



Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological trial trench excavations at Egerton Close, Brackley, Northamptonshire October 2011



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**Northamptonshire
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Report 11/209

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Archaeological trial trench excavations at Egerton Close, Brackley, Northamptonshire, October 2011	
Short description	Archaeological trial excavations were carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology at Egerton Close, Brackley, Northamptonshire. An undated ditch containing animal bone was overlain by a deposit that is likely to have been former topsoil, which has since been buried. Three further ditches on different alignments cut the buried soil, and are dated by tile to after the 14th century, with one ditch clearly of 19th century date. Residual Roman and medieval finds were also recovered alongside quantities of animal bone. In addition, a post-medieval limestone rubble wall was cut into the buried soil, with its rubble collapse lying on the buried soil. All of these deposits lay below an accumulation of topsoil, formed from leaf litter and garden soil.	
Project type	Trial excavations	
Site Status	None	
Previous work	None	
Current land use	Vacant waste ground	
Future work	Residential housing	
Monument type	Roman/medieval ditches and wall	
Significant finds	Pottery and animal bone	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Northamptonshire	
Site address	Egerton Close, Brackley	
Post code	NN13 7DU	
OS co-ordinates	SP 59041 37407	
Area (sq m/ha)	776.7 sq m	
Height	c122.2m above Ordnance Datum	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Liz Mordue, Northamptonshire County Council Planning	
Project Design originator	Yvonne Wolfram-Murray, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Jim Brown, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ian Meadows, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Sponsor or funding body	Neil Tanner Associates	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	6/10/11	
End date	6/10/11	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Contents
Physical	Northamptonshire Archaeology archive store	Pottery and animal bone
Paper		Context records, plans, sections, 35mm colour and monochrome contact prints and background notes
Digital		Client PDF
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)		
Title	Archaeological trial trench excavations at Egerton Close, Brackley, Northamptonshire, October 2011	
Serial title & volume	11/209	
Author(s)	Jim Brown	
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EXCAVATIONS AT
EGERTON CLOSE, BRACKLEY
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
OCTOBER 2011**

Abstract

Archaeological trial excavations were carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology at Egerton Close, Brackley, Northamptonshire. An undated ditch containing animal bone was overlain by a deposit that is likely to have been former topsoil, which has since been buried. Three further ditches on different alignments cut the buried soil, and are dated by tile to after the 14th century, with one ditch clearly of 19th century date. Residual Roman and medieval finds were also recovered alongside quantities of animal bone. In addition, a post-medieval limestone rubble wall was cut into the buried soil, with its rubble collapse lying on the buried soil. All of these deposits lay below an accumulation of topsoil, formed from leaf litter and garden soil.

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology to investigate the proposed footprint of future houses and the driveway access at Egerton Close, Brackley, Northamptonshire for Neil Tanner Associates (NGR: SP 59041 37407; Fig 1). The whole site encompasses 776.7 sq m of waste ground. A brief for archaeological site investigation was issued by Northamptonshire County Council as the site is considered to lie in an area of moderate archaeological potential, within the medieval field system of Old Town Field (Mordue 2011). A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced in advance of the fieldwork and trench positions were agreed with the planning authority in advance to ensure compliance with the brief (Wolfram-Murray 2011). The work was monitored by the Local Authority officer who visited before the conclusion of the works.

Northamptonshire Archaeology is an Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Registered Organisation (RAO48). All work was undertaken in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in the Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010), *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008), and the procedural documents of English Heritage (EH 1991a; 2002; 2006).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological background

Old Town and New Town

Brackley lies in the south-west of the county in the upper reaches of the Ouse valley, astride the main medieval road from Northampton to Oxford (HER130). It is one of only two planned towns in Northamptonshire in which an urban settlement was planned on a new site quite separate from an existing village. In 1086 Brackley was an agricultural village with two manorial holdings, both an estate and ecclesiastical centre. Within a century of the Conquest the New Town with its own field system was carved out of that of the original village, thereafter known as the Old Town. The town was probably founded by the Earl of Leicester and profited substantially from the wool trade, being involved in not just local but also international trade, through which it grew to become the second wealthiest town in Northamptonshire by the early 14th century. It had more

urban attributes than any settlement in the county outside Northampton, including self governing borough status granted in a charter of 1260, a market, two hospitals, two separate parishes and a castle.

Throughout the medieval period the town hosted a number of 13th to 14th-century tournaments. The New Town appears to have been laid out around the market place, established along the Oxford to Northampton road. The road had been diverted onto its present course at the time of the planning of the new town but it is more likely that this road was one of a network of new roads constructed in the late Saxon period to connect the *burhs*. A second, possibly even the original, focus of the town was the castle of the Earl of Leicester and the adjacent St. James's Chapel, which both lay at the western edge of Brackley close to where the Oxford road crosses the boundary with Evenley. The town expanded north-east from along the main road until the old and new towns were physically joined.

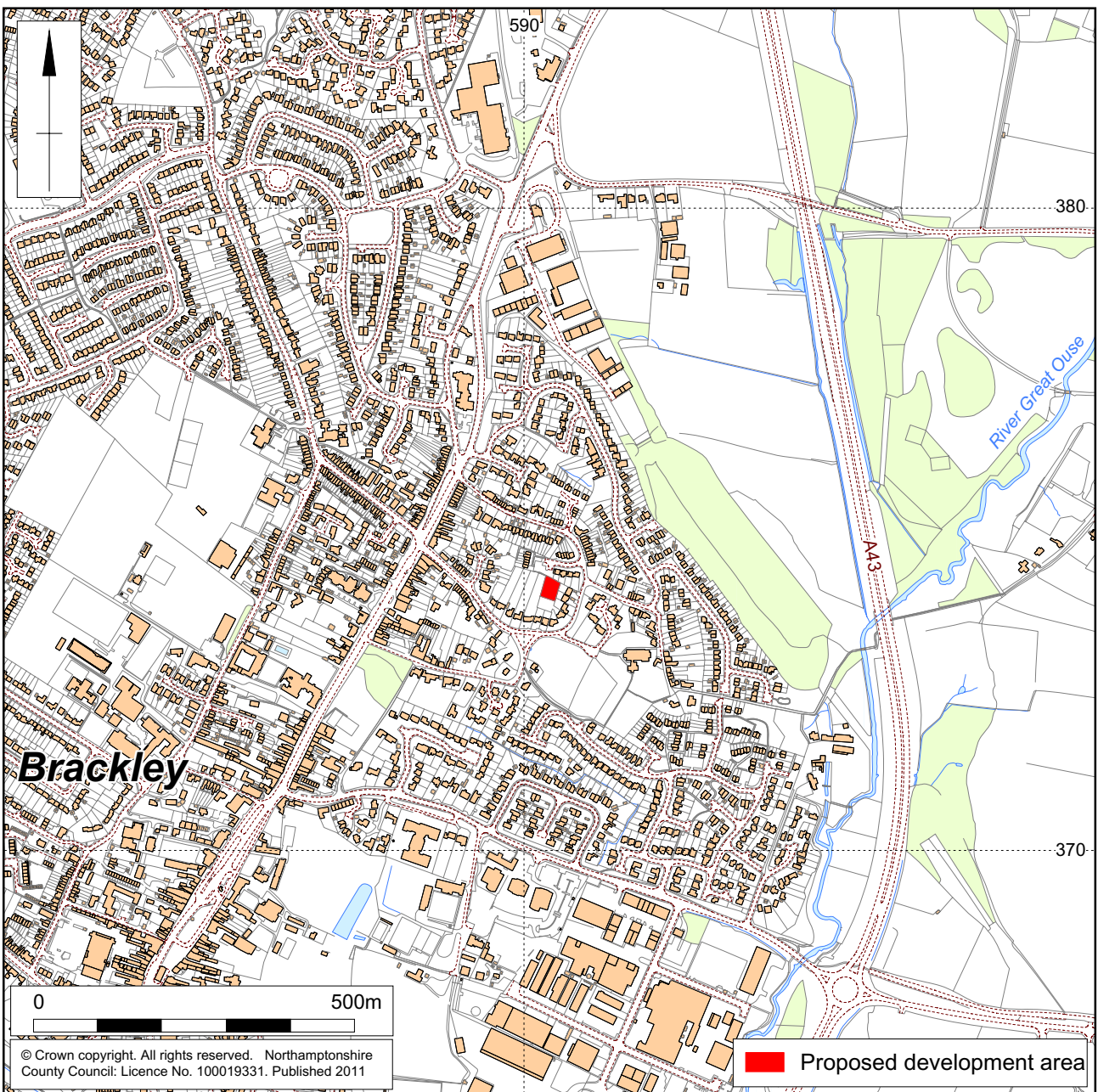
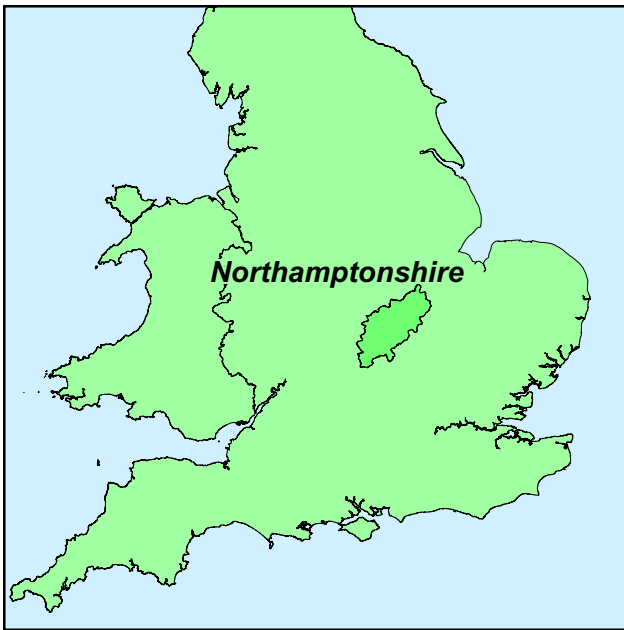
The transformation of the wool trade in the late medieval period, with a concentration on the Cotswold wool towns, saw Brackley's commercial base collapse. With its major source of wealth removed, Brackley went into rapid decline, falling back on its lesser function as a purely local market centre providing services to travellers on the road. In the mid-16th century Camden described that the town 'now only boasts how great and wealthy it once was by its ruins, and by the mayor it retains for its chief magistrate'.

Brackley continued to operate through the 19th and 20th centuries as a commercial centre for the surrounding locality with a market, several fairs, a large number of inns and public houses and a wide range of specialist retail outlets. The role of the town was enhanced during the coaching era of the 18th and early 19th centuries when Brackley became a major coaching town, and again with the importance of the hunting season in the later 19th century. There was only a very modest level of industry in the town until the later 20th century. It had a small trade in boots and shoes and in malting and brewing, but this was clearly secondary to the retail function of the town.

The town is exceptionally well documented in the medieval and post-medieval period, due particularly to the fact that the property of St. John's Hospital, a major landholder in the town, was acquired as part of its foundation endowment by Magdalen College Oxford. These sources have enabled detailed reconstruction of the late medieval topography of the town and for its evolution to be traced through the post-medieval period. Brackley also has a high archaeological potential, while historic buildings survive in sufficient numbers to offer reasonable potential for the enhancement of the post-medieval, combined with documentary sources, its medieval potential is excellent.

The open fields

The field system of the borough is described from at least 1275 with two 'sides' (HER5568/2). Before the foundation of the New Town, or at least before the Castle was built, it is probable that a single field system was in existence. Although there were two separate manors in 1086, one in Brackley and another with holdings in Brackley, it seems unlikely that they represent separate settlements and field systems. With the construction of the castle or with the foundation of the New Town the field system was apparently subdivided, for in 1260 reference is made in different documents to the north field, the western field and to the *Heldetunfeld* (Old Town Field). There were two separate field systems each of two or three great fields (high, middle and low). This is the only case in Northamptonshire of a field system being subdivided in association with the foundation of a town to create two separate systems. The proposed development is located in the vicinity of the Old Town Field.



Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1



Scale 1:250

Plan of archaeological features Fig 2

The Historic Environment Record

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken at Egerton House, c80m to the east (Shaw and Steadman 1991). The works discovered late Iron Age and early Romano-British ditches, pits and postholes (HER150/0/8; 150/0/11), possible late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pits (HER130/0/13-14, 130/0/29; 130/0/112; 130/0/114), a medieval boundary ditch (HER130/0/21) and a probable post-medieval building (HER130/0/28).

Goldwell Spring is located c90m to the south and is one of five medieval wells (HER130/28). The well dates from c1170-80 when tenements were referred to along Goldwell Lane and is mapped by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey as *Golden Spring*.

The site of a possible medieval enclosure is thought to have been located within 50-60m of the site, on the north-west side of Goldwell Close (HER130/52). Two possible medieval tenements are thought to have occupied land in the immediate proximity of the site, towards its north and south edges, recorded in c1170-80 (HER130/53-54).

The Old Town was surrounded on the south, east and north-east by open fields that had been converted by the later medieval period to croft land to include Bole Crofts and Lincroft, c100m to the south-east (HER5568/1/3-4). These were distinctly separate areas to the rest of the open fields.

Plymstone's Way was a medieval road located to the north of the site which passed through the outskirts of the Old Town, at least until 1426, and may have projected through land to the west of the proposed development (HER130/0/38).

2.2 Topography and geology

The site comprises 776.7 sq m of waste ground that is currently overgrown (Fig 1). The perimeter is bounded on all sides by the rear fences and hedgerows of the surrounding neighbouring garden plots. Access to the site is from Egerton Close on the north side.

The solid geology of the site is mapped as Great Oolite Group sandstones, limestones and argillaceous rocks (BGS 2001). The site is situated at an elevation of 122.2m above Ordnance Datum.

3 FIELDWORK STRATEGY

3.1 Objectives

The overall aim was to investigate the considerable archaeological potential within the site. Prior to intrusive evaluation there was insufficient information to establish the possible impact of development or for the formation of an appropriate mitigation strategy.

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to:

- determine and understand the nature, function, and character of the archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting,

- establish the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present, and
- assess the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

In addition the work would make reference to the regional research agenda in order to address evidence for urbanisation, agrarian development and rural settlement (Cooper 2006). Additionally the work recovered artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.

3.2 Methodology

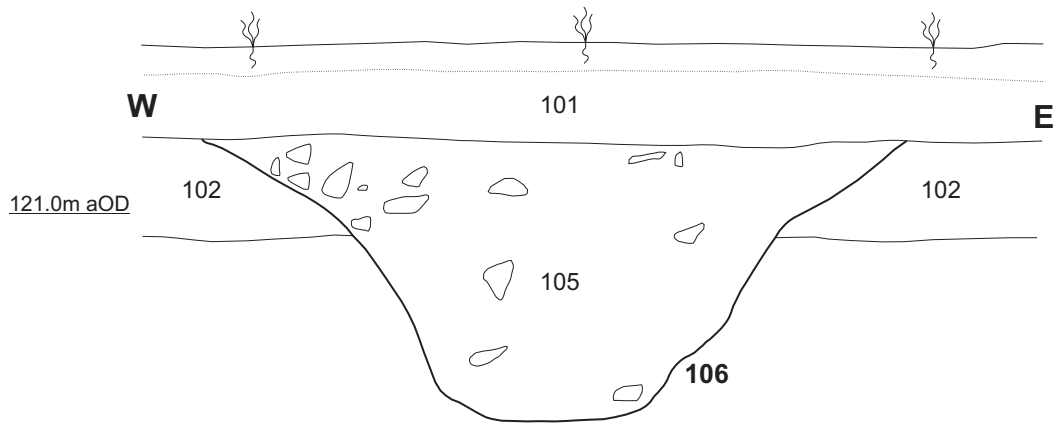
Two trenches were excavated, each 10m long by 1.8m wide, located within the footprint of the proposed house development and the access driveway (Fig 2). The trenches were set out using hand tapes, measured from boundaries located by the Ordnance Survey. Topsoil deposits were removed, to expose the surface of the archaeological horizon, by a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operating under archaeological direction. Movement of machinery during site preparation was conducted in such a manner as to avoid impact on the archaeology.

The excavation area was cleaned sufficiently to enable the identification and definition of archaeological features. All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of excavation were fully recorded. The recording followed the standard NA context recording system with trench record sheets using unique context numbers for each feature or deposit, cross-referenced to scale plans, section drawings and photographs; digital, 35mm monochrome film and 35mm colour film (NA 2006). Deposits were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include measured and descriptive details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. Archaeological features were drawn on permatrace at scale 1:50, related to the Ordnance Survey. Sections of sampled features were drawn at scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate, and all levels were related to Ordnance Survey datum. Representative samples of all exposed archaeological features were excavated, generally using sections of 1.0m width. Artefacts were collected by hand. Spoil and the surface of archaeological features were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

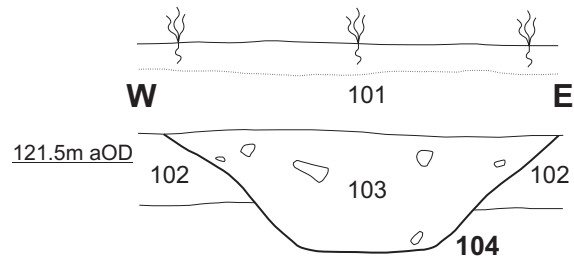
4 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

The surface of the Oolitic Limestone substrate was cut by ditch 204, which lay at the north end of Trench 2. The ditch was aligned west to east and was 3.20m wide by 1.20m deep, with a U-shaped ditch and a broad flat base, 0.9m wide, and eroded upper edges (Figs 3, Section 4 and Fig 5). This was the only feature to clearly exhibit a sequence of silting. The lower fill comprised firm light greyish-yellow silty clay containing frequent fragments of redeposited natural limestone, <160mm in size, seemingly a combination of collapsed natural and gradual silting. Above this was a substantial dump of soft mid-greyish-brown silty clay loam containing occasional to moderate fragments of limestone that were generally much smaller in size. This later deposit seemed to have been deliberate infill material; it contained animal bone but no datable pottery.

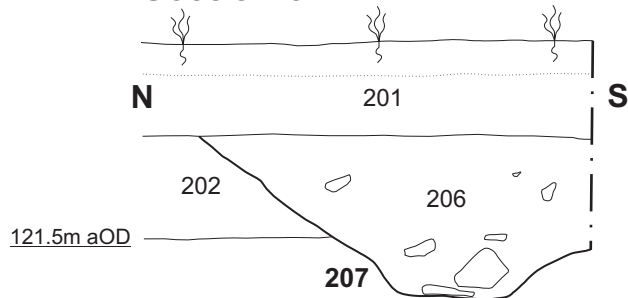
Section 1



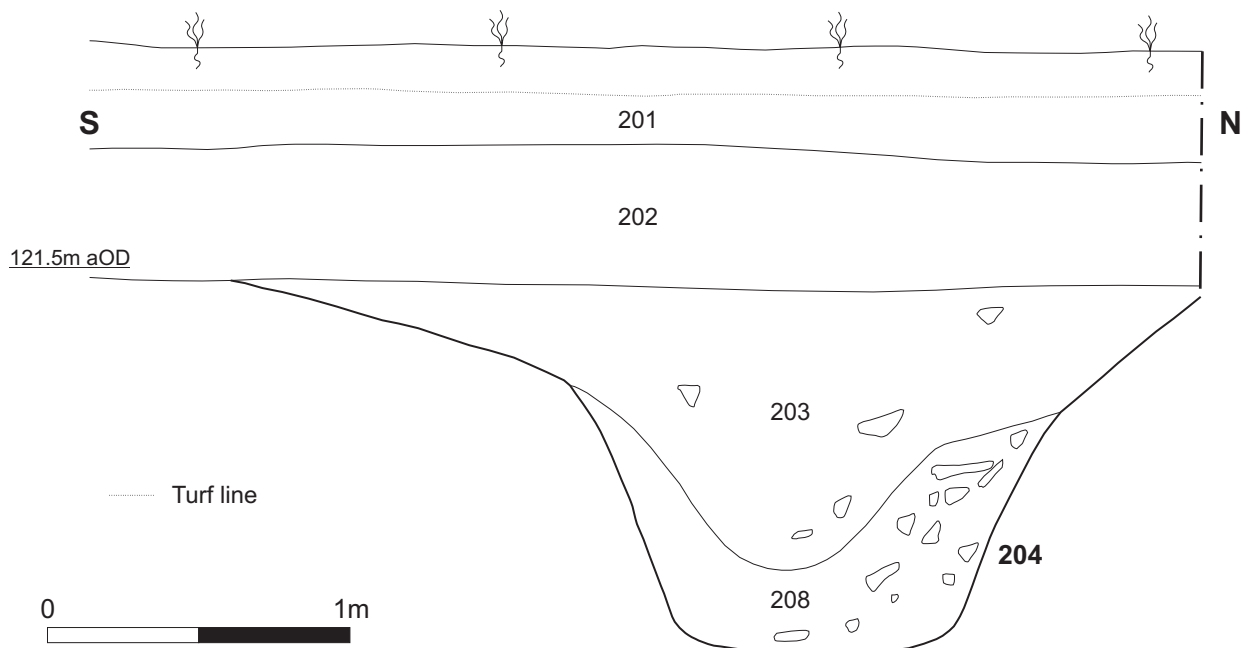
Section 2



Section 3



Section 4





Ditch 204, looking south-west Fig 4

Overlying ditch 204 and the surface of the substrate in both trenches was friable dark greyish-brown silty loam 102/202. The soil was unevenly distributed at 240-320mm thick in Trench 1 and 340-480mm thick in Trench 2; a substantial build up and variation which may be the product of flattening off ridge and furrow. A few limestone fragments, <40mm in size, were present throughout and larger fragments, <140mm, lay towards the upper horizon. The deposit is likely to have formerly been topsoil, but has been buried by later deposits. Roman greyware was recovered from this deposit during machining.

There were three ditches cut into the buried soil and a limestone rubble wall foundation, each on different alignments (Figs 5-7).

Ditch 104, aligned north to south, was 1.30m wide by 0.43m deep with gently sloping, 40-45°, sides and a flat base, 0.40m wide (Fig 3, Section 2).

Ditch 106, aligned north-east to south-west, was 2.30m wide by 0.95m deep with a U-shaped profile and broad base, 0.5m wide, and eroded upper edges (Fig 3, Section 1).

Ditch 207, aligned north-west to south-east, its full width lay beyond the confines of the trench but is likely to have been greater than 1.30m wide and was 0.52m deep. The north-east side was steeply sloped at the top from 45-50° and became gradually steeper before meeting with a flat base that was 0.45m wide (Fig 3, Section 3).



Trench 1, looking west Fig 5



Trench 2, looking south Fig 6

The ditch fills were similar and stratigraphically the ditches could have been contemporary, or at the very least were filled within the same broad time period, which appears to have been after the 13th or 14th century. For the most part the fills comprised soft light yellowish-grey silty clay with moderate to frequent limestone fragments, 50mm in size, few charcoal smears, if any, and frequent white flecks. The fills were generally desiccated with a substantial amount of animal bone but relatively little pottery or tile. Ditch 104 produced animal bone and a tile fragment, which is probably post-medieval. Ditch 106 produced a mixture of finds that included roof tile that could date from the 14th-century onwards and so the ditch is also probably post-medieval. The other finds were residual; 13th-century Potterspury ware, 12th-century coarseware, Roman greyware, oxidised fabrics and Horningsea; and an iron timber dog that could have been either Roman or medieval. Ditch 207 was dated by a machine-made roof tile to the 19th century.

Wall 205 was aligned west to east and comprised unshaped, rough, limestone rubble fragments in flattish pieces, up to 240mm by 220mm by 70mm in size, with occasional fragments of post-medieval red floor and roof tile. The rubble collapse lay above the buried soil 202 and was scattered to the north side. The wall was 1.2m wide by 0.25m deep, the stone was arranged poorly, there were no facing stones, and it appeared likely that it was originally a dry-stone boundary wall (Fig 7).



Wall 205, looking west Fig 7

The overlying topsoil comprised friable dark blackish-grey silty loam with frequent root intrusions, high humus content and few limestone pebbles <40mm. It lay across the site in a deposit 290-340mm thick, colonised at the surface by grass and rough wasteland vegetation.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 Roman pottery by Jerry Evans and Philip Mills

Although not really datable it is more probable that the sherds fall in a late 1st-2nd century date range, rather than being later Roman, however, none of the sherds are pre-Flavian class E fabrics.

Ditch 106	1 sherd, 3g. Oxidised body sherd with sparse pink quartz and fine black inclusions 1 sherd, 2g. Greyware with buff-white core and margins, common pink quartz inclusions at 0.3mm, probably local Northamptonshire 1 sherd, 7g. Possible R02 Horningsea? Flavian, MC4
Buried soil 202	1 sherd, 14g. Greyware body sherds moderately sandy with sparse mica
Wall 205	1 sherd, 6g. Greyware body sherd rilled from open form, fairly pale clean fabric with sparse quartz and lime. Good surface finish implies possibly earlier Roman.

5.2 Iron timber dog by Tora Hylton

A single iron timber dog was recovered from ditch 106. It comprises a parallel-sided strip manufactured from iron plate with short tapered terminals turned at 45 degrees to the plate and then clenched. Such objects would have been driven through a thin plank of wood (c20mm deep) and may have been used to support or bind edge-joined wooden planks used to form items such as doors, shutters or chests. They were used from the Roman period onwards.

5.3 Medieval pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The medieval pottery assemblage comprised two sherds with a total weight of 8g. They both occurred in the fill of ditch 106, which is likely to be of mid-late 13th century date. The sherds were recorded using the chronology and coding system of the Northamptonshire County Ceramic Type-Series (CTS), as follows:

F303: Sandy coarseware, 12th-14th century?, 1 sherd, 7g
F329: Potterspury ware, mid/late 13th-16th century, 1 sherd, 1g

The sherd in sandy coarseware is from the base of a jar. Such pottery was the major ware at the Brackley Castle Lane site and appears likely to be of local manufacture (Blinkhorn 1982).

5.4 Ceramic tile by Pat Chapman

There are nineteen tile sherds, weighing 1009g, with thirteen coming from wall 205. The fabric for fifteen sherds is typically hard fine to coarse sandy orange clay with very occasional tiny calcareous inclusions; two sherds are greyish-white with a black core, one is made from fine sandy white clay and one sherd is made from dark purple-brown fabric.

The sherd from ditch 106 is a plain flat roof nib tile, 14mm thick. Two greyish-white flat roof tiles sherds, 18mm thick, and three plain roof ridge tile sherds, 15-20mm thick, were recovered from wall 205. A small sherd from context 206 made from the dark purple-brown fabric comes from a machine-made roof tile. The remaining sherds from wall 205 and the other contexts are probably floor tiles, as they are 20-35mm thick where measurable.

This material could date from the 14th to the early 19th centuries. However, the machine-made tile fragment from ditch 207 dates to the 19th century.

Table 1: Ceramic tile quantification

Context/feature	No	Weight (g)	Comment
103 / ditch 104	1	4	Fragment
105 / ditch 106	1	150	Roof nib tile
203 / ditch 204	1	55	Undiagnostic body sherd
205 / wall	13	760	2 flat roof tiles, 3 ridge tiles; floor tiles
206 / ditch 207	3	40	Machine tile + two fragments
Totals	19	1009	

5.5 Slag by Andy Chapman

There is a single piece of undiagnostic ferrous slag, weighing 125g, from ditch 104. This is indicative of iron working, probably secondary smithing, being carried out nearby.

6 THE ANIMAL BONE by Dr Philip Armitage

A small assemblage of 169 animal bone elements/fragments were recovered from ditches and a collapsed wall, and were identified using the author's comparative osteological collections. Preservation of all the bone was good with virtually no evidence of sub-aerial weathering, erosion, leaching or abrasion. The majority, 154 (91.1%) of the specimens, could be ascribed to species and anatomy. The single bone shaft fragment from wall 205 could be red or fallow deer. This attribution must, however, be viewed with caution and the specimen best classified with the unidentified category.

Of the 154 identified specimens, 142 (92.2%) are recognized as mammalian, all of which were domestic animals, and 12 (7.8%) as bird species (Table 2). Although the modern domestic goose is larger and more heavily built than the modern wild graylag goose, such differences are not so apparent in archaeological specimens and it is therefore not possible to say whether these goose bones were from locally reared domestic flocks or hunted wild graylag geese. Of special interest are tooth (cusp) puncture marks on the surfaces of the goose coracoid from ditch 106 and goose humerus shaft from ditch 204. Similar evidence of chewing, perhaps by small carnivores such as cats, polecats or foxes was noted on an Iron Age goose skeleton from Bluntisham, Cambridgeshire (Armitage 2010, 14-15).

The withers height of the horse represented by the metacarpus III from ditch 106 is calculated at 1.30m, based on the lateral length of the bone following the method of Kiesewalter (von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974). Among the cattle bones from this

context is a second phalanx exhibiting exostoses (bony outgrowths) indicative of an animal employed in draught work or ploughing.

Table 2: Summary counts of the animal bones (NISP) by context

Species – context/feature	103/104	105/106	203/204	205	206/207
<i>Mammals:</i>					
horse		1			
cattle	1	39	1		
sheep	3	75	8		1
pig	1	12			
?red deer				1	
unidentified mammal frags.		12	1		1
<i>Birds:</i>					
greylag/domestic goose		3	1		
domesticated fowl	1	6	1		
Totals	6	148	12	1	2

Summary

Apart from the single horse metacarpus described above, all the identified mammalian and bird bone derives from discarded domestic food waste and provides some insight into diet where dating can be refined. The horse perhaps was used in riding or for draught work and the presence of gnaw marks on this bone suggests horse meat was being fed to dogs. Several cattle bones also bear evidence of gnawing, indicating feeding to dogs of kitchen or table food waste. The goose bones may have been given to domestic cats or perhaps scavenged by wild animals (polecats/foxes) after being discarded into the ditches.

7 DISCUSSION

The features and deposits present on the site are difficult to date with accuracy and since the tile is largely post-medieval, much of it broadly in use from the 14th century onwards, with a single piece clearly of 19th century date, most of the other finds were residual.

The buried topsoil would have been under agricultural use in part of the Old Town Field, and will have been turned over considerably during antiquity. It is likely that this site was part of a larger area of land that was enclosed in the 12th century into smaller parcels of land, as indicated by the documentary evidence for an enclosure and medieval tenements near Goldwell Close (HER130/52-54). Clearance and the filling of the ditches seem to have been fairly contemporary and took place considerably later. The boundary wall and its subsequent collapse was probably a late post-medieval development and the pottery is residual. Subsequent to this the land was used for low impact gardening and horticultural activities.

On the basis of the orientation and arrangement of the ditches, these features seem unlikely to represent a single enclosure and are likely to belong to a series of separate events, extending from the surrounding land, within a similar time period. The wall does not show any evidence for being more substantial than a dry-stone boundary wall. There was no evidence for a structure or floor levels. The size and depth of the

features indicate that there is good preservation within the site, but that it is not likely to be of great antiquity. The neighbouring land to the north at Egerton Close has been severely truncated by over 1.0m. The material that was recovered is indicative that the site is likely to yield quantities of domestic food waste and household debris in keeping with that of an urban site, but given the high residuality amongst datable finds it is not known how much of the animal bone will also be residual. The size, extent and complexity of the stratigraphy amongst the archaeological deposits are likely to be fairly limited by comparison with most urban sites where multiple phases may be present.

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Wolfram-Murray, Y, 2011 *Archaeological field evaluation of land at Egerton Close, Brackley, Northamptonshire*, Northamptonshire Archaeology

APPENDIX: SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS AND FEATURES

Trench 1		Alignment W-E	Height of substrate (m aod) 121.24-121.42		
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts and samples	
101	Topsoil	Friable dark blackish-grey silty loam with frequent root intrusions, high humus content and few limestone pebbles <40mm	290-300mm		
102	Buried soil	Friable dark greyish-brown silty loam	240-300mm		
103	Fill of 104	Soft light yellowish-grey silty clay with moderate to frequent limestone fragments, 50mm in size, few charcoal smears and frequent white flecks		Tile, slag, bone	
104	Ditch	N-S aligned, gently sloping, 40-45° sides and a flat base, 0.40m wide	1.30m wide 0.43m deep		
105	Fill of 106	Soft light yellowish-grey silty clay with moderate to frequent limestone fragments, 50mm in size, few charcoal smears and frequent white flecks		Tile, bone	
106	Ditch	NE-SW, U-shaped profile and broad base, 0.5m wide, and eroded upper edges	2.30m wide 0.95m deep	Pottery, Fe+	
Trench 2		Alignment N-S	Height of substrate (m aod) 121.47-121.54		
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts and samples	
201	Topsoil	Friable dark blackish-grey silty loam with frequent root intrusions, high humus content and few limestone pebbles <40mm	290-340mm		
202	Buried soil	Friable dark greyish-brown silty loam	340-480mm		
203	Fill of 204	Soft mid-greyish-brown silty clay loam containing occasional to moderate fragments of limestone		Tile, bone	
204	Ditch	E-W aligned, U-shaped ditch and a broad flat base, 0.9m wide, with eroded upper edges	3.20m wide 1.20m deep		

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205	Wall	W-E aligned, unshaped rough limestone rubble fragments in flattish pieces, up to 240mm by 220mm by 70mm in size, with occasional fragments of post-medieval red floor and roof tile	1.2m wide 0.25m deep	Pottery, tile, bone
206	Fill of 207	Soft light yellowish-grey silty clay with moderate to frequent limestone fragments, 50mm in size, few charcoal smears and frequent white flecks		Tile, bone
207	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, steeply sloped from 45-50° and became gradually steeper before meeting with a flat base, 0.45m wide	<1.30m wide 0.52m deep	
208	Fill of 204	Firm light greyish-yellow silty clay containing frequent fragments of redeposited natural limestone, <160mm		



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