

11 Old Town Brackley Northamptonshire

*Programme of Archaeological Observation,
Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication*



for
Helen Franklin,
Hollsam Ltd

CA Project: 660855
CA Report: 17071
Event UID: ENN109427

August 2019



11 Old Town
Brackley
Northamptonshire

Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation,
Recording, Analysis and Publication

CA Project: 660855
CA Report: 17071
Event UID: ENN109427



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	04/02/2019	JC	JN	Internal review	QUALITY ASSURANCE	APS
B	12/0/2019	JC	JN	Final	LPA COMMENT	MPH

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
4. METHODOLOGY	6
5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-11).....	6
6. THE FINDS	8
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE	9
8. DISCUSSION.....	9
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	10
10. REFERENCES.....	11
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	13
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	14
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	15
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM	16

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan 1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan (locating monitored areas and archaeological features) (1:250)
- Fig. 3 General view of site looking north-east (Photograph)
- Fig. 4 General view of site looking south-east (Photograph)
- Fig. 5 General view of Trench 1 looking south-east (Photograph)
- Fig. 6 Trench 1, representative section looking north-east (Photograph)
- Fig. 7 Trench 1, representative section looking north-west (Photograph)
- Fig. 8 South facing section of Pit 109 (Photograph)
- Fig. 9 North-west facing section of pit 107
- Fig. 10 South-east facing section of pit 105
- Fig. 11 General view of site showing archaeological features
- Fig. 12 Historic OS Map, 1885 (1:1,500)

SUMMARY

Project Name: 11 Old Town
Location: Brackley, Northamptonshire
NGR: 459157 237399
Type: Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication (OIRAP)
Date: 5 July 2017, 20-22 August 2018
Planning Reference: S/2016/1375/FUL.
Location of Archive: To be retained at CA offices until a suitable repository is available
Site Code: OTB17

A Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication (OIRAP) was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of two semi-detached dwellings at 11 Old Town, Brackley, Northamptonshire.

The remains of six pits were revealed during the groundworks, which due to the constraints of the development groundworks were not fully exposed. A single pit provided ceramic evidence medieval origin comprising the remains of coarse ware pottery, of domestic usage. The pottery dated to the 12th and 14th centuries and likely relates to domestic activity around the historic core of Old Town, concentrated near the church to the south-west. Two undated pits are potentially of the same period, with other undated pits likely associated with activity of more recent date. The location of these archaeological remains can be associated with activity along Church Lane and perhaps street frontage buildings evident on historic mapping.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2017 and August 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication for Helen Franklin, Hollsam Ltd at 11 Old Town, Brackley, Northamptonshire (centred at NGR: 459157 237399; Fig. 1). The Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication (OIRAP) was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent for the construction of two semi-detached dwellings (Planning ref: S/2016/1375/FUL).
- 1.2 The scope of the works was agreed during discussions between CA and the Assistant Archaeological Advisor to Northamptonshire County Council (Liz Mordue – AAANCC), and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* produced by CA (2018) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of Liz Mordue.
- 1.3 The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015) as well as the *Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Standard* (NAAWG 2014). It was monitored by the NCCAAA, including a site visit on 20 August 2018.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 250m², and comprises an area of garden land, bordered to the north, east and west by residential housing, and to the south by Old Town road; formerly Church Lane. The site lies at approximately 115m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), on fairly level ground.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Whitby Mudstone Formation of the Toarcian era (BGS 2019), with superficial deposits of river terrace sands and gravels. Where exposed during the groundworks the natural substrate comprised silty sand.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 As outlined in the brief the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, the archaeological and historical background of the town of Brackley has been presented in detail in an extensive urban survey (Foard & Ballinger 2000), the relevant results of which are summarised below.

Prehistoric and Roman periods (pre AD 410)

2.2 Within the town of Brackley evidence of Prehistoric activity is particularly sparse. Mesolithic flints are recorded, while a few stray flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date are reported from several locations within the town. Investigations to the south of the present site, in 1991, found several pits, ditches and possible postholes dating to the late Iron Age/early Roman period (Shaw & Steadman 1991). A nucleated Roman period settlement has also been identified immediately adjacent to St Peter's church within the Old Town and in the early 1950s Roman coins were reported from near the church. Recorded instances of such remains and associated finds serve to identify the site and its wider surrounds and an area of archaeological potential.

Early Medieval and medieval periods (AD 410 – 1538)

2.3 Brackley lies in the south-west of Northamptonshire, in the upper reaches of the Ouse valley, astride the main medieval road from Northampton to Oxford. The Saxon and, later, medieval village of Brackley lay adjacent to the former Roman settlement, on a terrace close to the River Ouse, which here is just a small stream. The site is located in the area known as Old Town close to the site of St Peter's church, which itself is of Saxon origin. Investigations to the south of the site in 1991 found pits predominantly of medieval origin, though a small amount of Saxon pottery was present as a residual component of the wider medieval assemblage and the remains of a medieval boundary ditch were also recorded (Shaw & Steadman 1991). This latter was replaced later in the post-medieval period by a linear stone feature on the same alignment.

2.4 Old Town is not specifically named as such until 1260, though the new town of Brackley was established much earlier. It may have originated as a new foundation immediately outside the gates of Brackley castle, itself built sometime shortly after 1086. However, it is thought more likely that the new town was founded quite separately from the castle by the second Earl of Leicester around 1150. By the 13th

century there were certainly two quite distinct communities within Brackley with separate field systems and mills (Foard and Ballinger, 2000).

- 2.5 The Old Town had at its core the oval enclosures of Goldwell Close and the churchyard. A network of roads radiated from this core to the adjacent settlements of Radstone, Halse, Turweston and Steane and onwards also to Buckingham (Foard and Ballinger, 2000). This suggests a plan form that predates the late Saxon re-planning of many, if not all Northamptonshire villages.

Post-medieval and modern periods (1539 – present)

- 2.6 Mid-16th century descriptions of Brackley emphasise above all else the decay which had occurred in the borough though the town did not fall like several other of the lesser market towns to the status of an agricultural village (Foard and Ballinger, 2000). The Old Town is thought to have experienced an even greater relative decline than the New Town. In 1720 though there were 154 houses or families in New Town but only 20 in Old Town. Trade and prosperity did increase though for a time prior to this under the patronage of the Earl of Derby.
- 2.7 By the post-medieval period the main focus of commercial activity was at the southern end of Market Street where the octagonal medieval market cross then stood and through this period, into the 20th century the town maintained its ancient borough status. It does however; appear to have been in decline once again in the late 18th century judging from contemporary sources, though the population is gradually increasing throughout. By this time the brewing industry appears to be the more notably dominant industry in the town with a variety of others, although represented, of much less significance.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works, as detailed in the WSI, were:
- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;



- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising the excavation of foundations, service trenches, access routes and associated landscaping. Non-archaeologically significant deposits (overburden) were removed by the contractors under archaeological supervision. Where mechanical excavators were used, these were equipped with a toothless bucket unless specific circumstances, such as the requirement to break out areas of hardstanding, required the use of a toothed bucket. (Fig. 2).
- 4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 The archive and artefacts from the programme of archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. There is currently no depository accepting archives from archaeological sites in this region of Northamptonshire. The project archive will therefore be held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes until such time as a depository becomes available. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-11)

- 5.1 The natural geological substrate (102) consisting of light yellow orange silty sand with light grey mottling, was revealed at a depth of at an average depth of 0.65m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by a layer of made ground comprising dark grey brown mottled sandy silt containing large quantities of stone, CBM and charcoal, (101) averaging 0.35m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by

0.3m of dark brown grey mottled sandy silt made ground, also containing frequent rubble, CBM and charcoal.

- 5.2 Pits (103, 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113) were identified during the excavation of the foundation trenches. These were observed in section only due to the constraints (and extent) of development groundworks.

Late medieval period (AD 1300 – 1539)

- 5.3 Located in the north-eastern corner of Trench 1, pit 109 was only partially exposed and heavily truncated by modern disturbance, and by pit 107 (Fig. 8). Pit 109 survived to a depth of 0.52m below present ground level (BPGL). It had a shallow curving base filled by deposit 110. The fill comprised mid grey brown compact clayey silt containing limestone rubble, a fragment of animal bone and five sherds of medieval coarse ware. The pottery dated to the 12th and 14th centuries and comprised the near complete profile of a domestic cooking pot.

Undated

- 5.4 Pit 103 was located at the south-western corner of Trench 1. It measured greater than 4m in plan and 1.3m in depth, with steep sides; the full extent of the feature was not exposed due to the constraints of groundworks. No artefacts were recovered from its mid brown grey compact sandy silt fill (104).
- 5.5 Pit 105 was located central to the site and truncated the north-eastern edge of pit (103). The full extent of pit 105 was not recorded due to the constraints of groundworks. Its exposed remains measured greater than 5m wide and 1.05m deep, with asymmetrical sides. The pit was filled with deliberately deposited dark brown grey compact sandy silt containing demolition rubble 106. No artefacts were recovered.
- 5.6 Pit 107 was recorded in the northern part of Trench 1, toward its south-eastern corner. The pit measured greater than 3m wide and 1.4m deep, with asymmetrical sides and a flat base. It was filled with mid brown grey compact clayey silt (108) which contained large quantities of demolition rubble.
- 5.7 Pit 111 was located centrally within Trench 1. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. The pit measured 1.0m in depth and was filled with mid brown grey compact sandy silt (112). No artefacts were recovered.

- 5.8 Pit 113 was situated in the northern corner of the site. Its plan was not well-defined though it exhibited moderate sloping concave sides and a rounded base. Limestone rubble and CBM were recorded in its mid brown grey compact sandy silt fill (114). No artefacts were recovered.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material was recorded within one deposit, the fill of pit 109 (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand.

Pottery

- 6.2 The pottery recovered from the OIRAP is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Booth *et al* 2016).

- 6.3 The assemblage comprises five sherds (165g) of pottery recorded from one deposit, the fill of a pit. The condition of the assemblage is moderately good, the majority of sherds are not heavily abraded, and the mean sherd weight moderately high for a medieval assemblage (33g).

Medieval pottery

- 6.4 Five sherds (165g) of medieval coarse ware (MCW) dating from between the mid-12th and 14th centuries AD (McCarthy 1979, 156) are recorded from deposit 110, the fill of pit 109. All sherds refit and a near complete profile of a cooking pot with a square rim is evident. The vessel is partially glazed on the interior and there are signs of heavy sooting on the exterior of the vessel from the base to the rim. The rim diameter is 400mm and the EVE is 0.5.

Summary

- 6.5 The pottery evidence suggests that activity at the site took place, sometime between the mid-12th and 14th centuries. The vessel, a cooking pot, is likely to have been used for domestic purposes, although whether the sooting on the exterior is as a result of the production process or subsequent use it is not possible to determine.

Other finds

- 6.6 Fill 110 of pit 109 produced a moderately corroded iron nail of uncertain date.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 A single fragment of animal bone (218g) was recovered from deposit 110, the fill of pit 109. Pottery dated to the medieval period was also recovered from this deposit. The bone was fairly well preserved and identified as a distal tibia of a cow (*Bos taurus*). No butchery marks were observed to suggest an origin in domestic waste and no further useful interpretative data beyond species identification was available.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The results of the OIRAP demonstrated a measure of archaeological activity on the site, comprising a single pit of probably medieval origin and others of more recent origin, which remained undated, though are likely of post-medieval or modern origin.

Medieval period

- 8.2 Archaeological evidence for activity during the period was confined to the fill (110) of pit 109. The coarse ware pottery recovered from this pit dated between the 12th and 14th centuries and represents the remains of a cooking pot; evidence of domestic activity on or near the site.
- 8.3 On the basis of the morphology of pits 111 and 113 one could speculate that these may be associated with this period of activity, though there is no material evidence to substantiate this.
- 8.4 One of the *foci* of Old Town was St Peter's Church, located to the south-west, from which a network of roads radiated. The church would likely have been associated with settlement activity on its periphery. The location of the medieval pit lies directly to the rear of buildings identified on the 1885 publication of Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping (Fig.11). This could suggest a potential for contemporary street frontage activity along Church Lane (now Old Town Road) during the medieval period.

Modern period

- 8.5 The 1885 OS map indicates an open plot of land with buildings lying directly to the north-east and east of the site. The larger undated pits (103, 105 and 107) identified during the OIRAP are likely to represent activity from this period, though are formally undated. These pits were in part filled with demolition rubble, probably indicating deliberate infilling and levelling of the area. This likely relates to a change in land use or early planned redevelopment of the plot.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Riley and Alice Krausova. The report was written by James Coyne. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Peter Banks and Jacky Sommerville respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Mark Hewson.



10. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 4 February 2019
- Booth, P., Barclay A., Knight D., Evans J., Brown D.H. and Wood I., 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* Historic England
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 *11 Old Town, Brackley, Northamptonshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication*
- ClfA, 2014, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- Emapsite 2019 *Ordnance Survey* <https://www.emapsite.com/>
- Foard, G. & Ballinger, J. 2000 *Northamptonshire Extensive Urban Survey: Brackley*. Northamptonshire County Council
- HE (Historic England) 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3*
- McCarthy, M. 1979 'The pottery' in Williams 1979, 151-242
- NLS (National Library of Scotland) 2019 *Map Images* <https://maps.nls.uk/> Accessed 4 February 2019
- NAAWG (Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Working Group) 2014 *Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Standards (Standards Working Party of Northamptonshire Archaeological Archives Working Group)*
- NCC (Northamptonshire County Council) 2017 *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Works at 11 Old Town, Brackley, Northamptonshire*

Shaw, M. & Steadman, S. 1991 *Archaeological evaluation at Egerton House, Brackley*
Unpublished Northamptonshire Archaeology Client Report

Williams, JH. 1979 *St Peter's Street, Northampton: excavations 1973-1976* Northampton,
Northampton Development Corporation



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown grey moderately compact sandy silt	N/A	N/A	0.3
1	101	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown grey moderately compact sandy silt	N/A	N/A	0.35
1	102	Layer		Natural	Light yellow orange silty sand with light grey mottling	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	103	Cut		Pit	Large pit with uncertain shape and steep sides	>3.5	>3	>1.3
1	104	Fill		Fill of pit	Mid brown grey moderately compact sandy silt	>3.5	>3	>1.3
1	105	Cut		Pit	Irregular shaped pit with uneven sides, gently curving base	>5	>0.7	1.05
1	106	Fill		Fill of pit	Dark brown grey moderately compact sandy silt	>5	>0.7	1.05
1	107	Cut		Pit	Pit with uncertain shape and steep sides, flat base	>3	>0.7	1.4
1	108	Fill		Fill of pit	Mid brown grey moderately compact clayey silt	>3	>0.7	1.4
1	109	Cut		Pit	Pit with uncertain shape and sides, shallow curving base	>1	>0.7	0.52
1	110	Fill		Fill of pit	Mid brown grey moderately compact clayey silt	>1	>0.7	0.52
1	111	Cut		Pit	Irregular shaped pit with steep sides and rounded base	1	1	1.0
1	112	Fill		Fill of Pit	Mid brown grey moderately compact sandy silt	1	1	1.0
1	113	Cut		Pit	Small oval pit with moderately steep, concave sides and rounded base	>1.4	0.5	0.2
1	114	Fill		Fill of pit	Mid brown grey moderately compact sandy silt			0.2
1	115	Layer		Overburden	Tarmac	N/A	N/A	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
110	Iron	Nail		1	3	MC12-C14
	Medieval pottery	Medieval coarse ware	MCW	5	165	

Table 2: Fabric Description

Date	Fabric Code	Fabric Concordance*	Description	Count	Weight (g)
Medieval	MCW	T2	Medieval coarse ware	5	165
Total				5	165

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

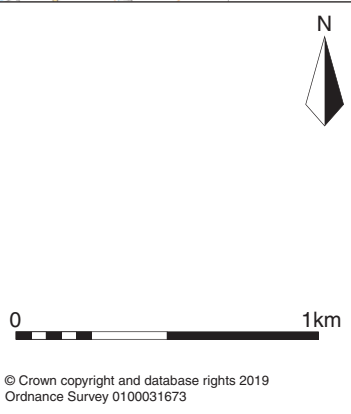
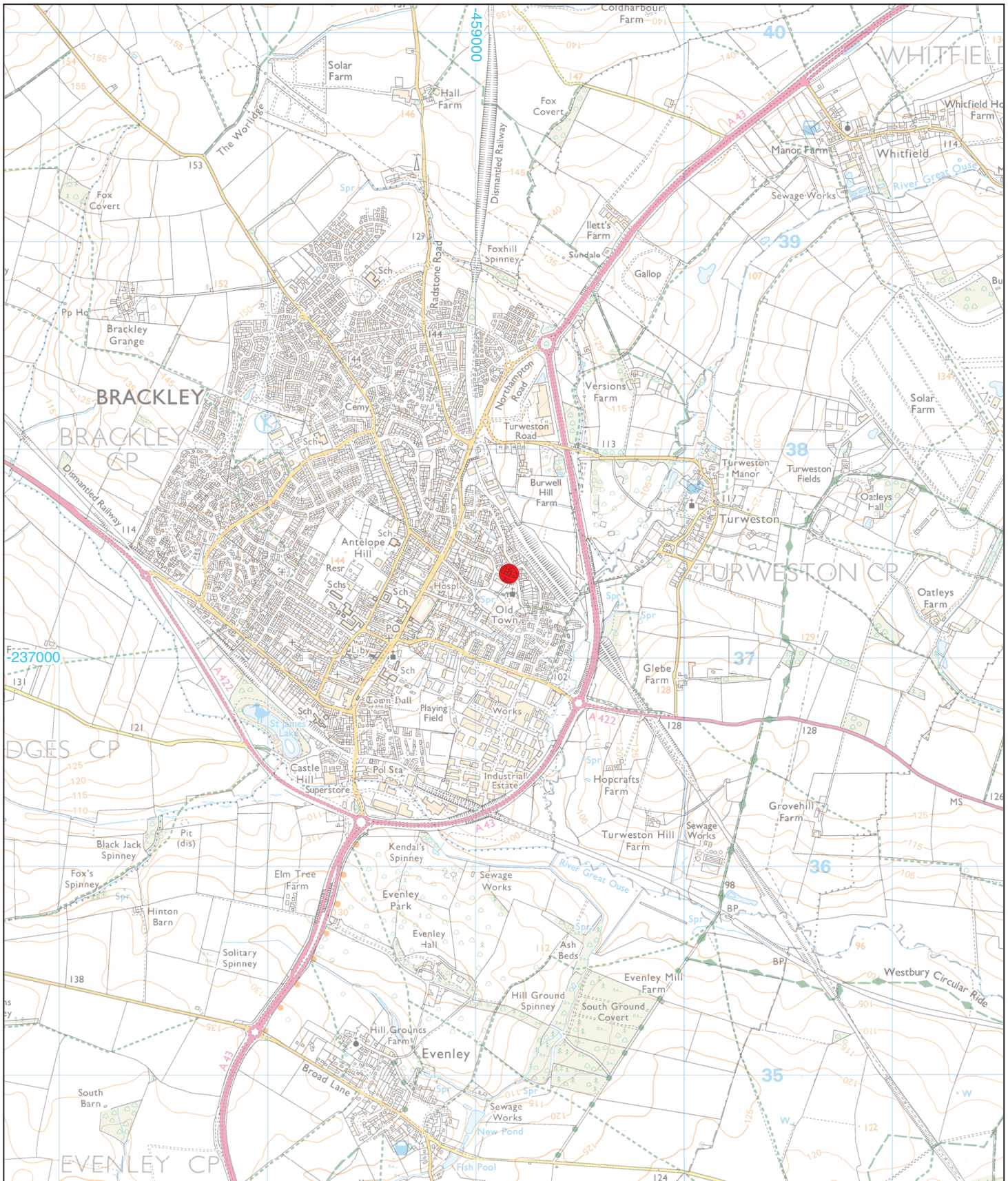
Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	Total	Weight (g)
109	110	1	1	160
Total		1	1	
Weight		160	160	

BOS = Cattle

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	11 Old Town, Brackley, Northamptonshire	
Short description	<p>A programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication (OIRAP) was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of two semi-detached dwellings at 11 Old Town, Brackley, Northamptonshire.</p> <p>The remains of six pits were revealed during the groundworks, which due to the constraints of the development groundworks were not fully exposed. A single pit provided ceramic evidence medieval origin comprising the remains of coarse ware pottery, of domestic usage. The pottery dated to the 12th and 14th centuries and likely relates to domestic activity around the historic core of Old Town, concentrated near the church to the south-west. Two undated pits are putatively of the same period, with other undated pits likely associated with activity of more recent date. The location of these archaeological remains can be associated with activity along Church Lane and perhaps street frontage buildings evident on historic mapping.</p>	
Project dates	July 2017, August 2018	
Project type	Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication	
Previous work	Not known	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	11 Old Town, Brackley, Northamptonshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	250m ²	
Site co-ordinates	459198 237362	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Northamptonshire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Mark Hewson	
Project Supervisor	Daniel Riley and Alice Krausova	
MONUMENT TYPE		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	To be deposited with the Northamptonshire Archive once this becomes available	Pottery, animal bone and an iron nail
Paper	To be deposited with the Northamptonshire Archive once this becomes available	Pro-forma recording sheets and registers, WSI
Digital	Northamptonshire HER	Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>11 Old Town, Brackley, Northamptonshire</i> : Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication. CA typescript report 17071		



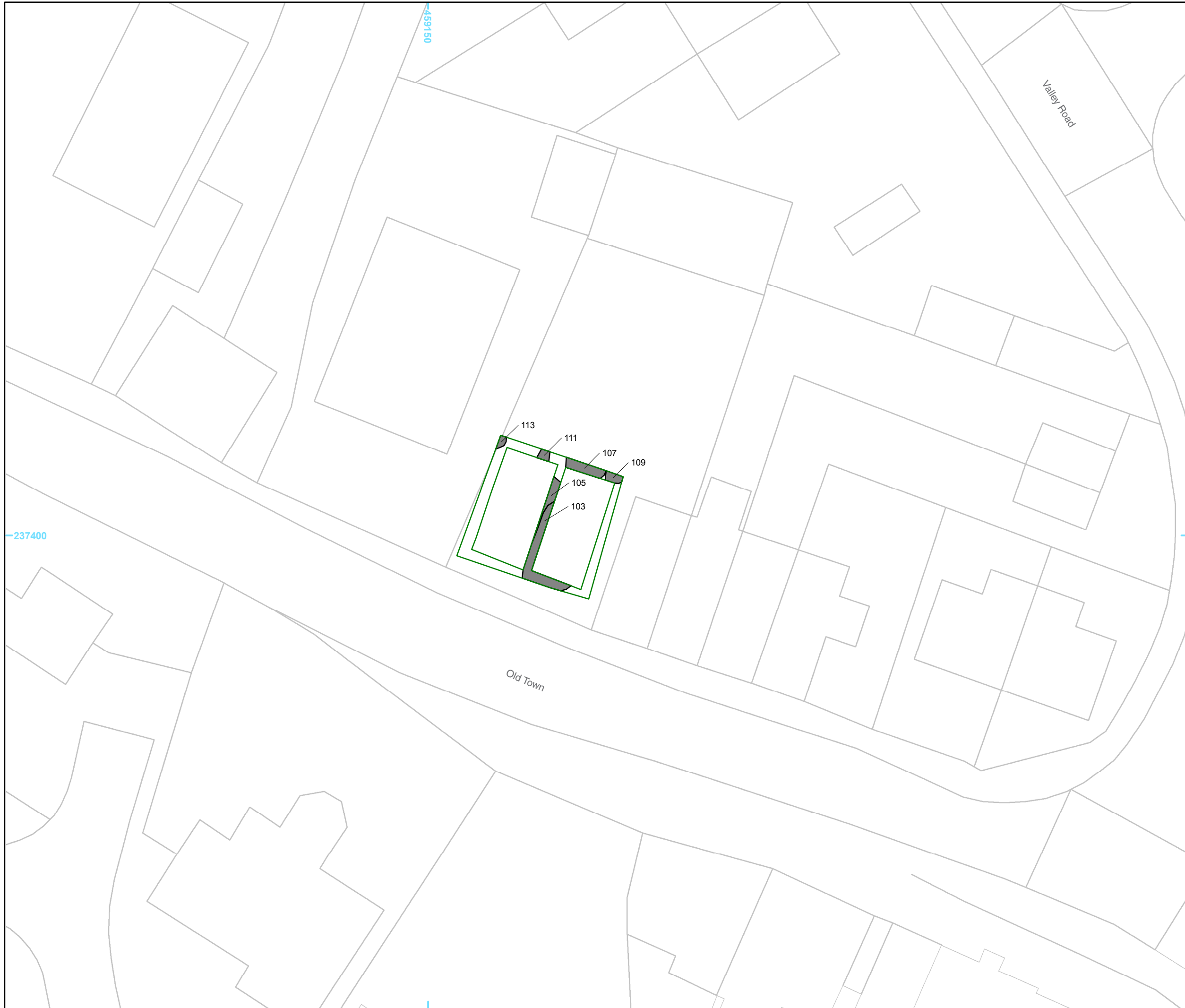

Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 11 Old Town, Brackley
 Northamptonshire

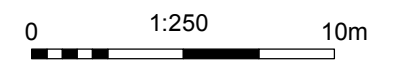
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	660855	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/03/19	1
APPROVED BY	MPH	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	


© Crown copyright and database rights 2019
Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Trench 1 outline
- Archaeological feature



© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	

PROJECT TITLE
 11 Old Town, Brackley,
 Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan

DRAWN BY MP	PROJECT NO 660855	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 11/03/2019	2
APPROVED BY MPH	SCALE@A3 1:250	



3

General view of site looking north-east



4

General view of site looking south-east



5

General view of Trench 1 looking south-east



6

Trench 1, representative section, looking north-east (1m scales)


 Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 11 Old Town, Brackley,
 Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Photographs

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	660855	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/03/2019	3-6
APPROVED BY	MPH	SCALE@A3	NA	



Trench 1, representative section, looking north-west (1m scale)



South facing section of pit 109 (1m scale)



North-west facing section of pit 107 (0.3m scale)



South-east facing section of pit 105 (1m scale)



General view of site showing archaeological features, looking south-west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 11 Old Town, Brackley,
 Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	660855	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/07/19	11
APPROVED BY	MPH	SCALE@A4	NA	



Historic OS Map, 1885

● Site location



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 11 Old Town, Brackley
 Northamptonshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Historic OS Map, 1885

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	660855	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	EE	DATE	28.03.19	12
APPROVED BY	JN	SCALE@A4	1:1500	

0 1:5,000 250m

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1
Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive
Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

