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Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Little Hallingbury, Essex, 2007-2010

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Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Little Hallingbury, Essex in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010

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2019

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Front cover image: excavation of LHA/07, test pit 7 (© ACA)

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1 Summary

A total of 56 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated between 2007 and 2010 in the village of Little Hallingbury in northwest Essex. The test pits were excavated in gardens and fields by 174 Year 9 and 10 local school pupils as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA), developed and ran by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge.

The test pitting in Little Hallingbury revealed a range of activity dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day, both supporting what has already been found through the parish as well as providing new archaeological evidence. The nature of the test pits allows excavations in otherwise inaccessible places for the normal methods of commercial archaeological investigation, and it showed that some earlier phases of occupation in Little Hallingbury still exist under the present settlement, despite the widespread level of disturbances and modern development.

A focus of Bronze Age occupation around the site of the current primary school was seen through the test pitting strategy with also further dispersed activity noted through the landscape. This scattered rural activity was also noted through the Roman period that also continued through the Anglo Saxon period too, becoming slightly more formalised as a settlement, albeit dispersed, into the high medieval. The effects of the Black Death in the village was perhaps not as severe as noted from other settlements, what was recorded through the test pitting was that there were instead shifts in occupation through the village, from one green to another, until the 16th century and later when more of the village began to be settled with also later infilling during the 19th century.

2 Introduction

Five two-day test pitting events have taken place across the village of Little Hallingbury in Essex over a four-year period, in which time a total of 56 1m^2 test pits have been excavated by 174 pupils from 15 local secondary schools. This figure breaks down to 13 test pits excavated in May 2007, 16 test pits excavated in March 2008, 10 test pits in April 2009 with an additional six test pits excavated in October 2009 and a final 10 test pits excavated in April 2010. The excavations were undertaken as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) designed to investigate currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) and was organised and supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge, with additional support and organisation from the Little Hallingbury History Society. The excavations between 2007 and 2010 were funded by Aim Higher Essex and the European Social Fund. Additional funding was provided by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) in 2010.

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA)

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

Thousands of members of the public have taken part in scores of programmes run by ACA, including teenagers involved in Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) test pit excavation programmes intended since 2005 to build academic skills, confidence and aspirations. More widely, ACA has involved thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including those with special needs, in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting. These have included projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and events in 2011-12 as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the 2012 London Olympic Games.

2.2 The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme aims to raise the aspirations, enthusiasm and attainment of 14-17 year-olds with regard to higher education by making a valuable contribution to current academic research at the University of Cambridge. The three-day learning-extension course has been run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) since 2005, aimed at UK students in state school years 9, 10 and 12. HEFA was developed as a collaboration between ACA, AimHigher and the Assessment Research Division at Cambridge Assessment.

On HEFA, participants spend two days running their own small (1m^2) archaeological excavation within living villages, just like thousands did in TV's Big Dig in 2003 and Michael Wood's Great British Story in 2012, with the aim of applying and developing a wide range of learning skills, boosting their academic confidence and giving them a taste of life and learning at university level. They make new discoveries for and about themselves, and in

the process contribute to the university's CORS research into the development of rural communities and settlements in the past. The third day is spent in the University of Cambridge analysing the excavation results in discussive learning sessions which aim to engage and challenge participants, prepare them to produce a written analysis for assessment as well as provide an inspirational and positive experience of higher education. After the field academy, learners receive detailed individual feedback on their data collection, personal, learning and thinking skills developed during the fieldwork as well as their reporting and research skills exhibited in the written assignment, which will support applications to further and higher education.

2.3 Test-pit Excavation and Rural Settlement Studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1954; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2007). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 40 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013 and 2015).

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pit excavations in Little Hallingbury were as follows:

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants by providing the opportunity to acquire, develop, refine and demonstrate new skills, experience and confidence.
- Increase learners' capacity to succeed in applying to and studying at university by providing activities which enable them to reinforce generic skills in team-working, problem solving, communication, presentation and planning.
- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Little Hallingbury and its environs.

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Little Hallingbury were as follows:

- To provide the opportunity for participants to learn and develop cognitive, practical, personal and technical skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.
- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Little Hallingbury through test-pitting carried out by school students in properties throughout the village.

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Little Hallingbury were as follows:

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants.
- Provide an educational and vocational challenge allowing participants to develop transferable skills for life and learning in school and for higher education.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the village of Little Hallingbury.

4 Methodology

The four-years of test pitting in Little Hallingbury was organised by ACA in conjunction with the Little Hallingbury History Society, with both the excavation and recording following the standard Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) instruction handbook and recording booklet.

The test pit digging took place over two days, which began with an initial lecture explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants were then divided into teams of three or four individuals, with a mix of students from different schools. Each team was provided with a complete set of test pit excavation equipment, copies of the HEFA instruction handbook and a record booklet into which all excavation data are entered.

The test pits are all 1m^2 and the turf, if present, was removed in neat squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The horizontal surface of each context/spit is then drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, a photograph taken and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook. A pro-forma recording system was used by the students to record their test pit excavation. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with students and members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. The site code is LHA/year, so LHA/07 for 2007, LHA/08 for 2008, LHA/09 for 2009 and LHA/10 for 2010.

During the excavation 100% of the spoil was sieved through a 10mm mesh (with the occasional exception of very heavy clay soils which have to be hand-searched). All artefacts were retained, cleaned and bagged by context. Cut and built features were planned at 1:10 and excavated sequentially with latest deposits removed first. Pottery and most other finds were identified promptly by archaeological experts who are on site for the duration of the field academy and visit the test pits regularly; and at the same time provide advice and check that the excavation is being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Test pits were excavated down to natural or the maximum safe depth of 1.2m, whichever was encountered first. A minority of test pits will stop on encountering a feature, (ancient or modern) which archaeological staff deem inadvisable or impossible to remove, and occasionally excavation may cease at a level above natural due to time constraints. On completion of each test pit excavation, all four sections were drawn at 1:10 along with the unexcavated base of the test pit prior to backfilling by hand and the turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

After the two days of excavation are completed, the archaeological records and finds (all of which are kept and cleaned on site) are retained by ACA at the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857). ACA retain all finds in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible, but any requests to return finds to owners will be agreed.

5 Location

5.1 The Settlement Today

Little Hallingbury is situated in northwest Essex and is c.5.5km south of Bishops Stortford and just under 10km north of Harlow. The M11 motorway also snakes through the parish just to the east of the village, also further dividing it from Great Hallingbury, situated further to the northeast. The parish boundary uses the course of the River Stort to the west, to the top end of Latchmore Bank in the north then south again to just north of Monksbury Farm. In the east it is as far as Monks Wood and to the south is limited just beyond Little Hallingbury Park and Great Hyde Hall. The village is centred on NGR TL 503175.

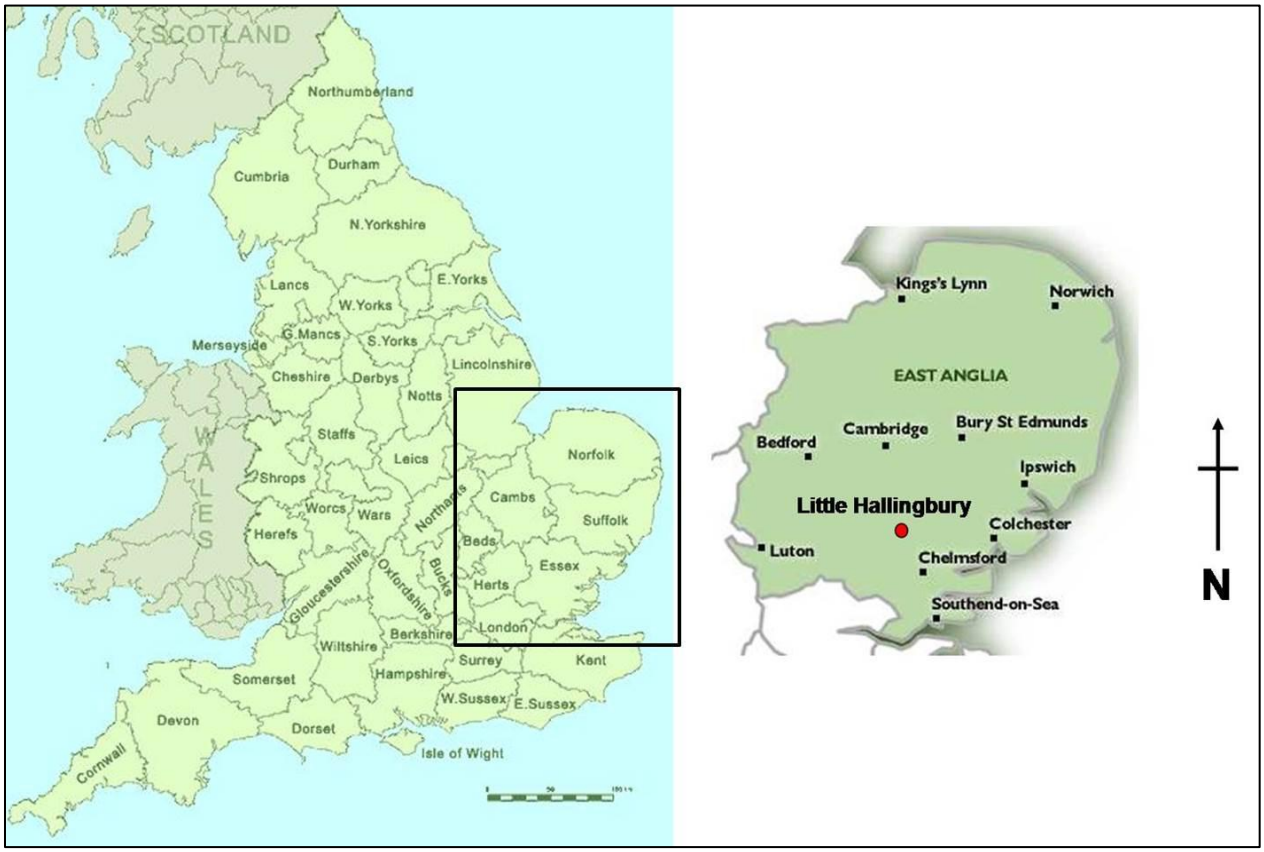

Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia, and the village of Little Hallingbury highlighted in red.

The settlement is laid out along smaller lanes from the main north-south road that truncates the village, the A1060 and around a series of 'greens', including Gaston Green, Motts Green and Wrights Green as well as a number of commons. Modern infilling has now merged these potential separate settlements into one large village with further development also extending along the length of the main road that connects Bishops Stortford in the north to Hatfield Heath and eventually Chelmsford to the southeast. Further roads converge on the A1060 with the road from Sawbridgeworth through Gaston Green as well as Goose Lane that extends east and New Barn Road in the north that also extends east to Great Hallingbury.

The village today boasts two pubs, a post office and village hall. The population of the village was first recorded as 12 in 1066, which soon increased to 31 in 1086. The population continued to remain small however as only 22 people were tax assessed in 1327

and again only 26 were assessed in 1525. In 1662 there were 57 houses recorded[1] and more accurate population figures were recorded from 1801 onwards with 408 people recorded, peaking at 611 in 1891 and coming down to 538 in 1921. The population in 1961 was 1025[2]. The modern population is recorded as 1352 on the 2011 census.[3]

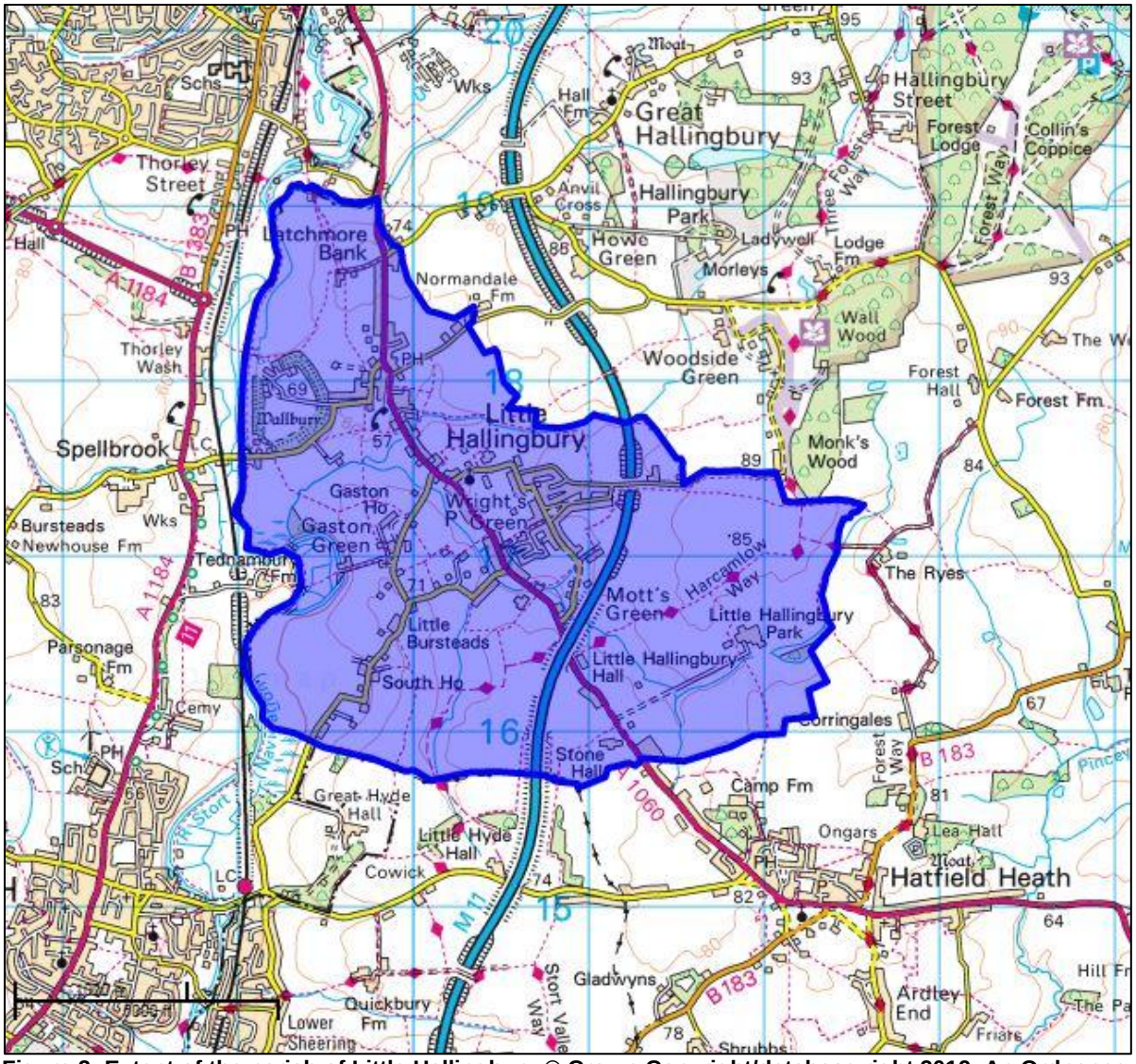

Figure 2: Extent of the parish of Little Hallingbury © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 40,000

The Metropolitan Greenbelt has prevented any further growth of London northwards and it extends across the south of Essex. From the east it is bounded by the River Crouch to the north, at the end of which it extends north to skirt the southern extent of Chelmsford before continuing westwards to Bishops Stortford and the Hertfordshire border. The rest of the county to the north of the Greenbelt is still quite rural, with small towns and villages, including the area around Little Hallingbury; the exceptions of which are the larger towns of both Colchester and Chelmsford.

The 12th century church of St Mary lies on a plateau of higher ground towards the north of the village closer to Monksbury Farm, an old manor than Little Hallingbury Manor[4].

[1] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63847 (Accessed April 2014)
[2] http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10240300/cube/TOT_POP (Accessed April 2014)
[3] http://www.citypopulation.de/php/uk-england-eastofengland.php?cityid=E34002261 (Accessed April 2014)
[4] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63847 (Accessed January 2011)

5.2 Geology and Topography

Essex is a coastal county, located in south east England and is bounded by Suffolk to the north, Cambridgeshire to the north west, Hertfordshire to the west, the River Thames and Greater London to the south with the North Sea to the east.

Little Hallingbury sits in a generally rural landscape of gently rolling hills, surrounded by pasture along the eastern bank of the River Stort with also arable fields on the valley sides. The land is fairly enclosed, given so by the thick hedgerows, small woods and tree belts as characterised by the Stort Valley classification[5] and the National Character Area Profile No. 86: The South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland.[6]

The River Stort is a tributary of the River Lea and rises to the north of Little Hallingbury in the far northwest of the county and is situated at about 50m OD in the west of the parish. The village sits on the higher ground to the east, rising to between 75-80m OD in the south and southeast of the village at Little Hallingbury Hall and along the M11. The land rises further still in the east of the parish to 88m OD at Monks Wood. The church sits at between 60-65m OD.

The bedrock geology of the village is of the Thanet sand formation and Lambeth Group of clay, silt and sand along the western fringe with the River Stort and further east is the London Clay Formation of clay, silt and sand. The superficial geology is also divided with the western half of the village comprising of Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup of sand and gravel, mainly consisting of river gravels, whilst to the east is the Lowestoft Formation of a chalky till with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays.[7]

[5] www.the-edi.co.uk/downloads/cb_lca_essex_2003reduceddoc1a.pdf (Accessed April 2014)
[6] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5095677797335040?category=587130 (Accessed January 2018)
[7] http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html (Accessed April 2014)

6 Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1 Historical Background

Both Little and Great Hallingbury were recorded in the Doomsday Book of 1086 as *Halingeberia, Halingeberiam* and later as *Halingheberia* to means the 'stronghold of the family or followers of a man call Heall' in Old English (Mills 2011). Both of the villages were included together in the Domesday Book to which there are five separate references and information about understanding the Domesday Book is available online.[8]

The first of these refers to *'the 30 acres of land held by the Bishop of London was originally held by Eadgifu, with half a plough and two acres of meadow that is also worth 5s*' (Williams & Martin 2003:977).

Pre-Domesday, a manor and 2 and a half hides were held by a free man called Godric which post conquest belonged to Swein of Essex. The Domesday Book surveyed that '*the men had three ploughs, now four, there were eight villans, now 10 and there are 17 bordars and were four slaves. There was woodland for 150 pigs, now 100 and there are 30 acres of meadow and how half a mill. There were then two horses, six head of cattle, 24 pigs, 30 sheep and 30 goats. There are now two colts, seven head of cattle, 13 pigs, 50 sheep, 32 goats and seven hives of bees. It was originally worth 100s, now £6'* (Williams & Martin 2003:1003).

Two free men held another manor in Little and Great Hallingbury that was then owned by Roger d'Auberville as three hides and 38 acres. It was recorded that '*there were six ploughs, now three and then men then had 10 ½ ploughs, now 2 ½. There were 18 villans, now eight, then there were four bordars, now five and there was one slave, now none. There is woodland for 600 pigs, 25 acres of meadow and pasture worth 28d. One mill and nine ploughs could be restored. One of the manors was worth £8 pre-conquest, and when received 100s, now £4. The other manor was then worth 60s and now 40s. Roger d'Auberville took over one horse, three head of cattle, 30 sheep and 40 pigs which is 1086 was recorded as one horse, eight head of cattle, 80 pigs, 120 sheep and three hives of bees'* (Williams & Martin 2003:1008).

Two of the five Domesday Book entries were land belonging to Geoffrey de Mandeville post-conquest. The largest of these was originally held by Esger as a manor and one hide. It was recorded to have '*two ploughs, now one. Within the estate but belonging to the church were one priest and one villan with 20 acres, which now no longer belong to the church. There are now four bordars and then three slaves, now two. There is woodland for 100 pigs, 20 acres of meadow and now half a mill. It was worth 40s pre-and post- conquest*' (Williams & Martin 2003:1014).
The smaller of the two and last entry in the Domesday book relating to Great and Little Hallingbury was land originally held by Godgyth, a free woman who had a manor and as half a hide less eight acres. '*There was half a plough, now one, there are five acres of meadow and then there were two villans, now none. It is worth 5s'* (Williams & Martin 2003:1014).

[8] http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/ (for general information and https://opendomesday.org/place/TM0919/thorrington/ for the Hallingbury's specifically (Accessed April 2018))

Two of the medieval manors known to be in Little Hallingbury were Little Hallingbury Hall (also known as Hallingbury Neville of Hallingbury Bourchier) that encompassed the central and southern half of the parish, sited at Hall Green (just south of the modern M11) and was owned by Swein of Essex and his family until it was forfeited to the crown in 1163. Only twenty years later it was granted to the de Neville family until it passed to de Bohun, the earl of Northampton nearly 200 years later in 1357. Through marriage in 1384 the manor was once again retained by the crown until the 1420's when it was granted to the Bourchier family, where it changed hands within the family when there were no heirs, until Little Hallingbury manor was sold in 1588 to a Thomas Sutton who planned to build a hospital on the site. As the hospital was built in London instead, the land at Little Hallingbury became part of the hospital endowments until they sold it off in parts during the 1920's. The original manor house was demolished by the mid-19th century and the current building on the site is a farmhouse with numerous outbuildings that may have been from the original manor.[9]

The second and smaller manor in the parish was known as Monkbury, and sited in the northwest of the parish along Wrights Green Lane, immediately east of the church, and belonged to Geoffrey de Mandeville at the time of the Domesday Survey. This manor also held the church of St Mary that was likely originally a wooden Saxon church that was re-built in stone in the late 11th century. At this time the manor was also granted to Bermondsey priory in Surrey who held the manor until the dissolution. Monkbury was then granted by the crown in 1544 to Sir Henry Parker which was subsequently melded with Great Hallingbury manor until they were broken up and sold in the 1920's.[10]

A watermill was built soon after the conquest that was shared by both manors, although its location today remains unknown. The main focus of the working population during the medieval period would have been arable farming, although a lot of land needed to be cleared, which had likely already started at the time of the Domesday Survey given the sudden rise in population numbers. The population figures were first recorded as 12 in 1066 that increased to 31 by the time of the Domesday Survey. Additional recorded tax figures through the medieval period suggest that the village remained small, not quite reaching its peak like at the Domesday Survey until the 17th century, with 22 villagers assessed for tax in 1327.[11] Post medieval growth in Little Hallingbury is quite slow and suggests that the village continues to be sparsely populated. Records state that there were 26 people assessed to tax in 1525, after which the population continued to grow to 57 houses in 1662. By the first census in 1801 there as a population of 408, which rose to 611 in 1891. By 1921 the population had fallen to 538, but it rose again 865 in 1951. By 1971 the population was recorded at 1255 and in 2011 it was 1352.[12] The expansion of the village as we see today started mainly during the 19th century, as infilling between the various hamlets around the greens and continuing through the 20th century[13].

Little Hallingbury today is made up of a number of greens. This type of settlement is typical for this part of Essex (Brown et al 2009) and would have provided common pasture for the inhabitants of Little Hallingbury; the village greens include Longbottoms, Hall, Mott's, Wright's, Gaston and Woodside. Enclosure had already begun in Essex by the 14th century, so when fields across the country were being enclosed by Acts of Parliament during the 18th and 19th century, much of the county had already been enclosed. Arable farming continued to be the most dominant in the parish, particularly from the 14th century, although records only survive from the 19th century onwards. Wheat and barley were the most common cereals grown with vegetables and grasses. Evidence for hop growing was common from the 17th century and throughout the 18th century; the prominent position of the

[9] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol8/pp124-131 (Accessed April 2014)
[10] *Ibid*
[11] *Ibid*
[12] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63847 (Accessed May 2014)
[13] http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10240300/cube/TOT_POP (Accessed April 2014)

parish along the River Stort enabled the rise osier beds, three acres of which were recorded by the early 20th century. At this time that pig farming increased to take over from sheep that had always been the most dominant.[14]

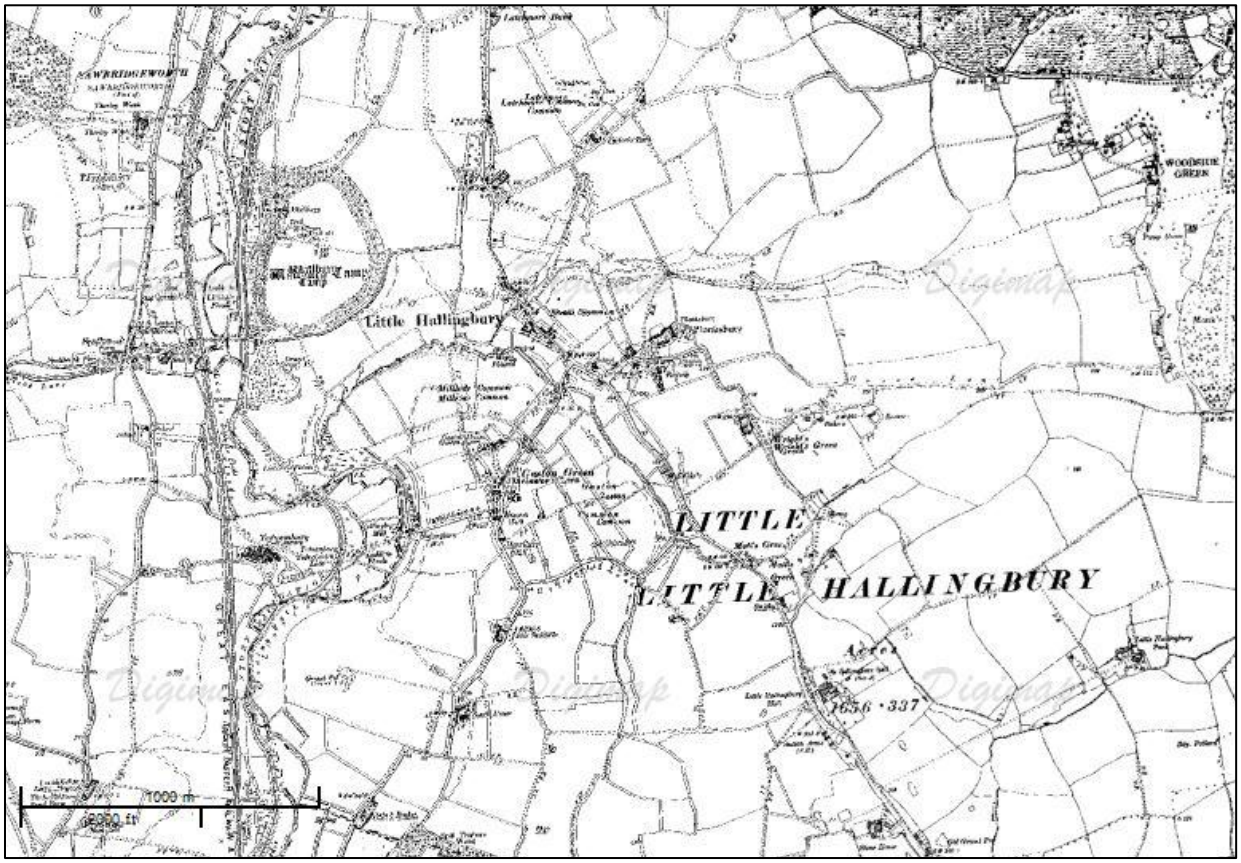

Figure 3: 1890's OS map of Little Hallingbury © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 15,000

6.2 Archaeological Background

A small number of finds and monuments have been reported from Little Hallingbury and recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER). The following paragraphs summarise the HER records centred on a 2km more detailed search from Little Hallingbury using the Heritage Explorer website[15] and are discussed in historic order below.

6.2.1 Prehistory

A limited amount of prehistoric activity has so far been recorded in Little Hallingbury despite the location of the parish along the eastern boundary of the River Stort. The finds that that were recorded date from the Palaeolithic as spot finds through to the Iron Age, when a large hillfort, Walbury Camp, was built and is situated to the west of the current village.

[14] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol8/pp124-131 (Accessed April 2014)
[15] http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced_search.aspx (Accessed April 2014)

A Palaeolithic (800,000 to 10,000 BC) polished mint condition hand axe (SMR 3580) was recorded from the south of Walbury Camp of the flood plain east of the River Stort. From this same area was also found another unspecified Palaeolithic flint implement (SMR 3630), and are noted as the areas most favoured within Uttlesford to reveal Palaeolithic finds, along the river valleys (Brown et al 2009).

No finds of Mesolithic date (10,000 to 5,000 BC) have so far been recorded in the parish and only a single Neolithic (5,000 to 2,200 BC) find has been recovered along the banks of the River Lea in the far north east of the parish and close to Bishops Stortford. The find was a polished flint axe (SMR 4736) from which the butt end of it had broken off in antiquity.

The first evidence for settlement in the area dates from the Bronze Age (2,200 to 700 BC) and was identified during rescue archaeological work along the route of the M11 prior to its construction. In Mid Field, to the south of Motts Green and mainly west of the M11, an area 60m by 40m was excavated, and the remains of a possible palisade trench were recorded with fragments of Bronze Age pottery and an isolated cremation urn burial (SMR 9130).

The Iron Age (700 BC to AD 43) activity recorded in the parish is dominated by a large bivallate hillfort (double rampart defences), known as Walbury Camp (SMR 16) which is situated on the end of a spur of land overlooking the Stort Valley on the west, and would have also been flanked by marshes to both the north and south. The hillfort is roughly pear shaped and has an area of 125452.549 square meters or 31 acres and on the north, east and south sides, the defences consist of a double rampart with a central ditch, with a likely original outer ditch that is no longer visible today. At least one entranceway has been noted in the east with a possible second on the west side and a spring was also present below its southwest corner. A small number of excavations have taken place within the hillfort and have found evidence that two periods of construction were evident, with both Early Iron Age and Belgic occupation recorded internally. It was also found that the inner rampart had been reconstructed at least once and evidence for timber lacing was also found. Iron Age pottery and glass have also been recorded from a ditch with Romano-British pots and the base of a Roman glass bowl. Surveys of the hillfort have found some pits, but otherwise no internal earthworks of features have been found.

Likely associated with the hillfort was a Late Iron Age cremation cemetery to the south that was found during gravel extraction in the later 19th century (SMR 3592). More than 20 urns were recovered, with a further two also found in the early half of the 20th century, although the site today has since been quarried away. A second cremation site was recorded along the route of the M11 by Goose Lane to the east of the current village and found a single cremation with two Late Iron Age ditches and three Late Iron Age pits (SMR 4317).

Further excavations along the route of the M11 also yielded a small pit with Iron Age pottery in it (SMR 4404), just to the south of Motts Green. Further Early Iron Age pottery was also found to the east of Motts Green and to the north of Goose Lane, another Late Iron Age pit was also recorded (SMR 9096). Iron Age pottery has also been recorded from around the church (SMR 4435)

6.2.2 Romano-British

The parish of Little Hallingbury during the Roman period (AD 43-410) likely had an array of small farmsteads or small settlements. Stane Street probably crossed the River Stort to the north of the parish at Bishops Stortford[16], linking the Roman towns of St Albans and

[16] http://www.bishopsstortford.org/bishops-stortford-history (Accessed May 2014)

Braughing in Hertfordshire with Colchester in Essex. Braughing was also strategically placed and had a further four Roman roads radiating from it, including Ermine Street that would have continued north from London[17]. Those people living in Little Hallingbury during the Roman period would have had been well positioned to exploit this road network and well as the abundant natural resources of the Stort river valley (Brown et al 2009).

A Roman villa has been found in Little Hallingbury alongside the River Stort in the far southwest of the parish (SMR 3589). The site was initially discovered during Ordinance Survey (OS) mapping when large amounts of building materials were found, including roof tile and flue tiles. Excavations in the mid-20th century gave a provisional date of the villa of between 80 AD and the 4th century. The villa was constructed from cob walls that were heavily plastered and painted red, yellow, green and white, as well as moulded plaster relief, flint walls, clay floors, and a courtyard or partial road. A number of coins were also recovered and date from 268-348 AD. Later archaeological work during the laying of a water pipeline revealed a cobbled surface and the patchy remains of two floor levels, with also a quantity of tesserae that were found in a mole drain. Also close to the villa site at Gaston Green, fieldwalking was undertaken prior to the extension of a gravel pit and a number of pieces of Roman pottery were recovered, with also floor tile and pieces of hypocaust.

Roman brick and tile have also been identified in the fabric of the high medieval church, particularly from the doorway as well as from a few isolated spots around the church (SMR 4432). The building material may well have come from the villa site to the southwest. Two test pits were dug around the church in August 1995, from which a flanged Roman tegula was recorded from test pit one. Isolated find spots of Roman pottery, including part of an amphora, were found alongside the river and to the south of Walbury Camp hillfort (SMR 45612).

During the rescue excavation work along the route of the M11 in the later 20th century, Roman activity was recorded in the same areas that yielded Iron Age activity, particularly to the north of Goose Lane. Romano British occupation was recorded to date from the 2nd to 3rd centuries and the finds included the remains of a foundation trench for a small rectangular hut (SMR 4318).

From the gravel pit that produced the Iron Age urn cemetery to the south of the hillfort and east of the river, a Roman burial was also recorded in a coffin made of Oolite stone slabs (SMR 3593). No further information was recorded on this burial and no additional Roman finds were found from the area either.

6.2.3 Anglo-Saxon

No finds or monuments dating to the Anglo Saxon period have so far been identified in Little Hallingbury, but as Little Hallingbury was recorded in the Domesday Book as *Halingheberia* there would have been a settlement here during the later Saxon (AD 850-1065) period at least. One of the Domesday Book references also mentioned a church, a probable wooden structure that was probably built in the early 11th century that may also have likely stood in the same place as the current church on Wrights Green Lane, although there is so far no evidence to support this.

[17] www.roman-britain.org/places/braughing.htm (Accessed May 2014)

6.2.4 Medieval

There have been limited medieval features and finds from the HER record, potentially suggesting that the settlement in Little Hallingbury was still quite small at that time that may also have been quite dispersed. The population was actually recorded as 12 in 1066 that had risen to 31 in 1086. Later records state that 22 people were assessed to tax in 1327[18].

The church of St Mary the Virgin (SMR 4433) is situated on an area of high ground, just west of the A1060 that runs through the village. The oldest parts of the surviving church today are parts of both the south and west walls, which were built c.1090[19]. The nave was built in the early 12th century, as was the south doorway, which also has Roman brick in its construction. The chancel may also be of early 12th century date, but it was recorded to have been lengthened if not rebuilt in the 13th century, and the 1995 test pits that were dug around the church, actually proved that the chancel had indeed been rebuilt. The south porch was added in the 14th century.

Medieval moated sites are known from Little Hallingbury, including the one at Romans on Wrights Green Lane (SMR 4315), c.0.5km southeast of the church. The moat here is incomplete, as there is no trace of the north arm as well as the northern extent of the west arm. The moat that is remaining today is about 8m in width and is still water filled.
A second possible moated site has been identified at Monksbury Farm, opposite the church to the northwest (SMR 4506). The site now consists of a dry, now ornamental ditch, c.50m long, 4m wide and 1m deep with the possible remains of the north arm. A hedge and ditch line may also indicate the former positions of both the east and south arms. Additional finds reported from this are undated, but were recorded by the owner as 'old brick and tile' (SMR 4507), suggesting that this could also be the site of a manor.

Scatters of medieval pottery have also been recorded through the village as spot finds, including in a site known as Kiln Field to the north of Goose Lane, although no evidence of a kiln was noted when the site was visited (SMR 4319). Medieval pottery was also recorded from features that were recorded along the Stansted water pipeline route, close to the M11 (SMR 9097 and 9102), although the features were never actually excavated.

The site at Little Hallingbury Park in the far south east of the parish and east of the M11, has a large 16th century house on its site, but cropmarks of former field boundaries were recorded on the 1st Edition OS Map dating from 1872-1890 and are likely to be medieval in date (SMR 46434).

6.2.5 Post-Medieval and later

The Northern and Eastern railway line opened a stretch of track from Shoreditch in London, through Hoddesdon and Harlow and onto Bishops Stortford and then Cambridge by 1842. It was however closed to passengers in 1952.[20] The proximity of the railway stations in both Bishops Stortford and Sawbridgeworth to Little Hallingbury has meant that despite not having a direct link to London through the parish, there is a line within easy reach of the village. This may have been helped by a number of coaches that started travelling through the village during the 18th century between Bishops Stortford and Hatfield Heath.[21]

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[18] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63847 (Accessed May 2014)
http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63847 ([19] http://www.hallingburychurches.co.uk/st-marys.html (Accessed May 2014)
[20] http://www.stortfordhistory.co.uk/guide11/railway-station/ (Accessed May 2014)
[21] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63847 (Accessed May 2014)

The River Stort is a tributary of the River Lea which it joins at Hoddesdon and continues to Bishops Stortford as was originally known as the River Stour, but was remained after the town in the 16th century. The River Stort follows a gently winding course and was not made fully navigable until the mid-18th century[22]. It passed through a number of hands until the early 20th century when it was offered for free to the Lee Conservancy Board. Commercial traffic continued to decline through to the Second World War, but managed to continue up to the 1970's. The river today is only utilised for recreations purposes.[23]

The church of St Mary the Virgin had numerous repairs and additional work during the later post medieval period, particularly during the 19th century, mainly because of an increased population in the parish (SMR 4434). The north wall of the nave and porch were removed so a new aisle could be built on the north side. The south vestry was also added with a new chancel arch and the bell turret was rebuilt.[24]

Little Hallingbury water mill (SMR 3651) was actually utilised as a silk mill for throwing and twisting silk that was likely built in the early 18th century. It likely did not last long processing silk and soon reverted to its original use as a corn mill. A weir was dug for the water mill, looping east of the River Stort, to its location just west of Gaston Common. The current mill replaced a mid-17th century mill, known as Tehnam Mill in the parish records of 1641 and was utilised as a grist mill until it was demolished in 1720. The current building has been converted into a restaurant with accommodation.

Likely post medieval cropmarks were recorded at a possible moated site that was recorded on the 1st Edition OS Map (SMR 19549) to the east of the M11 and Little Hallingbury Hall. Extensive field boundaries have also been noted that do not appear on the 1st Edition maps but these cannot be definitely dated to the post medieval period.

During the Stansted water pipeline route close to the M11, a post medieval ditch was recorded (SMR 9098), although no finds were mentioned as part of this record, it may have been part of a field boundary.

6.2.6 Undated

A number of undated features are also present on the HER record, mainly consisting of cropmarks of field boundaries and trackways as well as a small number of finds.

If the far south of the village and south of the M11 are a number of cropmarks that were identified at Stone Hall (SMR 19534), and consisting of extensive field boundaries and as well as a possible trackway. A double circle cropmark has been recorded to the south of Walbury Camp (SMR 3629), and is undatable as no other significant surface features were noted within it. An additional two gullies, possible field boundaries were also recorded during the Stansted pipeline route along the M11 (SMR 9095) but were unexcavated. Also along the pipeline route were three post holes (SMR 9103) that were excavated but yielded no finds and two spreads of heavily burnt flint (SMR 9105), one of which also contained both flint and daub (SMR 9104).

Uncertain cropmark features have also been recorded at Tednambury Farm on the River Stort to the south of Walbury Camp (SMR 19787) as well as within Walbury Camp when a hole appeared in a back garden there in the 1980's (SMR 1923). It may have been part of

[22] http://www.leeandstort.co.uk/Stort History.htm (Accessed May 2014)
[23] http://canalrivertrust.org.uk/canals-and-rivers/river-stort (Accessed May 2014)
[24] http://www.hallingburychurches.co.uk/st-marys.html (Accessed May 2014)

an early soakaway, but as it had no definite edges it may also have been of earlier date, possibly also associated with the hillfort.

Uneven ground has also been recorded at the site of Hallingbury Hall in the south of the village (SMR 4321), although no building rubble has been found, the site is under pasture, the uneven presence of the ground suggests that this has been a building site at one point, although further work would be needed to confirm this.

The site of a kiln field has been reported on OS maps (SMR 4320) but upon inspection there was no evidence for a kiln, although some fragments of medieval pottery were found (see SMR 4319).

Undated finds have also been recorded on the HER, including a large unworked sandstone sarsen that is set into the verge of Wrights Green Lane in the northeast corner of the churchyard (SMR 6716). Its use and where it came from remain unknown, and an undated bone bead (SMR 3585) has also been found at Lock Farm, immediately south of Walbury Camp. Finds of brick and tile have also been recorded from within the area of a possible moat that may have been the original site of Monksbury Farm (SMR 4507). As these finds have not been kept, a definite date cannot be assigned to them. This record is also linked with SMR 4506, which by association may be medieval in date.

7 Results of the test pit excavations in Little Hallingbury

The approximate locations of the 56 test pits excavated between May 2007 and April 2010 can be seen figure 4 below. By year, this figure breaks down to 13 test pits excavated in May 2007, 16 test pits excavated in March 2008, 10 test pits in April 2009 with an additional six test pits excavated in October 2009 and a final 10 test pits excavated in April 2010. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order and by year. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Little Hallingbury and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 8). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 12). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

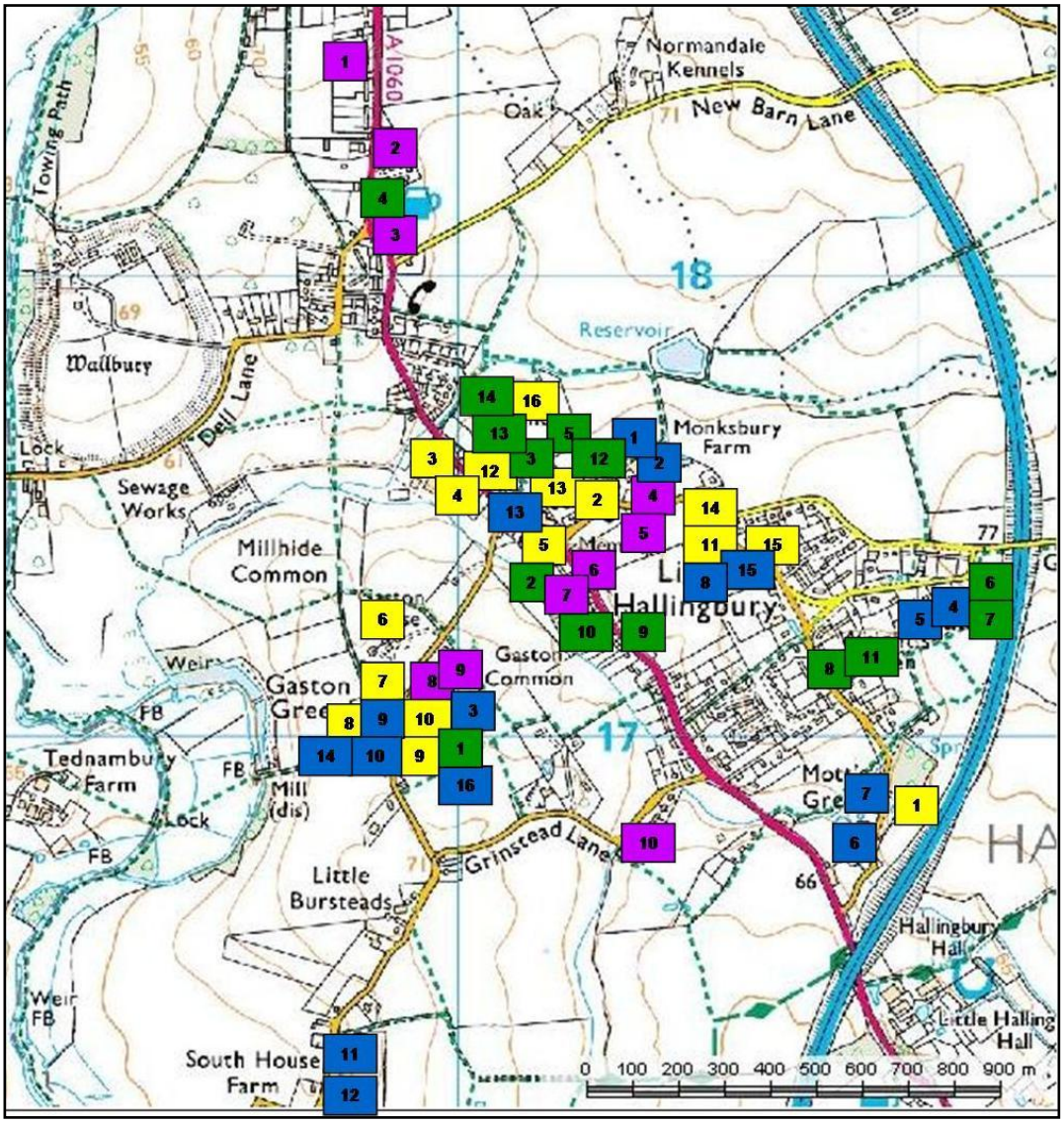

Figure 4: Test Pits excavated by year (2007-green, 2008-blue, 2009-yellow and 2010-purple) NB: test pits are not to scale © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

7.1 2007 Excavations (LHA/07)

The 2007 excavations in Little Hallingbury took place over the 24th and 25th of May when 24 HEFA participants from St Johns School, King Harold School, Mark Hall School, The Davenant Foundation School and Stewards School (school names correct at the time of participation) excavated 13 test pits. An additional test pit was excavated by pupils of Little Hallingbury Primary School. The test pits were sited mainly in back gardens spread across the village with one test pit situated in the north of the village and three test pits were excavated within the playing field of Little Hallingbury Primary School.

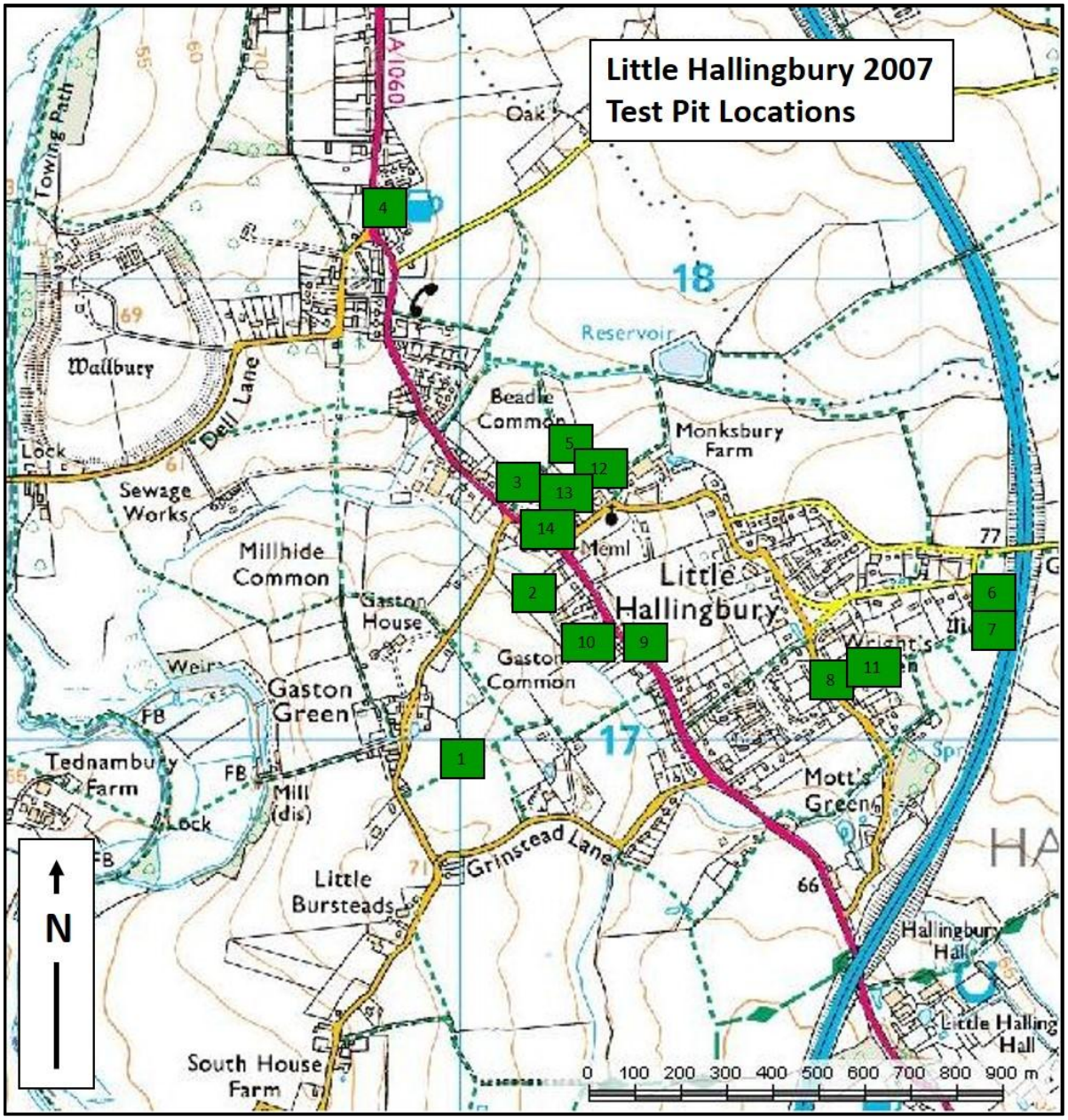

Figure 5: The 2007 Little Hallingbury test pit locations (NB: test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (LHA/07/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the open front garden of a Grade II listed early 17th century cottage on Gaston Common in the far south west of the village. The pit was situated in an overgrown area, away from the house and close to the main road (Appletree Cottage, Sawbridgeworth Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 549921 217109).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

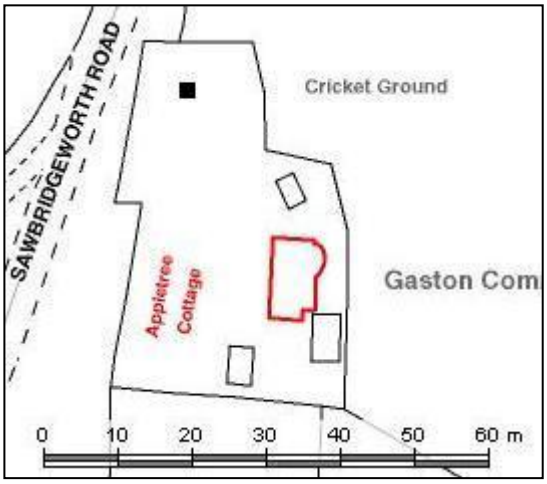

Figure 6: Location Map of LHA/07/1

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from LHA/07/1, dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares that was also recovered from every context. Large amounts of post medieval pottery were also excavated, most of which was identified as Glazed Red Earthenware with two additional sherds of Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A single large sherd of Ipswich Ware was excavated from context three, which is also a rare find for Essex.

		Ipswich		GRE		SWSG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1							1	7	1800-1900
1	2			5	24			13	31	1550-1900
1	3	1	25	1	3	1	3	11	29	720-1900
1	4			2	8			19	48	1550-1900
1	5			3	35			15	49	1550-1900
1	6			5	39	1	1	11	21	1550-1900
1	7			1	2			3	8	1550-1900

Table 1: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/1

The sherd of Ipswich Ware pottery is a rare find in Essex and this site was one of two test pit sites excavated to yield the middle Saxon pottery (see also LHA/07/6). The pottery may suggest that this site was important during the Saxon period and the area around Gaston Common was used as a market place or housed a local lord. There was little other activity on site until the current house was built in the 17th century, but since that time there has been continual occupation on site to the present day. The finds mainly date to the construction of the house and subsequent occupation and consist of iron nails, slate, coal, fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), modern glass, animal bone and two metal buttons which were found through the seven contexts of LHA/07/1.

Test Pit two (LHA/07/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed early 17th century once single house, sited opposite the primary school and along the main road in the north of the village (2 School Green Cottages, Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 550199 217408).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

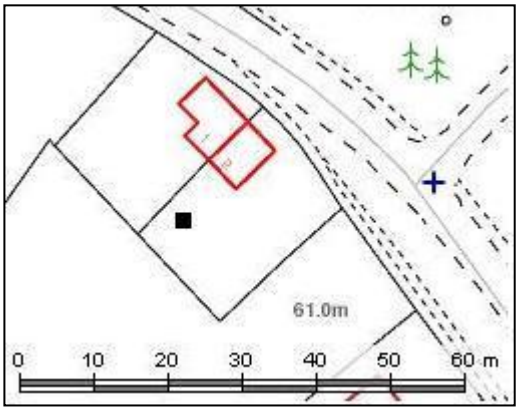

Figure 7: Location Map of LHA/07/2

A range of pottery types were excavated from LHA/07/2 and most of which date to the post medieval. Tudor Green Ware, Cistercian Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware and Harlow Slipware were all excavated through every context, although Glazed Red Earthenware dominated the assemblage. A single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was recovered from context five, while large numbers of as 19th century 'Victorian' wares were identified from the upper four contexts of test pit two.

		EMW		TG		CW		GS		GRE		BW		HS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1									3	32					13	31	1550-1900
2	2			1	1			1	2	1	5					19	55	1380-1900
2	3					4	19			33	195					25	81	1475-1900
2	4					6	16	1	6	103	1037	1	3	3	12	9	16	1475-1900
2	5	1	4			1	4			31	327							1100-1600

Table 2: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/2

Very little activity was identified to date to before the post medieval period; the small amounts of early medieval activity recorded were potentially part of a focus of activity in this area around the current primary school. But it is possible that this site was open fields during that time. The large quantity of post medieval pottery all likely dates to after the construction of the current house in the early 17th century. The finds consist of CBM, iron nails, coal and glass that were found with clay pipe, and animal bone through all five contexts. Burnt stone and flint were also found and may indicate later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit three (LHA/07/3)

Test pit three was excavated along the north western boundary of the primary school playing field and close to the rear gardens of houses backing onto the playing field. The test pit was the eastern of three excavated on the school grounds; see also LHA/07/13 and LHA/07/4 (Little Hallingbury Primary School, Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 550144 217540).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Very little pottery was excavated from LHA/07/3, but the majority of the pottery found dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares and recovered from the upper two contexts. A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was also identified from the lower context of the test pit.

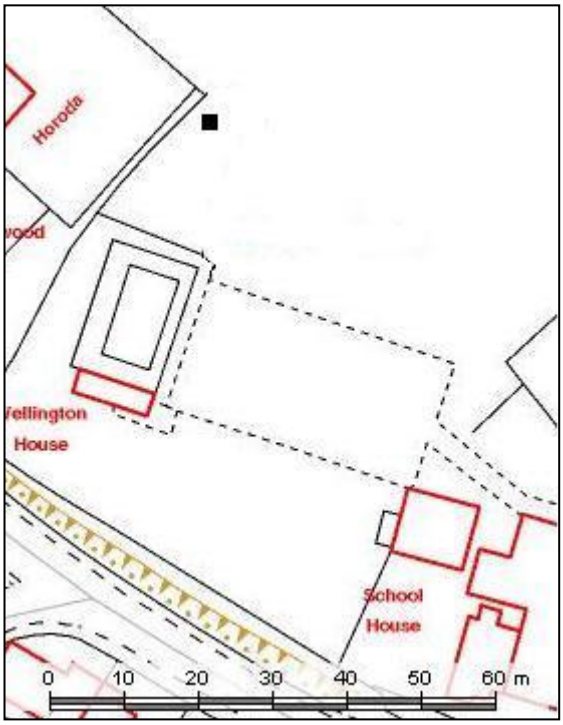

Figure 8: Location Map of LHA/07/3

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			1	4	1800-1900
3	2			6	18	1800-1900
3	4	1	2			1550-1750

Table 3: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/3

Although prehistoric and medieval activity has been identified within the school grounds, very few finds and pottery were actually recovered from LHA/07/3. A few fragments of CBM, iron nails, coal and modern glass were found from contexts two and four and correlate to the building of the school and possibly its use as farm land prior to that during the post medieval period.

Test Pit four (LHA/07/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the long back garden of a modern house and close to the rear property boundary. The house is sited in the far north of the village and away from the core focus of the occupation of Little Hallingbury (115 Latchmore Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 549878 218155).

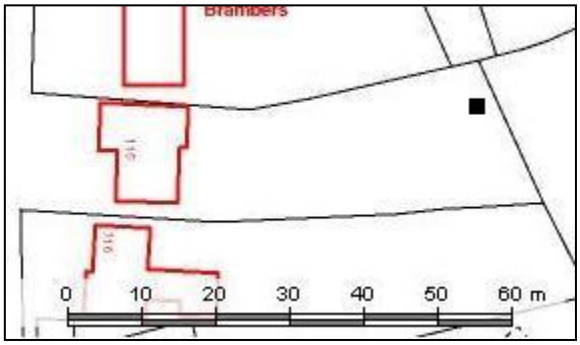

Figure 9: Location Map of LHA/07/4

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from LHA/07/4, the majority of which was found in the upper contexts and dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares. A range of post medieval wares were recorded and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware that were mixed through the test pit. A single sherd of Grimston ware was also excavated from context two.

		GRIM		GRE		HS		SWSG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2	1	5			1	9			6	21	1450-1900
4	3			4	16					2	9	1550-1900
4	4							2	9			1550-1750

Table 4: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/4

This test pit is the most northerly that has been excavated by test pitting in Little Hallingbury and is therefore quite isolated in the results that it has produced. As generally not much pottery was recovered from LHA/07/4, this suggests that the site has most probably been utilised as open fields until the current house was built in the 20th century. This is supported by the few finds that were also excavated and consist of small fragments of CBM, coal, plastic, modern glass and slag that were found from contexts two to four. A potential waste flint was also identified. It would appear that the focus of occupation in Little Hallingbury was further south to the church and where the majority of the modern village is located.

Test Pit five (LHA/07/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the open back garden of a likely 18th-19th century house set back from the road and situated opposite the church just to the north. It was the eastern of two test pits excavated within this property; see also LHA/0712 (Malt House, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550343 217538).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Pottery was excavated from the upper three contexts of the test pit only and yielded four sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and 15 sherds of as 19th century 'Victorian' ware pot.

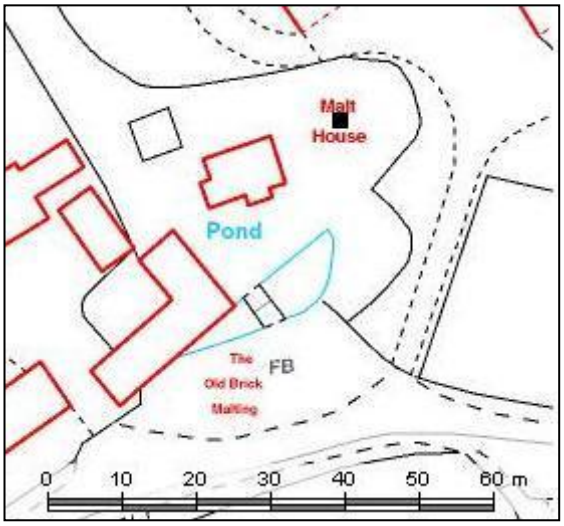

Figure 10: Location Map of LHA/07/5

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	1	15	3	8	1550-1900
5	2	2	14	9	53	1550-1900
5	3	1	18	3	15	1550-1900

Table 5: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/5

Despite its location opposite the church, the evidence from LHA/07/5 suggests there was little activity on site prior to the 16th century. This activity most likely related to the Maltings site next door to the west which was constructed at that time. This also correlates with the general expansion of the village during the post medieval period. The majority of the finds are consistent with the pottery dates and include coal, CBM, animal bone, iron nails and glass found from contexts one to three; although a fragment of burnt stone was also excavated from context one and may suggest later prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit six (LHA/07/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the moated rear garden of a Grade II listed 16th century house located in the far east of the village and close to the M11 motorway. It was the southern of two test pits excavated within this property; see also LHA/07/7 (Romans, Wrights Green, Little Hallingbury. TL 551121 217217).

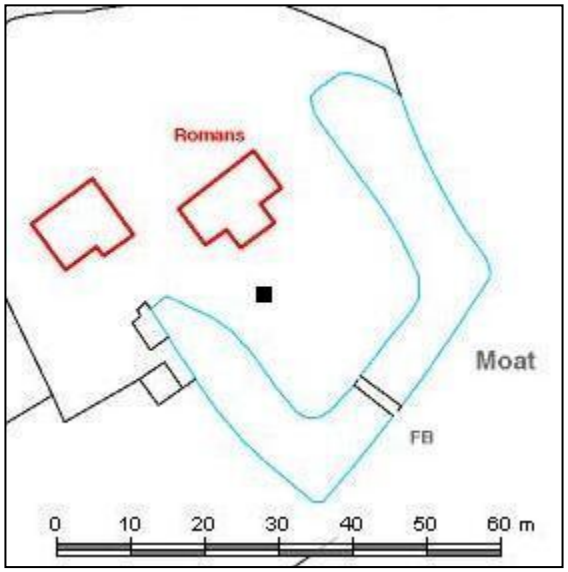

Figure 11: Location Map of LHA/07/6

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of pottery types were excavated from LHA/07/6 and include seven sherds of Roman Greyware that were recovered with middle Saxon Ipswich Ware pottery from separate post holes. Early Medieval Sandy Ware was recovered from the upper contexts of the test pit, whilst the late medieval ware was identified from context three and the post holes. A range of later and post medieval wares were all excavated from the upper three contexts and include Midland Purple ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Harlow Slipware. A large quantity of as 19th century 'Victorian' wares were also recovered from the same upper three contexts of test pit six.

		RB Grey		Ipswich		EMW		LMT		MP		GRE		HS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1					1	4			2	28					7	12	1100-1900
6	2															43	137	1800-1900
6	3			1	7	6	23	2	7			8	44	1	19	31	81	720-1900
6	5	4	14	2	16													100-850
6	P/Hs							5	52									1400-1500
6	20	3	6	1	24													100-850

Table 6: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/6

The presence of Roman activity in LHA/07/6 appears to be part of quite isolated and scattered in Roman occupation in Little Hallingbury, with evidence from two test pits in the north and east of the village. The fact that the Roman pottery was mixed in with middle Saxon pottery and was also all found in two of the post holes excavated from this test pit, suggests that the Roman pottery was incorporated into the middle Saxon structure and most likely through ground disturbance during its construction. The Ipswich ware pottery found is rare in Essex and may therefore suggest that the building was probably quite important during the middle Saxon period and may even have been the home of a local lord. A second phase of building was identified with another post hole and can be dated to between the 13th and 15th centuries with late medieval wares excavated. The beam slot that was also identified in the northern half of the test pit contained no material culture and without further excavations, cannot be specifically assigned to either phase of the buildings (figures 12 and 13). The current house dates to the early 16th century and seems likely that this structure replaced the latter phase of the building quite soon after with a change of location slightly to the north, where occupation was continuous through to the present day. The finds excavated generally date from the post medieval period onwards and consist of clay pipe, animal bone, modern glass, CBM, coal, iron nails, oyster shell with plastic tubing,

part of a horseshoe and a wooden cutlery handle from the upper three contexts. Burnt stone was also recovered from context three and may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Figure 12: Close up of the post hole (bottom) and beam slot (right) within LHA/07/6 © ACA

Figure 13: Overview of LHA/07/6 and the excavated beam slot (base of picture) and half sectioned post holes © ACA

Test Pit seven (LHA/07/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the open front garden of a Grade II listed 16th century house located in the far east of the village and close to the M11 motorway It was the northern of two test pits excavated within this property; see also LHA/07/6 (Romans, Wrights Green, Little Hallingbury. TL 551112 217314).

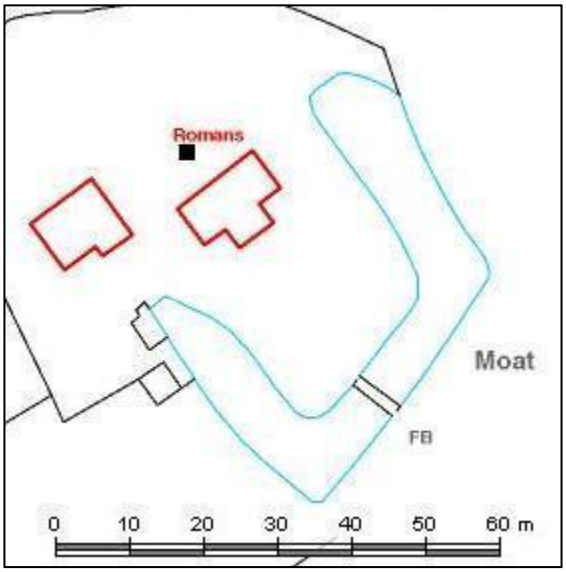

Figure 14: Location Map of LHA/07/7

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from LHA/07/7 dates to after the post medieval period with only three sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware excavated through the test pit. Large numbers of as 19th century 'Victorian' wares were recovered and identified from every context and suggests a lot of disturbance during that time.

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	2	1	93	2	16	1500-1900
7	3			4	8	1800-1900
7	4			20	44	1800-1900
7	5	1	22	41	71	1550-1900
7	6			3	5	1800-1900
7	8			4	25	1800-1900
7	10	1	91	1	3	1800-1900

Table 7: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/7

The large amounts of 19th and 20th century finds and pottery excavated from LHA/07/7 suggest an increase of occupation activity focused to the front of the house during that time, rather than the back. The finds consist of CBM fragments, iron nails, modern glass, slate, animal bone and scrap iron with clay pipe stem that were recovered through all 10 contexts. A 20 pence piece was also recovered from context 10, but the date is not identifiable. The house dates to the early 16th century and it seems that all the activity in front of the house dates to after its construction. As seen in LHA/07/6, the earlier focus of activity has been to the rear of the property with the majority of the disturbance to the front dating to the 19th century. A potential waste flint was also excavated from context nine and may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit eight (LHA/07/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the long rear garden of a modern house sited in the eastern half of the village. It was the southern of two test pits excavated within this property; see also LHA/07/11 (Hill House, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550835 217160).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

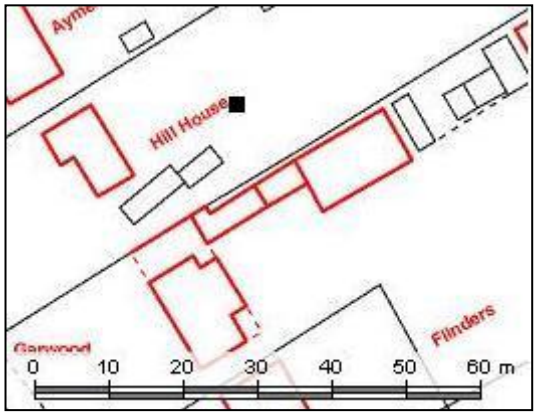

Figure 15: Location Map of LHA/07/8

Four sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were excavated from context two and only a single sherd of 19th century 'Victorian' ware pot was identified from context one in LHA/07/8.

		EMW		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	9	1800-1900
8	2	4	21			1100-1400

Table 8: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/8

Very few finds and pottery were excavated from LHA/07/8, potentially due to the clayey nature of the soil, there has been little occupation activity on site until the current house was built. The majority of the finds were excavated from context one and consist of coal, animal bone, snail shells and iron nails, however, the early medieval pottery recovered from context two was excavated with CBM, coal and animal bone and has been identified as part of three isolated sites in the east of the village to date to the high medieval period. These may be scattered farmsteads or possibly an indication of clusters of settlement around various greens in the village, although more excavations are needed to confirm this.

Test Pit nine (LHA/07/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the long rear garden of a modern house sited in the centre of the village on a ridge of higher ground overlooking the main road through Little Hallingbury (Peascroft, Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 550398 217210).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Small numbers of pottery were excavated from LHA/07/9; three sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware were recovered from context four with a single small sherd of 19th century 'Victorian' ware pot identified from context one.

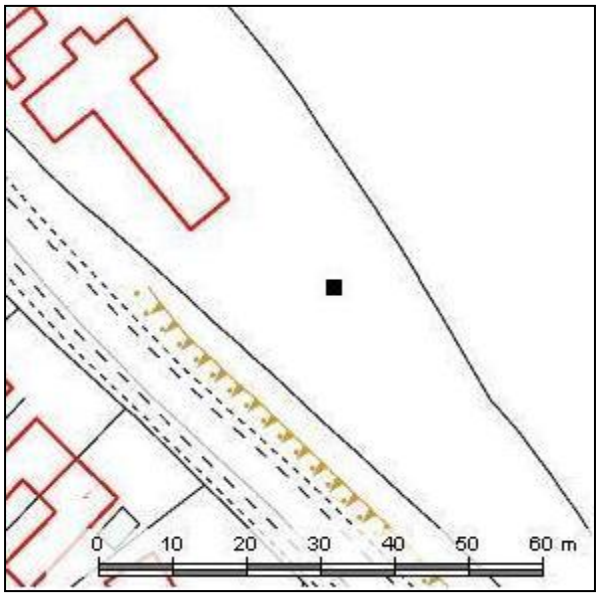

Figure 16: Location Map of LHA/07/9

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1			1	4	1800-1900
9	4	3	18			1550-1750

Table 9: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/9

The presence of post medieval pottery excavated from LHA/07/9 suggests that the site was utilised most probably as open fields during that time, as part of the wider expansion of Little Hallingbury into the post medieval period. The majority of the finds date to the 19th and 20th centuries, consisting of CBM, slate, iron nails and modern bottle glass found through the upper four contexts and most probably relate to the construction of the house.

Test Pit 10 (LHA/07/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the rear garden of a modern house fronting the main road through the village. The test pit was excavated on a flat patch of grass between the house and the allotments (Anvil Farm, Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 550280 217296).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

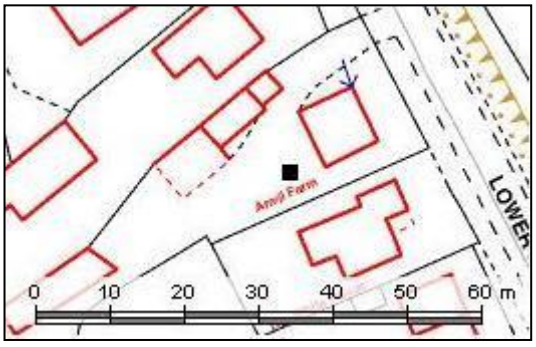

Figure 17: Location Map of LHA/07/10

The majority of the pottery excavated from LHA/07/10 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares and was recovered from contexts two and three. A single additional sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was also identified from context three.

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2			6	50	1800-1900
10	3	1	10	6	15	1550-1750

Table 10: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/10

Much like the results identified from LHA/07/9, the majority of the finds and pottery excavated here, suggest there was little activity until the current house was built in the 20th century. The sherd of post medieval pottery may also suggest that this side of the road was also utilised as open fields during that time that potentially means that the pre 16th century settlement of the village was focused to the north east and south west away from the main road, now Lower Road. The finds consist of coal, modern glass, CBM, iron nails and animal bone and were found through the upper five contexts of the test pit. The slag also recovered suggests that there was potentially metal working present elsewhere on site.

Test Pit 11 (LHA/07/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the long rear garden of a modern house sited in the eastern half of the village. It was the northern of two test pits excavated within this property; see also LHA/07/8 (Hill House, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550827 217166).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Half the 1m^2 test pit was only excavated due to time constraints, natural was not reached but excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

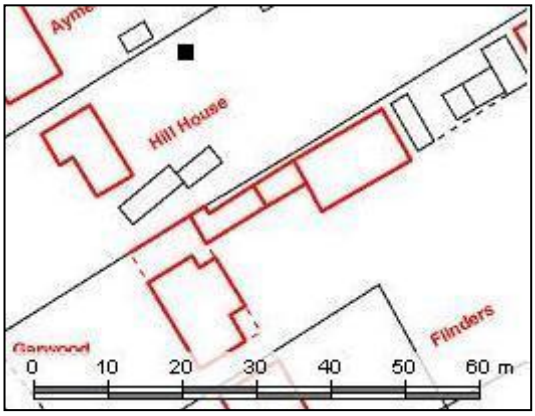

Figure 18: Location Map of LHA/07/11

No pottery was excavated from LHA/07/11.

Much the same as LHA/07/8, very few finds were excavated from LHA/07/11, most probably again due to the clayey nature of the soil. The only material culture recovered from the test pit includes large amounts of coal with fragments of CBM and an iron nail all excavated from contexts one and two. This suggests more recent activity, potentially relating to the construction of the house during the 20th century.

Test Pit 12 (LHA/07/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated to the south eastern corner of an open grassed field that is set back from the road, behind the houses opposite the church and immediately east of the primary school field. It was also the western of two test pits excavated within this property; see also LHA/07/5 (Malt House, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550248 217541).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.1m. Half the 1m^2 test pit was only excavated due to time constraints, natural was not reached but excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled

Four sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares were excavated from context one and were found with a single small sherd of Roman Greyware.

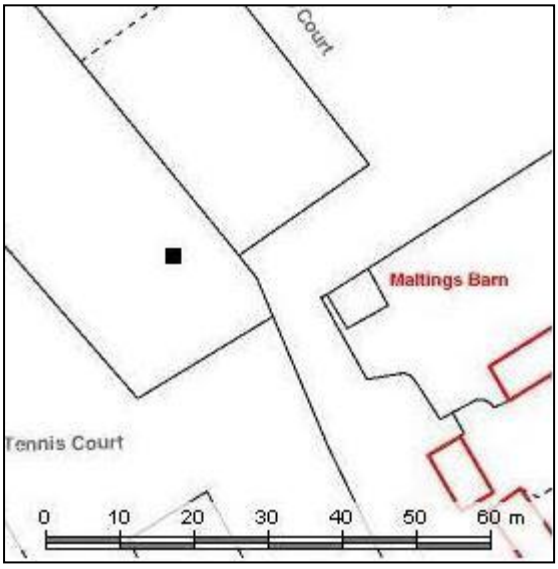

Figure 19: Location Map of LHA/07/12

		RB Grey		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1	1	4	3	18	100-1900

Table 11: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/12

As only one context was excavated from LHA/07/12, the evidence is very limited. The Victorian pottery and the finds, which include CBM, coal and slate, suggest the site was certainly used during the 19th century, but was probably a field as it is today. The single sherd of Roman pottery excavated from the test pit appears to be part of quite isolated and scattered in Roman occupation in Little Hallingbury, with evidence from two test pits in the north and east of the village. Further excavations are needed on site.

Test Pit 13 (LHA/07/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated along the south eastern boundary of the primary school playing field and close to the rear gardens of houses backing onto the playing field. The test pit was the eastern of three excavated on the school grounds; see also LHA/07/3 and LHA/07/14 (Little Hallingbury Primary School. Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 550212 217540).

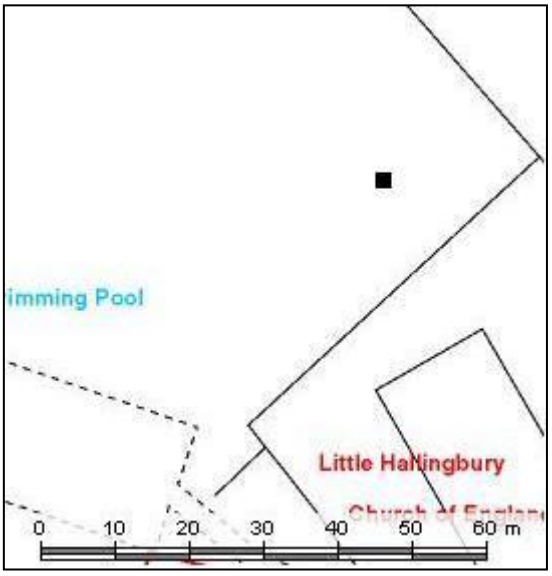

Figure 20: Location Map of LHA/07/13

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, natural was not reached but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Very little pottery was excavated from LHA/07/13, the majority of which dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares with four sherds of 19th century pottery recovered from context two. A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware pottery was also identified from the same context.

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	2	1	3	4	15	1550-1900

Table 12: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/13

Although prehistoric and medieval activity has been identified within the school grounds, much like test pit three, very few finds and pottery were actually recovered from this test pit. The finds consist of coal and CBM fragments which were also all found from context two. However, a potential waste flint was also identified from context two and the single sherd of post medieval pottery possibly suggests that the site was open fields through the post medieval period.

Test Pit 14 (LHA/07/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated along the south eastern boundary of the primary school playing field and close to the rear gardens of houses backing onto the playing field. The test pit was the southern of three excavated on the school grounds; see also LHA/07/3 and LHA/07/13. (Little Hallingbury Primary School. Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 550199 217529).

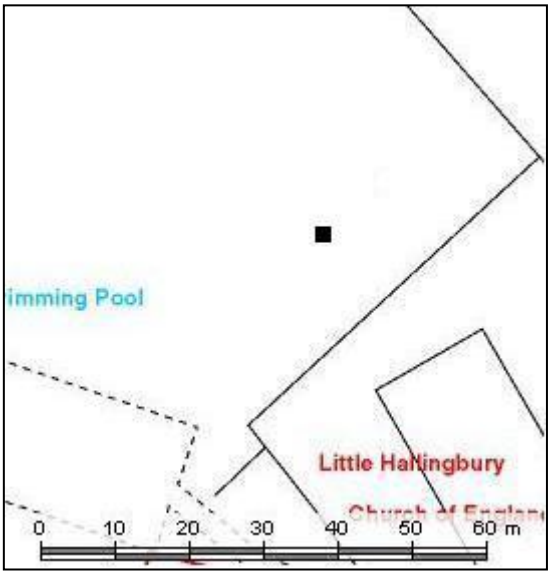

Figure 21: Location Map of LHA/07/14

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, natural was not reached but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of pottery types were excavated from LHA/07/14, the majority of which date to the Bronze Age with 20 sherds identified from context four. The pottery from contexts two and three had been mixed and contained Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

		Bronze Age		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	2&3			4	11	6	18	2	8	1100-1900
14	4	20	52							?1500BC

Table 13: Pottery excavated from LHA/07/14

The large amount of Bronze Age pottery was excavated from the same context as some waste flint flakes and flint tools that suggest the lower contexts of the test pit appear to be undisturbed prehistoric ground surfaces. There is a potential for a Bronze Age settlement to be located on site, although further excavations will be needed to confirm this. The medieval activity also identified derived from small fragments of early medieval pottery, which actually may suggest that the site was fields during that time, the same is true for post medieval activity, also identified from LHA/07/3 and LHA/07/13. The rest of the finds excavated include CBM fragments, coal and animal bone and were all recovered from contexts two and three and most likely are contemporary with the construction and use of the school.

7.2 2008 Excavations (LHA/08)

The 2008 test pit excavations were undertaken over the 26th-27th of March, where a total of 16 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated by 42 HEFA participants from Mark Hall School, Stewards School, Passmores School, King Harold School, Davenant Foundation School and Gable Hall School (school names correct at the time of participation). The test pits were sited in gardens through the central portion of the settlement and bought the current total of test pits excavated in the village to 30.

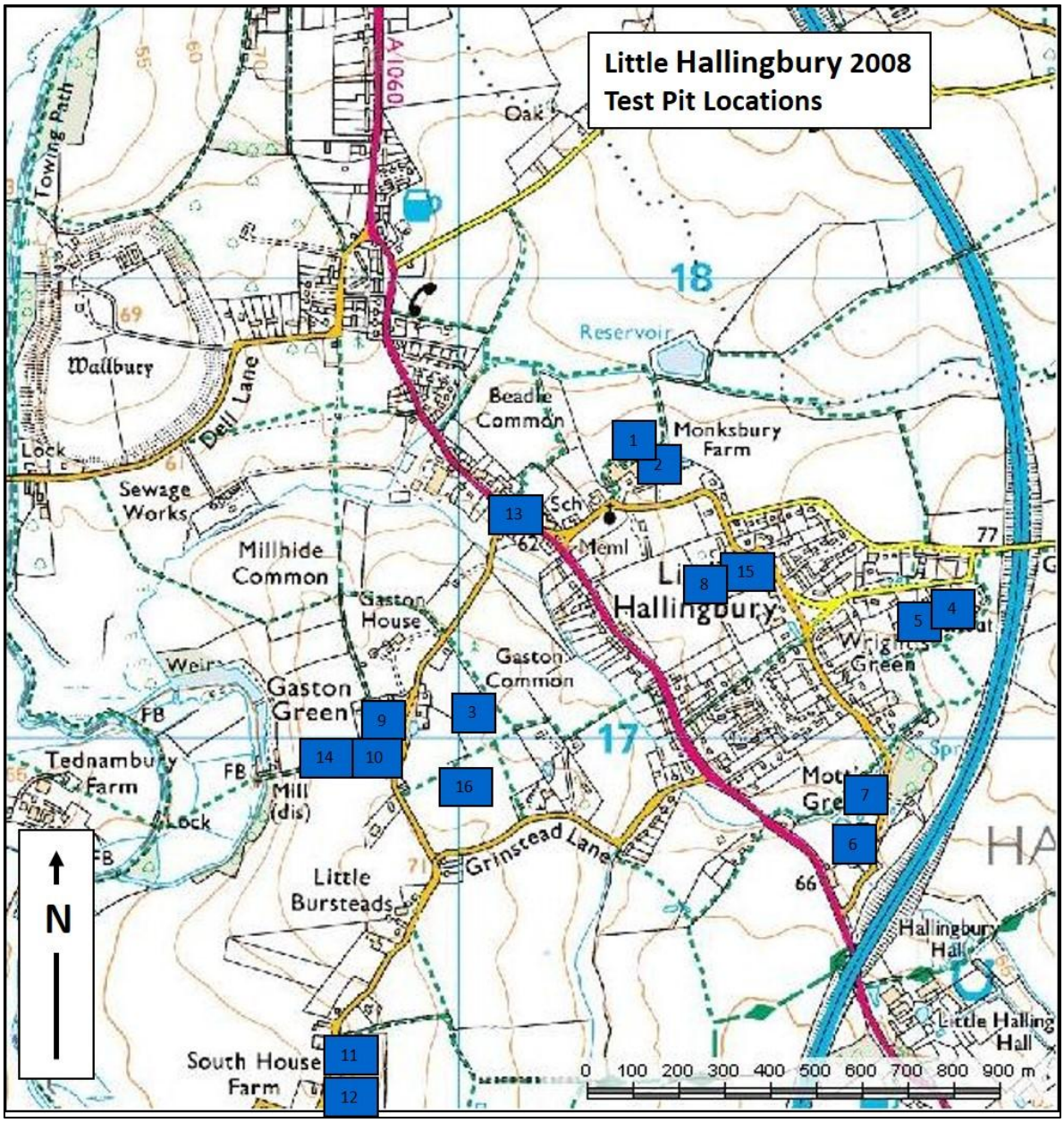

Figure 22: The 2008 Little Hallingbury test pit locations (NB: test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (LHA/08/1)

Test pit one was excavated to the east of Little Hallingbury Primary School and opposite the church, in an enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 17th century pair of cottages that also boundary with the school playing field (1 Malting Farm Cottage, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury, TL 550193 217507).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which level natural was recorded. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

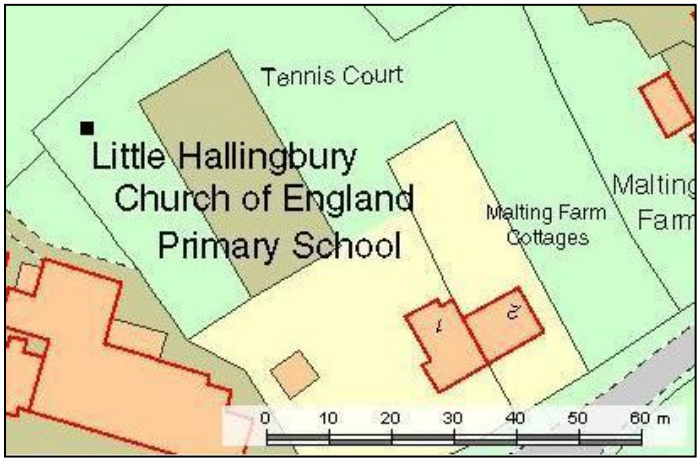

Figure 23: Location Map of LHA/08/1

Eight sherds of pottery were recovered in total from LHA/08/1. The majority of the pottery dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares and was present in the upper two contexts. Two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware were also mixed in contexts two and four, suggesting disturbance of the area during the 19th century.

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2	1	3	2	9	1550-1900
1	3			4	12	1800-1900
1	4	1	23			1550-1800

Table 14: Pottery excavated from LHA/08/1

Excavated deposits from LHA/08/1 suggest that the ground has been disturbed, most likely during the Victorian period, down to 0.3m in depth. Post medieval pottery was identified in the upper contexts with Victorian pot and waste flint, brick and tile fragments were also mixed between the lower and upper contexts along with modern glass and fragments of coal. The flint found in contexts three and five suggests that this area of higher ground was utilised in the prehistoric, but there was no further evidence of occupation found until the early post medieval period.

Test Pit two (LHA/08/2)

Test pit two was excavated north east of the church in an open field along the main road in the front of a Grade II listed 18th century former granary barn (Monksbury Farm, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury, TL 550429 217542).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which depth natural was found. Excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was recovered from LHA/08/2.

The shallow depth of the natural in LHA/08/2 suggests that this area has always been open fields and the finds, including tile, slate, and coal with brick and iron fragments are likely from the construction and use of the farm most probably from the 18th century onwards.

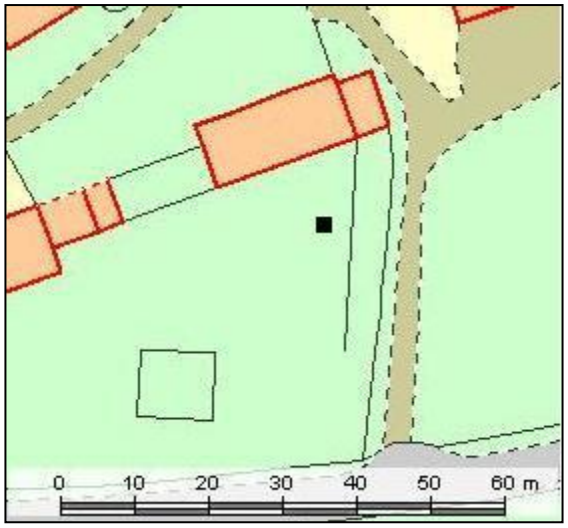

Figure 24: Location Map of LHA/08/2

Test Pit three (LHA/08/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the front garden of a 17th century Grade II listed cottage to the west of Gaston Common in the far south west of the village. It was the northern of two pits excavated here; see also LHA/08/16 (Appletree Cottage, Sawbridgeworth Road, Little Hallingbury, TL 549916 217097).

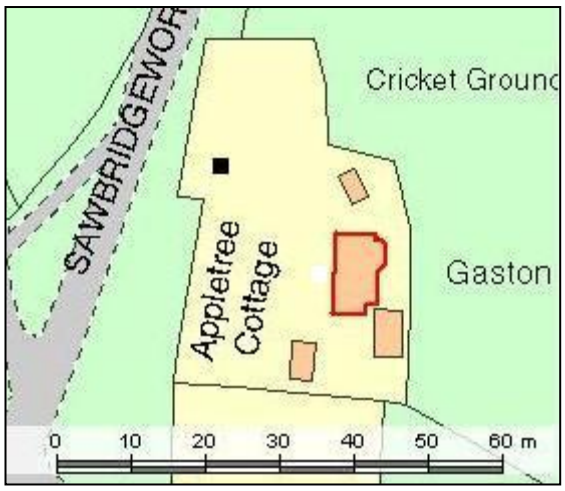

Figure 25: Location Map of LHA/08/3

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which depth natural was found. Excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A great number of pottery sherds were identified from LHA/08/3. All contexts yielded a number of 19th century 'Victorian' wares and Glazed Red Earthenwares pottery that suggests that the garden has been disturbed. Single fragments of Delft ware and English Stoneware were also identified in the lower contexts along with a sherd of Essex Redware suggesting that the medieval ground surface was also disturbed in the Victorian period.

		Essex Red		GRE		TGE		EST		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	Garden			4	23			1	3	2	25	1550-1900
3	1			4	42					22	37	1550-1900
3	2			8	39					19	36	1550-1900
3	3			5	25	1	1	1	11	15	73	1550-1900
3	4	1	15	1	27					1	1	1200-1900

Table 15: Pottery excavated from LHA/08/3

The test pit yielded probable evidence of limited activity in the medieval period that continued and intensified through to the present day. Medieval activity has previously been unknown in this part of Little Hallingbury around Gaston Common, with results from other test pits suggesting settlement was not present until the 16th century. The modern glass and Victorian pottery from the lower contexts and the clay pipe and probable medieval glass in the upper contexts however, means that all the contexts have been disturbed most probably during 19th century landscaping.

Test Pit four (LHA/08/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the far east of the village in the enclosed back garden of a modern house (Paddocks, Goose Lane, Little Hallingbury, TL 551033 217266).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found at this depth, but due to time constraints excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was recovered from LHA/08/4.

The finds recovered from LHA/08/4 does not suggest activity on site prior to the 19th century, although a single piece of waste flint may suggest prehistoric activity in the area.

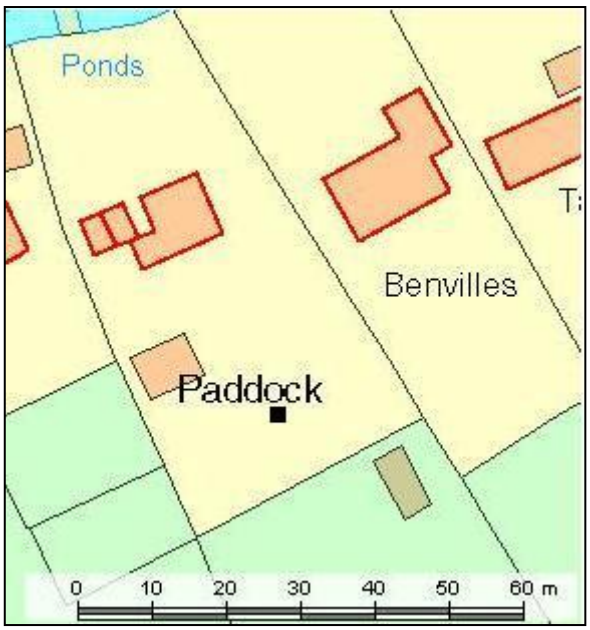

Figure 26: Location Map of LHA/08/4

Test Pit five (LHA/08/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the far east of the village in the enclosed back garden of a Grade II listed cottage dating to the late 15th – early 16th century (Bakers, Goose Lane, Little Hallingbury, TL 550957 217284).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not recorded at this level but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery recovered from LHA/08/5 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares and found in contexts two and three with a single sherd of Delft ware from the middle context of the test pit.

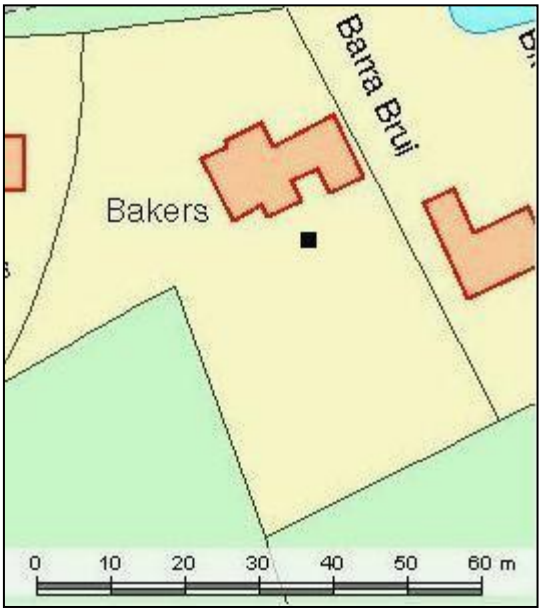

Figure 27: Location Map of LHA/08/5

		TGE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2			4	12	1800-1900
5	3	1	1	4	10	1600-1900

Table 16: Pottery excavated from LHA/08/5

The evidence from the finds suggests that the land was subject to recent disturbance, with a deposit of Victorian pottery. The roof tile, CBM, coal and scrap iron fragments most probably date to after the construction of the house in the 16th century. Prior to that, there is no evidence for any earlier activity.

Test Pit six (LHA/08/6)

Test pit six was one of two test pits excavated in this property (see also LHA/08/7). This test pit was excavated in the enclosed garden at the back of the property. The cottage is Grade II listed and dates from the 16th century or earlier and is situated in the far south east of the village (Motte's Green Cottage, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury, TL 550899 216845).

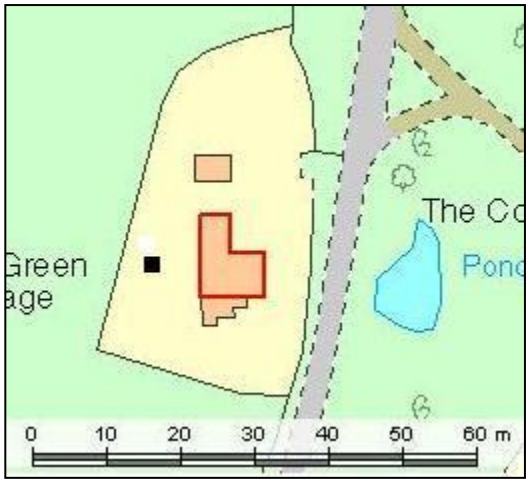

Figure 28: Location Map of LHA/08/6

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. An additional sondage through half the test pit was excavated to 0.5m. Natural was not recorded at this depth but due to time constraints and the presence of water in the base of the test pit, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Large quantities of 19th century 'Victorian' wares were recovered from all the contexts so the site appears to have been intensely occupied during that period. Earlier pottery fragments are rare, including one sherd of Cistercian Ware and one sherd of Delft ware suggesting that the medieval and post medieval deposits have been disturbed in the 19th century.

		Cist		TGE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1					20	36	1800-1900
6	2					23	49	1800-1900
6	3					25	83	1800-1900
6	4	1	5	1	3	12	51	1475-1900
6	5					14	53	1800-1900

Table 17: Pottery excavated from LHA/08/6

The large number of Victorian pottery sherds indicates that the site was the subject of major disturbance and probable landscaping during the 19th century. This is also more evident in the rear of the garden than was seen to the side of the house at test pit seven. The presence of late medieval and post medieval pottery indicate that also an undisturbed archaeological layer may be present at the bottom of the test pit, which is again highlighted in LHA/08/7 with a number of medieval and post medieval pottery fragments, suggesting settlement on site during those periods, continuing through to the present day.

Test Pit seven (LHA/08/7)

Test pit seven was one of two test pits excavated in this property (see also LHA/08/6). This test pit was excavated in the enclosed garden to the south side of the property next to the original part of the house. The cottage is Grade II listed and dates from the 16th century or earlier and is situated in the far south east of the village (Motte's Green Cottage, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury, TL 550911 216835).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not recorded at this depth but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

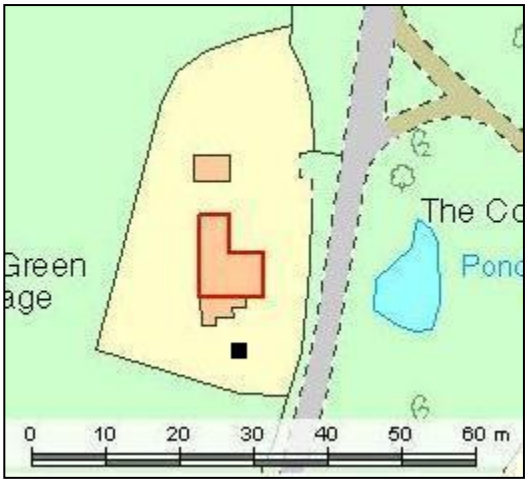

Figure 29: Location Map of LHA/08/7

A range of pottery types were excavated from LHA/08/7, but all the contexts had been mixed with much later 19th century 'Victorian' wares that suggests a great deal of disturbance over the garden. The lower contexts produced Essex Redware, Glazed Red Earthenwares, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Harlow Slipware mixed together, although generally in much smaller numbers than the Victorian pottery.

		Essex Red		GRE		SWSG		Harlow		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1									7	14	1800-1900
7	2	1	12	1	9			1	8	24	61	1200-1900
7	3	1	5	1	10					14	37	1200-1900
7	4	3	15	2	5	1	6			13	28	1200-1900

Table 18: Pottery excavated from LHA/08/7

Much like LHA/08/6; a large number of Victorian pottery sherds were excavated from the garden of Mott's Green Cottage, suggesting the 19th century landscaping was evident here but to a lesser extent than in the rear of the garden. This has however disturbed the archaeology with the CBM, modern glass, clay pipe and an elastic band mixed throughout the upper four contexts. It is possible that an undisturbed medieval layer may survive at a greater depth, but the evidence suggests that the site has been occupied from the medieval and continuing through to the present day.

Test Pit eight (LHA/08/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed back garden of a modern house and set back towards the back field. It was also the western of two pits excavated here; see also LHA/08/15 (Church Field, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury, TL 550548 217423).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which depth natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was recovered from LHA/08/8.

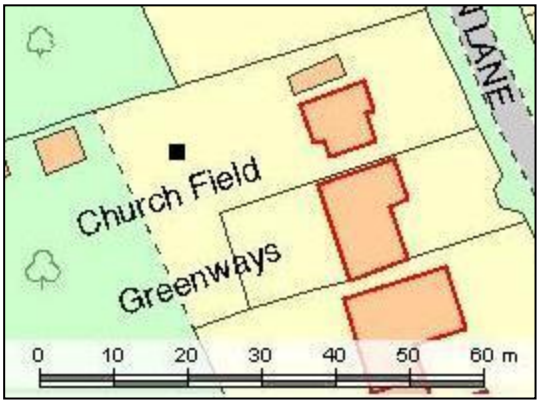

Figure 30: Location Map of LHA/08/8

Very few finds were excavated in total from both test pits dug at Church Field. A few fragments of CBM suggest that there has been little activity on site, until the modern house was built.

Test Pit nine (LHA/08/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 19th century property set back from the main road next to Gaston House, a former manor house, situated on Gaston Common in the far south west of the village (The Bothy, Sawbridgeworth Road, Little Hallingbury, TL 549824 217174).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which depth natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from LHA/08/9.

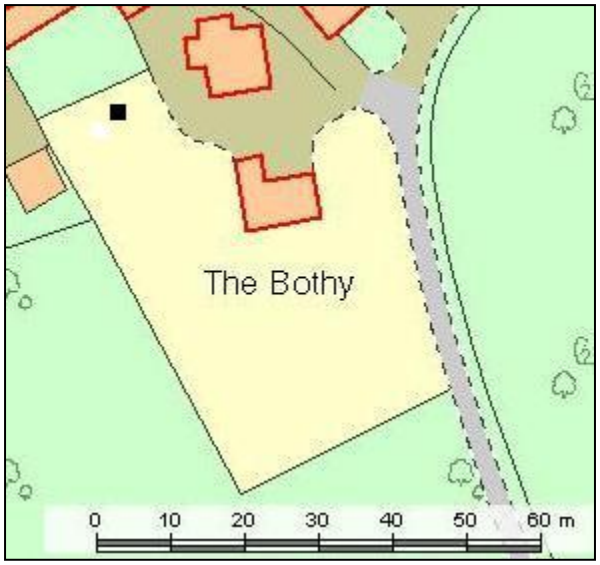

Figure 31: Location Map of LHA/08/9

Although no pottery was excavated from LHA/08/9, a small number of artefacts, including CBM fragments, iron nails, modern window glass and a clay pipe stem were recovered. It is probable that this site was not occupied until the current house was built, but there was activity in the area, perhaps the site was fields or gardens related to the manor house that sits just to the northwest.

Test Pit 10 (LHA/08/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the garden directly in front of the Grade II listed 16th century cottage, situated in the south west of the village on Gaston Common. It was the eastern of two pits excavated on the property; see also LHA/08/14 (Gaston Cottage, Sawbridgeworth Road, Little Hallingbury, TL 549867 217082).

Figure 32: Location Map of LHA/08/10

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not recorded at this depth but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

19th century 'Victorian' wares dominated the assemblage in LHA/08/10; the area was probably intensely occupied at the time and has disturbed all the earlier contexts. A range of post medieval pottery types were also identified including German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenwares, Harlow Slipware, English Stoneware and Delft ware which all occur individually in separate contexts, most probably due to the later disturbance.

		GS		GRE		Harlow		EST		TGE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1			1	2							11	32	1550-1900
10	2							1	7			5	7	1680-1900
10	3											2	5	1800-1900
10	4							1	4	1	3	15	23	1600-1900
10	5	1	6	1	9	1	5					3	4	1500-1900
10	6			1	15					1	2			1550-1750
10	8							1	7			3	11	1680-1900

Table 19: Pottery excavated from LHA/08/10

A range of pottery and finds were excavated from LHA/08/10, although were greatly disturbed, most likely due to Victorian landscaping. Iron nails, CBM fragments, clay pipe, modern glass and plastic were mixed through the first seven contexts, so it was unlikely there was any activity on site prior to the building of the house in the 16th century, but was continually occupied through to the present day.

Test Pit 11 (LHA/08/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated on a small patch of grass in front of a probable 16th century barn opposite the main house. Homestead is situated in the south western extent of the village away from the centre. It was also the southern of two test pits excavated here; see also LHA/08/12 (Homestead, Sawbridgeworth Road, Little Hallingbury, TL 549755 216312).

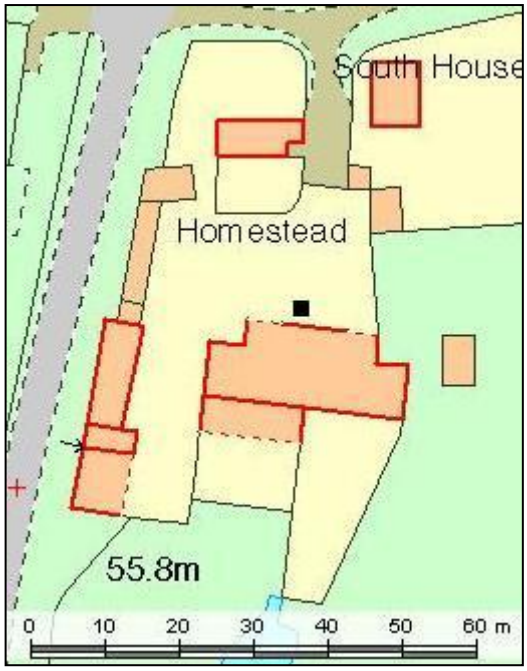

Figure 33: Location Map of LHA/08/11

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which depth natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was recovered from LHA/08/11.

Very few finds were excavated from LHA/08/11; the majority were metallic and likely associated with more recent agricultural work on the farm. LHA/08/12 yielded Victorian pottery in the front garden of the property but no further occupation evidence was identified from Homestead. The use of the barn from the 16th century suggests a probable isolated farmstead in this part of Little Hallingbury, the focus of which was probably to the south of the barn away from the current focus of activity at the current house.

Test Pit 12 (LHA/08/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the small walled front garden directly in front of the house. Homestead is situated in the south western extent of the village away from its centre and was the northern of two test pits excavated here; see also LHA/08/11 (Homestead, Sawbridgeworth Road, Little Hallingbury, TL 549753 216327).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not recorded at this depth but due to time constraints and the presence of water in the base of the test pit, excavations were halted at his level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of 19th century 'Victorian' ware pot was only excavated from LHA/08/12, suggesting that there was little occupation on site before 1800.

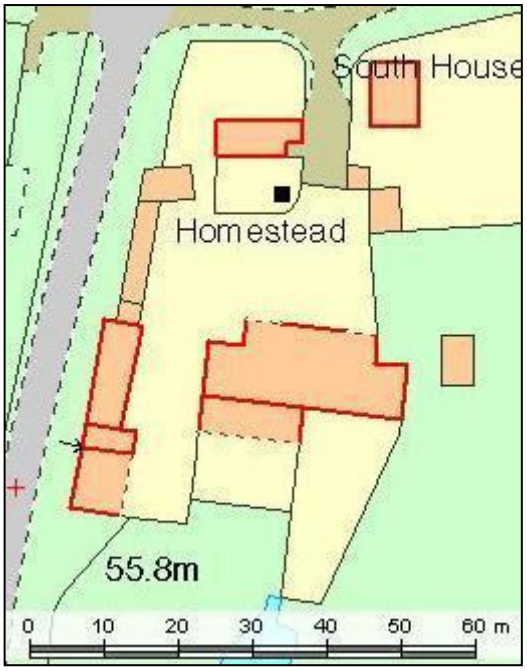

Figure 34: Location Map of LHA/08/12

		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1	3	15	1800-1900
12	5	1	1	1800-1900

Table 20: Pottery excavated from LHA/08/12

The house at Homestead appears to have most probably been constructed during the 19th century; the finds excavated support this notion with CBM fragments and pieces of metal work which are also most likely related to agricultural activities with the few sherds of Victorian pottery. The clay soil and the wetness of the ground suggests as to potentially why there is no earlier evidence of occupation on site and that the focus of settlement has shifted north to its current location in fairly recent times. The 16th century barn, next to which LHA/08/11 was excavated, hinted at a potential late and post medieval focus of occupation away from the barn to the south. This site was probably open fields until the current house was built.

Test Pit 13 (LHA/08/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated in the school grounds of Little Hallingbury Primary School, just to the west of the church. The test pit was situated on the eastern boundary of the playing field (Little Hallingbury Primary School, Lower Road, Little Hallingbury, TL 550216 217542).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. Natural was not recorded at this depth but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Very little pottery was recovered from LHA/08/13, but sherds dating from the medieval, post medieval and 19th century 'Victorian' wares were mixed together in the upper contexts. This suggests that the ground has been disturbed during the 19th century.

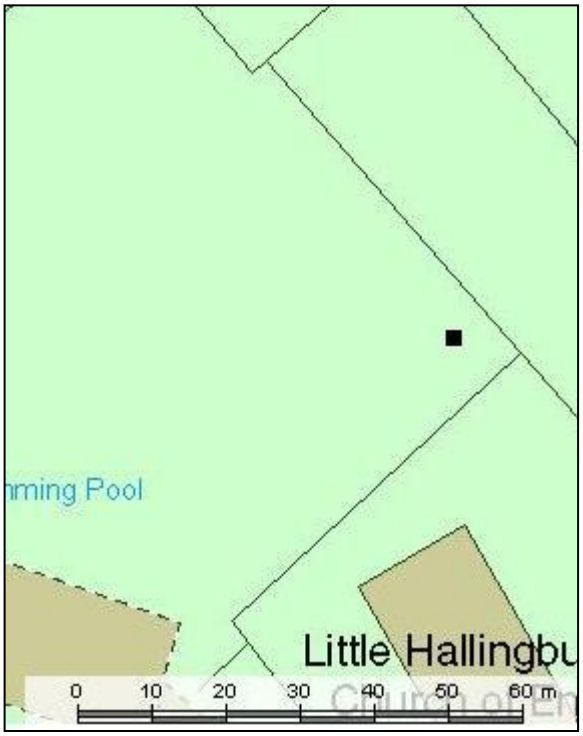

Figure 35: Location Map of LHA/08/13

		Essex Red		GS		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13		1	3	1	12	2	14	1	2	1200-1900

Table 21: Pottery excavated from LHA/08/13

The finds and pottery excavated from the upper contexts of LHA/08/13 suggest that the ground has been disturbed more recently, either as part of the school or possibly due to changing boundaries. The school field backs onto a number of houses which may explain the contamination of finds. The pottery suggests activity on site from the medieval and continuing through to the present day. Before the school was built this high piece of land was most probably open fields and the single waste flint flake identified, points to prehistoric activity in the area, similar to those identified in LHA/08/1.

Test Pit 14 (LHA/08/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the enclosed back garden of a Grade II listed 16th century or earlier cottage on Gaston Common in the south west of the village. It was also the western of two pits excavated here on the property; see also LHA/08/10 (Gaston Green Cottage, Sawbridgeworth Road, Little Hallingbury, TL 549842 217078).

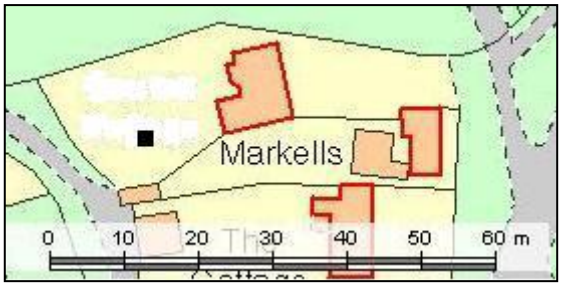

Figure 36: Location Map of LHA/08/14

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not recorded at this depth but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large quantity of 19th century 'Victorian' wares was excavated from LHA/08/14 from every context, suggesting that the garden was greatly disturbed during the 19th century. Five sherds of post medieval pottery, including Glazed Red Earthenwares, English Stoneware and Harlow Slipware were also found mixed in the upper contexts.

		GRE		EST		Harlow		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1							26	79	1800-1900
14	2	1	6	1	8			13	30	1550-1900
14	3	1	3	1	5	1	2	16	61	1550-1900
14	4							5	6	1800-1900
14	5							12	49	1800-1900

Table 22: Pottery excavated from LHA/08/14

The peak of activity at Gaston Cottage appears to have been in the Victorian period with a lot of landscaping, more so to the rear of the property, than the front (LHA/08/10). This has also disturbed the upper contexts of the test pit, mixing the CBM fragments, slate, iron nails and clay pipe with the modern glass. Although the test pit was not fully excavated it suggests that there was little activity on site prior to the cottage being built in the 16th century, and that it was most probably open fields set back from Gaston Common.

Test Pit 15 (LHA/08/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in the front garden of a modern house, close to the road and just south east of the church. It was the eastern of two test pits excavated at the property; see also LHA/08/8 (Church Field, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury, TL 550581 217432).

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 0.1m. Natural was not recorded at this depth but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

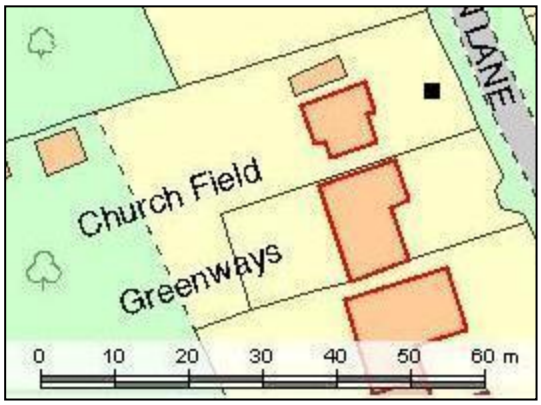

Figure 37: Location Map of LHA/08/15

No pottery was recovered from LHA/08/15.

Very few finds were excavated in total from both test pits dug at Church Field. A few fragments of CBM and slate suggest that there has been little activity on site, until the modern house was built.

Test Pit 16 (LHA/08/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in the front garden of a Grade II listed 17th century or earlier cottage on Gaston Common in the far south west of the village. It was also the southern of two pits excavated within the property; see also LHA/08/3 (Appletree Cottage, Sawbridgeworth Road, Little Hallingbury, TL 549921 217074).

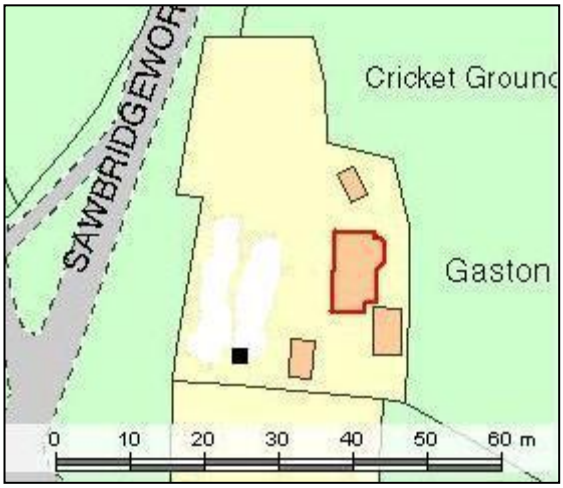

Figure 38: Location Map of LHA/08/16

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Natural was not recorded at this depth but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

19th century 'Victorian' wares dominated the pottery assemblage in this test pit and was present in all contexts. Seventeen sherds of post medieval pottery were also quite widely distributed through the test pit, with only one sherd of Essex Red Ware present in the lowest excavated context suggesting that a medieval layer may be present and potentially undisturbed lower in LHA/08/16.

		Essex Red		GRE		EST		SWSG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	1			11	111	1	15	1	1	16	53	1550-1900
16	2			1	6					26	132	1550-1900
16	3	1	1	3	46					9	20	1200-1900

Table 23: Pottery excavated from LHA/08/16

LHA/08/16, with the LHA/08/3, both excavated at this property have yielded evidence of activity along Gaston Common in the medieval period, which was previously unknown in this part of Little Hallingbury. The site was most probably though not intensively occupied until the 16th century, which is consistent with other test pit results around Gaston Common. The finds excavated, including clay pipe, CBM, coal and iron nails were all disturbed during the Victorian period.

7.3 2009 Excavations (LHA/09)

Two excavations were undertaken in 2009 in Little Hallingbury, the first was over the 22nd-23rd April when 38 HEFA participants from Woodlands School, Passmores Schools, King Harold School, Stewards School and Mark Hall School (school names correct at time of participation), excavated 10 test pits. The second dig of 2009 took place over the 22nd-23rd October, when 13 HEFA participants from Bedford Modern School, Newmarket College, St Benedict's College, Freeman College, James Allen's Girls School, Bishops Stortford High School, Aylsham High School and Farlingaye High School (school names correct at the time of participation) excavated a further six test pits.

The test pits in 2009 were again mainly sited in gardens were the residents of Little Hallingbury were happy to have a test pit excavation, and mainly sited through the central swathe of the village with additional excavations also within small fields and the grounds of Little Hallingbury Primary School.

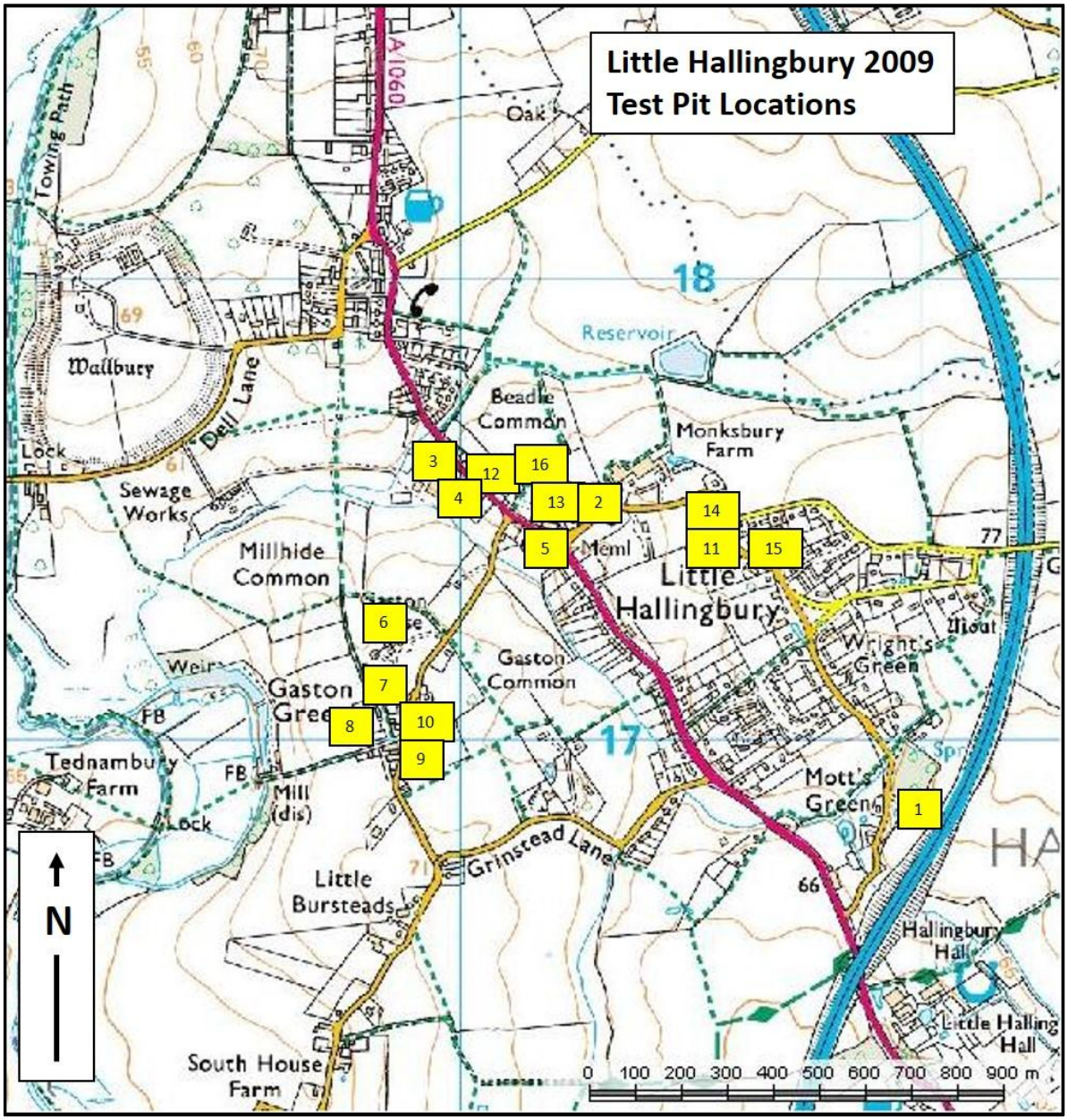

Figure 39: The 2009 Little Hallingbury test pit locations (NB: test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (LHA/09/1)

Test pit one was excavated close to the back of a Grade II listed 16th century or earlier cottage set back from the road in the far south east of the village on Mott's Green (The Cottage, 1 Mott's Green, Little Hallingbury. TL 551000 216833).

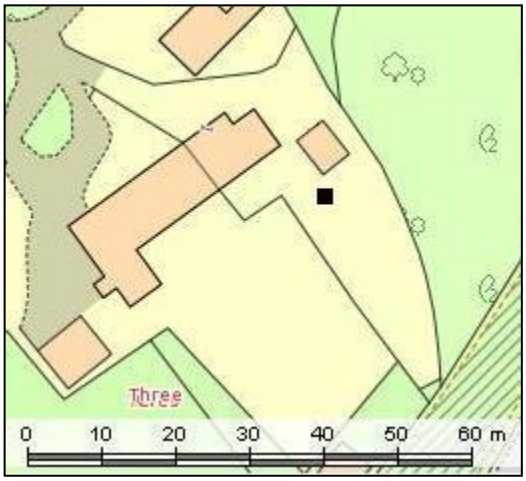

Figure 40: Location Map of LHA/09/1

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with a sondage to 0.86m in the north western corner of the pit. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from LHA/09/1 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares and was also identified through the upper five contexts of the pit. An additional eight sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware were also recovered mixed through the upper and lower contexts of the test pit.

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	16	15	60	1550-1900
1	2	2	13	27	56	1550-1900
1	3			34	60	1800-1900
1	4			37	55	1800-1900
1	5	5	44	23	97	1550-1900

Table 24: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/1

The finds and pottery excavated from LHA/09/1 suggest occupation only on site from the post medieval, potentially relating to the construction of the house, although activity was certainly more intense during the 19th century as a mix of both later Victorian pottery and finds were mixed through the test pit. The finds consist of clay pipe, coal, CBM and tile, glass, slate, a metal button, iron nails, mussel and snail shells, scrap iron, a Bakelite screw lid and possibly part of a bandage. There is evidence for medieval activity around Motte's Green, but potentially did not extend as far east as LHA/09/1. Burnt flint and waste flint flakes were however also identified and may suggest prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit two (LHA/09/2)

Test pit two was excavated in a small grassed area between the Grade II listed late 16th/ early 17th century house to the east and opposite the church (Malt House, Wright's Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550265 217498).

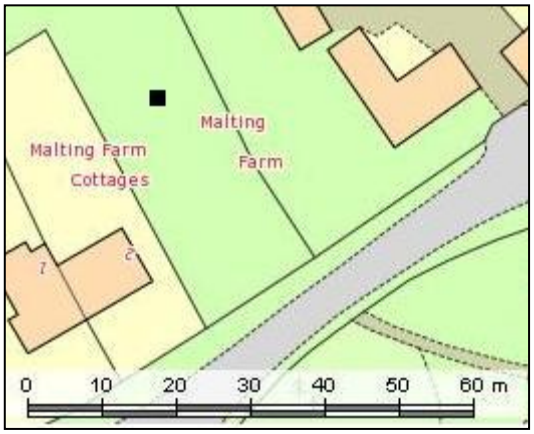

Figure 41: Location Map of LHA/09/2

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Most of the pottery excavated from LHA/09/2 dates to the post medieval period and later, with sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and English Stoneware mixed in the upper half of the pit with a lot of 19th century 'Victorian' wares that was found through the upper five contexts of the test pit. Single sherds of both Roman pottery and Essex Grey ware were also recovered, but were disturbed by later activity.

		RB		EMW		GRE		SS		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1			1	3	1	1					3	12	1100-1900
2	2					1	1	1	2			9	20	1550-1900
2	3					2	31			1	4	6	29	1550-1900
2	4											4	52	1800-1900
2	5	1	3									5	23	100-1900

Table 25: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/2

The single small sherd of Roman pottery excavated from LHA/09/2 suggests there was limited activity on site during that time, and that the area around the church was probably open fields during that time. Limited medieval activity was also identified from the test pit, although the site appears to be part of a wider spread of occupation to the immediate north of the current church. Occupation on site was more extensive from the 16th century onwards during the general expansion of activity throughout Little Hallingbury, when also the current house was built that was also slightly more intensive into the 19th century, disturbing both the finds and pottery. The finds excavated from LHA/09/2 consist of glass, CBM and tile, coal, slate, a plastic button, scrap iron and the centre of a battery. A number of sherds of probable worked flint were also identified, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to determine a probable date.

Test Pit three (LHA/09/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the middle of a grass field, in the north west of the village. The pit was sited behind where some cottages originally stood fronting the main road to the north west of the church (Dairy Farm, Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 549933 217649).

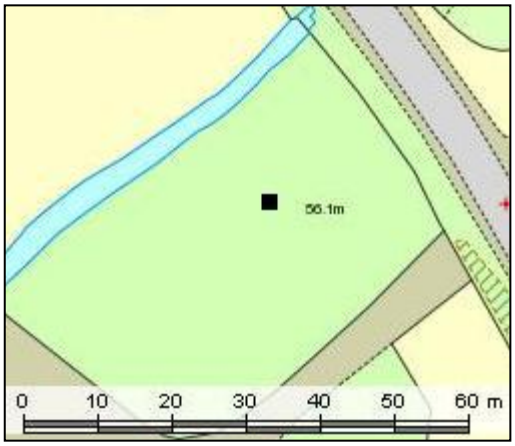

Figure 42: Location Map of LHA/09/3

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, with a sondage to 1m in the south western corner of the pit, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from LHA/09/3 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, which was also recovered from the upper seven contexts of the pit. A small number of Glazed Red Earthenware sherds were also recovered mixed through the lower half of the pit.

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			11	39	1800-1900
3	2			14	42	1800-1900
3	3	2	10	91	394	1800-1900
3	4	1	9	45	140	1550-1900
3	5			6	22	1800-1900
3	6	1	19	7	12	1800-1900
3	7			2	2	1800-1900

Table 26: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/3

The large number of finds excavated from LHA/09/3 are an indication of the demolition of the cottages that used to front the main road with a lot of glass and CBM found with coal, slate, a metal screw cap, plastic wrappers, mortar, concrete, scrap iron, iron nails, iron bolts and tile with clay pipe, oyster shell, animal bone, a farthing coin dated to 1919 and a slate pencil. These were mixed through the test pit with a large amount of Victorian pottery, when there was the most intense occupation on site. The small number of post medieval sherds suggests that there was more limited activity from the 16th century and the presence of burnt stone and possible waste flint may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit four (LHA/09/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the front garden of a modern house, close to the road and behind where some cottages originally stood, just north west of the church (Beadles, Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 550048 217525).

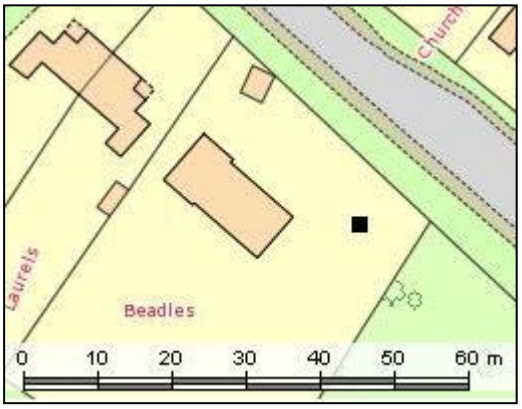

Figure 43: Location Map of LHA/09/4

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from LHA/09/4 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares and was also only recovered from the upper four contexts of the test pit.

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1	5	26	1800-1900
4	2	31	176	1800-1900
4	3	28	244	1800-1900
4	4	3	6	1800-1900

Table 27: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/4

.
Much like LHA/09/3, the finds and pottery excavated from LHA/09/4 suggest there was a peak in occupation on site during the 19th century, when there were cottages fronting the main road, although also not as much demolition rubble was identified compared to LHA/09/3, probably due to the construction of the current house disturbing the land. The finds consist of coal, CBM, iron nails, glass and a metal button with clay pipe and a probable worked flint, potentially indicating prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit five (LHA/09/5)

Test pit five was excavated along the north eastern boundary of a grass field set behind the bus stop on the main road close to the centre of the village, opposite the primary school (Field behind bus stop, Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 550164 217446).

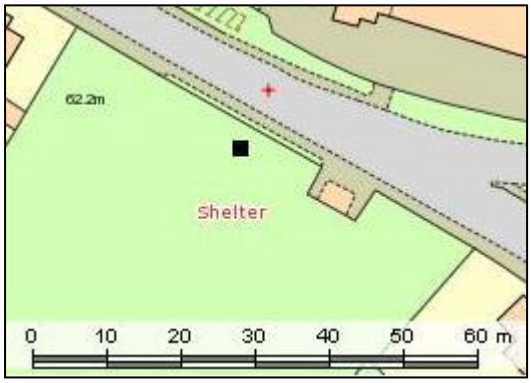

Figure 44: Location Map of LHA/09/5

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Small amounts of pottery were excavated from LHA/09/5 that were also all mixed through the upper four contexts of the test pit. Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Delft ware were all identified with five sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

		LMT		GRE		TGE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1			1	10			2	9	1550-1900
5	2							2	2	1800-1900
5	3	1	6			1	3			1400-1700
5	4	6	10	1	8			1	1	1400-1900

Table 28: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/5

Given the very hard clay soils and the small amount of pottery and finds excavated from LHA/09/5, it is likely that was no occupation on site after the 16th century, but the small concentrated amount of later medieval pottery suggests more intense activity at that time and part of a wider area of later medieval activity just to the west of the church. The finds consist of tile and CBM only with a potential piece of slag suggesting metal working nearby. Three possible flints were also excavated and may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit six (LHA/09/6)

Test pit six was excavated beyond the formal gardens of Gaston House at the top of the break of slope in a large grass field behind the house. The West Wing is Grade II listed and was added in the late 18th century (West Wing, Gaston House, Sawbridgeworth Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 549803 217254).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of post medieval pottery were excavated from LHA/09/6 and include Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, both of which were found in context one. Five additional sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' ware pot were also identified from context two.

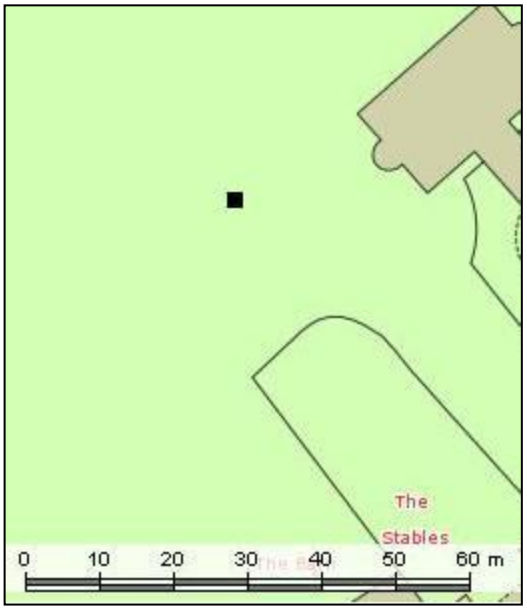

Figure 45: Location Map of LHA/09/6

		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	1	12	1	1			1550-1750
6	2					5	41	1800-1900

Table 29: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/6

Despite the location of LHA/09/6 behind Gaston House, this area of land appears to have not had much use and has also most likely remained as open fields after the house was built from the post medieval. A lot of rubbish is known to have been dumped in the old pond, down slope just to the northwest, but a range of finds were also recovered from the test pit. These consist of a small blue mosaic tile, slate, CBM and tile, coal, glass, breeze block, cement/mortar, corroded iron objects and a fragment of decorated floor tile with cement on reverse. Two probable worked flints were also recovered and may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit seven (LHA/09/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in an orchard to the south west of Gaston House. The pit was sited quite centrally in the field but was also quite close to the boundary with Gaston Cottage to the south (The Barn, Back Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 549836 217108).

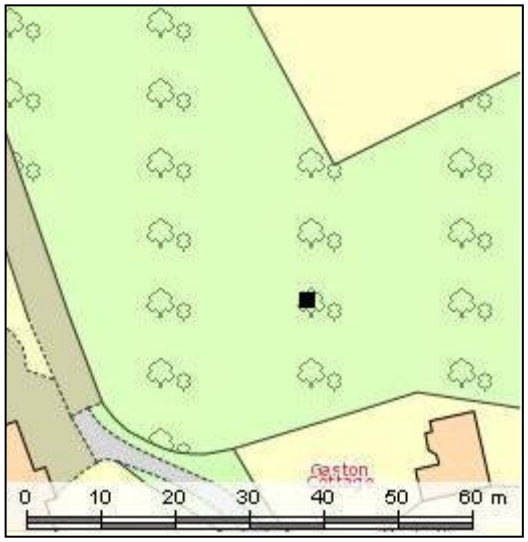

Figure 46: Location Map of LHA/09/7

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from LHA/09/7 dates to the post medieval and later, with small amounts of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. The vast majority of the pottery recovered however dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares and was found through the upper seven contexts of the test pit.

		GS		GRE		TGE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1									5	56	1800-1900
7	2			1	17					12	41	1550-1900
7	4							1	2	12	137	1720-1900
7	5			1	72	1	5			12	197	1550-1900
7	6	1	25							3	28	1500-1900
7	7									4	26	1800-1900

Table 30: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/7

Occupation and development around Gaston Common increased into the post medieval period, although the land at LHA/09/7 was originally part of the Gaston House estate that was kept as the kitchen garden at that time, given the small amount of post medieval pottery excavated. Activity increased greatly into the 19th century, as land was divided up and this increase in activity led to a greater disturbance of the site as a mix of finds, including battery centres, glass, slate, coal, CBM, wire, scrap iron, tile and an iron bolt were found with clay pipe, animal bone, oyster shell and two pieces of slag and were all found with large numbers of Victorian pottery. The presence of both burnt stone and possible worked flint may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit eight (LHA/09/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in an enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 16th century cottage set back from the road in the south of the village on Gaston Common (Gaston Cottage, Sawbridgeworth Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 549841 217085).

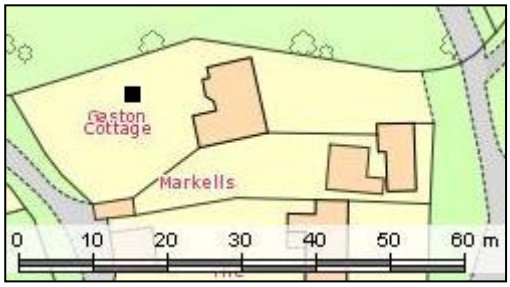

Figure 47: Location Map of LHA/09/8

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which at pipe was found, so only the northern half of the test pit was excavated to 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of post medieval pottery types were identified from LHA/09/8, the most frequent was Glazed Red Earthenware that was also found through the majority of the test pit. Other wares include German Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, of which only individual sherds were recovered. The vast majority of the pottery however dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, with large quantities identified through the seven contexts of the test pit.

		GS		GRE		TGE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	2											19	54	1800-1900
8	3	1	5	6	28			1	1			41	96	1500-1900
8	4			2	32							27	64	1550-1900
8	5			2	36	1	4			1	5	27	46	1550-1900
8	6			2	8							8	12	1550-1900
8	7			1	5							1	1	1550-1900

Table 31: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/8

The pottery suggests that there has been occupation on site from the early 16th century, when the current house was built and has continued through to the present day, with a significant peak in activities during the 19th and into the 20th century. A range of finds were excavated from LHA/09/8 and consist of coal, slate, glass, Perspex, tile, iron nails and bolts, CBM and scrap iron with clay pipe, oyster shell, modern tile and a metal figurine of a native American Indian (figure 48). Burnt stone and waste flint were also recovered and may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Figure 48: The finds from LHA/08/8, context 3, including the metal figurine (top right) © ACA

Test Pit nine (LHA/09/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the side garden of a 17th century Grade II listed cottage set back from the road in the south of the village at Gaston Common (Olde Farm, Sawbridgeworth Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 549928 217061).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.54m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

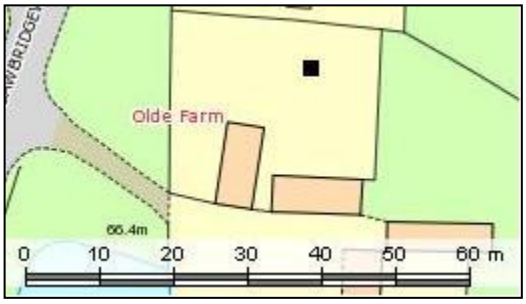

Figure 49: Location Map of LHA/09/9

The majority of the pottery excavated from LHA/09/9 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares and was recovered through all five contexts. A small number of earlier sherds were also identified and include single sherds of Essex Grey Ware and English Stoneware and five sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware which were mixed through the test pit.

		ERW		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1			1	6	1	3	11	34	1550-1900
9	2							21	73	1800-1900
9	3	1	5	1	4			28	92	1200-1900
9	5			3	29			8	33	1550-1900

Table 32: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/9

The small amount of medieval pottery excavated from LHA/09/9 suggests low levels of activity on site until the current house was built in the 17th century. A lot of disturbance is also noted into the 19th century, and is most likely from when the majority of the finds date and consist of modern tile, iron nails, scrap metal, tile, CBM, slate, concrete, clay pipe, a slate pencil, glass and coal with two pieces of burnt stone that may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit 10 (LHA/09/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in a small enclosed garden in front of the garage next to a Grade II listed 17th century cottage set back from the road in the south of the village at Gaston Common (Appletree Cottage, Sawbridgeworth Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 549923 217074).

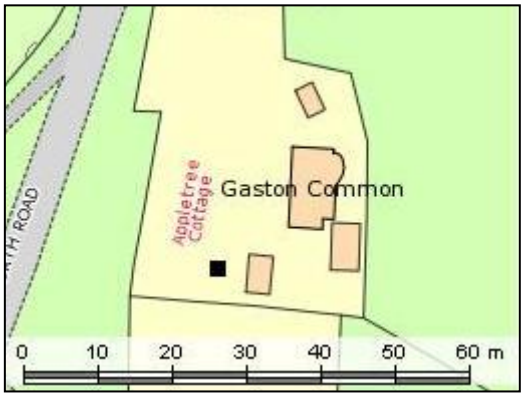

Figure 50: Location Map of LHA/09/10

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from LHA/09/10 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares and was recovered through the upper five contexts. Small numbers of post medieval sherds were also identified and include German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Martincamp ware from France.

		GS		GRE		MCW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2							18	69	1800-1900
10	3	1	9	4	32	1	6	28	69	1500-1900
10	4							10	16	1800-1900
10	5							1	4	1800-1900

Table 33: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/10

The pottery and finds excavated from LHA/09/10 are very similar to those identified from LHA/09/9, suggesting low levels of activity during the post medieval until a sharp rise in occupation during the 19th century, when there has also been a lot of disturbance on site. A mix of finds were excavated and consist of metal lid, glazed tile, clay pipe, coal, plastic, glass, scrap iron, CBM, oyster shell and a small glass bead were all found mixed in with large amounts of Victorian pottery.

Test Pit 11 (LHA/09/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a modern detached house, the grounds of which used to belong to the Old Rectory. It was the southern of two test pits excavated within this property; see also LHA/09/14 (The Rectory, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550564 217472).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A very small amount of pottery was excavated from LHA/09/1 and was dated to either the medieval or post medieval periods. A single sherd of Hedingham Ware was identified in context three, which was mixed with later Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware sherds.

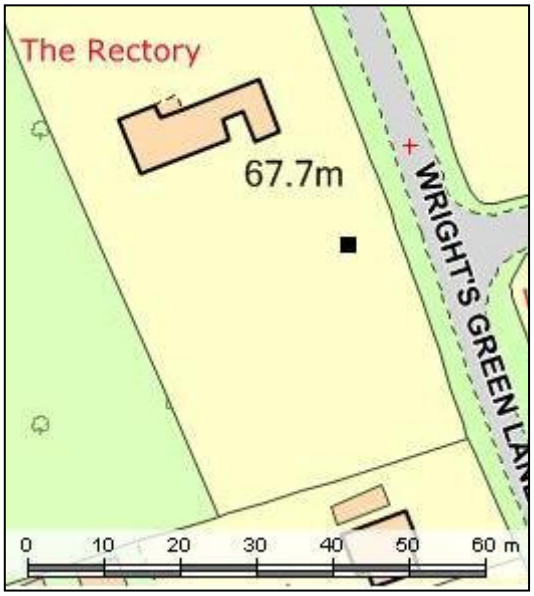

Figure 51: Location Map of LHA/09/11

		HED		GRE		SS		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2			1	2	1	2	1550-1700
11	3	1	8					1200-1350
11	5			1	1			1550-1600

Table 34: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/11

The small amounts of pottery excavated from LHA/09/11 suggest there was minimal activity on site here during the medieval and post medieval periods and that the site was most probably continually open fields until the current house was built in the 20th century and on the eastern fringe of occupation identified through test pitting and focused on the hill around the church and primary school. Most of the finds appear to be more recent in date with CBM, tile, iron nails and coal found with a single piece of clay pipe. Potential waste flints were also excavated and may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit 12 (LHA/09/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the middle of an upper terrace, on a patch of grass in front of the allotments, to the rear of a modern house situated on the main road through the village (Wellington House, Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 550119 217518).

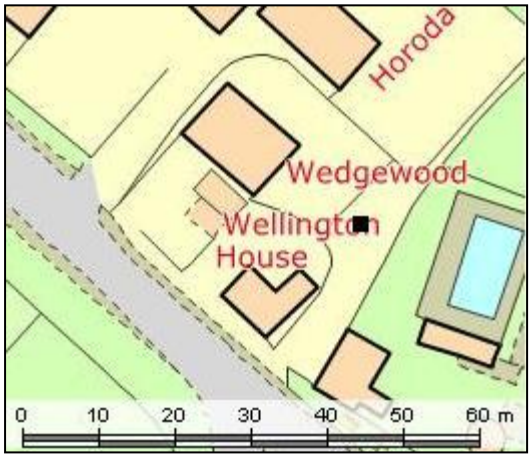

Figure 52: Location Map of LHA/09/12

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of later medieval pottery was excavated from LHA/09/12 – Midland Purple Ware, while the rest of the pottery identified dates to the post medieval. Small amounts of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Midland Blackware were recovered from the middle contexts of the test pit, but the vast majority of the pottery identified dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

		MP		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1							27	175	1800-1900
12	2			1	2			18	100	1550-1900
12	3	1	8	1	4	1	9	29	221	1350-1900
12	4							8	30	1800-1900

Table 35: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/12

A lot of 19th and 20th century disturbance is evident on site with a lot of pottery and rubbish deposited in LHA/09/12. The finds include a 3p bag of Golden Wonder ready salted crisps, a Sainsbury's scouring cloth for 5 and a half pence, glass including a complete clear glass bottle, iron nails, CBM, coal and clay pipe. Seven potential waste flint flakes were also excavated that may suggest prehistoric activity on site. Smaller numbers of both later medieval and post medieval pottery were also identified and suggest there was minimal activity on site during that time and the site was open fields, until the current house was built and the garden landscaped.

Test Pit 13 (LHA/09/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated along the northern edge of the primary school playing field at the kink in the boundary fence. It was the eastern of two test pits excavated on the playing field; see also LHA/09/16 (Little Hallingbury Primary School, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550189 217578).

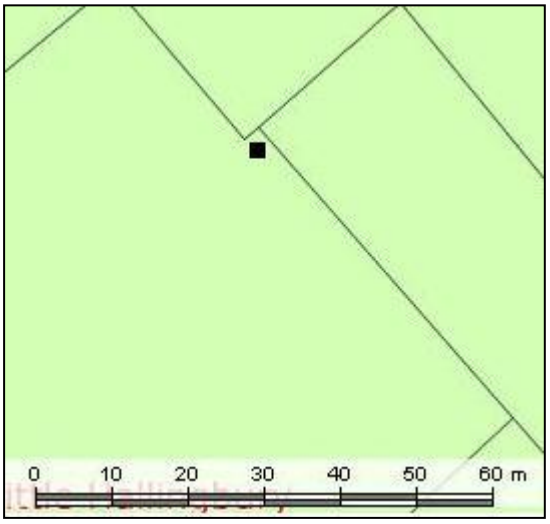

Figure 53: Location Map of LHA/09/13

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from LHA/09/13, but a small number of finds were recovered including tile, CBM, a small metal disc, iron nails, glass, a metal button, coal and a couple of fragments of whet stone. 10 potential waste flints were also identified that may indicate prehistoric activity on site that has also been recorded from previous years' test pitting in the field.

Test Pit 14 (LHA/09/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a modern house, the grounds of which used to belong to the Old Rectory. It was the northern of two test pits excavated within this property; see also LHA/09/11 (The Rectory, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550521 217511).

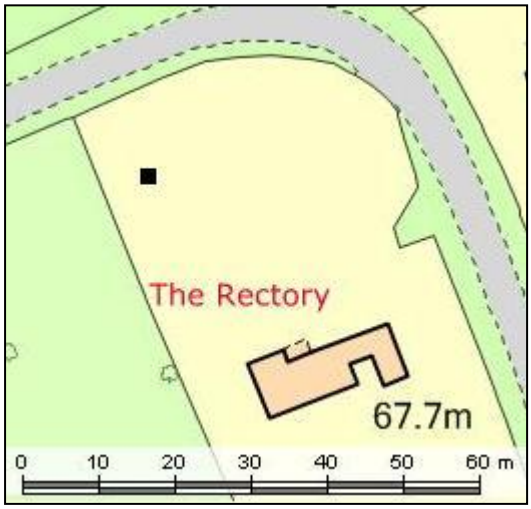

Figure 54: Location Map of LHA/09/14

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.46m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from LHA/09/14, with single sherds of both Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Earthenware. A range of post medieval types were also identified, consisting of Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, all of which was mixed through the upper three contexts with four sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' ware pot.

		HED		LMT		GRE		MB		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1					1	4					2	7	1550-1900
14	2	1	2	1	7			1	2			1	2	1200-1900
14	3					2	2			1	3	1	1	1550-1900

Table 36: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/14

The pottery and finds excavated from LHA/09/14 are very similar to those excavated from LHA/09/11 to the rear of the property and again suggests that the site was most probably used as fields during the medieval, post medieval and into the Victorian period until the current house was built in the 20th century. The finds consist of tile, coal, CBM, iron nails, glass and clay pipe and a number of waste flint flakes and burnt stone were also recovered and potentially indicate to prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit 15 (LHA/09/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the road in the western half of the village (Cherry Hill, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550698 217448).

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of 19th century 'Victorian' ware pot was excavated from context one of LHA/09/15.

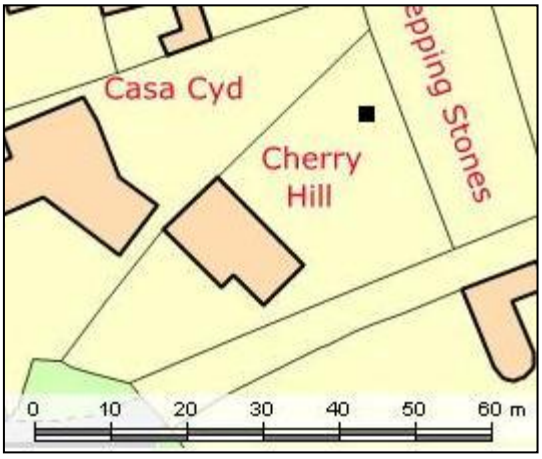

Figure 55: Location Map of LHA/09/15

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1	1	4	1800-1900

Table 37: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/15

A great deal of modern disturbance was evident on site with a lot of builder's rubble mixed in with the clay from when the house was built in the late 20th century. A few fragments of slag were however excavated with some burnt stone and flint which may suggest prehistoric activity. The rest of the finds consist of tile, coal, concrete, iron nails, glass, CBM, asbestos, breeze block and mortar and were all mixed through the test pit.

Test Pit 16 (LHA/09/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated to the north of the primary school playing field. It was the western of two test pits excavated on the playing field; see also LHA/09/13 (Little Hallingbury Primary School, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550698 217448).

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.45m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Early Saxon pottery was excavated from context four of LHA/09/16. The rest of the pottery however dates to the post medieval, with Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware and 19th century 'Victorian' wares were also recovered from the upper three contexts of the test pit.

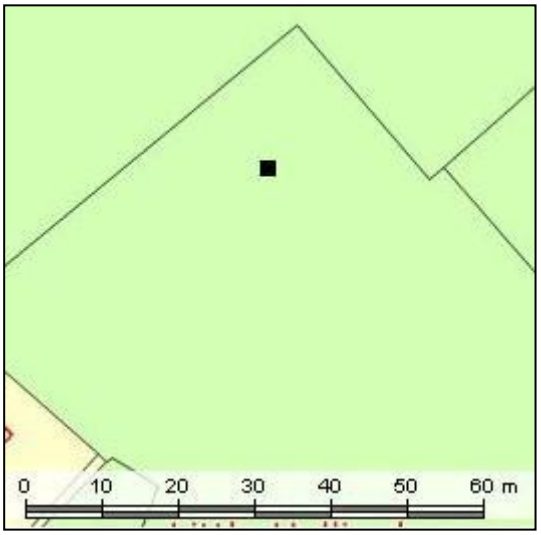

Figure 56: Location Map of LHA/09/16

		E/MS		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	1			2	16			1	1	1550-1900
16	2			1	2					1550-1600
16	3			1	4	1	2			1550-1600
16	4	1	4							450-850

Table 38: Pottery excavated from LHA/09/16

The sherd of early/middle Saxon pottery excavated from LHA/09/16 is the first of its kind excavated from test pitting in Little Hallingbury and would suggest that there was early/middle Saxon activity on the high ground around the primary school. After the 9th century there seems to be little activity on site, the area was probably open fields until the school was built in the 20th century. A mix of finds were excavated with CBM, tile, glass, coal, slate with a tiny round magnet, a metal blade, slag and a number of worked flints.

7.4 2010 Excavations (LHA/10)

The 2010 excavations in Little Hallingbury were undertaken over the 21st and 22nd of April when a total of 10 archaeological test pits were excavated by 36 HEFA participants from Stewards School, Mark Hall School, Passmores School and King Harold School (school names correct at time of participation). The test pits were again sited where home owners were happy for excavations to take place, the majority of these through the central part of the village with three pits also sited along the A1060 out to the north. An additional two test pits were also excavated along the edge of the cricket ground at Gaston Green. This brought the total number of test pits excavated in Little Hallingbury to 56.

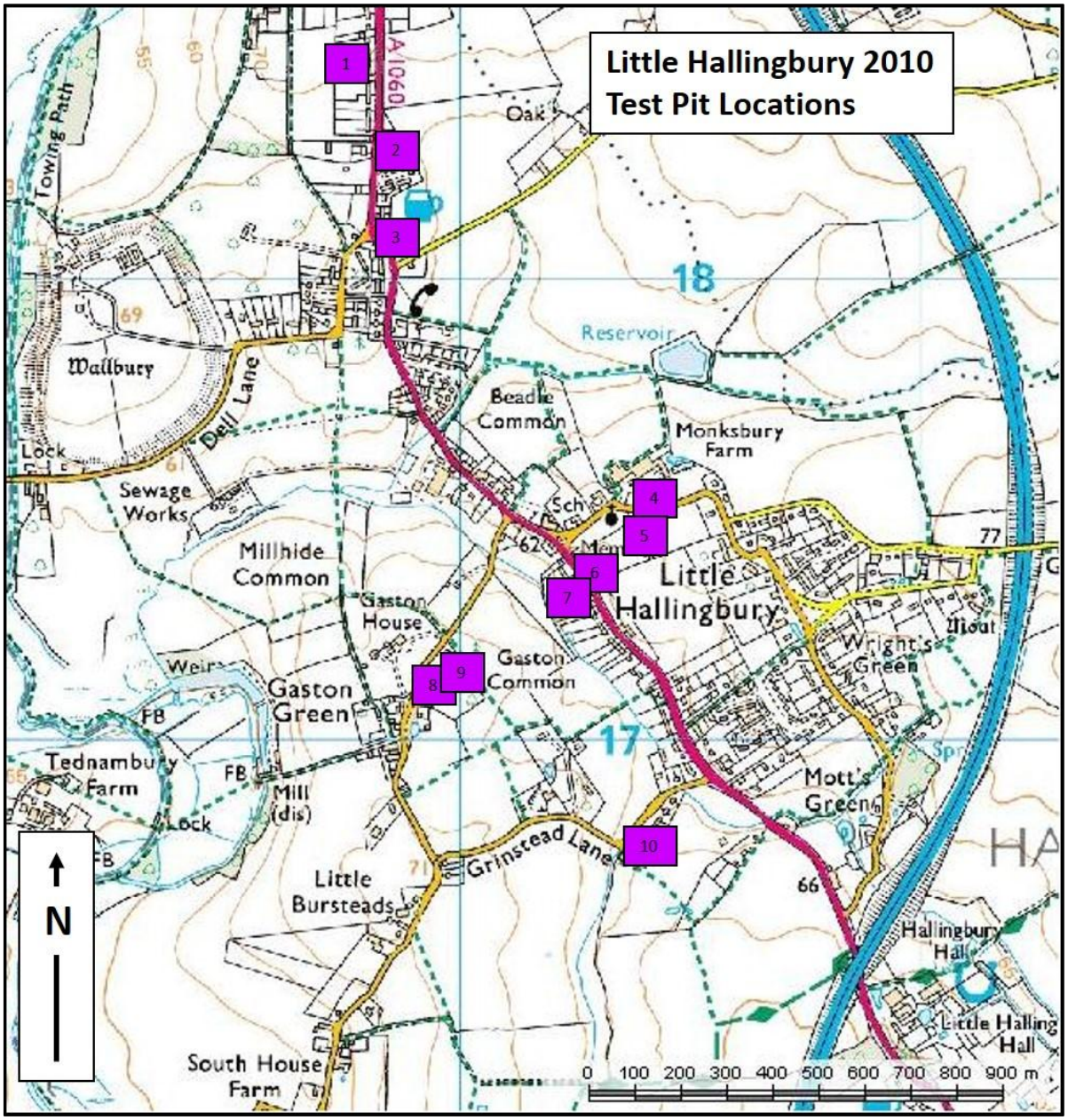

Figure 57: Location map of the Little Hallingbury test pits from 2010 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (LHA/10/1)

Test pit one was excavated midway in the long enclosed rear garden of a modern house, set along the main road in the far north of the village (Ka-De-Hay, Latchmore Bank, Little Hallingbury. TL549761 218475).

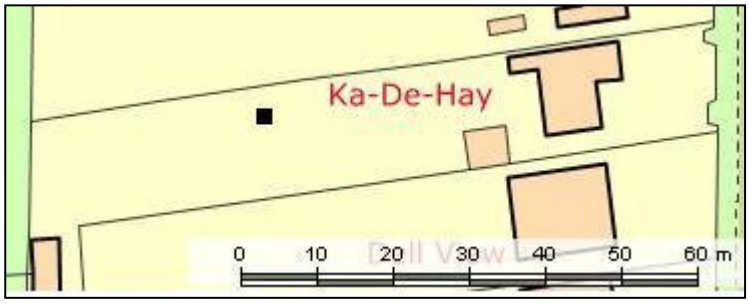

Figure 58: Location Map of LHA/10/1

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware were only excavated from the upper contexts of LHA/10/1.

		GRE		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2	1	2	1550-1750
1	4	1	5	1550-1750

Table 39: Pottery excavated from LHA/10/1

LHA/10/1 was the most northerly of all test pits so far excavated in Little Hallingbury but the finds and pottery suggest that there was little to no use of the land this far north of the church and the general core of the village until its growth and expansion into the 16th century. It is also possible that the heavy clay soils also limited the amount of work that was undertaken and the site was abandoned again into the 18th century until the current house was built in the later 20th century. The majority of the finds likely relate to the construction and subsequent occupation of the house and consist of asbestos, glass, coal and a number of fragments of both tile and CBM, most likely builder's rubble. A single possible waste flint flake was also recovered from context five that may indicate prehistoric activity in the far north of the village.

Test Pit two (LHA/10/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an 18th century cottage fronting the main road in the far north of the village (Shoulder Sticks, Latchmore Bank, Little Hallingbury. TL 549861 218278).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 1m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

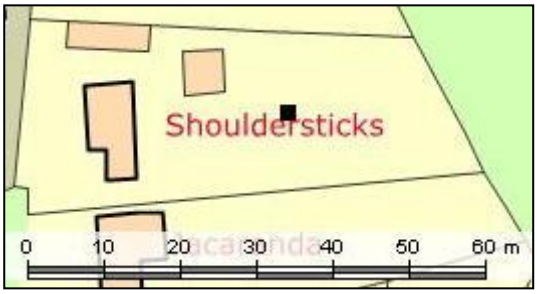

Figure 59: Location Map of LHA/10/2

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from LHA/10/2 dates to the Victorian period but was only recovered from the upper contexts of the test pit. Single sherds of both Late Medieval Ware and English Stoneware were also identified mixed in with the 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

		LMT		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					2	2	1800-1900
2	2	1	3			17	37	1400-1900
2	3			1	3	1	1	1680-1900
2	4					1	1	1800-1900

Table 40: Pottery excavated from LHA/10/2

The later medieval activity identified in LHA/10/2 is the most northerly to be identified through the test pitting strategy in Little Hallingbury, but does suggest that the boundary of the agricultural land during the 15th century extended quite far north out of the core areas of the village and remained as open fields through the post medieval, until the current house was built in the 18th century. The majority of the finds and the later Victorian pottery date to the construction and the occupation of the current house, the finds consist of a number of fragments of tile, coal, glass, iron nails and bolts and slate with both clay pipe and a two small pieces of slag from the lower contexts, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. The presence of both burnt stone and possible waste flint were also recovered which may indicate prehistoric activity in the north of the village.

Test Pit three (LHA/10/3)

Test pit three was excavated close to the north side of a Grade II listed mid-17th century pub, on the south eastern corner of the small grassed beer garden (The George Public House, Latchmore Bank, Little Hallingbury. TL 549831 218112).

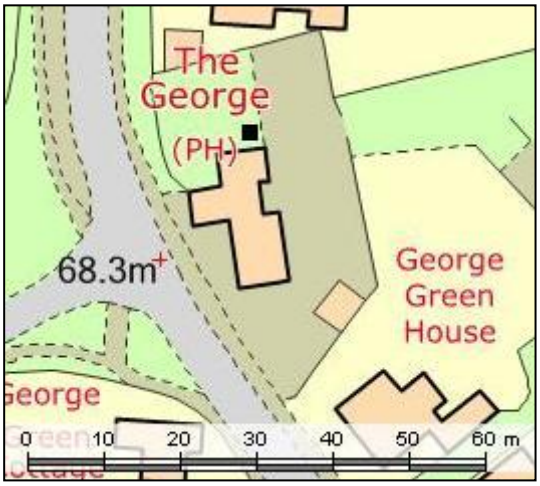

Figure 60: Location Map of LHA/10/3

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with the southern half of the pit only further excavated to a depth of 0.86m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of medieval pottery was excavated from the lower half of LHA/10/3, including Essex Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware, Essex Grey Ware and Late Medieval Ware, compared to a slightly larger quantity of post medieval wares that were recovered mixed through the test pit. These consist of Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Delft Ware, Harlow Slipware and English Stoneware. The majority of the pottery identified from test pit three however, dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares with over 40 sherds found.

		EMW		HED		ERW		LMT		GRE		MB		TGE		HSW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1									1	25									2	5	1550-1900
3	2															1	3			2	8	1600-1900
3	3									1	4									25	54	1550-1900
3	4							1	11	2	30									9	11	1400-1900
3	5																			3	10	1800-1900
3	6			1	1	1	7					1	2	1	3			1	7	1	2	1200-1900
3	7	2	7							2	24	1	3			1	10	1	8	2	3	1100-1900

Table 41: Pottery excavated from LHA/10/3

The small amounts of both medieval and later medieval pottery that were excavated from LHA/10/3 suggest that the north of the village has mainly been utilised as agricultural land from the 12th century that was also seen from both LHA/10/1 and LHA/10/2. The current pub was built in the mid-17th century and the majority of the post medieval pottery identified comes from both mugs and cups, suggestive of its continual use as a pub from that time, with also a peak in activity and disturbance during the 19th century. Due to this later disturbance a mix of finds were also excavated from test pit three and consist of tile, a large quantity of clay pipe (one is pictured – figure 61), iron nails and bolts, plastic, CBM, glass, a silver aluminium lid, modern metal drinks ring pull, coal, slate, oyster shell and possible fragments of lead window lining that may indicate the presence of a higher status building on this site prior to the construction of the current building.

Figure 61: Cross keys clay pipe bowl fragment from LHA/10/3, context three. Scale in cm © ACA

Test Pit four (LHA/10/4)

Test pit four was excavated in a large grassed paddock to the front of the farm, by the entrance and just opposite the church to the north east. (Monksbury Farm, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550370 217516).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from LHA/10/4.

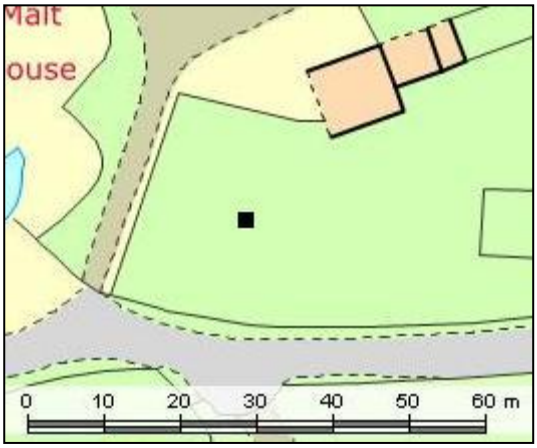

Figure 62: Location Map of LHA/10/4

The proximity of LHA/10/4 to the primary school just to the west may explain the presence of the number of potential waste flint flakes that were only excavated from this test pit, as undisturbed prehistoric pottery and flints were excavated from test pits within the school grounds in previous years. The presence of prehistoric activity may extend across the higher ground to the east. Also, despite the location of LHA/10/4 opposite the church to the north, there is no evidence for any occupation, the site is likely to have been continually unfarmed open fields.

Test Pit five (LHA/10/5)

Test pit five was excavated just in front of the ha-ha wall in the large open front garden of a Grade II listed mid-18th century house, immediately south east of the church (Hallingbury Place, Wrights Green Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550367 217441).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All of the pottery excavated from LHA/10/5 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, although single sherds of both Late Medieval Ware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware were also recovered from around the test pit.

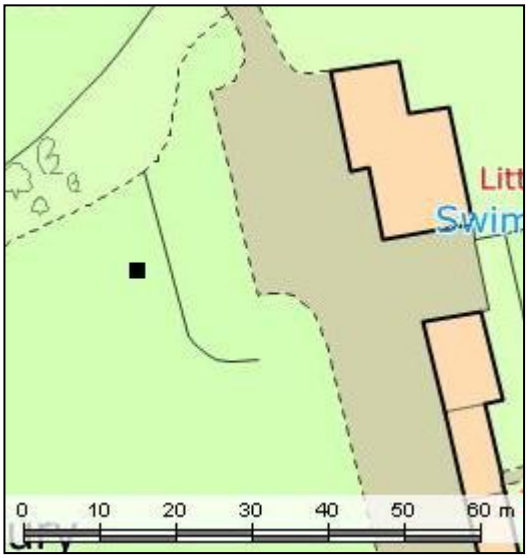

Figure 63: Location Map of LHA/10/5

		LMT		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	garden	1	2	1	15			1400-1750
5	2					14	59	1800-1900
5	3					2	6	1800-1900

Table 42: Pottery excavated from LHA/10/5

Despite the location of LHA/10/5 immediately to the east of the church there is little evidence for activity prior to the construction of the current house in the mid-18th century. The land was most likely farmed from at least the 15th century, given the pottery that was identified close to the test pit in the garden borders and with the presence of an old land drain actually found along the northern side of the test pit. The disturbance into the 19th century relates to the first occupation of the land and a mix of finds were also recovered, consisting of tile, glass, CBM, coal, iron nails and a complete thin grey brick, most likely from the construction of the property. A single piece of burnt stone was also recovered from context two that may also indicate the presence of prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit six (LHA/10/6)

Test pit six was excavated on an area of open grass land immediately south of the church car park set along the main road to the south west of the church (Church Car Park, Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 550311 217365).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from LHA/10/6, including two sheds of Roman Grey Ware, that were mixed in with Essex Grey Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Staffordshire Slipware and two sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

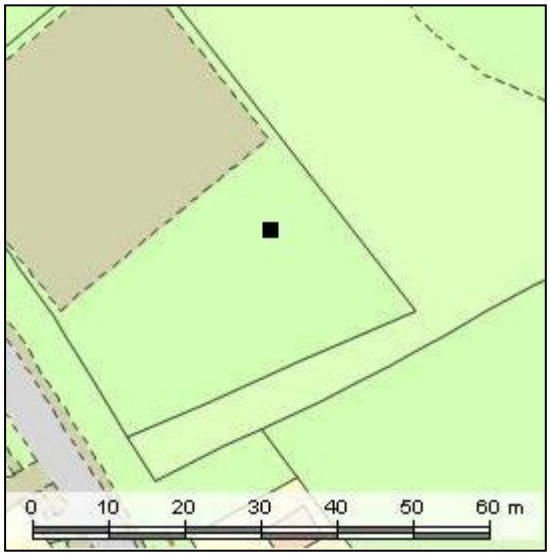

Figure 64: Location Map of LHA/10/6

		RB		ERW		LMT		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			1	2							1200-1300
6	3	1	9									100-400
6	4									1	5	1800-1900
6	5	1	5			1	9	1	8	1	9	100-1900
6	6			1	1							1200-1300

Table 43: Pottery excavated from LHA/10/6

The presence of scattered Roman activity from LHA/10/6 is the first so far identified through test pitting to the south of the current church, but does suggest that there was limited Roman activity across the area of high ground in the centre of the village. The small amounts of medieval, post medieval and Victorian pottery also excavated from test pit six suggest that this area to the south of the church has never been occupied, but most likely utilised as open fields before the added disturbances from the construction of the car park. A mix of finds also reflect this later disturbance and consist of tile, CBM, plastic food wrappers, glass, iron nails, coal, fragments of card, as well as a possible waste flint flake suggestive of prehistoric activity.

Test Pit seven (LHA/10/7)

Test pit seven was excavated towards the rear boundary of the large grassed area situated behind the modern village hall and back from the main road through the village (Village Hall Lower Road, Little Hallingbury. TL 550214 217300).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.42m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from LHA/10/7.

The majority of the finds excavated from LHA/10/7 relate to later disturbances on site, most likely when the hall was constructed in the 20th century. They consist of modern nails, CBM, lumps of iron, tile, iron nails, glass and slate. A single possible waste flint flake was also recovered from context three that may be prehistoric in date.

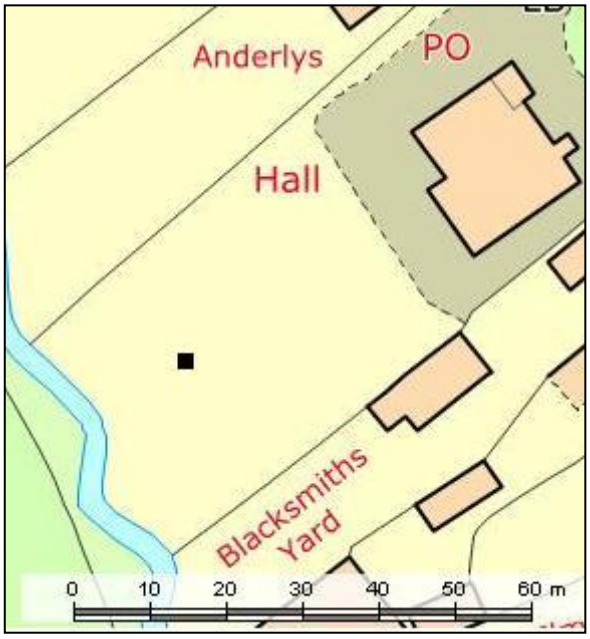

Figure 65: Location Map of LHA/10/7

Test Pit eight (LHA/10/8)

Test pit eight was excavated along the south western boundary of the cricket ground and close to the rear of Appletree Cottage. It was the southern of two pits excavated on the cricket ground; see also LHA/10/9 (Cricket Ground, Gaston Green, Little Hallingbury. TL 549949 217097).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Harlow Slipware was excavated from context three of LHA/10/8

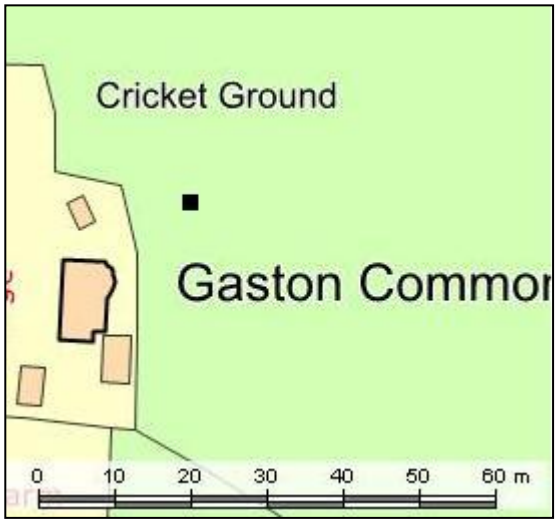

Figure 66: Location Map of LHA/10/8

		HSW		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
8	3	1	9	1600-1700

Table 44: Pottery excavated from LHA/10/8

Roman, Middle Saxon and medieval pottery have been excavated from test pitting around Gaston Green, but LHA/10/8 on Gaston Common appears to be the eastern limit of occupation, as the site has generally been left untouched until perhaps during the 17th century when it may have been farmed, before being incorporated as a sports field, most likely from the later 19th century. Few finds were also recovered and consist of CBM, tile and iron scraps that may also have been used for manuring in the 17th century.

Test Pit nine (LHA/10/9)

Test pit nine was excavated immediately behind the cricket pavilion set in the far north of the cricket ground at Gaston Common. It was the northern of two pits excavated on the cricket ground; see also LHA/10/8 (Cricket Ground, Gaston Green, Little Hallingbury. TL 549998 217172).

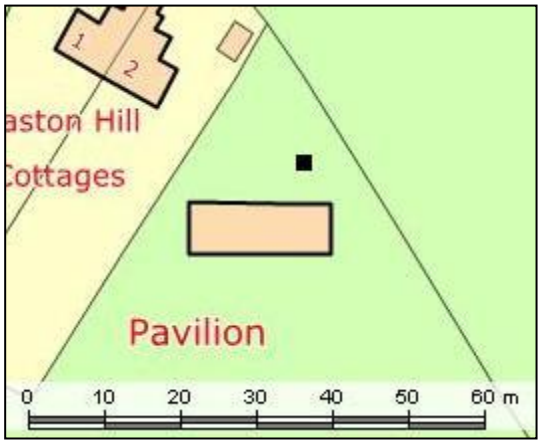

Figure 67: Location Map of LHA/10/9

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from LHA/10/9 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares but was only recovered from the upper contexts of the test pit with two sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. A number of medieval sherds were also identified as Essex Grey Ware, Essex Red Ware and Late Medieval Ware that were mixed through the test pit with three sherds of Roman Grey Ware.

		RB		EMW		ERW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1									1	37	3	10	1550-1900
9	2					1	1			1	3	16	195	1550-1900
9	3	1	5					1	3			1	5	100-1900
9	4	2	8											100-400
9	5			1	3									1100-1200
9	6			2	8									1100-1200

Table 45: Pottery excavated from LHA/10/9

The Roman pottery excavated from LHA/10/9 is the first evidence for Roman activity to be identified through the test pitting strategy at Gaston Green and suggests that the Roman presence in Little Hallingbury is more widespread than previously thought. The site actually sits on the top of the valley looking across to the church in the north east, which may explain the presence of medieval pottery compared to the lack of finds along the southern edge of Gaston Common (LHA/10/8) that continued into the 16th century before being abandoned. From the 19th century, there has been a great deal of disturbance on site and the site appears to have been used for dumping rubbish and may actually be related to the presence of the sports pavilion, which has recently been refurbished and would contribute to further disturbances. The finds consist of modern CBM and tile, a plastic tag, modern nails, glass, CBM, iron nails and bolts, tile, plastic, coal, slate, a modern electric drill bit, scrap iron, half a regular Coca-Cola drinks can with the old style detachable ring pull and the lids and bases of metal cans.

Test Pit 10 (LHA/10/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated centrally in the open front garden of a 1930's semi-detached house set back from the road in the south west of the village (7 Grinstead Lane, Little Hallingbury. TL 550413 216817).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

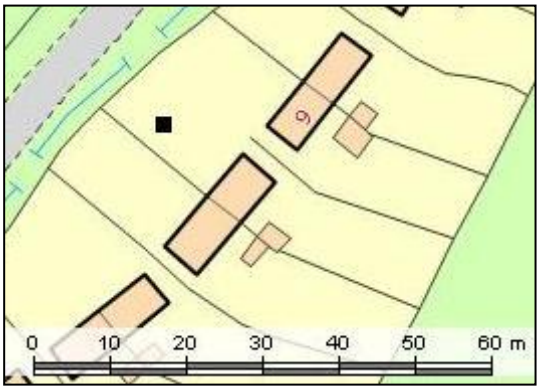

Figure 68: Location Map of LHA/10/10

A single sherd of Late Medieval Ware was excavated from LHA/10/10 that was mixed in with a number of 19th century 'Victorian' wares found through the test pit.

		LMT		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1			3	6	1800-1900
10	2			2	8	1800-1900
10	3	1	2	6	10	1400-1900

Table 46: Pottery excavated from LHA/10/10

Test pit 10 is the only test pit so far excavated along Grinstead Lane, the pottery from which has suggested that the land was being used during the later medieval period, but given the small amount of early pottery recovered, it seems likely that the area was sporadically utilised as open fields until the current house was built in the 1930's. A mix of finds were also found and relate to the increased disturbances into the 19th century and from the construction of the property and consist of coal, slate, CBM, mortar, glass, lumps of iron, the centre parts of a battery, tile, clay pipe, as well as a large number of pieces of slag also mixed through the test pit and are suggestive of metal working most likely on site or very close by. A single possible waste flint flake was also recovered that may indicate the presence of prehistoric activity in the far south west of the village.

8 Discussion

The test pitting in Little Hallingbury has contributed greatly to the wider understanding of the history and archaeology of the parish as well as the wider area of Uttlesford and west Essex. The results from the four years of test pitting in the settlement are included in the analysis here. The pottery has been utilised as the main source of dating in this report, as pottery can be the most accurately dated, often within a hundred years of so and it is one of the most frequent finds recovered from the test pitting strategy. The results will be discussed in historical order below.

8.1 Prehistoric

The only significant evidence of prehistoric activity identified from the test pitting strategy in Little Hallingbury dates from the Bronze Age (2,200 to 700 BC) and was found at the primary school in the playing field, where in total five test pits were excavated within the school grounds. One test pit in particular, LHA/07/14, revealed a number of undisturbed sherds of Bronze Age pottery with both flint waste and tools and suggests that there was a settlement on or close to this location. The site for this settlement may have been chosen due to its location on an area of high ground, a plateau, with views around the surrounding landscape and can be defensive, and was probably also the reason that the church was sited close to here in later years. This settlement may be related to the Bronze Age activity already recorded on the HER, including the occupational evidence along the line of the M11 and it seems likely that it was during the Bronze Age that the landscape around Little Hallingbury was first settled and started to be adapted. A number of further probable worked flints were recorded from 25 test pits in total (figure 47), the majority of which were clustered around the site of the primary school and church, but were also extending towards the M11, Gaston Green and north along Lower Road, closer to the River Stort. This has expanded the known Bronze Age occupation at this time, with quite a large network of field systems and farmsteads likely in use along the river valley, although no evidence for actual occupation has yet been found, the lack of any development on the playing school field and the shallow depth the finds were recorded at, does mean that there is a high probability of recovering additional undisturbed prehistoric remains at the school, potentially even structural evidence.

As the format of this writing is at the grey report stage a full analysis of the lithics has not been undertaken and only the presence of any worked flint or burnt stone has been recorded here. Because of this a definitive date cannot be assigned to the test pit lithics at the time of writing, but a later prehistoric date, such as the Bronze Age is most likely, particularly given the results from the test pitting and what has already been recorded on the HER. The test pitting has shown that a variety of lithic material is still present under the current village of Little Hallingbury and that the prehistoric activity is more extensive than previously noted on the HER. Analysis of the lithics would further be able to pinpoint the date of the activity recorded here and pave the way for further work in the area.

Prior to the Bronze Age it seems probable that the area only experienced periodic activity as people moved up and down the River Stort, which was also likely also heavily wooded (Brown et al 2009), with evidence of this only so far recorded from the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods. It was during the Iron Age that the large hillfort Walbury Camp was constructed, in an ideal location as this area would have been on the border of two Iron Age tribal territories, the Trinovantes and the Catuvellauni (*Ibid*).

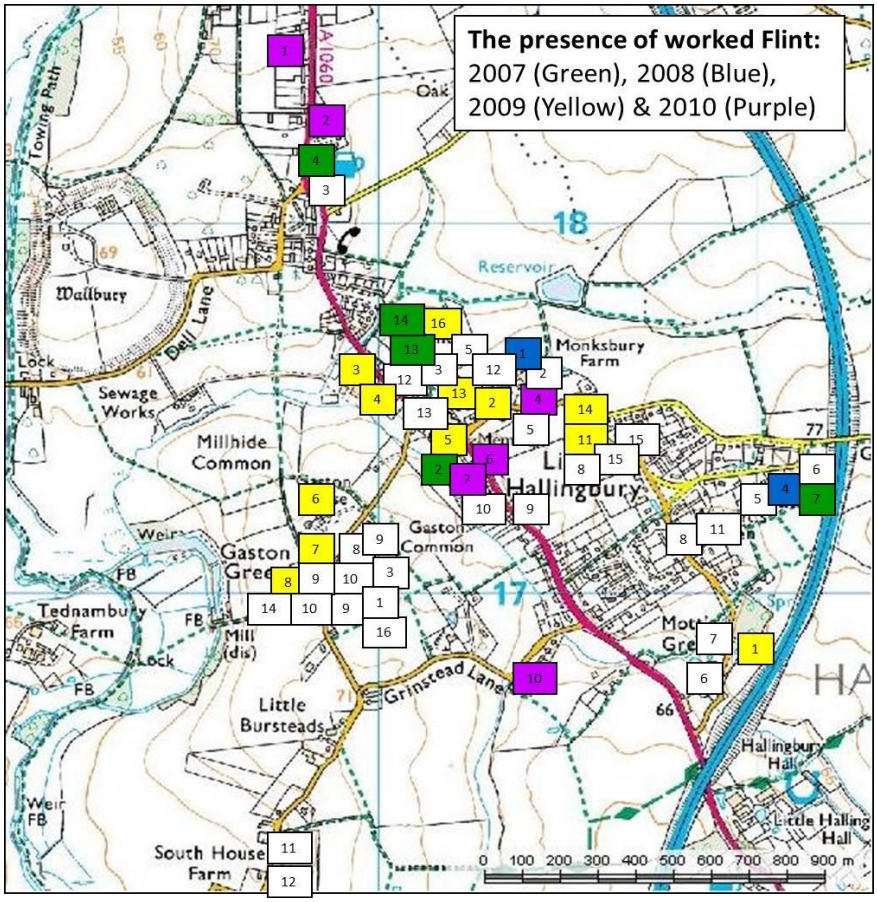

Table 47: The presence of worked flint from the Little Hallingbury test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

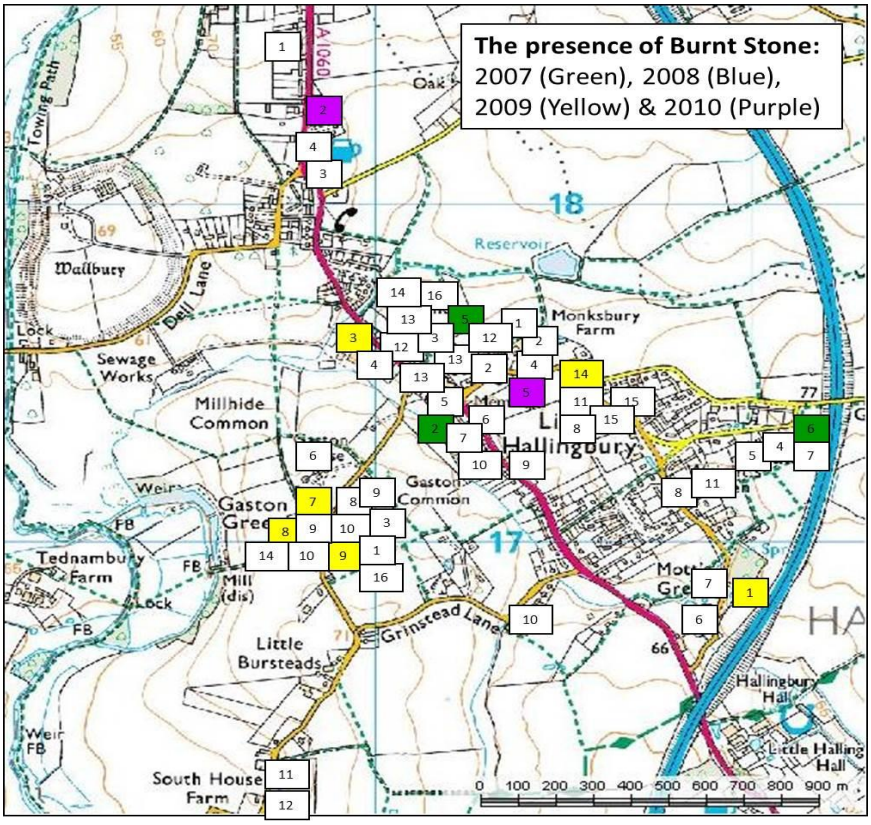

Table 48: The presence of burnt stone from the Little Hallingbury test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

8.2 Romano-British

A small amount of Roman occupational evidence was also recorded from the test pitting in Little Hallingbury, with only five of the 56 test pits yielding Romano-British pottery (see appendix 12.3). Three of the test pits that produced the Roman pottery were all sited on the higher ground around the church (LHA/07/12, LHA/09/2 and LHA/10/6). Although only a small amount of Roman Greyware was found from these test pits (four sherds), it is possible that this area of high ground may have only been utilised for agricultural purposes during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD particularly, and may also be contemporary with the Roman villa that is known from alongside the River Stort and south of Walbury Camp.

A potential closer association to the occupation of the Roman villa site are the three sherds of Roman Greyware that were found from LHA/10/9 on the corner of the cricket pitch on Gaston Green. The pottery, along with the fieldwalking that was also undertaken in Gaston Green prior to a quarry expansion, where further Roman pottery was recorded with Roman floor and hypocaust tile potentially suggests that there may have been another Roman building/settlement in the vicinity of Gaston Green. Given the small nature of the finds however it may also be possible that these scattered Roman finds are the result of manuring of the fields around the villa. Further work would be needed around the villa site and Gaston Green to determine the extent of the Roman settlement here.

A third area of potential Roman activity may be focused in the far east of the village, where seven sherds of Roman Greyware were found from LHA/07/6, sited in the moated back garden of Romans, just south of Goose Lane and east of Wrights Green. It is possible that this site was an important one, even during the Roman period as the pottery suggests that the occupation from the Middle Saxon period onwards may always have been of a higher status, perhaps due to its location within the landscape overlooking the river valley.

The evidence recorded for Roman occupation in Little Hallingbury from the four years of test pitting supports the interpretation of the finds and monuments that have already been recorded on the HER and suggests that there was scattered occupation through the modern parish in the Roman period, likely both due to its proximity to the River Stort and the network of Roman roads just to the north, and associated with a settlement and river crossing at Bishops Stortford.

8.3 Anglo-Saxon

There is very limited information or evidence for any activity in Little Hallingbury during the Anglo-Saxon period as no finds or monuments have so far been recorded on the HER at the time of writing. The only evidence that there was a settlement here was during the Late Anglo Saxon (AD 850-1065) as the original name of the village has Saxon origins to mean ‘stronghold of the family or followers of a man call Heall’ (Mills 2011) so there was a settlement established by at least the 9th or 10th century AD.

The test pitting has however yielded the first evidence for activity in Little Hallingbury during the Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon period. A single sherd of hand-made Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was found from LHA/09/16, which was dug along the northern boundary of the primary school playing field and dates from AD 450-700. This potentially suggests that the area of higher ground close to the current church may be the site of the first ‘village’ as we know of today.

Two separate sites of potential Middle Saxon settlement are also now known through the test pitting in the village that are also different from the Early Saxon occupation. One site is at Gaston Green LHA/07/1 (Appletree Cottage), where a single large sherd of Ipswich Ware was recorded and the other is in the far east of the village at a moated site Romans LHA/07/6, from which four sherds of Ipswich Ware were found. As Ipswich Ware is rare in Essex, the presence of these pottery sherds may suggest that both sites were important ones, perhaps related to one of the early manors here at that time or a market with good trade links. Structural evidence was also found from LHA/07/6 in the form of a post hole and a beam slot, although the Ipswich Ware was only found from the pot hole, but does potentially suggest the presence of an important structure at that time. And is also possibly why a moated site was then constructed here as medieval and later building phases have also been noted from the test pit.

Perhaps surprisingly, no Late Saxon pottery has been recorded from any of the Little Hallingbury test pits, which may suggest that there was a shift in settlement again from the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods and so the 'stronghold of the family or followers of a man call Heall' may actually have been focused to the south around the remains of the hillfort at Walbury Camp during the 9th and 10th centuries, although there is so far no evidence to support this and this does contradict what is known about the village and manors in the Domesday Book on 1086. The Late Anglo-Saxon settlement of Little Hallingbury was probably small, but there is still no archaeological evidence to support the historical documents.

8.4 Medieval

From the test pitting results, there seems to be a quite significant increase in activity in Little Hallingbury into the medieval period and a number of distinct, separate areas of settlement are also starting to form, although some of which may be a continuation from the scattered Saxon settlements, particularly at Gaston Green, by the church and in the far east of the village by the M11.

This does partly contradict with what is recorded in the Domesday Book, especially the small population figures that were given, such as a population of 31 in 1086 and later records state that only 22 people were assessed for tax in 1327. However, both the population records and the spread of the medieval pottery from the test pitting both suggest that there was a small dispersed population in Little Hallingbury during the high medieval period. The recovery of five or more sherds of medieval pottery from a test pit is likely to represent occupation in the immediate locale, with pits yielding four or less sherds of medieval pot, may be related to agricultural, non-habitative activities (Lewis 2014).

Historical records of Gaston Green, which is thought to mean 'garsten hill' or 'grass enclosure ridge' and is first referenced in 1240 as '*Gastenho*' and then also later as '*Garstonho*' in 1323[25] (Reaney 1935). Only four test pits excavated in this area produced high medieval pottery (LHA/08/3, LHA/08/16, LHA/09/9 and LHA/10/9). These were all sited along the eastern side of the current road away from the River Stort, suggesting that there may have been a small settlement focused here that may also have been related to workings at the nearby watermill.

Only a single test pit from Motts Green yielded high medieval pottery (LHA/08/7), although only a total of three pits were only excavated in this part of the village anyway. It is likely

[25] http://www.essex.ac.uk/history/esah/essexplacenames/processAdvanceSearch.asp?placeName=Gaston+Green&parish=Little+Hallingbury&owner=&syear=0&eyear=0&booleanStr=+and+ (Accessed June 2014)

that there may have been one or two dwellings only or a farmstead that was also potentially associated with the family of John Mot, to whom there is a reference to in 1293 (*Ibid*).
The largest concentration of activity, perhaps not surprisingly, was focused on the high ground around the church, although this was also where the largest concentration of test pits was able to be excavated. Eight out of 27 test pits in this area yielded high medieval pottery (LHA/07/2, LHA/07/14, LHA/08/13, LHA/09/2, LHA/09/11, LHA/09/12, LHA/09/13 and LHA/10/6) and even this small amount of pottery does not suggest that there was a large concentration of dwellings here, but was probably in keeping with the trend of a scattering of farms and houses, including Monksbury Farm, which one of its first references was in 1285 as '*halliyngebere monach*', the monk's manor who belonged to Bermondsey (*Ibid*).

Of the four test pits that were excavated in the north of the parish, only two yielded high medieval pottery (LHA/07/4 and LHA/10/3) and may represent an isolated farmstead here, along the main road into the village from Bishops Stortford.

The last 'green' in the village with evidence of high medieval settlement from the test pitting was at Wrights Green to the southeast of the church. Here, two out of six test pits (LHA/07/6 and LHA/07/8) yielded high medieval pottery. Although the only reference to the name of Wrights Green was recorded in 1777 (*Ibid*), given the spread of the rest of the settlement in the village it is feasible that further isolated farmsteads were present at this time, much like at Motts Green. The small settlements to the south and east of the church may have been more 'individual', i.e. relating to specific families, whereas clusters of settlements appear to be focused around Gaston Green and the church.

Into the later medieval (AD 1400-1539), there is a definite shift in settlement patterns from the pottery recorded through the test pitting, with also a decrease in the amount of later medieval pottery found, when compared to the high medieval at about 57% lower after the 14th century (Lewis 2016). These results also suggest that the settlement was less dispersed over the wider areas that encompass the extent of the modern village today, but became more concentrated, almost clustered around the greens and church (appendix 12.3). The majority of the same areas that were first settled in the high medieval continue through to the later medieval period and when looking at the actual pottery numbers, there was not much of a change found between the pottery dating to the high and later medieval. Although the amount of pottery found from the test pits cannot be equated to population figures at that time, it does seem likely that the various social and economic factors of the 14th century (such as overpopulation in some areas, land shortages and depleted soils with poor harvests, bad winters and subsequent famine along with the Black Death), would have all had an influence on Little Hallingbury at this time. Some areas that were settled during the high medieval period were also abandoned into the later medieval, so shifts in the layout were noted during the later medieval period, although it is possible that the village did not shrink due to these various factors, but instead moved.

The settlement around Gaston Green in the later medieval was seen to have shifted to incorporate both sides of the current road with five out of 13 test pits yielding later medieval pottery (LHA/08/10, LHA/09/7, LHA/09/8, LHA/09/10 and LHA/10/9). The concentration of occupation was also present around the church, where six of the 27 pits (LHA/07/2, LHA/08/13, LHA/09/5, LHA/09/13, LHA/10/5 and LHA/10/6) yielded late medieval pottery. One of the test pits, LHA/07/2 yielded a single small sherd of Tudor Green Ware, which is often quite rare in rural sites in Essex, but does potentially suggest that the site along the main road opposite the church may have been one of a slightly higher status compared to the rest of the village.

Most of the isolated farmsteads also identified during the high medieval continue into the later medieval period, with pottery found from LHA/08/6 at Motts Green, LHA/07/6 (Romans

on Wrights Green) and two test pits to the north of the church (LHA/10/2 and LHA/10/3). A new site of settlement is also identified at this time, with occupation shifting to Grinstead Lane (LHA/10/10) that may also have been another individual farmstead.

8.5 Post-Medieval and Later

There is evidence for a population expansion and growth of the village from the 16th century onwards, where each of the settlements around the various greens are expanding, particularly around the church, Gaston Green and to the north of the church. Area's like Motts Green and Wrights Green still remain small, although this may be reflected in the small number of test pits that were able to be excavated in these areas, rather than the test pit results themselves.

Despite the transport links along the River Stort and the proximity to Bishops Stortford, Little Hallingbury likely remained 'out of the way' as the construction of the railway by-passed the village and it is not situated on any major routeways, apart from the A-road between Bishops Stortford and Chelmsford. This is supported by the written records about population figures, and stated that 26 people were assessed to tax in 1525, and in 1662 there were 57 houses recorded in the village. A wide range of post medieval wares were recorded from the test pits, with 39 out of the 55 test pits excavated producing the pottery of this date and consists of mainly domestic wares, including imports from around Britain as well as from Germany and France.

It was only during the latter half of the 20th century that there has been 'infilling' in the village, where the land and the roads connecting the various separate greens are built upon and link up with each other. Although test pitting has not been able to be undertaken in these areas (due to limited access into these properties), comparisons with the early OS maps show this later, and quite dramatic, change to the village. A total of 42 out of 56 test pits excavated yielded 19th century and later pottery, the majority of which was from domestic rubbish but it is also probable that some of the 19th and 20th century finds also relate to manuring of the fields.

9 Conclusion

The 56 archaeological test pits that were excavated in the settlement of Little Hallingbury, as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) with the help of the Little Hallingbury History Society, have yielded archaeological evidence for settlement in the parish dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day. All the test pit results have also added to the 'bigger picture' of the development of Little Hallingbury which adds to both the previous archaeology and historical references to the settlement as well as also providing a new insight into the level of archaeological remains that are still present under the village.

The earliest occupation from the village was found at Little Hallingbury Primary School to date to the Bronze Age and was a previously unknown area of prehistoric settlement in the area, suggesting that the Bronze Age activity in the parish and along the River Stort in particular was perhaps more widespread than previously thought. No Iron Age activity was noted through the test pits despite the village proximity to Walbury Camp hillfort but a scattered rural landscape of probable isolated Romano-British farmsteads was noted by the Roman pottery recorded from three separate areas of the village but all focused along the Stort valley. Evidence for Anglo Saxon activity was recorded from the 5th century, likely small farmsteads were settled and farming continued on the same fields as during the Roman period. It was during the Anglo Saxon period however that the formation of the village as we see it today would have started to develop, with a number of manors across both Great and Little Hallingbury that were recorded in the Domesday Book.

Little Hallingbury during the medieval period would have had a dispersed form as a series of small hamlets or farmsteads, particularly around separate greens, and during the later medieval there is little significant contraction of the village, although there is a certain amount of shift between the greens of the dispersed settlement, some of which appear to be depopulated while others produce pottery for the first time. At this time during the settlement movements, the first signs of a shift to a focus of settlement around the church were noted that was then seen to continue through the post medieval to the present day. Post medieval growth in the village saw expansion to new areas of settlement, particularly along the main road from Bishops Stortford and as transport links improved. The settlement today is still a dispersed village with focuses of settlement around the greens although a number of areas of infilling have recently joined parts of the village together.

There is plenty of scope for further archaeological work in Little Hallingbury, and it is recommended that all the lithics from the test pits are analysed by a lithic expert, which will more accurately pin point the date and spread of the prehistoric activity in the parish. Further excavation at LHA/07/6 where the probable Middle Anglo Saxon structure was recorded would be useful in determining the full scope of this feature and if the other phases of the building can be dated. The test pitting strategy is heavily reliant on people volunteering gardens and open spaces for the excavations so there is also scope for additional excavations in the village to 'fill in the gaps'. Re-examining some of the test pits that did not reach natural (25 of the 56 pits were not able to excavated to natural in the time available) would also add to the picture of the archaeology in Little Hallingbury. Although a lot of the archaeology in the parish has been disturbed by later developments, there is still plenty of evidence under the extent of the current settlement.

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12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery Reports – Paul Blinkhorn

12.1.1 Pottery Types (in Chronological order)

BA: Bronze Age. Simple, hand-made pots with large amounts of flint mixed in with the clay. Date to around 1500-2000 BC

RB: Roman Greyware. This was one of the most common types of Roman pottery, and was made in many different places in Britain. Many different types of vessels were made, especially cooking pots. It was most common in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, but in some places, continued in use until the 4th century.

EMS: Early Anglo-Saxon. Crude pottery made by the pagan Anglo-Saxons. Was first made after the Roman pottery industries ceased production after the legions withdrew. Most people probably made their own pottery of this type, dug from clay close to where they lived and fired in bonfires. Most pots were plain, simple forms such as jars and bowls, but some, usually used as cremation urns, were decorated with stamps and scored linear patterns. First made around AD450, very rare after AD700.

IW: Ipswich Ware. The first industrially produced pottery to be made after the end of the Roman period. Made in Ipswich, and fired in kilns, some of which have been excavated. Most pots were jars, but bowls also known, as are jugs. It is usually grey and quite smooth, although some pots have varying amounts of large sand grains in the clay. Very thick and heavy when compared to later Saxon pottery, probably because it was made by hand rather than thrown on a wheel. Dated AD720 – 850.

EMW: Early Medieval Sandy Ware: AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful quartz temper. Manufactured at a wide range of generally unknown sites all over eastern England. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

GRIM: Grimston Ware. Made at Grimston, near King's Lynn. It was made from a sandy clay similar with a slight 'sandpaper' texture. The clay is usually a dark bluish-grey colour, sometimes with a light-coloured buff or orange inner surface. It was made between about AD1080 and 1400. All sorts of different pots were made, but the most common finds are jugs, which usually have a slightly dull green glaze on the outer surface. Between AD1300 and 1400, the potters made very ornate jugs, with painted designs in a reddish brown clay, and sometimes attached models of knights in armour or grotesque faces to the outside of the pots. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England. A lot of Grimston ware has been found in Norway, as there is very little clay in that country, and they had to import their pottery. Nearly half the medieval pottery found in Norway was made at Grimston, and was shipped there from King's Lynn.

ERW: Essex Red Ware. 13th – 14th century. Reddish pottery with lots of visible sand grains mixed in with the clay, pots usually glazed jugs. Made at lots of different sites around Essex.

EMW: Essex Grey ware. 12th – 14th century. Grey pottery with lots of visible sand grains mixed in with the clay. Made at a number of places in Essex, including Colchester, Mile

End, Great Horkesley and Sible Hedingham. Most of the pots were simple cooking pots or jars, and were not glazed.

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange/red glazed pottery, made at Sible Hedingham in Essex. The surfaces of the sherds have a sparkly appearance due to there being large quantities of mica, a glassy mineral, in the clay. Pots usually glazed jugs.

LMT: **Late Medieval Earthenware**. Fine, red, slightly sandy pottery with a reddish-orange glaze, very similar to GRE, but earlier, dating to 1400-1550. Made at a number of places in Essex, including Colchester.

TG: 'Tudor Green' Ware. Made between 1380 and 1550 in Surrey, near London. Pots made from a very smooth white clay, with bright green glaze, usually on the inside and out. Usually cups, bowls and small jugs.

MP: Midland Purple ware. Made and used between AD1450-1600. Very hard, red to dark purplish-grey in colour, usually with a dark purple to black glaze. Wide range of different pots made such as jars, bowls and jugs.

CW: Cistercian Ware: Made between AD1475 and 1700. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. A number of different places are known to have been making this pottery, particularly in the north of England and the midlands. The pottery is very thin-walled and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns, which reached much higher temperatures than the wood-fired types of the medieval period. The clay fabric is usually brick red or purple, and the pots covered with a dark brown- or purplish-black glaze on both surfaces. The main type of pot was small drinking cups with up to six handles, known as 'tygs'. They were sometimes decorated with painted dots and other designs in yellow clay. Cistercian ware was very popular, and is found all over England.

GS: German Stonewares. First made around AD1450, and still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne, Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze, with some having blue and purple painted decoration, and others moulded medallions ('prunts') with coat-of-arms or mythical scenes on them. The most common vessel type was the mug, used in taverns in Britain and all over the world. Surviving records from the port of London ('port books') show that millions such pots were brought in by boat from Germany from around AD1500 onwards.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Just about everywhere in Britain began to make and use this type of pottery from about AD1550 onwards, and it was still being made in the 19th century. The clay fabric is usually very smooth, and a brick red colour. Lots of different types of pots were made, particularly very large bowls, cooking pots and cauldrons. Almost all of them have shiny, good-quality orange or green glaze on the inner surface, and sometimes on the outside as well. From about AD1680, black glaze was also used.

BW: Border Ware. Made near London, in Surrey and Hampshire, between 1550 and 1700. White, slightly sandy clay, lots of different types of pots such as cups, mugs, bowls and candlesticks, as well as many types of specialist cooking and eating vessels, usually with a bright green or yellow glaze.

HS: Harlow Slipware. Similar to glazed red earthenware (GRE), but with painted designs in yellow liquid clay ('slip') under the glaze. Made at many places between 1600 and 1700, but the most famous and earliest factory was at Harlow in Essex.

MB: Midland Blackware. AD1550 – 1700. Similar to GRE, but has a black glaze on one or both surfaces. Vessels usually tall cups, jugs and bowls.

MCW: Martincamp ware. Hard brown pottery made in Normandy in France between 1550 and 1700. Pots were very specialist flasks, with round bodies and long necks. Surviving tax documents from the time tell us each pot was contained in a wicker netting to make it easy to carry, like modern souvenir Spanish wine-jugs. Probably used to transport Calvados, a type of French apple brandy.

TGE: Delft ware. The first white-glazed pottery to be made in Britain. Called Delft ware because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland, which were amongst the first to make this type of pottery in Europe. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, often with painted designs in blue, purple and yellow. First made in Britain in Norwich around AD1600, and soon after in London. Continued in use until the 19th century. The 17th century pots were expensive table wares such as dishes or bowls, but by the 19th century, better types of pottery was being made, and it was considered very cheap and the main types of pot were plain white, and humble vessels such as chamber pots and ointment jars.

SS: Staffordshire Slipware. Made between about AD1640 and 1750. This was the first pottery to be made in moulds in Britain since Roman times. The clay fabric is usually a pale buff colour, and the main product was flat dishes and plates, but cups were also made. These are usually decorated with thin brown stripes and a yellow glaze, or yellow stripes and a brown glaze.

EST: English Stoneware: Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, became very common in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water or ink bottles and beer jars.

SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Hard, white pottery with a white glaze with a texture like orange peel. Made between 1720 and 1780, pots usually table wares such as tea bowls, tankards and plates.

'Victorian'. A wide range of different types of pottery, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800.

12.1.2 2007 Results

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		IW		GRE		SWSG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1							1	7	1800-1900
1	2			5	24			13	31	1550-1900
1	3	1	25	1	3	1	3	11	29	720-1900
1	4			2	8			19	48	1550-1900
1	5			3	35			15	49	1550-1900
1	6			5	39	1	1	11	21	1550-1900
1	7			1	2			3	8	1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates to the post medieval period and shows that people have been here more or less continuously since 1550. The single sherd of Ipswich ware also shows that people were here during the Saxon period, between AD720 and 850. Ipswich ware is very rare in Essex and suggests that the site may have been quite important in the Saxon period, perhaps the home of a local lord, or a market place.

Test Pit 2

		EMW		TG		CW		GS		GRE		BW		HS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1									3	32					13	31	1550-1900
2	2			1	1			1	2	1	5					19	55	1380-1900
2	3					4	19			33	195					25	81	1475-1900
2	4					6	16	1	6	103	1037	1	3	3	12	9	16	1475-1900
2	5	1	4			1	4			31	327							1100-1600

This test-pit produced a very wide range of pottery from the medieval period onwards, and shows that people have been living at the site more or less continuously for 900 years.

Test Pit 3

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			1	4	1800-1900
3	2			6	18	1800-1900
3	4	1	2			1550-1750

This test pit did not produce much pottery, and most of it dates to the Victorian period. The single piece of GRE shows that people did use the site in the 16th or 17th century, but it was probably fields at that time.

Test Pit 4

		GRIM		GRE		HS		SWSG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2	1	5			1	9			6	21	1450-1900
4	3			4	16					2	9	1550-1900
4	4							2	9			1550-1750

This test-pit did not produce very much pottery, but that which was there shows that there have been people at the site from the 13th century onwards. The fact that there was not very much pottery suggests that it was not a site at which people lived, but may have been fields.

Test Pit 5

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	1	15	3	8	1550-1900
5	2	2	14	9	53	1550-1900
5	3	1	18	3	15	1550-1900

This test-pit did not produce very much pottery, but that which was there shows that there have been people at the site from the 16th century onwards. The fact that there was not very much pottery suggests that it was not a site at which people lived, but may have been fields.

Test Pit 6

		RB		IW		EMW		LMT		MP		GRE		HS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1					1	4			2	28					7	12	1100-1900
6	2															43	137	1800-1900
6	3			1	7	6	23	2	7			8	44	1	19	31	81	720-1900
6	5	4	14	2	16													100-850
6	P/Hs							5	52									1400-1500
6	20	3	6	1	24													100-850

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery. The presence of Roman pottery shows that there were people here at that time. The sherds of Ipswich ware show that people were here during the Saxon period, between AD720 and 850. Ipswich ware is very rare in Essex and the fact that it was found in the foundations of a building suggests that the site may have been quite important in the Saxon period, probably the home of the local lord.

Some of the medieval pottery came from postholes, showing that there were also buildings here in the 13th – 15th centuries, with the rest of the pottery indicating that people have been living on the site ever since.

Test Pit 7

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	2	1	93	2	16	1500-1900
7	3			4	8	1800-1900
7	4			20	44	1800-1900
7	5	1	22	41	71	1550-1900
7	6			3	5	1800-1900
7	8			4	25	1800-1900
7	10	1	91	1	3	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates from the 16th century onwards. The fact that there was not very much pottery dating to before the Victorian period suggests that it was not a site at which people lived before the 19th century, but may have been fields.

Test Pit 8

		EMW		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	9	1800-1900
8	2	4	21			1100-1400

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but shows that people were probably living here in the medieval period. The medieval pottery is all unglazed, and probably dates to the 12th – 13th centuries.

Test Pit 9

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1			1	4	1800-1900
9	4	3	18			1550-1750

This test pit did not produce much pottery, and most of it dates to the Victorian period. The pieces of GRE shows that people did use the site in the 16th or 17th century, but it was probably fields at that time.

Test Pit 10

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2			6	50	1800-1900
10	3	1	10	6	15	1550-1750

This test pit did not produce much pottery, and most of it dates to the Victorian period. The single piece of GRE shows that people did use the site in the 16th or 17th century, but it was probably fields at that time.

Test Pit 11 – No pottery excavated

Test Pit 12

		RB		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1	1	4	3	18	100-1900

This test pit did not produce much pottery, and most of it dates to the Victorian period. The single piece of Roman pottery shows that people did use the site at that time, but it was probably fields then.

Test Pit 13

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	2	1	3	4	15	1550-1900

This test pit did not produce much pottery, and most of it dates to the Victorian period. The single piece of GRE shows that people did use the site in the 16th or 17th century, but it was probably fields at that time.

Test Pit 14

		BA		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	2&3			4	11	6	18	2	8	1100-1900
14	4	20	52							?1500BC

The range of pottery types shows that there has been human activity at the site in the prehistoric period, and then from the medieval period onwards. The medieval and later pottery is all in quite small pieces, and so may be from a field rather than a habitation site. The prehistoric pottery was found in association with some flint tools, and no later pottery, and so is from a settlement, dating to around 1500-2000BC.

12.1.3 2008 Results

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2	1	3	2	9	1550-1900
1	3			4	12	1800-1900
1	4	1	23			1550-1800

Test Pit 2 – No Pottery excavated

Test Pit 3

		ERW		GRE		TGE		EST		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	Garden			4	23			1	3	2	25	1550-1900
3	1			4	42					22	37	1550-1900
3	2			8	39					19	36	1550-1900
3	3			5	25	1	1	1	11	15	73	1550-1900
3	4	1	15	1	27					1	1	1200-1900

Test Pit 4 – No Pottery excavated

Test Pit 5

		TGE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2			4	12	1800-1900
5	3	1	1	4	10	1600-1900

Test Pit 6

		Cist		TGE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1					20	36	1800-1900
6	2					23	49	1800-1900
6	3					25	83	1800-1900
6	4	1	5	1	3	12	51	1475-1900
6	5					14	53	1800-1900

Test Pit 7

		Essex Red		GRE		SWSG		Harlow		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1									7	14	1800-1900
7	2	1	12	1	9			1	8	24	61	1200-1900
7	3	1	5	1	10					14	37	1200-1900
7	4	3	15	2	5	1	6			13	28	1200-1900

Test Pit 8 – No pottery excavated

Test Pit 9 – No pottery excavated

Test Pit 10

		GS		GRE		HS		EST		TGE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1			1	2							11	32	1550-1900
10	2							1	7			5	7	1680-1900
10	3											2	5	1800-1900
10	4							1	4	1	3	15	23	1600-1900
10	5	1	6	1	9	1	5					3	4	1500-1900
10	6			1	15					1	2			1550-1750
10	8							1	7			3	11	1680-1900

Test Pit 11 – No pottery excavated

Test Pit 12

		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1	3	15	1800-1900
12	5	1	1	1800-1900

Test Pit 13

		ERW		GS		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13		1	3	1	12	2	14	1	2	1200-1900

Test Pit 14

		GRE		EST		HS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1							26	79	1800-1900
14	2	1	6	1	8			13	30	1550-1900
14	3	1	3	1	5	1	2	16	61	1550-1900
14	4							5	6	1800-1900
14	5							12	49	1800-1900

Test Pit 15 – No pottery excavated

Test Pit 16

		ERW		GRE		EST		SWSG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	1			11	111	1	15	1	1	16	53	1550-1900
16	2			1	6					26	132	1550-1900
16	3	1	1	3	46					9	20	1200-1900

12.1.4 2009 Results

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	16	15	60	1550-1900
1	2	2	13	27	56	1550-1900
1	3			34	60	1800-1900
1	4			37	55	1800-1900
1	5	5	44	23	97	1550-1900

All the pottery from the test-pit is post-medieval. It appears that there was very little human activity at the site before the 19th century.

Test Pit 2

		RB		EMW		GRE		SS		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1			1	3	1	1					3	12	1100-1900
2	2					1	1	1	2			9	20	1550-1900
2	3					2	31			1	4	6	29	1550-1900
2	4											4	52	1800-1900
2	5	1	3									5	23	100-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit was post-medieval, although a single sherd of Roman pot and another of medieval was also found. It is probable that the site was fields during those periods, and then was occupied from about 1550 onwards.

Test Pit 3

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			11	39	1800-1900
3	2			14	42	1800-1900
3	3	2	10	91	394	1800-1900
3	4	1	9	45	140	1550-1900
3	5			6	22	1800-1900
3	6	1	19	7	12	1800-1900
3	7			2	2	1800-1900

All the pottery from the test-pit is post-medieval. It appears that there was very little human activity at the site before the 19th century.

Test Pit 4

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1	5	26	1800-1900
4	2	31	176	1800-1900
4	3	28	244	1800-1900
4	4	3	6	1800-1900

All the pottery from the test-pit is Victorian. It appears that there was no human activity at the site before the 19th century.

Test Pit 5

		LMT		GRE		TGE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1			1	10			2	9	1550-1900
5	2							2	2	1800-1900
5	3	1	6			1	3			1400-1700
5	4	6	10	1	8			1	1	1400-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that people began to use the site at the end of the medieval period, in the 15th or early 16th century. There is not much post-medieval pottery, so it is probable that people never actually lived here.
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Test Pit 6

		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	1	12	1	1			1550-1750
6	2					5	41	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that people began to use the site after the end of the medieval period, although there is not much, so it is probable that people never actually lived here.

Test Pit 7

		GS		GRE		TGE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1									5	56	1800-1900
7	2			1	17					12	41	1550-1900
7	4							1	2	12	137	1720-1900
7	5			1	72	1	5			12	197	1550-1900
7	6	1	25							3	28	1500-1900
7	7									4	26	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval and suggests that people have been using the site since the later years of the 16th century.

Test Pit 8

		GS		GRE		TGE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	2											19	54	1800-1900
8	3	1	5	6	28			1	1			41	96	1500-1900
8	4			2	32							27	64	1550-1900
8	5			2	36	1	4			1	5	27	46	1550-1900
8	6			2	8							8	12	1550-1900
8	7			1	5							1	1	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval and suggests that people have been using the site since the later years of the 16th century. There is quite a lot of pottery dating to before the Victorian era, and so it is likely that people have been living here for around 400 years.

Test Pit 9

		ERW		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1			1	6	1	3	11	34	1550-1900
9	2							21	73	1800-1900
9	3	1	5	1	4			28	92	1200-1900
9	5			3	29			8	33	1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates to Victorian times, but there is some earlier material, suggesting that the site was used perhaps as fields as far back as AD1200.

Test Pit 10

		GS		GRE		MCW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2							18	69	1800-1900
10	3	1	9	4	32	1	6	28	69	1500-1900
10	4							10	16	1800-1900
10	5							1	4	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that people began to use the site after the end of the medieval period, although there is not much dating to before the 19th century, so it is probable that people never actually lived here until then.

Test Pit 11

		HED		GRE		SS		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2			1	2	1	2	1550-1700
11	3	1	8					1200-1350
11	5			1	1			1550-1600

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, suggesting that people used it in the 13th century, and again between the 16th and 17th centuries, but probably did not live here at any time.

Test Pit 12

		MP		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1							27	175	1800-1900
12	2			1	2			18	100	1550-1900
12	3	1	8	1	4	1	9	29	221	1350-1900
12	4							8	30	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, showing that people lived here then, but there is also a small amount of material dating to the late medieval and early post-medieval period (1350 – 1600), showing that it was at least used then, and perhaps live on.

Test Pit 13 – No pottery excavated

Test Pit 14

		HED		LMT		GRE		MB		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1					1	4					2	7	1550-1900
14	2	1	2	1	7			1	2			1	2	1200-1900
14	3					2	2			1	3	1	1	1550-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but there is a fairly wide range of different types, indicating that people have used the site from around 1200 to the present day.

Test Pit 15

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1	1	4	1800-1900

This test-pit produced just one sherd of pottery, of Victorian date. This suggests that the site was never used until very recently.

Test Pit 16

		E/MS		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	1			2	16			1	1	1550-1900
16	2			1	2					1550-1600
16	3			1	4	1	2			1550-1600
16	4	1	4							450-850

All the pottery form this test-pit was post-medieval, apart from a single sherd of early/middle Saxon ware. This is the first find of such pottery from the village, so may indicate that this

is where people were living near here at that time. It seems there was some activity in the later 16th century, but otherwise very little. The site was probably fields for most of the time.

12.1.5 2010 Results

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		GRE		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2	1	2	1550-1750
1	4	1	5	1550-1750

This test pit only produced pottery dating to the period 1550-1750, suggesting that this was the only time that it was used by people until the recent houses were built.

Test Pit 2

		LMT		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					2	2	1800-1900
2	2	1	3			17	37	1400-1900
2	3			1	3	1	1	1680-1900
2	4					1	1	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit produced mainly Victorian pottery, but there were also two pieces of older material, suggesting that it may have been used as fields from late medieval times.

Test Pit 3

		EMW		HED		ERW		LMT		GRE		MB		TGE		HSW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1									1	25									2	5	1550-1900
3	2															1	3			2	8	1600-1900
3	3									1	4									25	54	1550-1900
3	4							1	11	2	30									9	11	1400-1900
3	5																			3	10	1800-1900
3	6			1	1	1	7					1	2	1	3			1	7	1	2	1200-1900
3	7	2	7							2	24	1	3			1	10	1	8	2	3	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a very wide range of pottery, showing that the site has been settled for a long time, probably since the 12th century. A lot of the sherds from around 1600, the time in which the present pub was built, are from mugs and cups.

Test Pit 4 – No Pottery excavated

This test-pit did not produce any pottery, but a number of prehistoric flints were found, showing that it was used towards the end of the Stone Age, perhaps around 2000BC.

Test Pit 5

		LMT		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	garden	1	2	1	15			1400-1750
5	2					14	59	1800-1900
5	3					2	6	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit produced mainly Victorian pottery, but there were also two pieces of older material, suggesting that it may have been used as fields from late medieval times.

Test Pit 6

		RB		ERW		LMT		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			1	2							1200-1300
6	3	1	9									100-400
6	4									1	5	1800-1900
6	5	1	5			1	9	1	8	1	9	100-1900
6	6			1	1							1200-1300

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was used in Roman times, and also in the medieval period and beyond. It did not produce a lot of pottery, and most of the pre-Victorian material was mixed in with recent finds, showing that the ground has been dug over a lot in the last 100 years or so.

Test Pit 7 – No pottery excavated

This test-pit did not produce any pottery, but a number of prehistoric flints were found, showing that it was used towards the end of the Stone Age, perhaps around 2000BC.

Test Pit 8

		HSW		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
8	3	1	9	1600-1700

The only sherd of pottery from this test-pit dates to the 17th century, showing that the site has not been used much in the past; although it was may have been fields at that time.

Test Pit 9

		RB		EMW		ERW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1									1	37	3	10	1550-1900
9	2					1	1			1	3	16	195	1550-1900
9	3	1	5					1	3			1	5	100-1900
9	4	2	8											100-400
9	5			1	3									1100-1200
9	6			2	8									1100-1200

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery, and shows that the site was used in Roman times, then abandoned until the medieval period, and was probably in use throughout that period, until again being abandoned in the second half of the 16th century, or perhaps used as fields from then on.

Test Pit 10

		LMT		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1			3	6	1800-1900
10	2			2	8	1800-1900
10	3	1	2	6	10	1400-1900

This test-pit only produced one sherd of pottery dating to before the Victorian era, but it shows that the site was in use in the late medieval period, perhaps as fields.

12.2 Other Finds – Catherine Collins

12.2.1 2007 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	CBM x1 = 4g	clear container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x3 = 17g, metal button x1 = 2g	slate x1 = 3g	
C.3			metal wire =4g		
C.4	tile x1 = 236g, CBM x2 = 2g	clear container glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x2 = 46g		
C.5	CBM x1 = 16g	light green bottle glass x1 = 2g, clear container glass x1 = 7g		slate x1 = 3g	
C.6	CBM x2 = 7g	clear container glass x1 = 8g, light green bottle glass x2 = 2g	iron nails x3 = 9g, scrap iron x3 = 41g, metal button x1 = 5g	slate x1 = 7g	
C.7	CBM x1 = 48g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	foil lid = <1g, iron nails x2 = 13g, scrap iron x1 = 6g	coal x1 = <1g	

Table 49: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/1

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x3 = 38g,	clear container glass x2 = 13g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x3 = 38g, scrap iron x1 = 12g, metal fixing x1 4g	coal x 5 = 4g	plastic x1 = 6g
C. 2	CBM x4 = 35g	clear container glass x6 = 25g	iron nails x3 = 11g, scrap iron x1 = 97g, metal button x1 = 1g	slate x1 = 7g, coal x2 = 1g	
C.3	CBM x3 = 72g		iron nails x3 = 50g, metal fixing = 3g	coal x3 = 15g	oyster shell x1 = 1g
C.4	CBM x46 = 835g, clay pipe stem x4 = 8g, clay pipe bowl x1 = 3g			coal x6 = 12g	oyster shell x11 = 39g
C.5	CBM x21 = 375g, clay pipe stem x1 = 6g, clay pipe bowl x1 = 13g	clear container glass x2 = 3g, clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x1 = 9g	coal x2 = 2g	oyster shell x5 = 29g

Table 50: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/2

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	CBM x15 = 102g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 6g	iron nails x1 = 10g	coal x1 = 1g	
C.4	CBM x3 =36g				

Table 51: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/3

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	CBM x4 = 29g	clear container glass x2 = 4g			plastic x1 = <1g
C.3	CBM x8 = 96g		slag x1 = 2g	coal x1 = 1g	
C.4	CBM x7 = 48g			coal x2 = 2g	

Table 52: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/4

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x6 = 64g			coal x7 = 17g	
C. 2	CBM x13 = 257g, modern brick x2 = 25g	clear container glass x3 = 7g	iron nails x2 = 18g	coal x8 = 21g	
C.3	CBM x13 = 150g	clear container glass x1 = 2g, light green bottle glass x2 = 1g	iron nails x1 = 11g		

Table 53: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/5

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x2 = 31g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 3g	clear container glass x3 = 82g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 13g	iron nail x1 = 6g, scrap iron x1 = 51g		oyster shell x1 = 4g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 = 4g	clear container glass x11 = 65g, clear window glass x1 = 3g, blue container glass x1 = 5g, dark green bottle glass x1 -= 2g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g, light green bottle glass x1 = 1g, pink container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x6 = 61g, scrap iron x1 = 42g		button x1 = 1g, plastic x1 = 3g, white plastic tube = 4g
C.3	CBM x23 = 433g, clay pipe stem x3 = 5g	clear container glass x7 = 33g, clear window glass x2 = 3g	iron nails x7 = 48g, part of a horseshoe = 14g	coal x8 = 20g	wooden handle for cutlery = 12g

Table 54: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/6

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	CBM x4 = 8g	clear window glass x3 = 8g	iron nails x3 = 19g	coal x4 = 10g	
C.3	CBM x13 = 243g, modern tile x1 = 4g	clear container glass x1 = 5g	iron nails x2 = 12g		
C.4		clear container glass x3 = 6g, clear window glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x10 = 40g, unidentified metal objects x4 = 18g		
C.5	CBM x4 = 140g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	clear container glass x6 = 38g, clear glass bottle stopper = 20g, clear window glass x2 = 3g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 9g	a strip of scrap iron = 191g, iron nails x5 = 36g		
C.6	CBM x4 = 30g	clear container glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x1 = 6g, scrap iron = 6g	slate x2 = 9g	
C.7	CBM x2 = 44g		scrap iron x1 = 63g		
C.8	CBM x3 = 108g	dark green bottle glass x1= 7g	scrap iron x1 = 6g		
C.9	CBM x2 =71g				
C.10	CBM x2 = 941g	clear container glass x2 = 19g	20 pence coin (date unknown) = 20g	slate x1 = 4g	

Table 55: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/7

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			iron nails x1 = 6g	coal x13 = 25g	snail shell x1 = <1g
C. 2	CBM x5 = 50g			coal x2 = 4g	

Table 56: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/8

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x3 = 76g				
C. 2	CBM x15 = 40g	green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x2 = 10g, scrap iron x1 = 17g	slate x2 = 5g, coal x4 = 3g,	
C.3	CBM x20 = 57g			coal x2 = 1g	
C.4	CBM x4 = 24g			coal x2 = 3g	

Table 57: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/9

Test Pit 10

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x4 = 30g, modern CBM x3 = 9g	clear window glass x15 = 51g, clear container glass x1 = <1g		coal x5 = 28g	
C. 2	CBM x2 = 5g	clear window glass x7 = 17g, clear container glass x2 = 9g, blue container glass x1 = 8g	iron nails x1 = 8g	coal x2 = 6g	
C.3	CBM x6= 22g	clear container glass x1 = 17g, clear window glass x3 = 8g, orange bottle glass x2 = 13g		coal x3 = 5g	
C.4	CBM x3 = 41g	clear window glass x2 = 3g	iron nails x6 = 46g, scrap iron x3 = 140g, slag x1 = 9g	coal x6 = 27g	
C.5	CBM x4 = 103g		iron nails x5 = 33g	coal x2 = 20g	

Table 58: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/10

Test Pit 11

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x6 = 153g		iron nail x1 = 1g	coal x22 = 53g	
C. 2	CBM x3 = 4g			coal x20 = 56g	

Table 59: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/11

Test Pit 12

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x10 = 174g			coal x1 = 5g, slate x1 = 8g	

Table 60: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/12

Test Pit 13

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	CBM x1 = 4g			coal x3 = 2g	

Table 61: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/13

Test Pit 14

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2/3	CBM x9 = 118g			coal x2 = 8g	

Table 62: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/07/14

12.2.2 2008 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear window glass x1 = <1g		coal x10 = 28g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x6 = 174g, red CBM fragments x3 = 36g	clear window glass x3 = 3g, green bottle glass x1 = 3g	part of an iron hinge = 21g, scrap iron x1 = 20g		
C.3	red CBM fragments x1 = 17g			coal x2 = 2g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x3 = 38g			coal x5 = 4g	
C.5				coal x1 =5g	

Table 63: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/1

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			scrap iron x6 = 12g, iron nails x2 = 29g	coal x1 = 7g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x4 = 60g, flat red roof tile (with hole) x1 = 24g		lumps of iron x5 = 28g, iron nails x1 = 11g	coal x5 = 160g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 = 40g, curved red roof tile fragments (1 with hole) x2 = 202g		lump iron x1 = 3g	slate x1 = 7g, coal x2 = 3g	
C.4	curved red roof tile fragments x3 = 159g, red CBM fragments x1 = 62g				

Table 64: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/2

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x14 = 65g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 41g	clear window glass x2 = <1g	modern scrap metal x1 = 2g	slate x2 = 28g, coal x2 = 3g	oyster shell x1 = 1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x9 = 91g, clay pipe stem x2 = 4g	clear container glass x3 = 5g, clear window glass x2 = 1g, green bottle glass x1 = 11g (flaky and degraded)	thin metal fixing = <1g	slate x1 = 1g, coal x3 = 3g	modern partial plastic tag with writing on it = <1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x34 = 239g, red flat tile fragments x2 = 13g, yellow CBM fragments x1 = 1g	clear container glass x1 = 6g, clear window glass x4 = 7g, orange bottle glass x1 = 3g		coal x5 = 10g	melted/burnt plastic lump = 3g
C.4	red CBM fragments x2 = 16g		lump iron x1 = 14g		oyster shell x2 = 5g
C.5		clear window glass x2 = 1g			

Table 65: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/3

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1				coal x3 = 11g	snail shell x1 = <1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x3 = 7g				
C.4	red CBM fragments x7 = 79g	light green bottle glass x1 = 7g		coal x1 = 7g	

Table 66: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/4

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x7 = 42g	clear container glass x1 = 21g		coal x2 = <1g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x6 = 146g, red CBM fragments x6 = 71g	clear container glass x1 = 8g	metal button = 4g, iron nails x1 = 5g		
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 = 92g, flat red roof tile fragments (with hole) x1 = 51g, red CBM fragments x8 = 59g		scrap iron x1 = 10g	coal x3 = 7g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x4 = 33g		scrap iron x2 = 44g		

Table 67: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/5

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x27 = 157g (some with mortar), flat red tile fragments x1 = 42g	clear container glass x2 = 7g, green bottle glass x1 = 27g, clear window glass x2 = 5g	modern nails x1 = 1g, iron nails x2 = 12g	coal x12 = 32g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x5 = 96g, red CBM fragments x19 = 108g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 16g	clear container glass x5 = 12g, clear window glass x3 = 6g, orange bottle glass x1 = 4g, light green bottle glass x2 = 9g	modern empty tube (glue?) =9g, modern metal hollow tube = 26g, iron nails x3 = 24g	coal x8 = 20g, slate x1 = 5g	modern part of battery?? = 10g
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 = 170g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 99g (one is roof with hole), clay pipe stem x2 = 2g	clear container glass x7 = 14g, clear window glass x7 = 11g, green bottle glass x1 = 5g, orange bottle glass x2 = 3g	iron nails x11 = 103g, lumps iron x1 = 30g, square thin metal plate x1 = 5g, iron fixing =3g	coal x4 = 34g, slate x1 = 2g	white plastic head of a hair brush = 8g, yellow mortar? x1 = 15g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x10 = 357g, flat red roof tile fragment (with hole) x1 = 84g, red CBM fragments x3 = 112g, yellow curved tile fragment x1 = 15g	clear container glass x1 = 12g, clear window glass x2 = 12g	iron nails x2 = 34g, coin 'sixpence' dated to 1918 = 3g, lump iron x1 = 9g	coal x2 = 13g	oyster shell x1 = 4g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x4 = 152g, flat red roof tile fragment (with hole) x1 = 65g, red CBM fragments x3 = 65g, curved red and yellow tile x2 = 49g			coal? x1 = 91g	

Table 68: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/6

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x6 = 11g, curved red roof tile fragments x1 = 43g	light green bottle glass x1 = 11g	iron nails x1 = 9g, coin 'half penny' dated to 1965 = 6g	coal x26 = 39g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x8 = 249g, red CBM fragments x17 = 194g	clear window glass x2 = 7g, green container glass x1 = 19g	metal wire = 19g, iron nails x4 = 25g	slate x2 = 52g, coal x10 = 18g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x16 = 125g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 37g (not handmade), clay pipe stem x3 = 4g	clear container glass x1 = 48g, clear window glass x2 = 8g		coal x17 = 18g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x6 = 151g, red CBM fragments x 16 = 86g	clear container glass x2 = 14g, clear window glass x2 =2 g, green container glass x2 = 14g (one if flaky and degraded)	thin flat metal ring = <1g	coal x7 = 17g, slate x1 = 12g,	oyster shell x1 = <1g, small elastic band = <1g

Table 69: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/7

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = 24g				
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x2 = 66g, red CBM fragments x1 = 2g				
C.3	red CBM fragments x4 = 7g				
C.4	red CBM fragments x9 = 25g				

Table 70: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/8

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern fragments of drain x2 = 64g				
C. 2	red CBM fragments x10 = 138g	clear window glass x1 = 3g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 19g, double iron hook/nail with round head = 19g	coal x1 = <1g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x6 = 192g, clay pipe stem x1 = 5g				
C.4	red CBM fragments x1 = 7g				

Table 71: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/9

Test Pit 10

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	floor tile fragment x 1 = 9g	clear container glass x 2 = 4g, glazed glass x 1 = 1g	iron nails x 2 = 17g	slate x 1 = 1g	
C. 2	clay pipe bowl fragment x 1 = 2g		metal button x 1 = 1g		
C.3	red CBM fragments x 3 = 59g, red tile fragments x 2 = 17g			coal x 1 = 2g	concrete x 1 = 33g
C.4	clay pipe stem x 2 = 7g, CBM fragments x 3 = 13g	clear window glass fragments x 3 = 4g			circular green plastic stopper? = 7g, oyster shell x 1 = 4g
C.5	tile fragments x 5 = 28g, CBM fragments x 1 = 7g				
C.6	red roof tile fragments x 1 = 32g, red tile fragments x 2 = 69g	green container glass x 1 = 10g			
C.7	red CBM fragments x 2 = 74g				
C.8			iron nail x 1 = 6g		

Table 72: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/10

Test Pit 11

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			unidentified metal object x 1 = 98g		
C. 2			modern metal bolt x 1 = 39g		black plastic cap x 1 = 1g
C.3			metal bracket with hole in centre = 14g		
C.4			iron nail (round head) x 1 = 6g	slate x 1 = 28g, coal x 1 = 12g	

Table 73: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/11

Test Pit 12

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM fragments x 2 = 7g, tile x 1 = 25g		iron hinges x 2 = 212g, iron nails x 1 = 19g		concrete x 1 = 4g
C. 2	tile fragments x 2 = 40g, CBM fragments x 4 = 33g		lump of unidentified iron = 78g, small iron nail x 1 = 2g	slate x 1 = 17g, coal/cinder x 3 = 14g	fragment of tights material (nylon?!) = 2g, plastic wiring = 170g, concrete blocks x 6 = 297g
C.3	CBM fragments x 2 = 3g, tile fragments x 1 = 3g		small iron nail (round head) x 1 = 3g	coal x 2 = 13g	
C.4			straight iron rod (24cm) = 148g		
C.5	tile fragment x 1 = 21g	clear container glass x 1 = 3g	iron bolt x 1 = 81g, large iron nails x 1 = 32g	coal x 1 = 36g	black plastic covering = 4g (“Empire Made F.W 400”), small plastic rod = 2g

Table 74: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/12

Test Pit 13

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
No Context	red CBM fragments x17 = 240g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 13g	Clear glass marble = 6g		coal x3 = <1g	

Table 75: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/13

Test Pit 14

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x 5 = 46g	lump of clear melted glass x 1 = <1g	iron nails x 2 = 15g	coal x 5 = 31g	
C. 2	red tile fragments x 3 = 52g, red CBM fragments x 1 = 5g, yellow CBM fragments x 1 = 2g	clear container glass x 1 = 6g			
C.3	red brick fragment x 1 = 168g, red tile fragments x 1 = 12g	clear container glass base x 1 = 22g, clear window glass x 1 = 2g	heavily corroded iron nails x 2 = 25g	slate x 2 = 26g	
C.4	red tile fragments x 1 = 15g	clear window glass x 1 = <1g	lump of iron x 1 = 6g		
C.5	clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g, red tile fragments x 1 = 18g, red CBM fragments x 3 = 41g			coal x 3 = 5g	

Table 76: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/14

Test Pit 15

Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = 28g			slate x3 = 17g, coal x3 = 6g	concrete x4 = 53g

Table 77: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/15

Test Pit 16

Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x 1 = 3g, clay pipe bowl fragment x 1 = 3g, red CBM fragments x 6 = 94g, red tile fragments x 2 = 12g	clear glass bottle neck x 1 = 5g, small clear glass bottle base x 1 = 7g, green bottle glass base x 1 = 11g, clear window glass fragments x 3 = 5g, clear container glass fragments x 1 = 3g, degraded green container glass x 1 = 11g	iron nails x 3 = 17g, iron ring x 1 = 23g	coal x 7 = 9g, slate x 1 = 3g	light green Perspex/plastic fragments x 1 = <1g
C. 2	red tile fragments x 4 =99g, red CBM fragments x 9 = 88g, clay pipe stem x 3 = 6g	clear container glass x 1 = 7g, clear window glass x 1 = 2g	iron nails x 3 = 36g	coal x 22 = 55g, slate x 1 = 3g	pink plastic x 2 = 4g, concrete x 1 = 114g
C.3	clay pipe stem x 2 = 2g, red CBM fragments x 3 = 32g, red tile fragments x 3 = 16g	clear container glass x 1 = 1g		coal x 7 = 90g	

Table 78: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/08/16

12.2.3 2009 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x3 = 4.9g, red CBM fragments x3 = 7.8g, burnt red tile x2 = 39.2g	clear bottle glass x3 = 7.9g, green bottle glass x3 = 21.1g		burnt coal x5 = 11g, slate x1 = 3.7g	
C. 2	cream CBM fragments x2 = 14.4g, red CBM fragments x1 = 3.6g, clay pipe stem x3= 5.7g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 0.8g, burnt tile x2 = 14.5g	clear bottle glass fragments x4 = 21.6g	corroded iron objects x2 = 43.4g	burnt coal x10 = 26.7g	central battery core x2= 13g
C.3	complete clay pipe bowl = 9.8g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 = 1.4g, clay pipe stem fragments x3 = 4.6g, red CBM fragments x1 = 5.9g	clear glass bottle stopped x1 = 10g, clear glass bottle fragments x5 = 17.1g, green bottle glass x2 = 5.9g	corroded iron objects x3 = 36.7g, flat metal with holes =1.3g, metal button x2 = 0.6g	burnt coal x8 = 5g	Bakelite screw lid x1 = 1.7g, bandage? material x1 = 1.3g
C.4	red tile x2 = 74.1g, red CBM fragments x3 = 4.4g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1.2g	green bottle glass x2 = 2.5g, blue bottle glass x1 =3.1g, clear bottle glass x4 = 13.2g	metal button x1 =1.4g	slate x1 = 5.6g, burnt coal x3 = 8.8g	battery cores x2 = 30.2g
C.5	red CBM fragments x39 = 634g, cream CBM fragments x9 = 49.8g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1.5g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 = 4g	green bottle glass x3 = 22.2g, clear bottle glass fragment x1 = 3g	corroded handmade nail = 34.2g	burnt coal x23 = 72.4g, slate fragments x3 = 4.9g	snail shell x2 = 12.6g, mussel shell fragment x1 = 1.2g

Table 79: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/1

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x6 = 16.7g	clear bottle glass x4 = 9.9g, green bottle glass x1 = 2.2g		burnt coal x8 = 17g	
C. 2	red tile x1 = 69.9g, red CBM fragments x4 = 24g			slate x1 = 5.1g, burnt coal x5 = 16.6g	small white plastic button = 0.4g
C.3	red CBM fragments x10 = 71.4g	clear bottle glass x2 = 7.4g	corroded iron lumps x1 = 3g	coal x2 = 6.3g	
C.4	red/pink brick fragment x1 = 157.4g	clear glass bottle fragment x1 = 2.9g		burnt coal x3 = 16.5g	central battery core x1 = 2.7g
C.5	red CBM fragments x3 = 33.9g	clear container glass x1 = 6.3g		burnt coal x9 = 28g	

Table 80: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/2

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = 8g	green glass bottle base = 173g, clear container glass x2 = 7g, orange bottle glass x1 =21g		coal x2 =5g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x5 = 95g	clear window glass x2 = 10g, clear container glass x2 = 27g, green bottle glass x1 = <1g	metal screw cap lid =2g	slate x5 = 47g, coal x1 =25g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x36 = 552g, flat red tile fragments x6 = 97g, clay pipe stem x6 = 8g, modern white glazed tile x3 =13g, dirty yellow CBM fragment x1 =2g	clear container glass x19 = 103g, green bottle glass x7 = 71g, orange bottle glass x3 = 6g, clear window glass x12 = 23g	iron nails x7 = 48g, coin 'farthing' dated 1919 = 2g, thin small metal rod = 2g, scrap iron x3 = 8g	slate x24 = 115g, coal x58 = 146g	slate pencil x1 = 1g, green plastic wrapper = 7g, mortar x1 = 5g, concrete x2= 36g
C.4	curved red tile fragments x3 = 196g, clay pipe stem x7 = 10g, flat red tile fragments x4 = 68g, red CBM fragments x6 = 166g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 38g	clear container glass x3 =32g, clear window glass x1 =1 g, green bottle glass x2 = 4g	long iron bolts x2 = 64g, scrap iron x2 = 57g, iron nails x6 = 94g	slate x9 = 163g, coal x2 = 5g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x13 = 202g, clay pipe stem x2= 2g	clear window glass x2 =5g	iron nails x2 = 40g, part of decorated buckle? (thin strips of metal folded and shaped) x3 = 7g	coal x27 = 199g, slate x1 =4g	
C.6	red CBM fragments x8 = 92g, flat red tile fragments x1 =32g, clay pipe stem x4= 6g, yellow/pink modern brick = 2000g plus (220x105x65mm)	clear window glass x1 = 14g	lumps iron x2= 103g, small iron nails x4= 18g	coal x12 = 47g	mortar x2 = 39g (1 with plaster)
C.7	clay pipe stem x5 = 6g	clear window glass x1 =<1g			
C.8	red CBM fragments x17 = 823g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 76g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g, yellow/pink modern brick = 2000g plus (220x105x65mm)				mortar x5 = 33g, oyster shell x1 = 4g

Table 81: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/3

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x5 = 64.8g	green bottle glass x1 = 7g, blue bottle glass x1 = 0.4g, clear window glass x4 = 7.6g, clear container glass x4 = 26.3g	iron nails x1 = 6.6g	burnt coal x21= 20.2g	
C. 2	cream CBM fragments x26 = 226g, red CBM fragments x16 = 101.8g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 0.9g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1.6g	clear window glass x14 = 36.2g, clear bottle glass x4 = 23.3g, green bottle glass x4 = 26.8g	iron nails x13 = 72.5g, flat iron object x1 = 61g, metal button x1 =0.7g	burnt coal x46 = 99.3g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x11 = 244g, cream CBM fragments x4 = 29.6g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1.8g	green bottle glass x3 = 7.4g, clear window glass x10 = 26.4g, clear bottle glass x2 = 7.2g	iron nails x7 = 43.9g	burnt coal x8 = 27.3g	button x1 = 2g
C.4	red CBM fragments x1 = 5.4g			burnt coal x6 = 3.1g	

Table 82: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/4

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x2 = 56g		slag? x1 =12g		
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x3 = 54g				
C.3	flat red tile fragments x8 = 136g, red CBM fragments x5 = 27g				
C.4	red CBM fragments x3 = 7g				
C.5	flat red tile fragments x2 = 39g, red CBM fragments x3 = 6g				

Table 83: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/5

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	small pale blue mosaic tile x1 = 5.7g, red tile x1 = 4g			coal x1 = 1.9g, slate x1 = 7.2g	
C. 2	white CBM fragments x1 = 12.9g, red CBM fragments x19 = 203.6g, decorated floor tile and cement x1 = 181.7g	clear glass x1 = 1.2g	corroded iron objects x1 = 2.4g	coal x3 = 5.7g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x10 = 306g	clear window glass x1 = 1.9g			breeze block x3 = 184.2g
C.4	red CBM fragments x30 = 563g	clear window glass x1 = 5g		coal x1 =2.6g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x3 = 26.2g, red CBM fragments x3 = 26.2g			burnt coal x1 =8g	cement/mortar x3 = 259g
C.6	black brick x1= 115.4g, red CBM fragments x4 =43.8g			coal x2 = 4.7g, slate x1 = 2.8g	
C.7			iron ring/tube fragment? = 59.5g		

Table 84: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/6

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x5 = 40.7g	clear bottle glass x4 = 8.9g, blue bottle glass x1 = 7.9g		slate x5 = 7.8g, burnt coal x20 = 133.1g	central battery core x1 = 1.6g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x6 = 15.8g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1.6g	clear window glass x4 = 4.5g, brown bottle glass x1 = 3.1g		slate x4 = 8.4g, coal x10 = 25.4g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x14 = 161.3g, cream brick fragments x1 = 27.8g	clear bottle glass x5 = 7.8g	metal wire = 13.2g, corroded iron lumps x3 = 50.7g	slate x12 = 80.8g, burnt coal x54 = 116.7g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x4 = 52g, flat red tile fragments x1 =35g	clear container glass x2 = 14g	slag x2 =26g	coal x52 =306g, slate x4 = 25g	
C.6	flat red tile fragments x5 =24g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g, red CBM fragments x4 = 29g	clear window glass x3 =11g	iron bolt x1 = 47g	coal x38 = 185g, slate x3 = 5g	
C.7	red CBM fragments x3 = 19g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 13g	clear window glass x2 = 4g		coal x19 = 62g	oyster shell x1 =6g

Table 85: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/7

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x2 =74g, clay pipe stem x1 = 16g, rim of tile/pot = 25g	clear window glass x2 = 2g	iron bolt x1 = 39g	coal x6 = 25g, slate x1 = 1g	white Perspex x1 =3g
C.3	clay pipe stem x6 = 7g, red CBM fragments x6 = 19g	green bottle glass x3 = 6g, blue bottle glass x2 = 8g, clear window glass x6 = 13g, clear container glass x1 = <1g	metal figurine native Indian = 16g, iron nails x6= 39g, scrap iron x2 = 6g	coal x10 = 10g, slate x1 = 13g	
C.4	modern tile x1 =2g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, red CBM fragments x6 =42g	green bottle glass x1 = 10g, clear window glass x2 = 2g, clear container glass x1 =4g	iron nails x3 = 8g	slate x3 = 37g, coal x9 = 14g	
C.5	flat red tile fragments x4 = 75g, red CBM fragments x16 = 77g	green bottle glass x1 = 2g, clear container glass x2 =12g, clear window glass x2 =3g	iron nails x3 = 34g, scrap iron x2 =5g	coal x18 = 71g, slate x4 = 14g	
C.6	red CBM fragments x3 = 211g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, flat red tile fragments x2 – 51g	clear container glass x1 = 2g		slate x1 = 8g, coal x4 = 4g	oyster shell x2 = 12g, mortar/plaster x1 = 8g

Table 86: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/8

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow glazed modern tile fragments x3 = 80g, dark red thin flat tile fragments x3 = 10g, red CBM fragment x1=1g		iron nails x4 = 59g, small flat iron ring = 2g, scrap metal x1 = 2g	grey flat stone tile = 22g	
C. 2	clay pipe bowl and stem =10g, glazed red tile fragment = 33g, modern tile x1= 5g, dark red thin modern tile x1 = 5g, red CBM fragments x3 = 47g,	clear window glass x3 = 9g	flat sheet metal (copper?) = 4g, metal and plastic 2 prong attachment = 27g, iron nails x6 = 39g, scrap metal x2 =9g	slate x1 =10g, coal x1 =3g	concrete x1 =41g
C.3/4	pink container glass x2 = 10g, clear container glass x1 =3g, red CBM fragments x19 = 226g, clay pipe stem x4 = 7g, dark red thin flat modern tile fragments x3 = 13g	clear window glass x3 = 10g	modern screw x1 =9g, scrap iron x4 = 78g, iron nails x8 = 68g	coal x37 = 81g, slate x2 = 29g	slate pencil x1 = 2g
C.4	red CBM fragments x4 = 31g		metal screw with 2 small metal hoops attached through top = 3g	coal x1 = 3g	

Table 87: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/9

Test Pit 10

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	cream glazed tile x3 = 13g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1.2g, red CBM fragments x7 = 138.5g	clear window glass x2 = 2.6g, clear glass bottle rim x1 = 1g	metal/foil lid with writing? = 1.8g, corroded iron objects x5 = 131.7g	burnt coal x6 = 17.3g	red plastic object x1 = 1.8g
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 =2.1g, red CBM fragments x9 = 336g	turquoise glass bead = 0.6g, clear window glass x2 =3.5g, clear container glass x4 = 22.7g, green bottle glass x1 = 11.8g	corroded iron objects x5 = 185.1g		
C.5				burnt coal x2 = 3.4g	oyster shell x1 = 5.4g

Table 88: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/10

Test Pit 11

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = 8g				
C. 2	red flat tile fragments x2 = 50g, red CBM fragments x8 = 74g, modern tile fragments x2 = 6g, clay pipe stem x1 = 4g		iron nail x1 = 8g	coal x1 =2g	
C.3	dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 7g, red CBM fragments x1 =3 g				
C.4	flat red tile fragments x2 = 24g				
C.5	flat red tile fragments x3 = 34g, red CBM fragments x4 = 5g				

Table 89: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/11

Test Pit 12

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, red CBM fragments x1 = <1g	clear window glass x3 = 13g, clear container glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x1 = 3g		
C. 2	red CBM fragments x3 = 37g	clear window glass x4 = 10g, clear container glass x1 = 0g, orange bottle glass x2 = 7g			"Golden Wonder" Ready Salted Crisps 3p = 2g, "Sainsbury's scouring cloth 51/2p" = 3g, bicycle pump handle = 45g
C.3	modern flat red tile fragments x2 = 100g, red CBM fragments x1 =1g	clear complete glass bottle = 167g, clear window glass x2= 7g, clear glass bottle stopper = 12g, clear container glass x5 = 23g, green bottle glass x2 =19g		coal x2 = 4g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x3 = 8g	clear container glass x3 = 13g	unidentified metal object = 1g		

Table 90: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/12

Test Pit 13

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x5 = 81g, red CBM fragments x6 = 39g		small round corroded metal disc = 4g, iron nails x3 = 5g		
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x2 =45g, red CBM fragments x6 =6g	clear container glass x1 = 6g	metal button = 4g		
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 = 95g, red CBM fragments x9 = 10g			coal x1 = <1g	
C.4			lump iron x1 = 3g	small grey squarish stone tile? = 3g	
C.5				whet stone? x2 = 86g	

Table 91: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/13

Test Pit 14

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile fragments x4 = 96g		scrap iron x1 = 2g	coal x17 = 15g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x5 = 29g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	green bottle glass x5 = 33g	iron nail x1 = 5g	coal x2 = 5g, slate x1 =3g	chalk/mortar x1 = 18g
C.3	red flat tile fragments x8 = 130g, red CBM fragments x22 = 53g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x1 = 4g, scrap iron x3 = 4g	coal x1 =1g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x6 = 20g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 21g		scrap iron x3 = 7g		
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 = 1g		iron nails x1 = 4g		

Table 92: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/14

Test Pit 15

Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x3 = 39g, red CBM fragments x4 = 16g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 6g, modern tile x6 = 43g	clear window glass x1 =0g, green bottle glass x1 = 1g	slag? x2 = 5g	coal x1 = 1g	breeze block x1 = 1g
C. 2	modern tile fragments x2 = 55g, red CBM fragments x7 = 19g, flat red tile fragments x1= 16g	clear container glass x1 =<1g	slag x2 = 12g	coal x1 = 4g, slate x1 = 1g	breeze block x12 = 46g
C.3	modern tile fragments x13 = 54g, red CBM fragments x5 = 157g, modern flat red tile fragments x1= 48g		lump iron = 7g	coal x2 = 17g	asbestos x2 = 39g, flat concrete painted green x2 = 110g, lump concrete = 153g
C.4	flat modern tile x5 = 14g, red CBM fragments x2 = 4g		slag x1 = 14g	coal x3 = 10g	mortar x1 = 5g
C.5	red CBM fragments x10 = 19g	green glass blob x1= 1g		coal x1 = <1g	

Table 93: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/15

Test Pit 16

Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x18 = 48g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 39g, curved red tile fragments x1 = 31g	clear container glass x1 =2g		coal x1 = <1g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 = 23g, red CBM fragments x9 = 19g,	clear container glass x1 = 1g	scrap iron x4 = 6g, metal blade =58g, slag x2 = 36g	coal x3 = 13g, slate x1 = 2g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x25 = 75g, flat red tile fragments x1= 21g, clay pipe bowl fragment? x1 = <1g	green bottle glass x1 =0g		coal x1 = <1g	tiny round magnet = <1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x5 =12g			coal x3 = <1g	

Table 94: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/09/16

12.2.4 2010 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					asbestos x1 =11g
C. 2	red flat tile fragments x2 =22g, red CBM fragments x5 =13g	clear flat glass x1= <1g			
C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 =14g, red CBM fragments x7 =22g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =1g		flat thin square plate of aluminium? =<1g	coal x1=4g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x3 =4g			sandstone x1 =4g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 =2g				

Table 95: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/10/1

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	curved red tile fragments x1 =47g			coal =4g	
C. 2	curved red tile fragments x2 =71g, flat red tile fragments x4 =150g, red and grey sandwich flat tile fragments x1 =29g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g	clear container glass x4 =18g, clear flat glass x2 =6g	thick square corroded bolt =67g, corroded iron nails x2 =27g	sandstone x2 =10g, coal x9=14g, slate x1 =2g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 =82g	partial clear glass bottle neck and rim =18g, clear container glass x1 =4g	corroded iron bolt x1 =45g	coal x1 =<1g	
C.4				slate x1 =11g, coal x1 =<1g	
C.5			slag =2g	coal x2 =1g	
C.6			slag =4g		

Table 96: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/10/2

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x3 =69g, clay pipe stem x6 =10g, red CBM fragments x3 =24g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =3g	clear flat glass x1 =2g, red container glass x1 =2g	corroded iron bolt x1 =24g, silver aluminium lid? =1g		green plastic x1 =<1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x3 =17g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =41g, red/orange flat tile fragments x1 =24g	green bottle glass x1=1g	modern metal drinks can ring pull (meant to be non-detachable!) =<1g		green plastic x1 =<1g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x6 =144g, modern yellow and red flat tile fragments x2 =22g, red CBM fragments x16 =66g, clay pipe stem x38 =51g, clay pipe bowl fragment x4 =5g	clear flat glass x1 =1g, green bottle glass x1=1g	corroded iron nails x4 =27g	coal x6 =10g	
C.4	clay pipe stem x28 =37g, flat red tile fragments x6 =130g, curved red tile fragments x1 =26g, red CBM fragments x6 =80g	clear flat glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron bolt x1 =17g, corroded iron nails x2 =13g	coal x6 =32g, slate x1 =2g	oyster shell x5 =8g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x4 =152g, red CBM fragments x5 =34g, clay pipe stem x26 =44g	clear container glass x1 =<1g, green bottle glass x1 =9g		slate =7g	
C.6	red CBM fragments x9 =59g, clay pipe stem x10 =12g, red flat tile fragments x2 =65g, yellow/orange CBM fragments x1 =8g	clear flat glass x1= 3g	corroded iron scraps x6 =56g, corroded iron nails x1 =6g, twisted metal (lead?) window lining? =4g		oyster shell x1 =4g
C.7	clay pipe stem x3 =6g, red flat tile fragments x2 =35g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =1g		metal (lead?) window lining? =12g, corroded iron scraps x2=14g, corroded iron nails x2 =22g		oyster shell x1 =1g

Table 97: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/10/3

Test Pit 4 – No finds excavated

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	modern drain fragments x1 =71g, flat red tile fragments x5 =155g, curved red tile fragments x1 =100g, red and grey sandwich flat tile fragments x1 =76g, red CBM fragments x13 =316g	clear container glass x1 =8g, brown container glass x1 =14g, clear window glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nails x1 =6g	coal x2 =6g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x3 =207g, red CBM fragments x2 =48g			coal x2 =2g	
C.4	thin complete dark grey on outside/red inside brick = 2000g+ (l-225mm, w-112mm, d-37mm)				

Table 98: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/10/5

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x2 =36g, red CBM fragments x1 =2g				
C. 2	red CBM fragments x6 =11g	clear container glass x1 =4g, red container glass x1 =<1g			orange plastic food wrapper =<1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x4 =78g, flat red/orange and grey sandwich tile fragments x1 =14g	clear flat glass x2 =20g, green bottle glass x1= 4g	corroded iron nails x2 =15g	coal x9 =23g	fragment of card =<1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x6 =28g	green bottle glass x2 =18g		coal x1 =6g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x7 =22g, red flat tile fragments x5 =55g, red and grey CBM fragments x2 =9g	thick blue glass? x2 =21g			
C.6	flat red tile fragments x2 =41g	blue china/glass x1 =<1g			

Table 99: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/10/6

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	modern red CBM fragments x1 =11g		long modern nail x1 =36g, corroded iron lump x1 =12g		
C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 =43g, red CBM fragments x6 =51g	clear container glass x1 =4g	corroded iron nails x1 =10g	slate x1 =<1g	

Table 100: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/10/7

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.3	red CBM fragments x4 =53g, flat red tile fragments x1 =15g		corroded iron scraps x1 =7g		
C.4	flat red tile fragments x2 =35g, red CBM fragments x1 =1g				

Table 101: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/10/8

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern red CBM fragments x2 =110g, modern flat red tile fragments x2 =34g, red CBM fragments x2 =10g	green bottle glass x2 =1g	corroded modern nails x4 =19g, small flat rectangular plate iron =4g, corroded iron bolt x1 =49g	slate x1 =3g	cream rectangular plastic tag with number 6 on it =2g
C. 2	modern white glazed tile fragments x6 =47g, red CBM fragments x11=118g, modern flat red roof tile fragments x1 =20g, flat red tile fragments x2 =66g, red/yellow flat tile fragments x2 =13g	green bottle glass x5 =42g, clear container glass x2 =11g, clear flat glass x7 =17g	metal pointed drill 'bit' =19g, corroded iron bolts x4 =69g, corroded iron nails x5 =29g, lump of corroded iron =45g	coal x3 =6g, slate x6 =16g	brown plastic x1 =3g
C.3	red CBM fragments x4 =23g, flat red tile fragments x4 =75g, curved red tile fragments x1 =17g	clear container glass x4 =169g, clear glass bottle neck and rim =34g, clear flat glass x10 =14g, green bottle glass x2 =6g	half a regular Coke drink can with old style detachable ring pull =108g (full of mud), top of metal cans with holes from detachable ring pulls x2 =11g, corroded metal bases of cans x2 =41g, corroded iron scraps x21 =24g, corroded iron nails x1 =2g	coal x2 =2g	
C.4	red flat tile fragments x4 = 109g, red CBM fragments x2 =13g	clear container glass x5 =11g, clear flat glass x3 =3g	large corroded metal lid/base of can/tin =78g, corroded iron scraps x3 =5g		
C.7	dirty yellow CBM fragment =<1g				

Table 102: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/10/9

Test Pit 10

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern red/orange CBM fragments x2 =113g, red CBM fragments x4 =18g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =103g	clear container glass x1 =7g, green bottle glass x3 =25g	slag x8 =208g, corroded lumps of iron x3 =118g	coal x3 =24g, slate x2 =8g	mortar x2 =10g, centre part of battery x2 =20g
C. 2	red flat tile fragments x1 =36g, modern red/yellow CBM fragments x1 =17g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =114g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x4 =18g	green bottle glass x5 =34g, clear flat glass x2 =4g, clear container glass x1 =<1g	slag x10 =160g, corroded iron scraps x1 =<1g	coal x6 =5g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 =29g, red CBM fragments x1 =2g	clear container glass x1 =4g, green bottle glass x1=5g, clear flat glass x2 =2g	slag x6 =416g	coal x13 =8g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x1 =11g	clear container glass x1 =2g			
C.5	flat red tile fragments x1=10g				

Table 103: The non-pottery finds excavated from LHA/10/10

12.3 Maps

Much of the value of the test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Little Hallingbury are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/essex/little-hallingbury and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

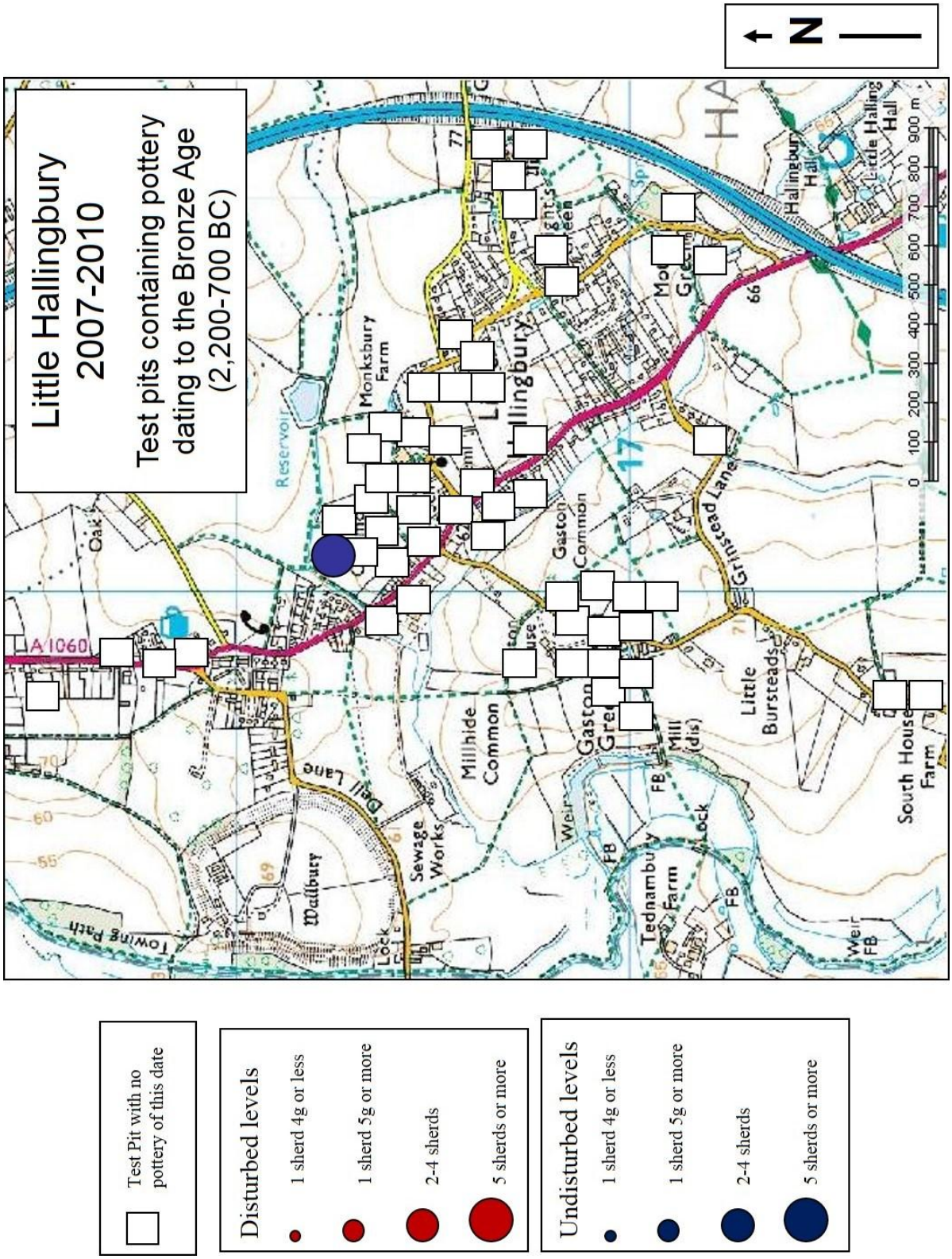

Figure 69: Bronze Age pottery distribution map from the Little Hallingbury test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

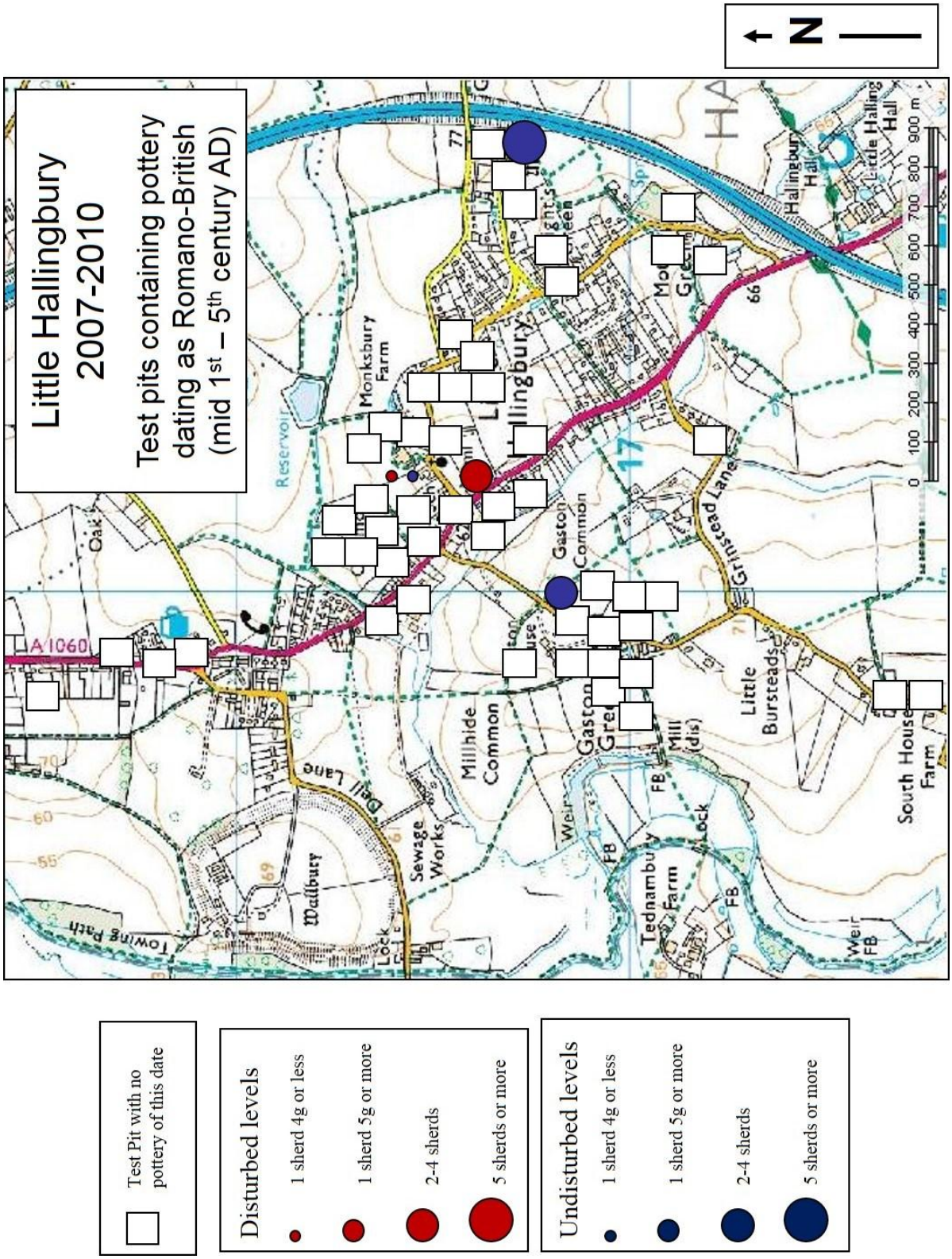

Figure 70: Roman pottery distribution map from the Little Hallingbury test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

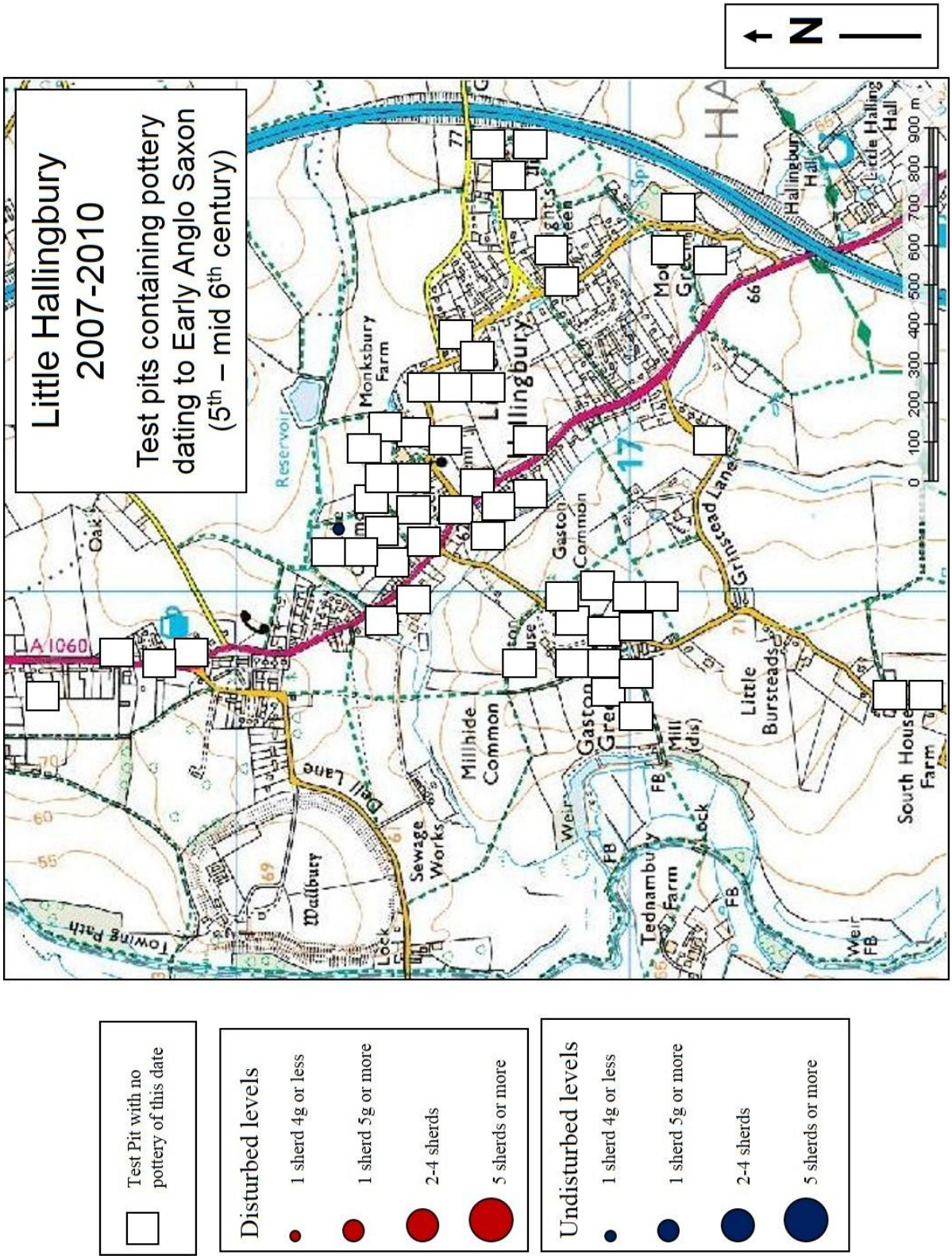

Figure 71: Early Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from the Little Hallingbury test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

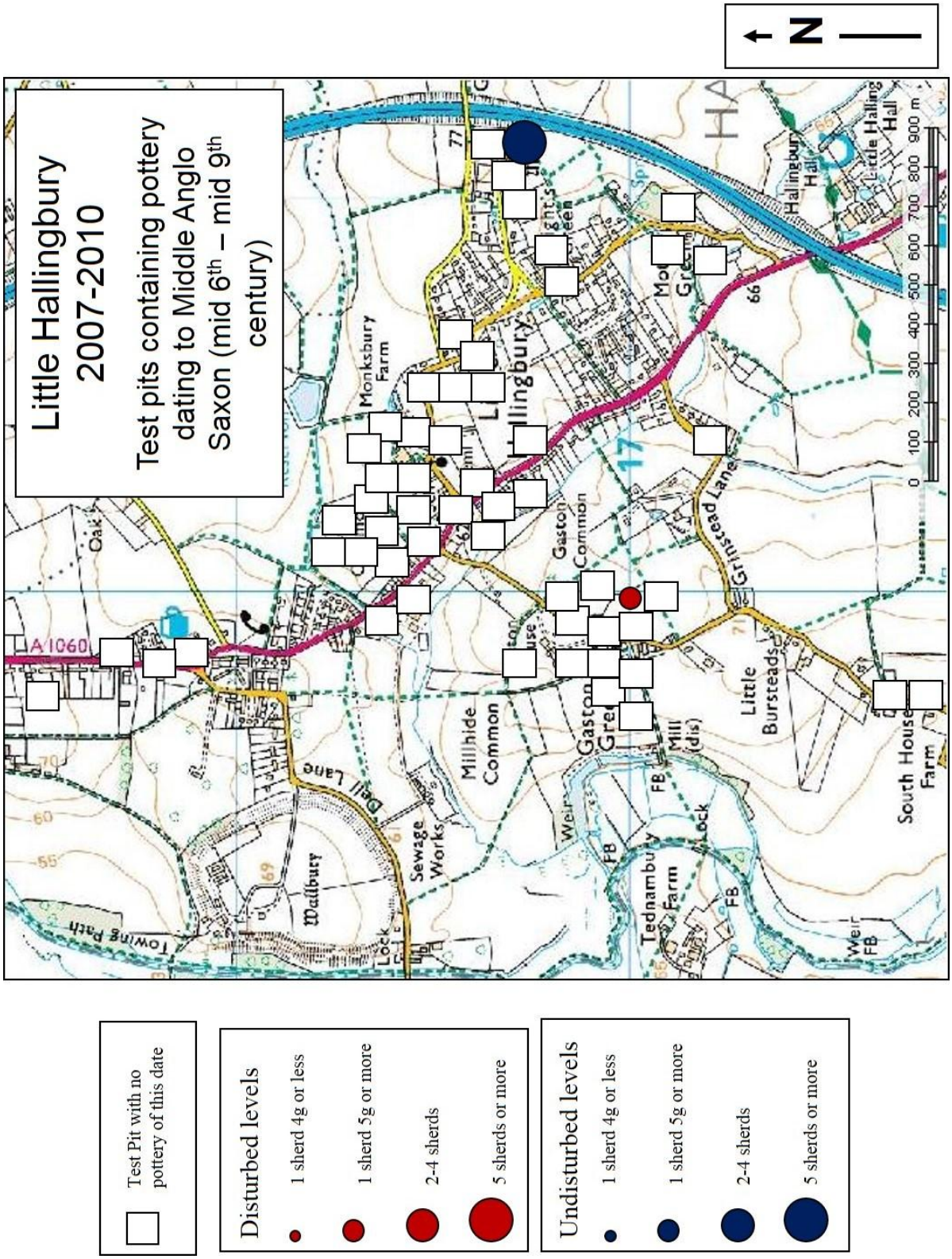

Figure 72: Middle Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from the Little Hallingbury test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

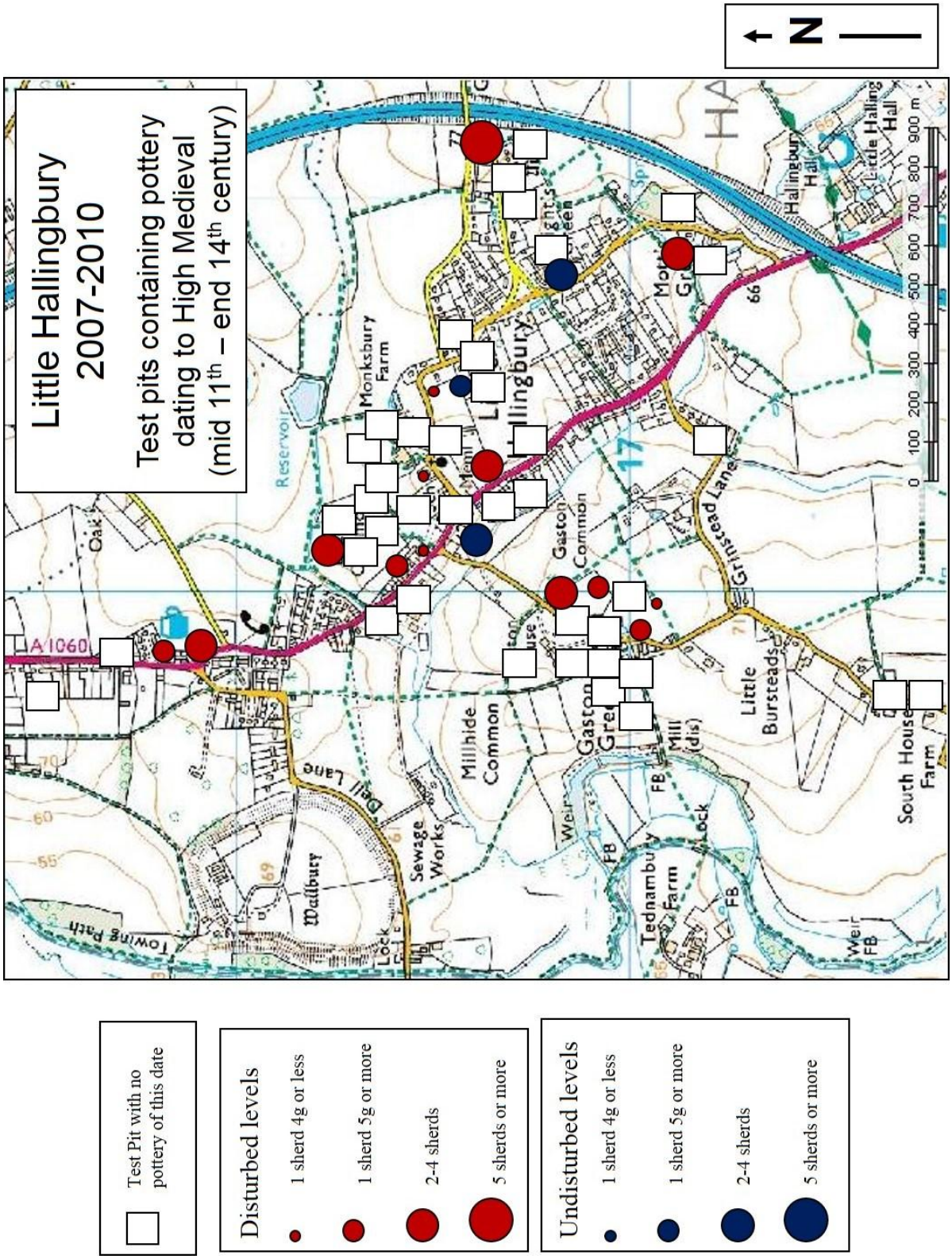

Figure 73: High medieval pottery distribution map from the Little Hallingbury test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

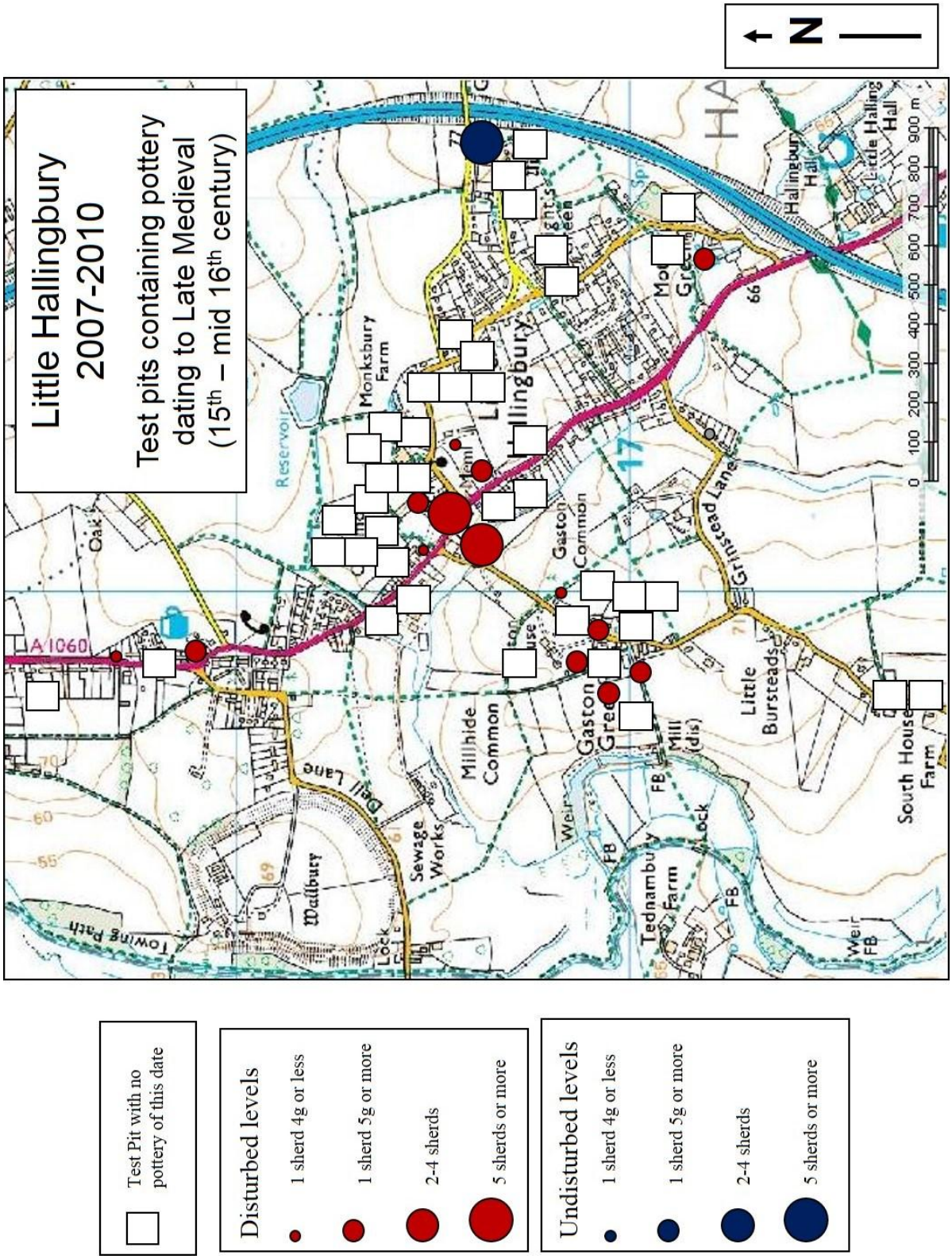

Figure 74: Late medieval pottery distribution map from the Little Hallingbury test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

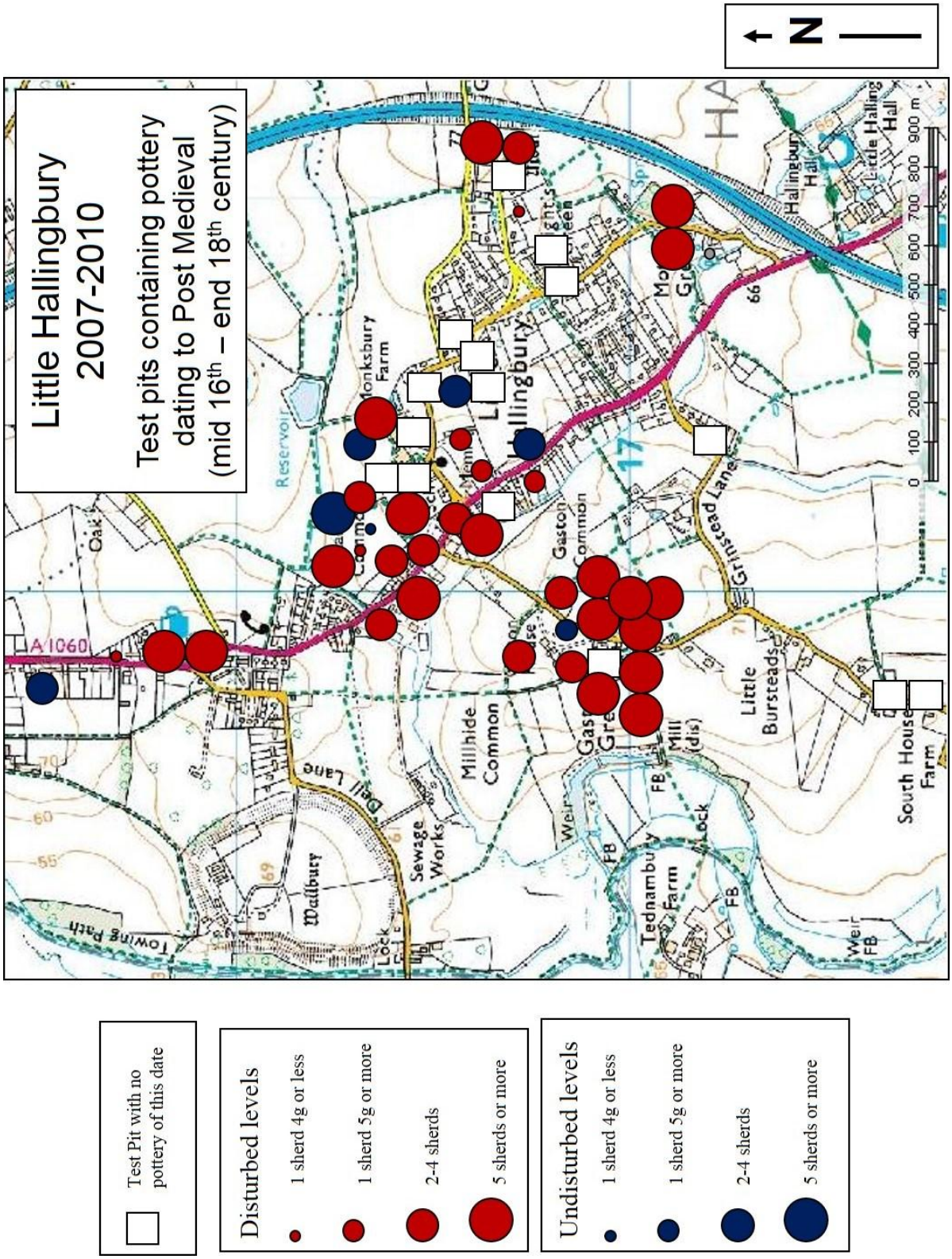

Figure 75: Post medieval pottery distribution map from the Little Hallingbury test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

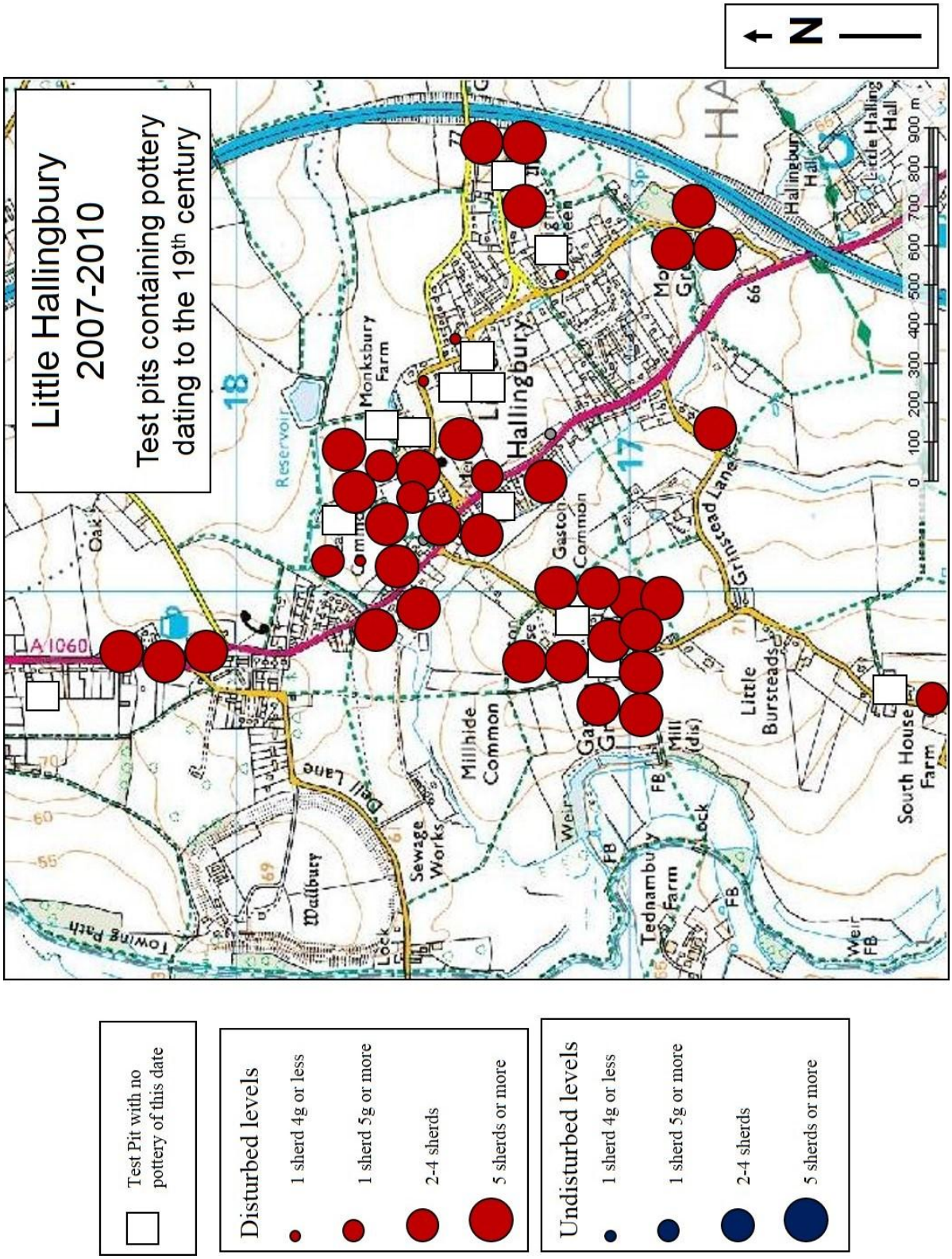

Figure 76: 19th century and later pottery distribution map from the Little Hallingbury test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000