Albion Archaeology 2016). Whilst the remains have only limited potential for study in isolation, they have added to our understanding of the Iron Age landscape in the vicinity, and in particular the known extents of the middle Iron Age settlement at Northampton Road.
Project dates	Start: 13-11-2018 End: 05-12-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BP3386 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENN109230 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Iron Age
Monument type	POST HOLES Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Iron Age
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation" ,"Recorded Observation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BRACKLEY Brackley Public House and Lodge



Study area	10.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 5928 3842 52.040585194158 -1.135623396157 52 02 26 N 001 08 08 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 115m Max: 130m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Iain Leslie
Project supervisor	Allan King

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones" ,"Ceramics"
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones" ,"Ceramics" ,"other"
Digital Media available	"Database" ,"Images raster / digital photography" ,"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Northamptonshire Archaeological Resource Centre
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones" ,"Ceramics" ,"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet" ,"Correspondence" ,"Photograph" ,"Plan" ,"Report" ,"Section"

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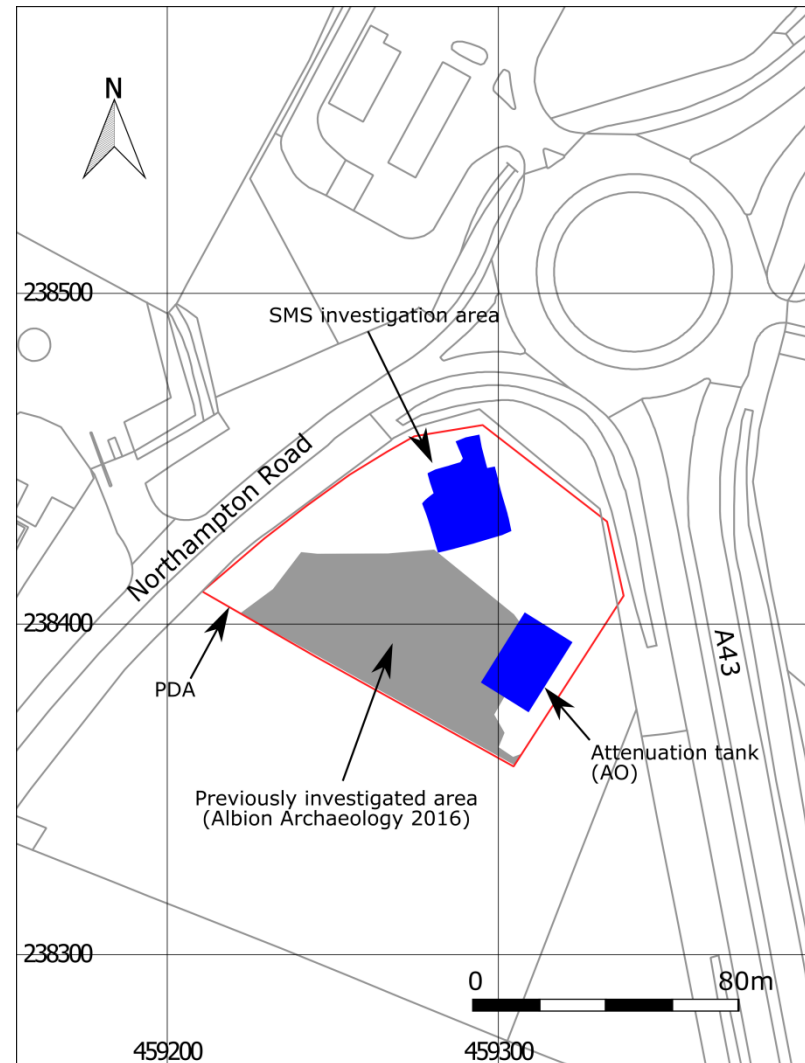
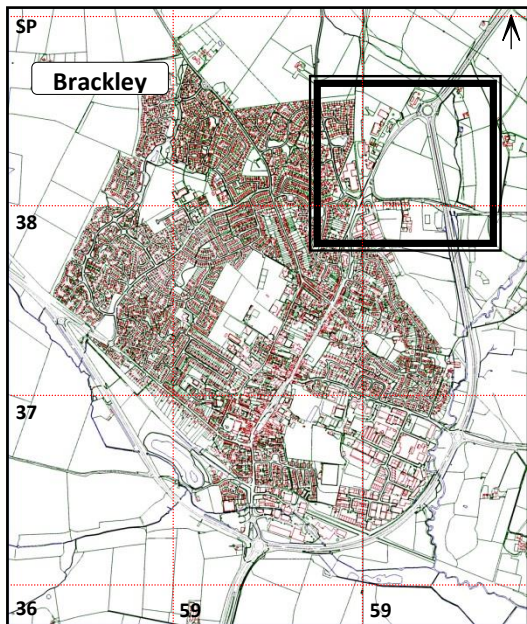
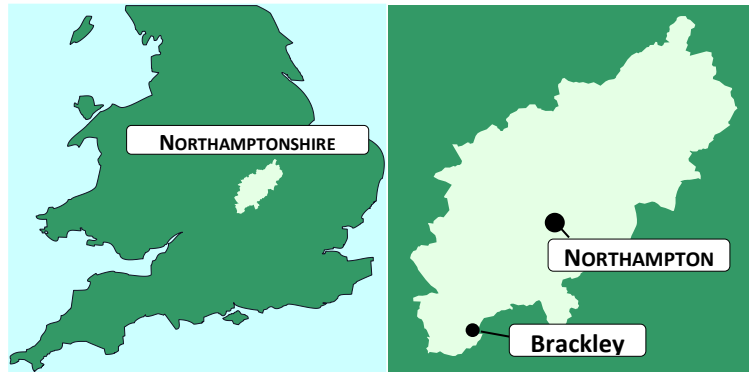


Figure 1: Site location plan

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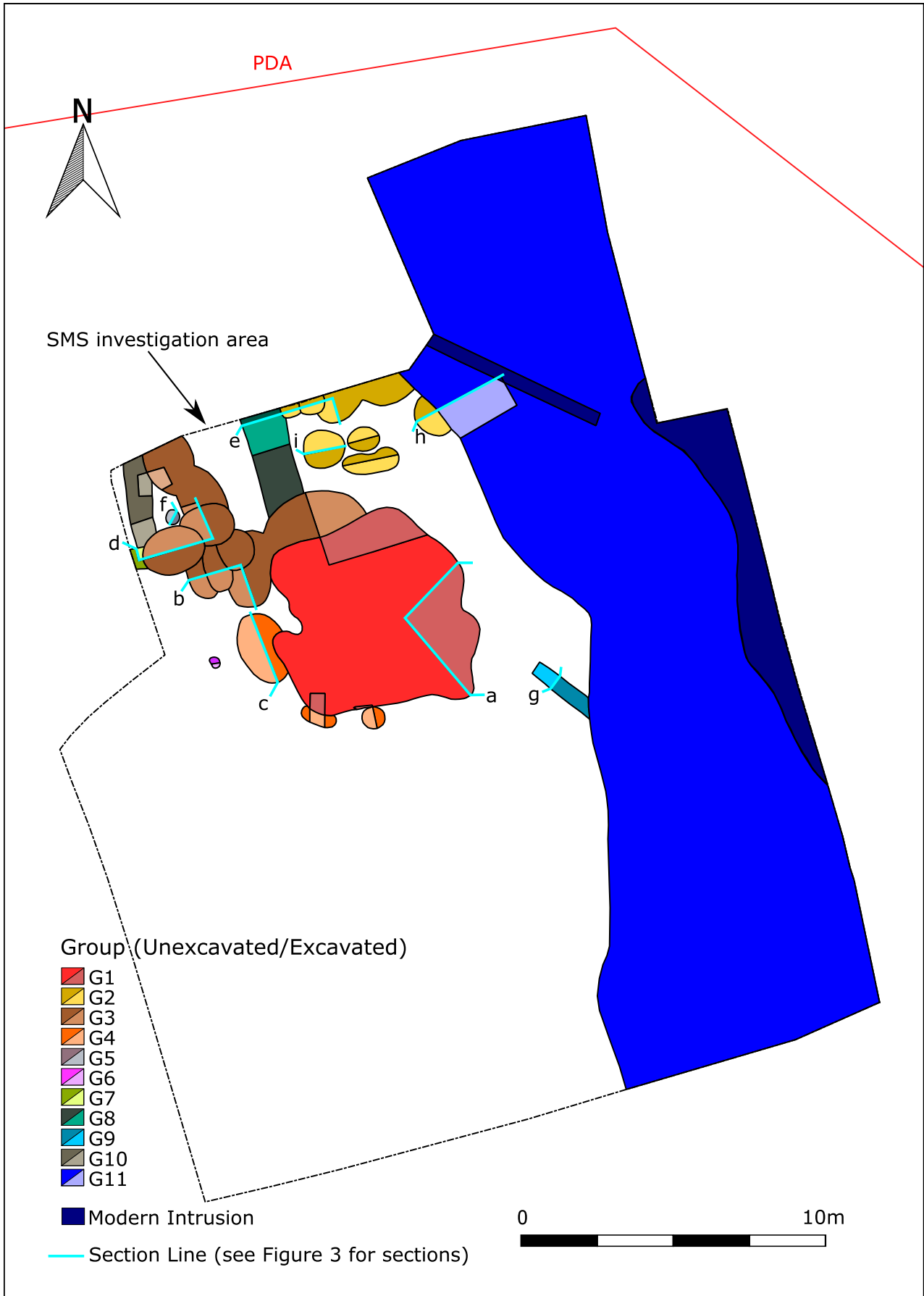


Figure 2: Plan of SMS investigation area with Groups shown

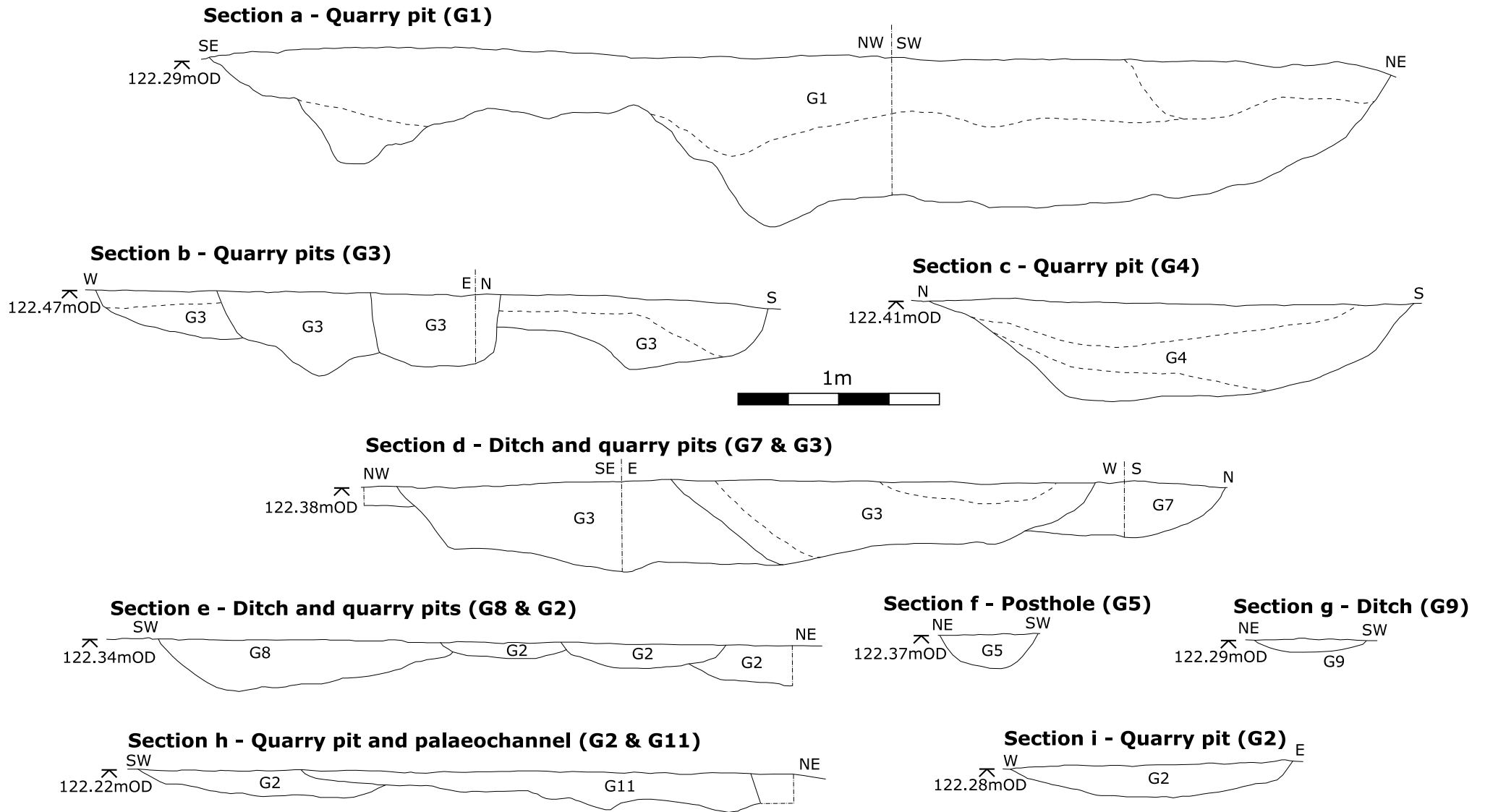


Figure 3: Selected section drawings

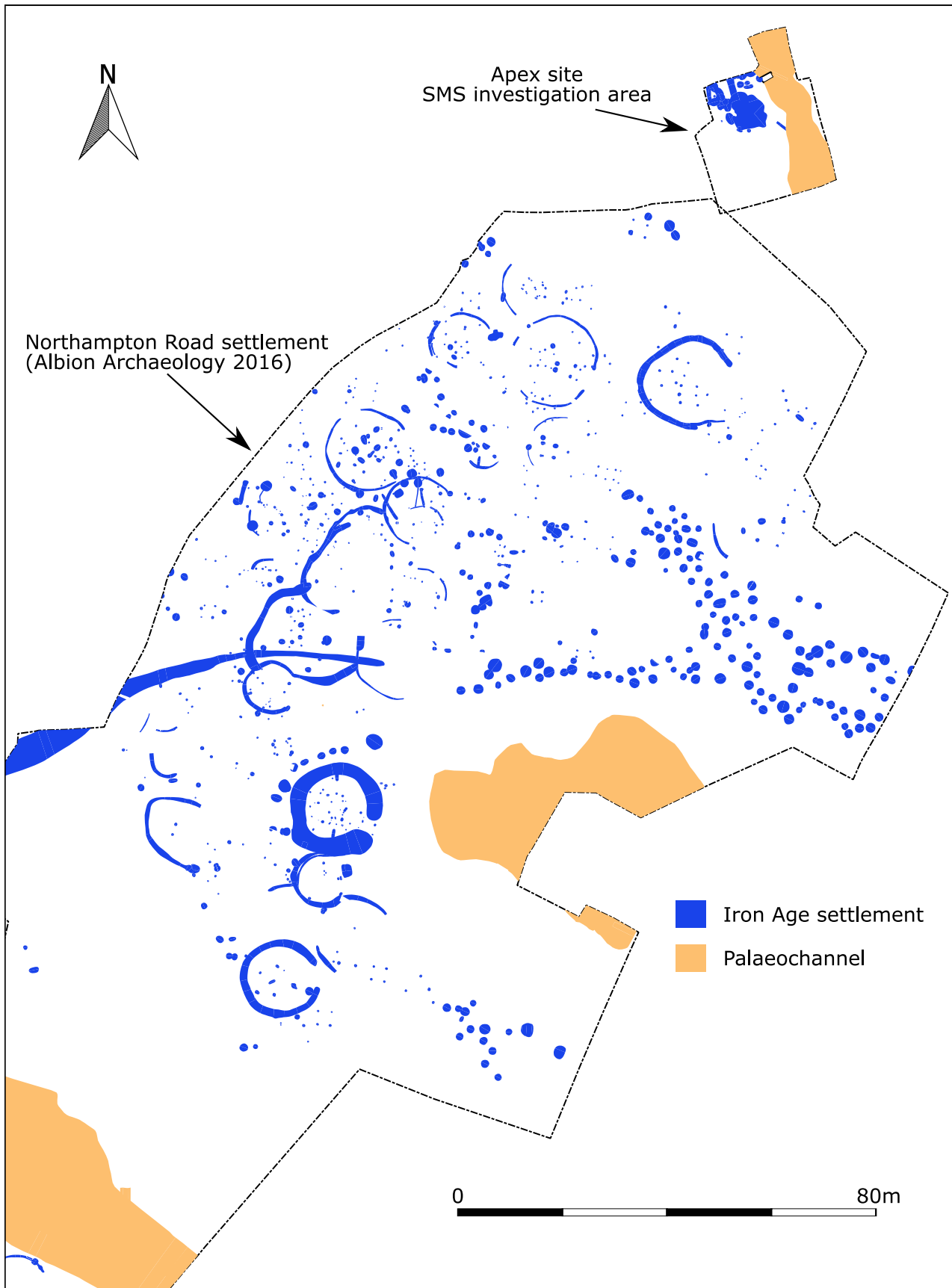


Figure 4: Plan of SMS investigation area and Northampton Road settlement



SMS investigation (looking SE)



Quarry pit G1 (looking SW)

Figure 5: Selected photographs



Ditch G8 and quarry pits G2 (looking NW)



Attenuation tank excavation (AO) (looking north)

Figure 6: Selected photographs



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