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# **Archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Whitehall, Watling Street, Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire May 2020**

Report No. 20/1  
**CLASP** Project Number: NHYD05  
Author: Stephen Young

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# Archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Whitehall, Watling Street, Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire

## May 2020

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<b>OASIS REPORT FORM</b>	
<b>OASIS No:</b> clasp 1 - 399393	
<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>	
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Whitehall, Watling Street, Weedon Bec (Nether Heyford), Northamptonshire
Short summary	In May 2020 CLASP undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on an access trackway to Whitehall House, Watling Street, Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire. The work was commissioned by Mr & Mrs K Mohmand as part of planning proposals for redevelopment of agricultural buildings on the adjacent site. A total of three trial trenches were excavated to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. No datable archaeological features were observed although a possible alignment of nine postholes and three shallow pits were observed in Trench 1 of the excavated trial trenches.
Project type	Trial trench evaluation
Site status	None
Previous work	None
Current land use	Metalled trackway
Development type	Residential
Future work	None
Monument type/period	None
Significant finds	Possibly related to adjacent Post Roman & Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	
County	Northamptonshire
Site address	Whitehall House, Watling Street, Weedon.
Postcode	NN7 4RZ
OS coordinates	SP6427058712
Area (sq m/ha)	Approximately 270sqms
Height aOD	108m to 101m OD
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>	
Organisation	CLASP
Project Brief originator	NCC Assistant Archaeological Advisor
Project Design originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Director/ Manager	Stephen Young
Project Supervisor	
Sponsor or funding body	Mr & Mrs K.Mohmand, Whitehall

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<b>PROJECT DATE</b>		
Start date (dd-mm-yyyy)	07.05.20	
End date (dd-mm-yyyy)	09.05.20	
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	Location (Accession no.)	Content
Physical	ENN109832	None
Digital		Trench logs and photo register
Paper		Digital photos, PDF report
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	Unpublished CLASP report	
Title	<b>Archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Whitehall, Watling Street, Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire May 2020</b>	
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## 1.0 ABSTRACT

***In May 2020 CLASP undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on an access trackway to Whitehall House, Watling Street, Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire. The work was commissioned by Mr & Mrs K Mohmand as part of planning proposals to redevelopment agricultural buildings in the adjacent paddock. A total of three trial trenches were investigated to examine the archaeological potential of the site. No datable archaeological features were observed although a possible alignment of postholes and three shallow pits were identified in the most southern of the trial trench in the linear alignment of excavated trenches and a ditch was observed in the most northern.***

## 2 INTRODUCTION

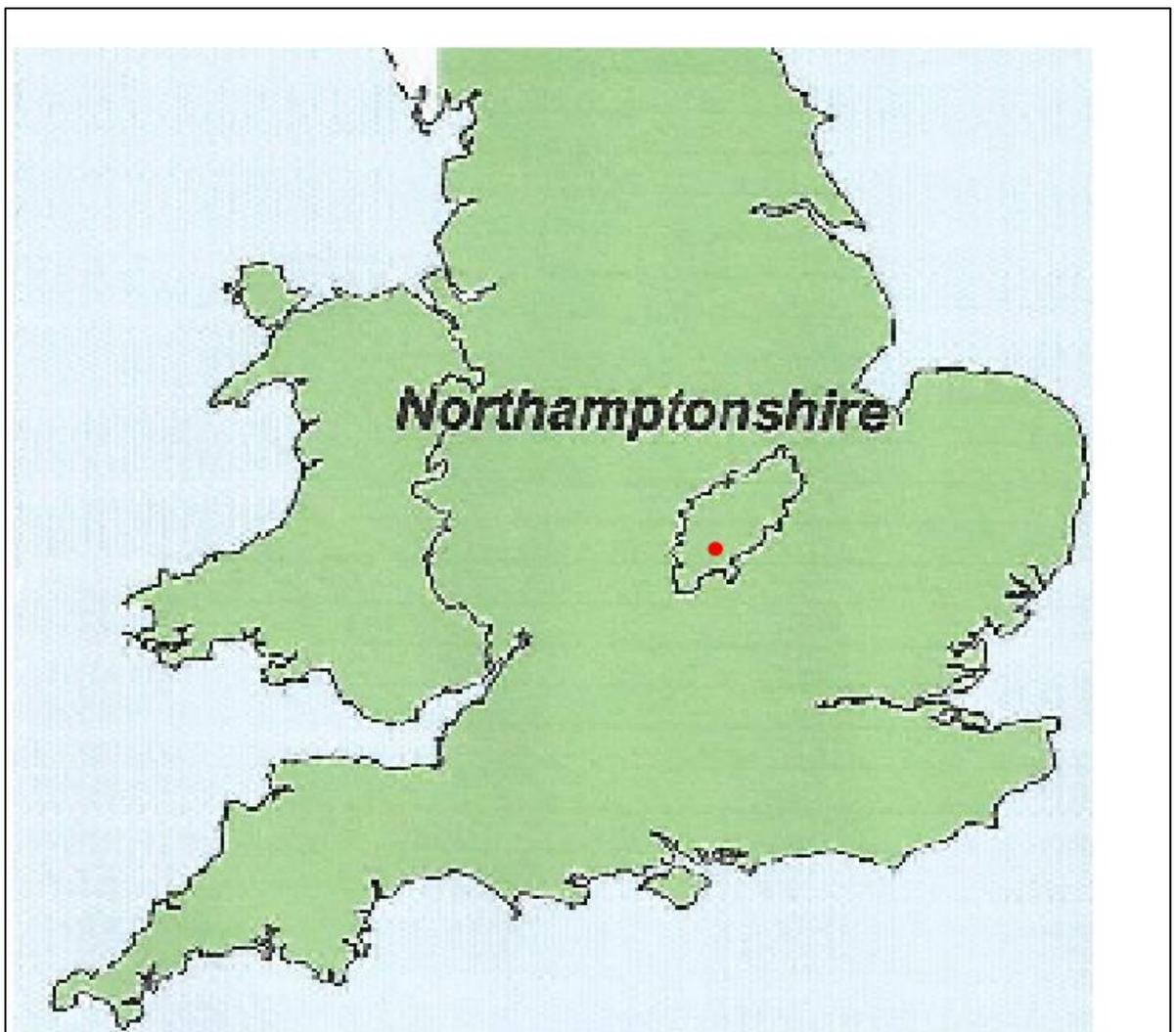
CLASP was commissioned by Mr & Mrs K.Mohmand to undertake archaeological trial trench evaluation on an access trackway for a proposed development of disused farm buildings at Whitehall, Watling Street, Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire (NGR SP6427058712; Figs. 1 & 2).

Work was undertaken following a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CLASP in accordance with a brief issued by the Northamptonshire County Council Assistant Archaeological Advisor (NCCAAA) (NCC 2020a and b). The NCCAAA brief described the proposed methodology to be undertaken for the fieldwork and the CLASP WSI reflected these aspirations.

CLASP is a registered Community based Archaeological charity and all works were undertaken according to the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2019) and professional practice. This report has been prepared in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014), as well as the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015).

### Location, geology and topography

The development area lies to the west of Nether Heyford and to the south east of Upper Weedon, situated immediately to the east of the A5 (Watling Street) and south of Heyford Lane and the Grand Union Canal. The site is centred on grid ref SP64239 58769 and the area requiring evaluation is located at SP6419158888. Topographically the site slopes down from south to north, towards the canal; the evaluation area lies at 110m – 115m OD. The geology maps indicate that the site contains Whitby Mudstone overlain by glaciofluvial sands and gravels. The proposed development comprises the conversion of two traditional farm buildings to holiday lets, with improvements to the access track which is to be trial trenched and archaeologically excavated.



*Fig.1 Site Location*

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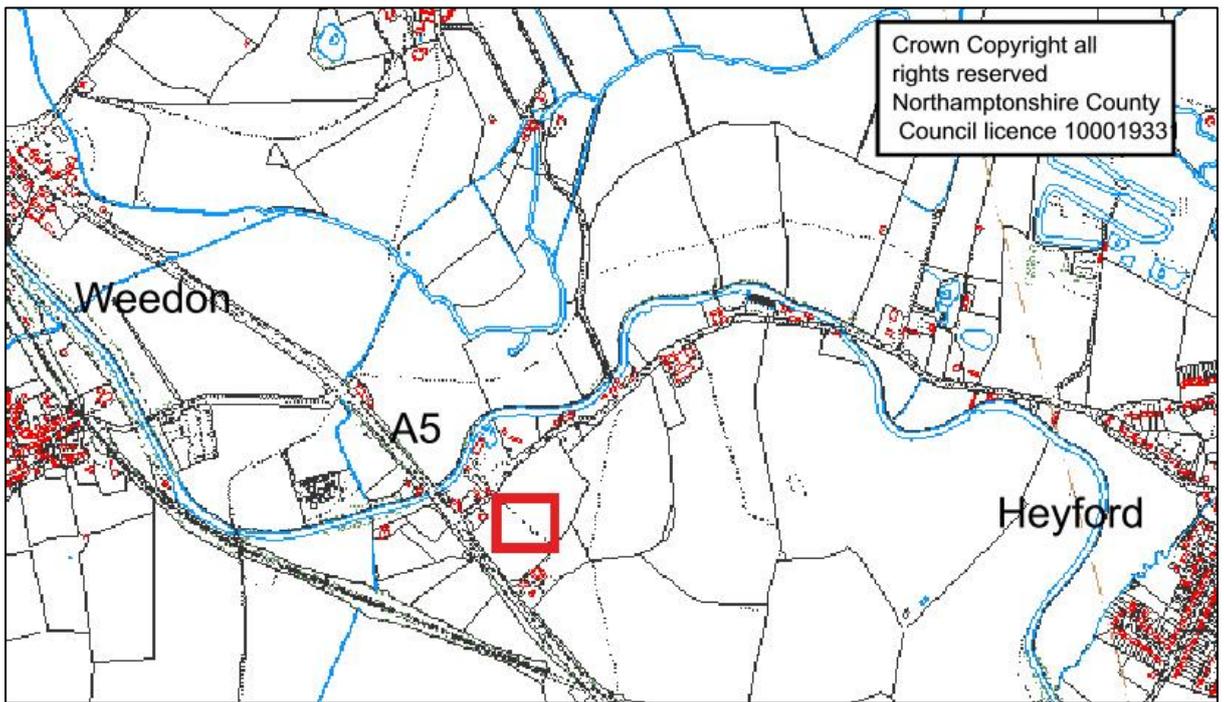


Fig. 2 Location (detail)

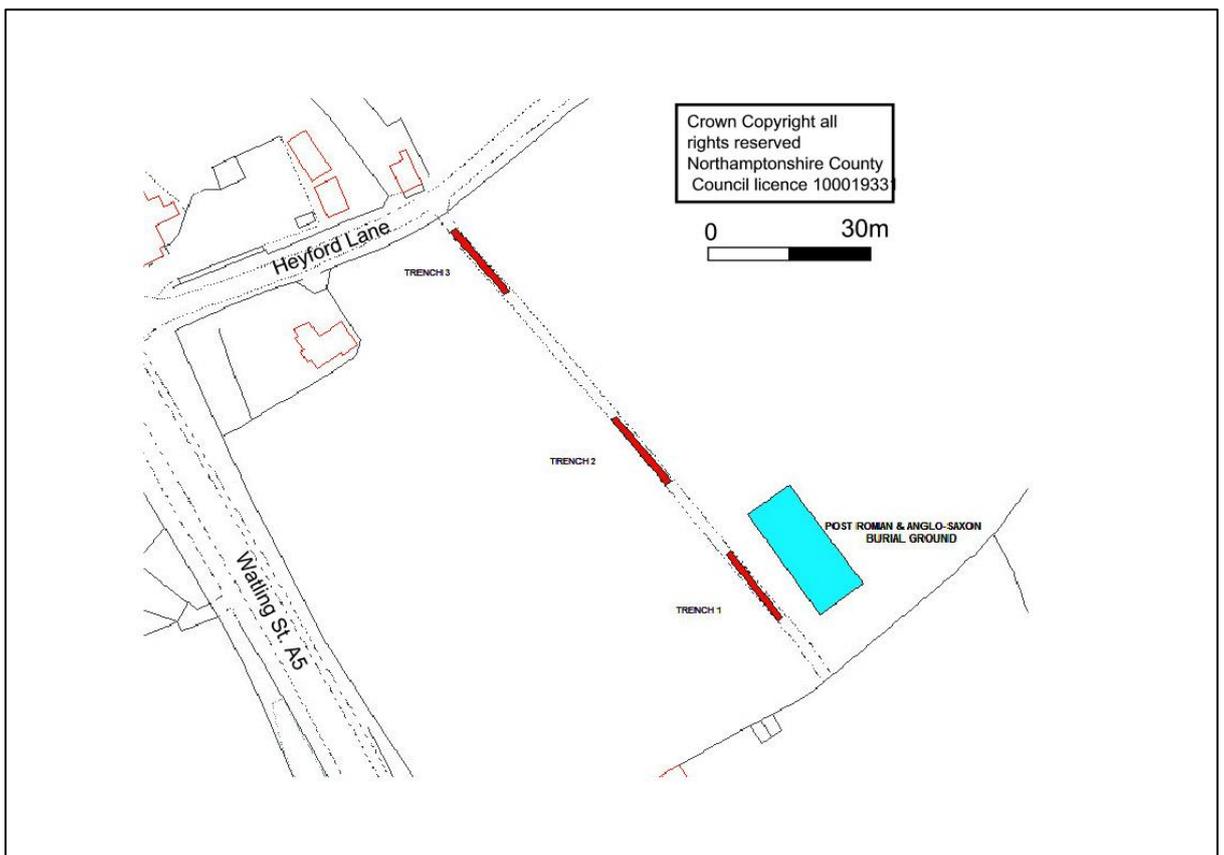


Fig. 3 Location of trenches

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## **Historical and archaeological background**

An historical and archaeological background for the site, including a search of Northamptonshire's Historic Environment Record (NHER), has been edited and reproduced below.

A search of NHER, undertaken on 17/06/2020, showed that a total of 35 monuments and archaeological events were present in a 1km. radius of the site. This data is provided in Appendix 4. In the wider context approximately 400m to the south-east of the site an extensive investigation, including fieldwalking, geophysical survey and excavation recorded a Roman villa complex and estate which was excavated by the Whitehall Roman Villa and Landscape Project (WRVLP) between 2000-2012. Whereas the area actually adjacent to the trial trenched trackway has been subjected to extensive investigation by CLASP in 2001, 2004 & 2016/19 of Post Roman and early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. However no archaeological features have been previously observed or recorded in the actual area appraised for evaluation.

### **Prehistoric Period**

The NMP indicated the focal region of occupation and activity during the prehistoric period was focused to the north-east and north-west of the Site on the lower lying land of the Nene Valley. Cropmarks of the levelled remains of prehistoric barrows have also been identified within the lower valley, but no conclusive archaeological evidence is available to determine the sequence of activity in this part of the valley at that time.

### **Roman Period**

The two major features of this period are the course of Watling Street immediately to the west of the trial trenched area and the Roman settlement at Whitehall Farm whose excavation revealed the remains of two 1<sup>st</sup> century AD wooden buildings, two mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD stone roundhouses, a late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD banked and ditched enclosure demarcating an area of 2 hectares containing a large bath house and bailiffs house which was replaced in the mid-4<sup>th</sup> to late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD with a winged corridor villa. The latter was associated with a smaller bath house constructed out of the remains of the earlier bath house structure. Geophysical survey implies the existence of field systems, trackways and enclosures covering at least five hectares. The WRVLP fieldwork revealed evidence of continuous occupation spanning approximately 500 years, from the late Iron Age until the Post Roman period.

### **Migration Period & Early Anglo- Saxon period**

A possible mid-Saxon settlement is recorded approximately 780m to the north-west of the site towards Weedon Bec. This area of settlement, referred to as Lower Weedon was one of three separate settlements within the parish of Weedon Bec. It is possible settlement at Lower Weedon developed during this period due to the presence of a royal palace, located approximately 610m to the north-west of the site. Documentary sources (Leland 1543 & Bridges 1791) suggest that the King of Mercia, Ethelred converted his brother's royal palace at Weedon to a monastery, to be controlled by Weburgh, his niece. The buried remains of building foundations identified within the grounds of the Church of St Peter and St Paul, are considered to be those of the palace converted to a monastery (Bridges 1791).

Investigations conducted as part of WRVLP fieldwork identified the possible remains of a Post Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The burials were initially revealed due to ploughing erosion, but geophysical survey and metal detecting further identified elements including a possible boundary ditch which appears to be associated with the burials. To date, the remains of 23 complete individuals have been recorded, buried individually in graves. Most burials were encountered 'just on the interface between the plough horizon and the subsoil', others were encountered 'up to 0.5m deep, in the subsoil layer. Further extraneous fragmentary skeletons imply the burial

ground population included at least 32 individuals (Young forthcoming).

Analysis of the skeletal remains and the graves is ongoing; however, initial examination appears to demonstrate three distinct phases of use, or groups. The first and largest group comprises 18 individual complete inhumations, which included males, females and juveniles. The distribution of these graves could be interpreted as possibly representing family plots as 'the internments are formed of mixed discrete groupings with no trace of segregation by gender or age. The burials in this phase appeared to all broadly follow an east to west alignment, with some including grave goods and male burials set within stone lined and capped graves. Radiocarbon dating of the skeletal remains points to an internment range in this phase of the cemetery's use between AD 420-550, which is supported by the dates ascribed to the grave goods.

The second distinct phase relates to four internments, which were exclusively male burials, aligned north to south and included grave goods 'namely shield bosses and spears. Analysis of the shield bosses indicates specialist manufacture processes were used, implying they were crafted by specialised workshop as opposed to small scale or individual home-based production. Grave goods suggest these burials are late 6th to the early 7th century AD

The final phase of distinct burial practice is represented by a single male inhumation laid out in a semi-crouched position with a sword. The burial was the first skeleton to be identified on site and was located during a metal detector survey. The burial contained a sword, and X-ray analysis of this showed it to be pattern-welded with a steel edge on one side. This indicated that the sword was a genuine weapon (although it is unknown if it has been used), as opposed to a 'symbolic'/decorative iron blade. Radiocarbon dating of the skeleton produced a date between the 7th and 9th centuries.

Interestingly during the 2019 excavation, a skeleton of probable 5th century AD date, recovered from grave 18 was interpreted as a deviant burial, laid face down and minus its feet, which were likely to have been cut off prior to death.

### **Medieval to modern period**

At the time of Domesday survey, a settlement in the wider vicinity of the site is recorded as 'Nether and Upper Heyford', which had a medium-sized population of 18 households (Palmer nd). The medieval settlement is likely to have been focused around the parish church (approximately 1.5km to the south-east of the site). Settlement at Nether Heyford was surrounded by associated agricultural land. This is likely to have comprised large open fields, typically cultivated in individual strips; ridge and furrow cultivation. The Northamptonshire NMP and the Open Field Project (Hall and Palmer 2001) record earthworks and cropmarks of remnant ridge and furrow in the vicinity of the site, most notably to the east of the site.

Analysis of LiDAR imagery by Cotswold Archaeology demonstrates surviving elements of ridge and furrow in the south-eastern part of the site. The total area of ridge and furrow identified within the site comprises approximately 0.2ha, with faint ridge earthworks aligned northeast/south-west. This area broadly corresponds to a parcel of land depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) of 1885 as open land. This is likely to represent arable land associated with White Hall, a mid-18th century farmstead (CA 2019a). Documentary sources indicate land enclosure of the common open fields occurred at some time before the late 18th century; however, no cartographic depiction of this available. The Tithe Map of Nether Heyford dating from the late 19th century does not include the Site, which may indicate it was included within the programme of enclosure. Subsequent editions of the OS maps show no alteration to the layout of the building or the open land at Whitehall.

### **3. AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objective of the evaluation is to provide information about any archaeological resource associated with the site, including the presence or absence of features and artefacts and to investigate the character, extent, date, integrity and state of preservation.

- 3.2 To investigate whether the Post Roman & Anglo-Saxon burial ground continued beneath the Trial Trench trackway.
- 3.4 In accordance with guidance the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive or destructive to potential archaeological remains enabling Local Planning Archaeologist for South Northamptonshire Council to assess the significance and impact in line with *National Planning Policy Frameworks*.
- 3.5 If significant archaeological remains are identified reference will be made to *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006).
- 3.6 Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to inform a decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential.

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Excavation & Recording**

- a. The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches in the location shown on the attached plan (figs.3 & 4). All the trial trenches were 25m long and 1.8m wide. Each Trial Trench was set out and recorded by theodolite.
- b. All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision and ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrata was revealed. Plough horizon and subsoil was stored separately and replaced appropriately.
- c. Following machining, all archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded. Each context was recorded on a pro forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:50) with drawn sections (scale 1:10). Digital Photographs were taken (See Appendix 2 & 3). No finds were found or samples taken.

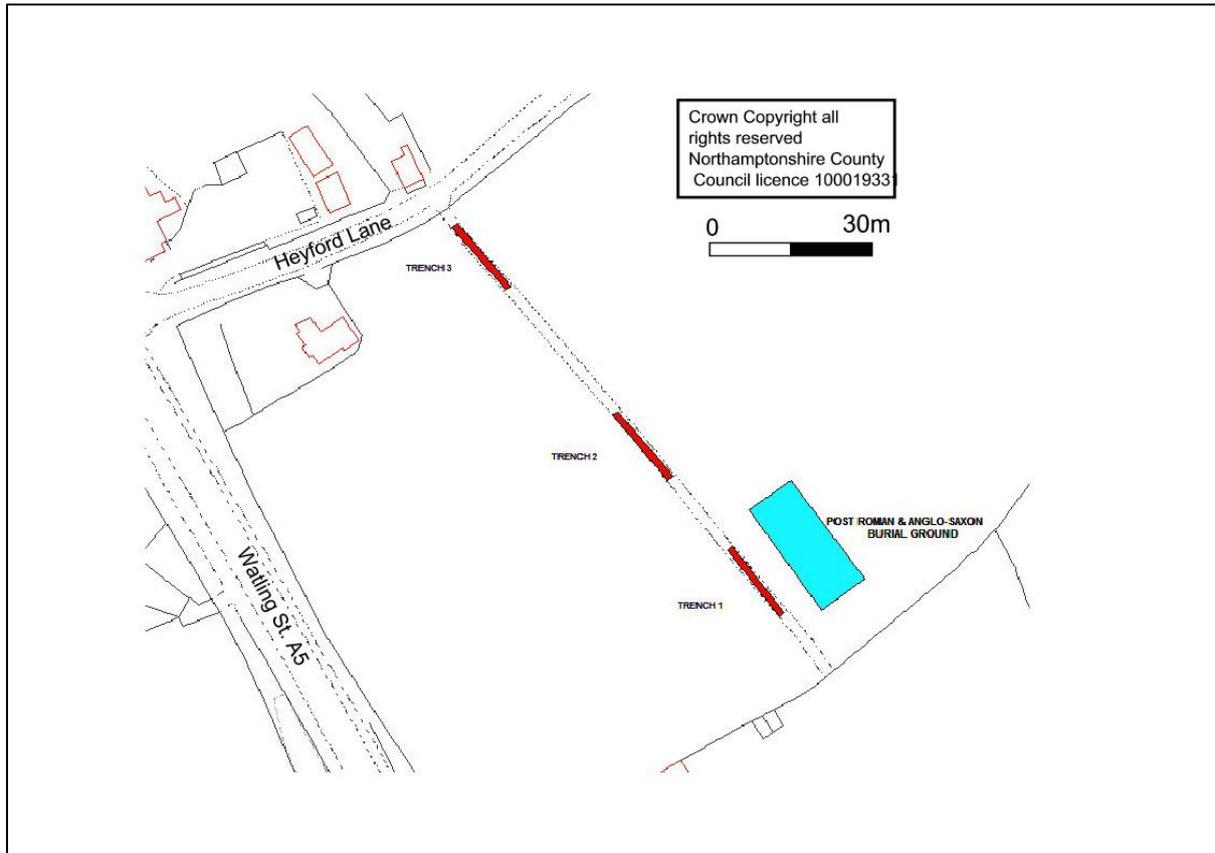
- d. Deposits encountered during the course of the excavation were recorded and described on proforma sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation. All deposit heights were established relative to Ordnance Datum.
- e. A photographic record was maintained by high resolution digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels (Appendix 2 and 3). Overall shots of the site were taken prior to excavation and overall shots of each trench were taken included suitable photographic scale during excavation.
- f. The trenches were backfilled with their up-cast, lightly compacted by the mechanical excavator. Subsoil and topsoil were backfilled separately.

## 5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

Archaeological remains were observed in two of the three excavated trial trenches. The recorded features included a ditch (**F2082**) in Trial Trench 3 and 9 post holes (**F2070, F2072, F2073, F2075, F2076, F2077, F2078, F2079, F2080**) and three shallow pits (**F2071, F2074, F2081**) in Trial Trench 1.

### 5.1 *General stratigraphy*

The natural substrate varied across the trial trenches but was either a light greyish coarse sandy silt or dark reddish fine-grained sandy silt. Noticeably at the south end of Trial Trench 1 the natural was predominantly dark reddish fine-grained sandy silt whilst in Trenches 2 and 3 light greyish coarse sandy silt was more evident. The natural horizon was recorded between 0.50m to 0.75m deep; the deepest being observed in Trench 2. A subsoil comprising Mid-brown sandy silty loam with moderate gravel and occasional medium stones., sealed the natural and was recorded in all three trenches. It ranged from 0.30m to 0.50m in thickness. The only variance was seen in Trench 3 at the south end where the topsoil and subsoil had been removed by the deposition of a metalled surface to aid agricultural access to the field.



*Fig. 4 Whitehall Access Trackway Trial Trench Location*

## 5.2 Trial Trench 1

Located at the south end of the access trackway the northern two thirds of the trench revealed twelve archaeological features composed of post holes and shallow pits. In the remaining third no archaeological features were observed during top & subsoil removal by the mechanical digger. However, because of the proximity of the Post Roman & Anglo-Saxon burials the excavation in this trial trench was taken to a depth of 1.40m to ensure no unexpectedly deep burials had been missed. Previous excavation of the adjoining burials had shown regular deposition of the skeletons was not systematic or consistent but appeared to be dictated by ad hoc factors to be often at different depths.

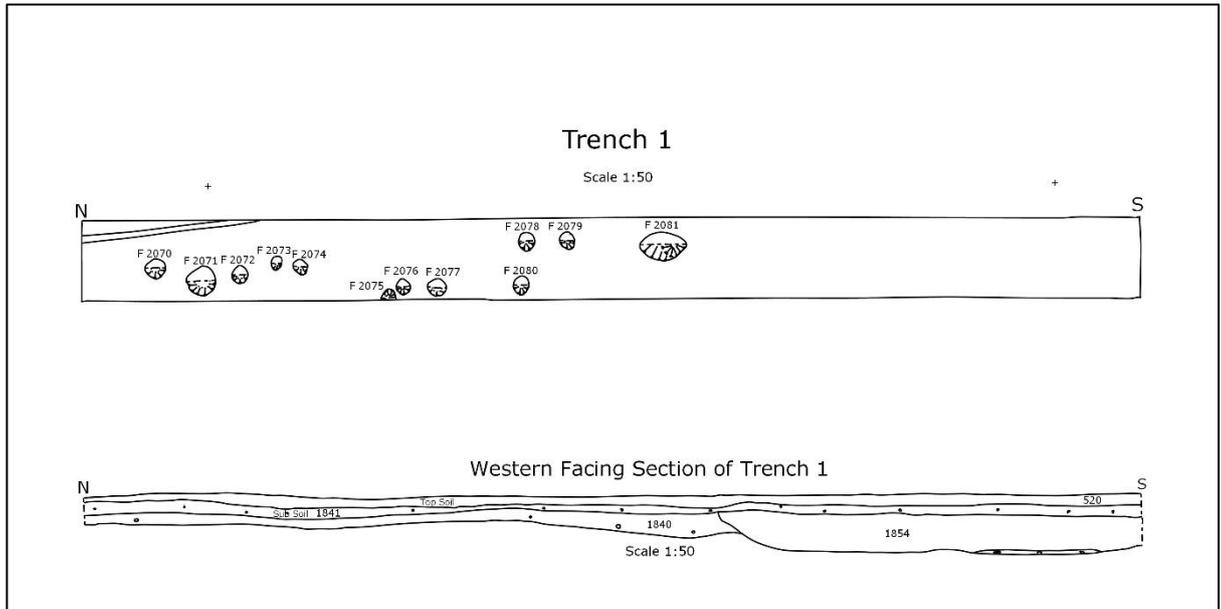


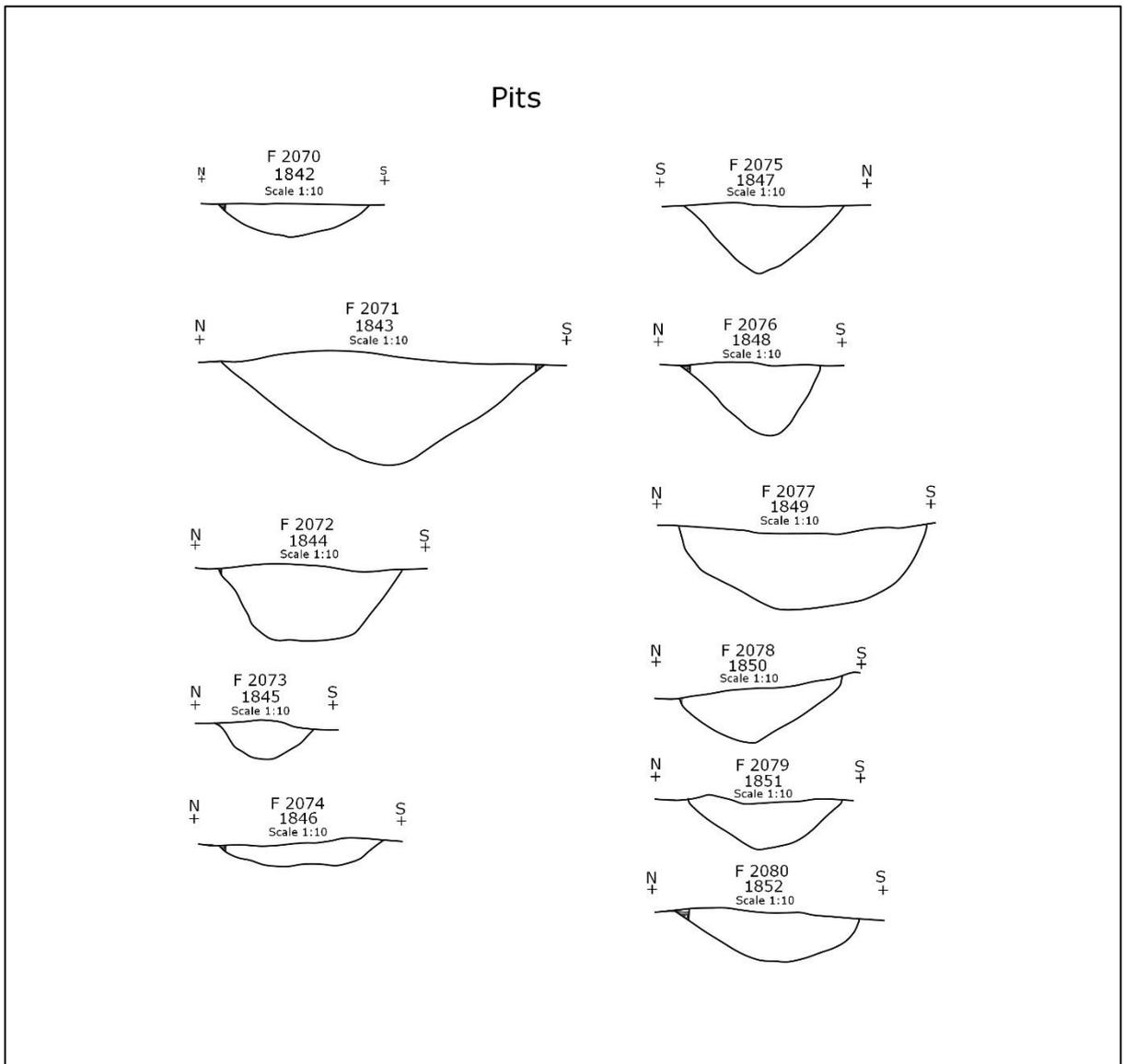
Fig 5: Plan & Section of Trench 1

There appears to be a coherency in the distribution and layout of the features and the alignment looks like it might echo the alignment of a possible 'field drain' (as can be seen in fig.5) immediately to the east. Although each Context for every Feature was given a separate number; analysis of the fill from the post holes and shallow pits was seen in each case to be exactly identical with the matrix of the encasing subsoil constituting a single fill scenario for all twelve features.

**Table 1 Trial Trench 1: List of Features and Contexts**

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Type Description</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Depth</i>
<b>2070</b>	1892	Post hole	107.06M OD	7.5cm
<b>2071</b>	1893	Shallow pit	106.97m OD	24cm
<b>2072</b>	1844	Post hole	107.03m OD	17cm
<b>2073</b>	1845	Post hole	107.15M OD	9cm
<b>2074</b>	1846	Shallow pit	107.19m OD	5cm
<b>2075</b>	1847	Post hole	107.15m OD	15cm
<b>2076</b>	1848	Post hole	107.16m OD	15cm
<b>2077</b>	1849	Post hole	107.18m OD	16cm
<b>2078</b>	1850	Post hole	107.34m OD	12cm
<b>2079</b>	1851	Post hole	107.37m OD	10cm
<b>2080</b>	1852	Post hole	107.36m OD	11cm
<b>2081</b>	1853	Shallow pit	107.07m OD	10cm

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*Fig. 6 Trench 1 Pit sections*

**Trial Trench 2**

The central of the three trial trenches produced no archaeological features and was characterised by the geological complexity of the natural stratigraphy with extensive and intermixed deposits and lensing cut into the natural substrate obscuring any potential archaeology. Every natural lens was sectioned where appropriate if archaeological features were suspected.

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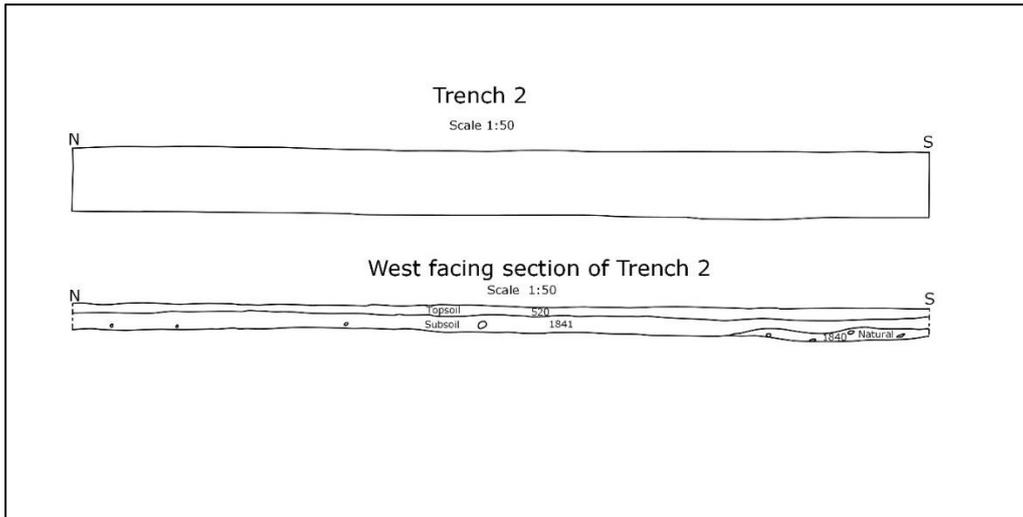


Fig 7: Plan & Section of Trench 2

### Trial Trench 3

The northern most of the three trial trenches produced a single feature which appears to be the bottom of a U shaped ditch roughly aligned on a NW/SE axis. The baulk section (fig.8) indicates a potential ditch 2m x 1.8m wide and deep. Unfortunately the north end of the Trial Trench near the access to the road had been very badly disturbed by a metalled surface applied to the track within living memory (Mr N.Adams, farmer, personal comment).

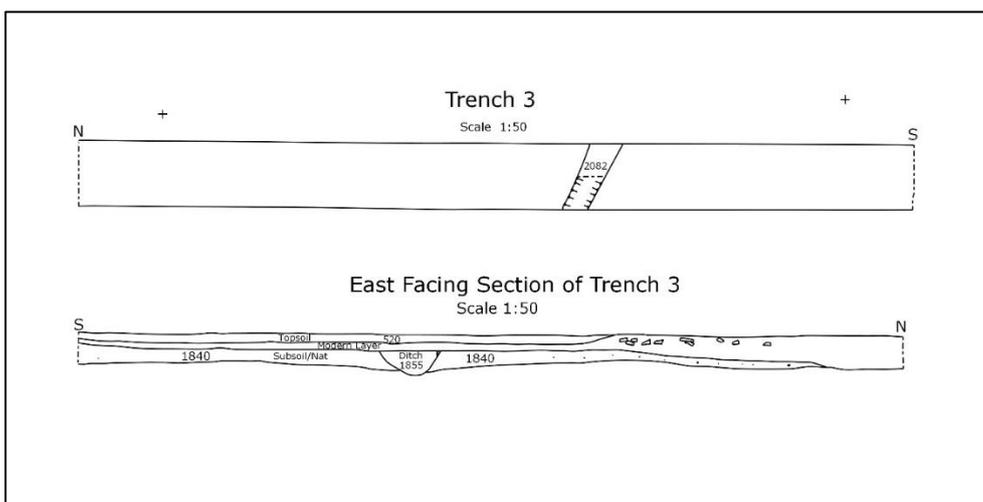


Fig. 8 Plan and section of trench 3

[Type here]

**Table 2 Trial Trench 3: List of Features and Contexts**

<i>Table 2</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Type Description</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Depth</i>
2082	1855	Ditch	100.27m OD	0.70cm

## 6 DISCUSSION

Despite the potential for archaeological remains within the investigated area and the presence in the same field of Post Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries no datable evidence was retrieved from any of the features which were discovered. Nevertheless, given the challenge of the absence of datable material those features that were observed and excavated in Trial Trench 1 specifically indicate a degree of archaeological activity in that section of the trackway adjacent to the known cemeteries, although a link cannot be chronologically proved.

During the examination of the site absolutely no archaeological features were excavated in Trial Trench 2 and only one archaeological feature in Trial Trench 3 was located. This feature from Trial Trench 3 can only be interpreted as a transverse (NW/SE aligned) 'U' shaped drainage ditch of uncertain date. The relationship of the ditch to the modern field configuration or indeed to any of the known archaeology remains excavated in the surrounding field is currently impossible to fathom and would require further work in the future to place it into a meaningful context. However, a plausible hypothetical rationale for the ditch would be as a field boundary to an earlier configuration and layout of the current field. Trial Trench 2's value lies in its demonstration of the geological complexity of the site and stresses the level of difficulty for archaeological investigation. It highlights just how extensive the severely mixed deposits and lensing of the sub soiling is in the area and the potential for obscuring any remaining archaeology it presents as a challenge.

Only in Trial Trench 1 were a series of archaeological features observed that might have a resonance for understanding the wider rationale for the site. These consisted of a possible alignment of nine post holes interspersed with three shallow pits. The lack of any archaeological assemblage associated with the features makes it impossible to ascribe a date of origin to these features. However, the immediate proximity of the adjacent Post-Roman & Anglo-Saxon cemeteries could imply a physical relationship between these features

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and the earlier archaeology excavated at the site. The post hole alignment either represents the remains of a fence alignment or alternatively maybe something which could be construed as being part of a timber structure that lies alongside the present trackway on its east side.

The lack of datable material makes the purpose and function of these features difficult to interpret. Therefore, no specific research objectives could be addressed, but the field work does answer the overall objective of establishing the presence and extent of archaeology on the site. It also illustrates that the Post Roman & Anglo-Saxon cemeteries are unlikely to extend beneath and beyond the access track and that the perimeter of the known burial sites lies somewhere to the east of the trackway.

**APPENDIX 1: TRENCH INVENTORY**

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (OD)	Depth & height of natural
<b>1</b>	25m x 1.8m N-S	NW corner 464276.75 258785.32 NE corner 464279.59 258787.89 SW corner 464289.18 258769.75 SE corner 464292.32 258772.28	107.44m OD 107.75m OD 107.97M OD 108.32M OD	0.50m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
502	Topsoil	Plough Horizon	0.30m thick	-
1841	Subsoil	2.5YR-4.8 Mid-brown sandy silty loam with moderate gravel and occasional medium stones.	0.25m thick	-
1842, 1843,1844, 1845, 1846,1847, 1848, 1849,1850, 1851,1852	Feature fill	2.5YR-4.8 Mid-brown fine-grained sandy silt well sorted inclusions; 20mm sub rounded pebbles.	Postholes 0.40-0.50m  Shallow pits 0.80-1.20m	-
1840	Natural	5YR – 7.3 Light greyish coarse loose sandy silt, 50% sub angular inclusions.		-
1854	Natural	2.5YR 4.6 Dark reddish fine-grained sandy silt 20% moderately sorted 10m/20mm sub rounded pebbles.		-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (OD)	Depth & height of natural
<b>2</b>	25m x 1.8m N-S	NW corner 464243.11 258826.00 NE corner 464246.35 258828.56 SW corner 464256.03 258809.88 SE corner 464258.88 258813.08	105.19M OD 105.22M OD 106.12M OD 106.31M OD	0.75m,
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
502	Topsoil	Plough Horizon	0.30m thick	-
1841	Subsoil	2.5YR-4.8 Mid-brown sandy silty loam with moderate gravel and occasional medium stones.	0.50m thick	-
1840	Natural	5YR – 7.3 Light greyish coarse loose sandy silt, 50% sub angular inclusions		-

[Type here]

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
<b>3</b>	25m x 1.8m N-S	NW corner 464194.06 258831.16 NE corner 464197.06 258885.70 SW corner 464207.29 258867.2 SE corner 464209.63 258868.58	101.08M OD 100.89M OD 102.14M OD 101.96M OD	0.50m,
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/ Samples</i>
<b>502</b>	Topsoil	Plough horizon	0.30m thick	-
	Metalled track Surface	Brick & Stone		-
<b>1841</b>	Subsoil	2.5YR-4.8 Mid-brown sandy silty loam with moderate gravel and occasional medium stones.	0.25m thick	-
<b>1855</b>	Ditch Fill	5YR 4.6 dark brown soft fine - grained sandy silt, 5% sub rounded inclusions	0.75m deep	-
<b>1840</b>	Natural	5YR – 7.3 Light greyish coarse loose sandy silt, 50% sub angular inclusions		-

**APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER**

<b>Photo number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Direction facing</b>
1	Pre-excavation Trial Trench Track way with all Ranging Poles Positions	S
2	Pre-excavation Trial Trench Track way with all Ranging Poles Positions	N
3	Pre-excavation Track way Trial Trench 1 Ranging Poles	N
4	Pre-excavation Track way Trial Trench 2 Ranging Poles	N
5	Pre-excavation Track way Trial Trench 3 Ranging Poles	N
6	Up cast from trial trenches 1,2 & 3	NW
7	Up cast from trial trenches 1,2 & 3	NE
8	Trial Trench 1 After Stripping	S
9	Trial Trench 1 General view	S
10	Trial Trench 1 General view	N
11	Trial Trench 1 Baulk Section	E
12	Trial Trench 1 F 2070, 2071, F2072	W
13	Trial Trench 1 F 2075, 2076, F2077	W
14	Trial Trench 1 F 2078, 2079, F2080	E
15	Trial Trench 1 F 2081	E
16	Trial Trench 2 General view	N
17	Trial Trench 2 General view	S
18	Trial Trench 2 Baulk Section	W
19	Trial Trench 3 General view	S
20	Trial Trench 3 General view	N
21	Trial Trench 3 Baulk Section	E
22	Trial Trench 3 F1855 Ditch Overall view	W
23	Trial Trench 3 F1855 Baulk Section	W
24	Trial Trench 3 F1855 Baulk Section	N

[Type here]

**APPENDIX 3 GAZETEER OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS**



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6

[Type here]



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9



Photo 10



Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 13



Photo 14



Photo 15



Photo 16



Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19



Photo 20



Photo 21



Photo 22



Photo 23



Photo 24

**APPENDIX 4: NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (NHER) DATA**

<b>Event No.</b>	<b>O.S. ref (SP)</b>	<b>Era</b>	<b>Activity</b>
5010	634 591	Saxon	Interpretation
5012	634 591	Medieval	Intervention
5014	634 591	Saxon?	Detector find
5018	6349 5916	Saxon	Intervention
5119	6479 5774	Roman	Survey
5128	642 597	Post-medieval	Survey
5129	6408 5953	Roman	Detector find
12444	644 596	Industrial	Survey
18467	644 596	Industrial	Survey
100731	6429 5899	Roman	Detector find
100732	6429 5879	Saxon	Excavation
101210	6333 5932	Modern	Survey
101909	645 596	Industrial	Intervention
103164	6490 5866		Geophysics survey
103398	6480 5884		Geophysics survey
103400	6489 5874		Geophysics survey
103903	6390 5769	Earthworks	Survey
104757	6491 5871	Roman	Field walk
105227	6488 5857		Geophysics survey
105229	6491 5831	Roman	Excavation
105230	6485 5868	Roman	Excavation
106689	6361 5914		Geophysics survey
109336	6438 5878	Saxon	Detector find
109337	6428 5878	Saxon	Excavation
109832	6427 5871	Saxon	Excavation

**List of HER ENN references within 1km.**

[Type here]

HER ref.	OS (SP)	Era	Monument	
527	6486 5896	Modern	Farm buildings	
780	6421 5982	Medieval	Church-yard	
781	6408 5952	Roman	Find	
782	6492 5919	Un-identified	Ditch	
800	6400 5957	Pre-hist.	barrow	Aerial photo
802	6333 5927	Medieval	Church-yard	
803	6486 5917	Pre-history?	enclosure	
804	6451 589	Medieval	Ridge & furrow	
832	6407 5871	Medieval	Ridge & furrow	
5296	6422 5869	Modern	Farm	
5549	6384 5977	Medieval	Hollow-way?	
5746	6491 5864	Roman	Road?	
6236	6425 5883	Saxon	Saxon cemetery	
6811	6381 5989	Modern	Parkland	
6939	6342 5835	Medieval	Ridge & furrow	
7056	644 584	Roman	Burials	
7327	649 586	Medieval	Finds	
7348	641 589	Medieval	Lime kiln	
7376	6641 5461	Post-medieval	Turnpike	
7564	6439 5902	Modern	Warehouse	
8135	6354 5916	Roman	Find	
8170	6468 5792	Roman	Find	
8320	6432 5973	Medieval	Ridge & furrow	
9191	6492 5870	Saxon	Building	
9191	6492 5870	Roman	Villa	
9191	6492 5870	Roman	Finds	
9192	6429 5880	Saxon	Cemetery	
9680	6345 5835	Medieval	Ditch	
9707	6364 5909	Medieval	Ditch	
9708	6369 5916	Pre-history?	Ditch	

**List of HER MNN references within 1km.**

[Type here]

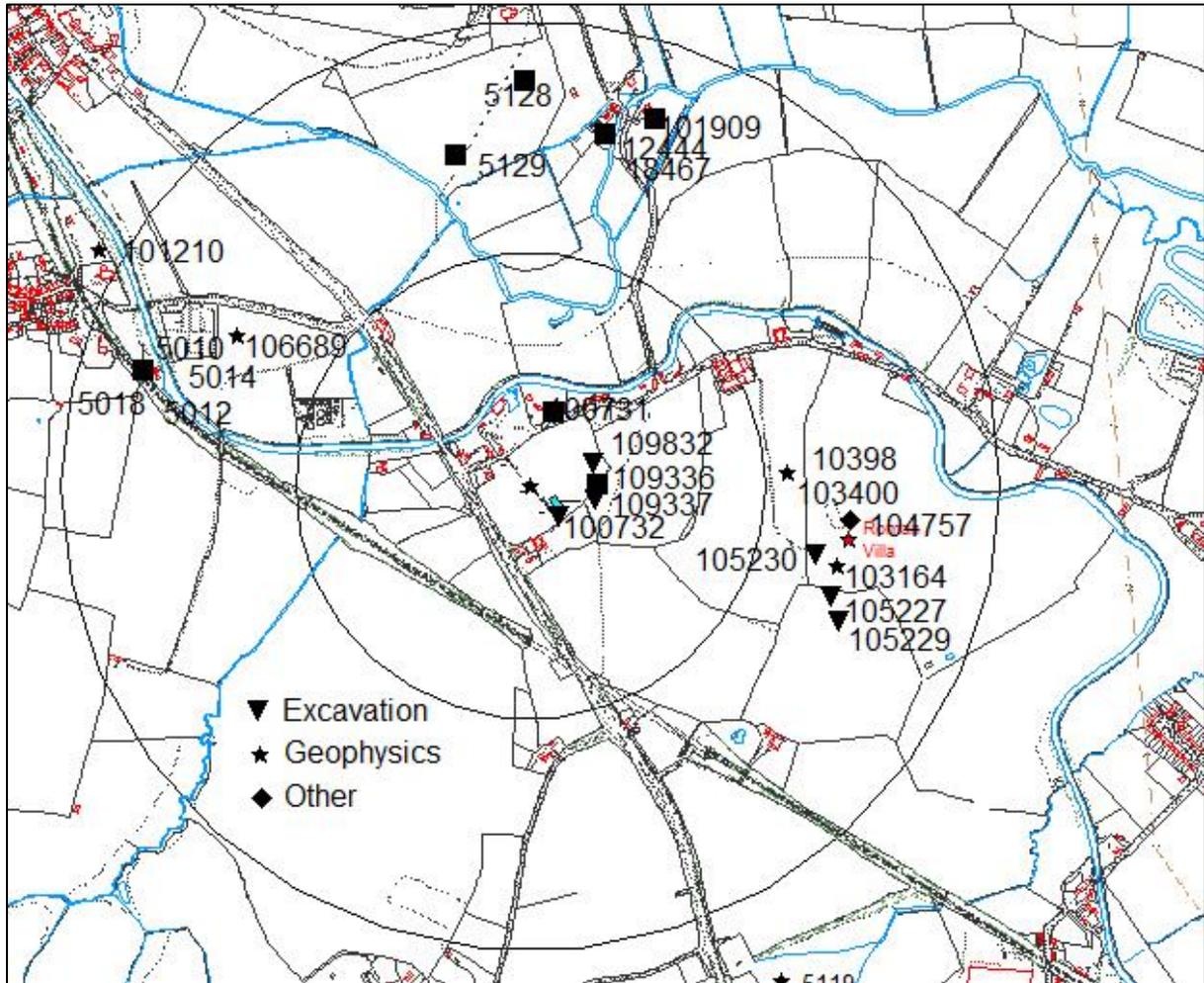


Fig 9. Map of ENN references within 1km.

[Type here]

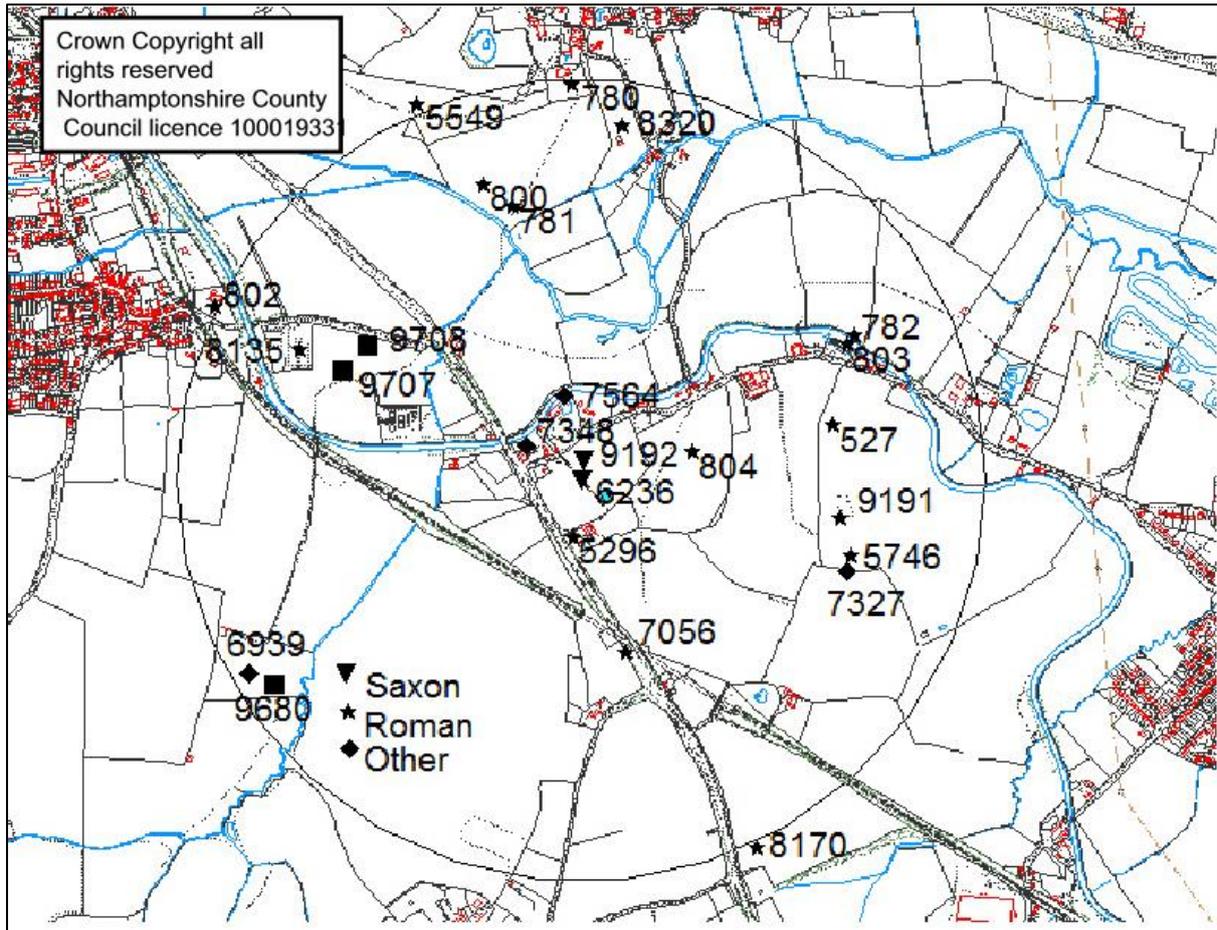


Fig 10. Map of ENN references within 1km.

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