Archaeological monitoring at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ

March 2022

by Laura Pooley

figures by Chris Lister, Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

commissioned by Ramona Bergland of Gigaclear

NGR: TL 4930 1798 (centre)
Scheduled monument number: EX 16, 1002190
Scheduled monument consent number: S00242071
CAT project ref.: 2021/10m
ECC code: WLHL21
OASIS ref.: colchest3-433261

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CAT Report 1788
July 2021

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List of photographs and figures

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex during the excavation of a cable trench within the Iron Age oppidum (hillfort) of Wallbury Camp (NHLE 1002190). The trench was cut through modern layers into natural and no archaeological horizons were encountered, but the narrowness of the cable trench meant conditions were not ideal for observation.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on land at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex from 8th-14th March 2022. The work was commissioned by Ramona Bergland of Gigaclear and was carried out during the excavation of a cable trench.

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM EX 16, NHLE 1002190), the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM) recommended that archaeological monitoring be undertaken on the groundworks to mitigate any potential damage to the monument. In consultation with the HEIAM Dr Jess Tipper, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2020) and agreed with Dr Tipper in advance of the groundworks.

All fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA **14** and **24**). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field excavation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Brief and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk.

The development site is located within the highly-sensitive scheduled monument of Wallbury Camp (NHLE 1002190, SM EX 16). Wallbury Camp is an Iron Age *oppidum* (hillfort) located on the Essex/Hertfordshire border. Roughly pear-shaped, it occupies an area of 31 acres enclosed in a double rampart. The outer earthworks survive in good condition and it is thought that the interior should also contain well-preserved archaeological deposits. It was originally occupied in the Iron Age and a range of pottery vessels dating to this period has been recovered.

Two Grade II listed buildings are also located close to the development site. The first is Wallbury Dells Farmhouse, a late 16th- or early 17th-century timber-framed house (NHLE 1147617; EHER 37908). The second is a 17th- to 18th-century aisled barn (NHLE 1112000; EHER 37907).

Recently, an archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Wallbury Lodge in advance of the construction of the new driveway (Scheduled Monument consent no. S00194211). The evaluation (CAT Report 1310) revealed a small number of residual worked flints indicative of prehistoric activity in the area in the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, and Bronze Age or Iron Age. A possible Late Iron Age ditch may be associated with the hillfort of Wallbury Camp, and finds were identified indicative of continued activity into the Roman period. Eleven medieval features show extensive use of the site in the 12th to 13th centuries possibly associated with agriculture or horticulture. Domestic evidence recovered from these contexts suggests a medieval settlement or farmstead is located nearby. Three layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, *c* 0.18-0.24m thick) sealed a layer of subsoil (L2, *c* 0.09-0.2m thick) which overlaid natural sandy-clay (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.34-0.4m below current ground level). All of the features recorded were of fairly shallow depth (0.25-0.33m deep).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify, excavate and record any archaeological contexts revealed during groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

The cable trench was approximately 542m long, 0.15-0.25m wide and 0.3-0.4m deep was excavated through and alongside the access road.

The stratigraphy was:

- topsoil (L1, 0.1m thick, dark grey/brown clayey silt) sealing
- made-ground (L4, 0.25-3m thick, medium orange/brown silty-sand with common flint and rare fragments of modern CBM) over
- natural (L2, medium orange/brown silty/sandy-clay).

or

- tarmac (L3, 0.08-0.1m thick) overlaying
- made-ground (L4, 0.15m thick) sealing
- natural (L2, *c* 0.24m below ground level).

No archaeological features or finds were encountered.

Photograph 1 Cable trench, looking south-west

Photograph 2 Cable trench, looking west

Photograph 3 Cable trench, looking east

Photograph 4 Cable trench, looking west

Photograph 5 Cable trench, looking west

Photograph 6 Cable trench, looking south-east

Photograph 7 Backfilled cable trench, looking south

Photograph 8 Cable trench, looking south-east

6 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant archaeological remains were encountered with trenching cut through modern layers into natural. However, the narrowness of the cable trench meant conditions were not ideal for observation. This meant that it was not possible to determine if any of the features present within the 2018 evaluation trench extended into the cable trench.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Ramona Berglund and Gigaclear for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Seehra. Figures are by C Lister, L Pooley and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Historic England by Dr Jess Tipper.

8 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at http://cat.essex.ac.uk

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **8** (EAA **8**)
CAT	2022	*Health & Safety Policy*
CAT	2022	*Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring of a Gigaclear cable trench at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ,* by E Holloway
CAT Report 1310	2018	*Archaeological evaluation at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ,* by L Pooley
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for archaeological monitoring.* Updated Oct 2020

CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.* Updated Oct 2020
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **14** (EAA **14**)
Historic England	2016	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
MHCLG	2019	*National Planning Policy Framework.* Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to *c* 1500
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from *c* AD 1500 to *c* 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to *c* AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

10 Contents of digital archive

The report (CAT Report 1788)
CAT WSI
Digital photographs and log
Graphic files

11 Archive deposition

The digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service

Distribution list:
Ramona Berglund, Gigaclear
Dr Jess Tipper, Historic England
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

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Date: 02/08/2022

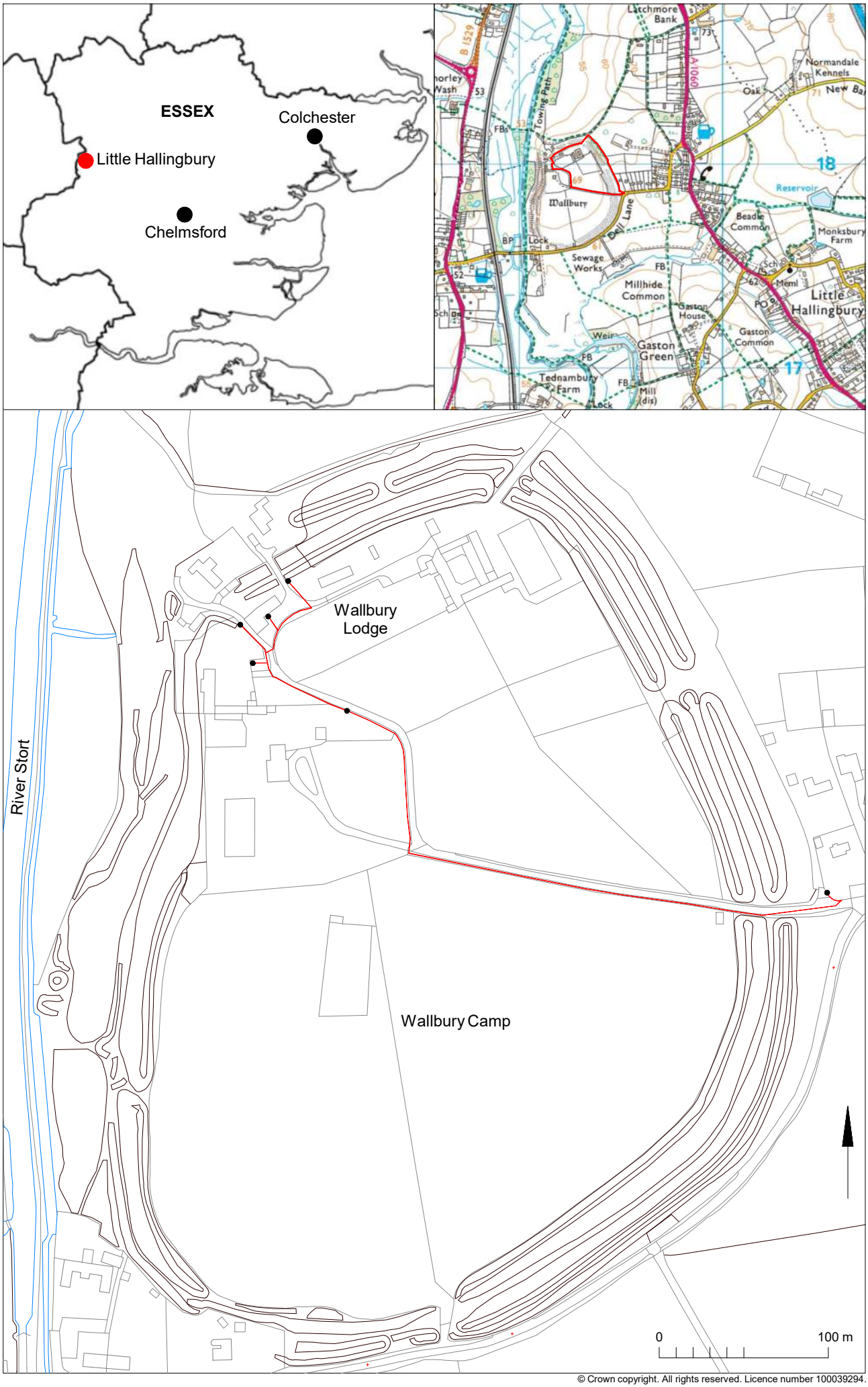

Fig 1 Site location with cable trench in red

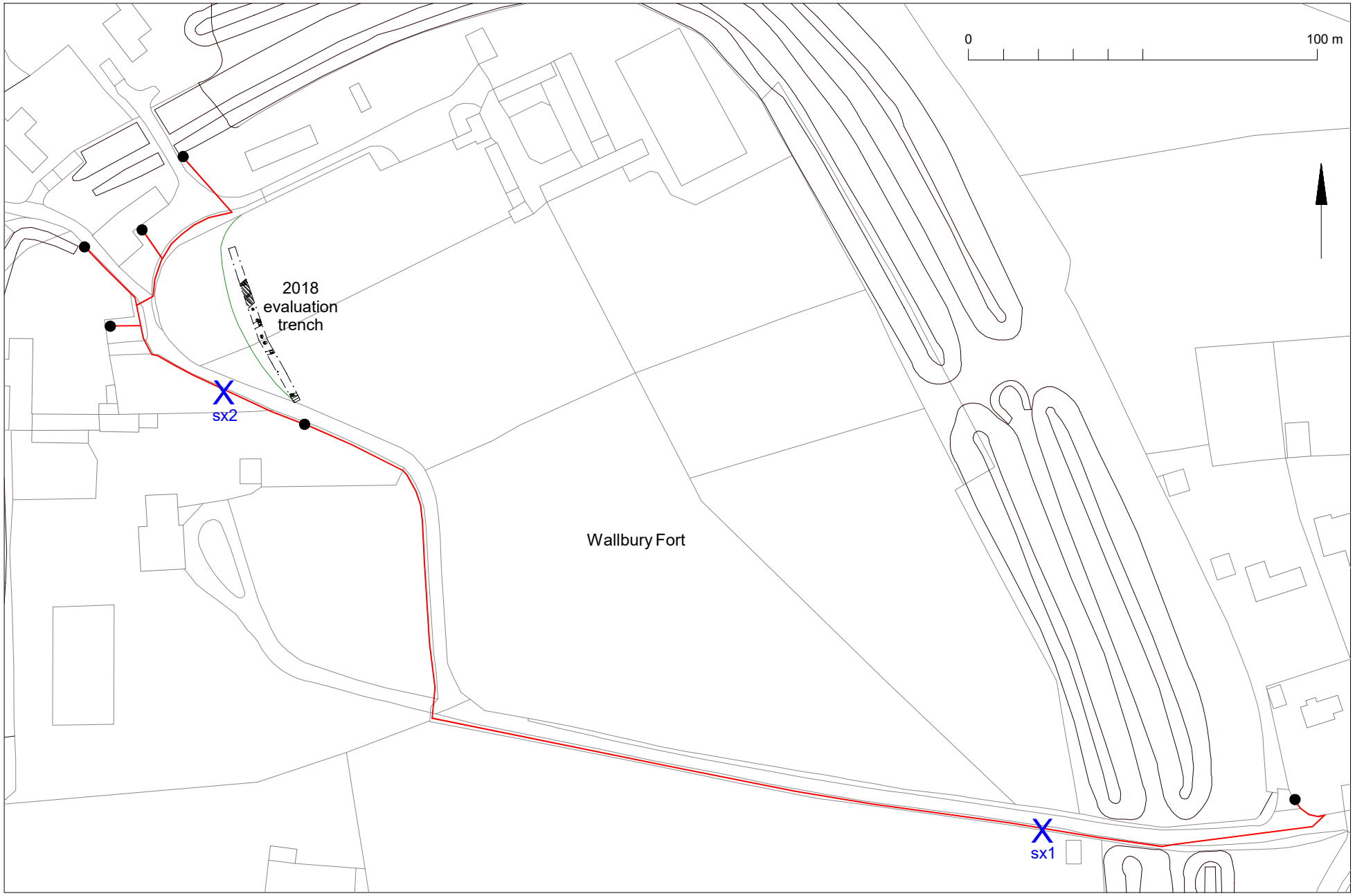

Fig 2 Close-up plan of cable trench

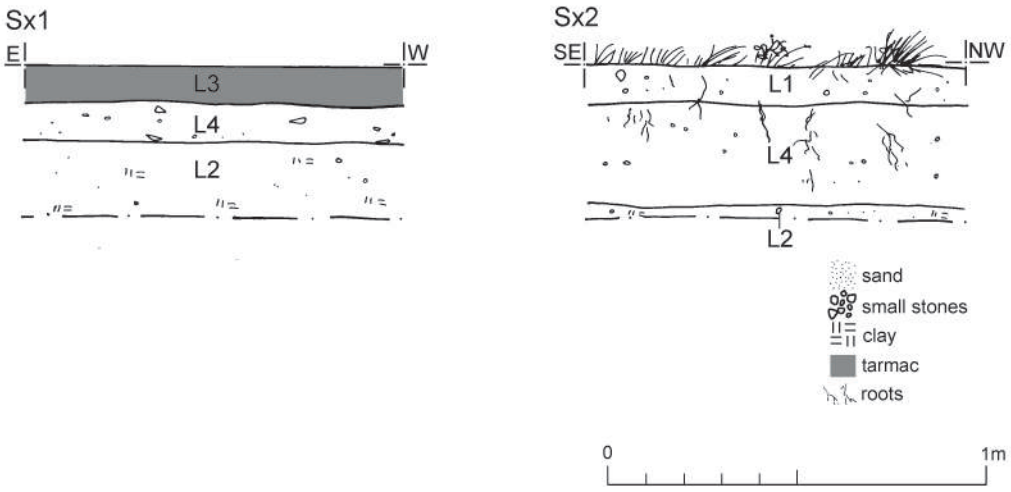

Fig 3 Representative sections.

Summary for colchest3-433261

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-433261
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ
Sitename	Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex
Activity type	WATCHING BRIEF
Project Identifier(s)	2021/10m
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Scheduled monument consent
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	08-Mar-2022 - 14-Mar-2022
Location	Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex NGR : TL 49300 17980 LL : 51.8404701533798, 0.165740861987225 12 Fig : 549300,217980
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Uttlesford Parish : Little Hallingbury
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks for a cable trench, carried out as per the scheduled monument consent and the CAT WSI.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex during the excavation of a cable trench within the Iron Age oppidum (hillfort) of Wallbury Camp (NHLE 1002190). The trench was cut through modern layers into natural and no archaeological horizons were encountered, but the narrowness of the cable trench meant conditions were not ideal for observation.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	L, Pooley
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring of a Gigaclear cable trench at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ

NGR: TL 4930 1798 (centre)
District: Uttlesford
Parish: Little Hallingbury

Scheduled Monument number: SM EX 16, HA 1002190
Historic England SM consent number: pending

Commissioned by: Ramona Berglund (Gigaclear)
On behalf of: Gigaclear

Curating museum: Saffron Walden District Museum
ECC project code: tbc

CAT project code: 2021/10m
Oasis project ID: colchest3-433261

Contracts Manager: Chris Lister
Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 21/10/2021

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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Wallbury Camp, at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, CM22 7SQ (Fig 1). Site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TL 4930 1798. The Gigaclear cable is due to run from the eastern side of Wallbury Camp and run along the road edge of Dell Lane until it reaches Wallbury Lodge.

Proposed work

The project involves the installation of a Gigaclear broadband cable trench and associated access cabinet.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Brief and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk.

The development site is located within the highly sensitive scheduled monument of Wallbury Camp (SM 1002190; EHER 16). Wallbury Camp is an Iron Age *oppidum* (hillfort) located on the Essex/Hertfordshire border. Roughly pear-shaped, it occupies an area of 31 acres enclosed in a double rampart. The outer earthworks survive in good condition and it is thought that the interior should also contain well-preserved archaeological deposits. It was originally occupied in the Iron Age and a range of pottery vessels dating to this period has been recovered. The hillfort is likely to have been a defensive site on the boundary between the Trinovantes and the Catavallunian tribes during the Late Iron Age.

Two Grade II listed buildings are also located close to the development site. The first is Wallbury Dells Farmhouse, a late 16th- or early 17th-century timber-framed house (NHLE no. 1147617; EHER 37908). The second is a 17th- to 18th-century aisled barn (NHLE no. 1112000; EHER 37907).

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Wallbury Lodge by CAT in 2018, in advance of the construction of the new driveway (Scheduled Monument consent no. S00194211). The evaluation revealed a small number of residual worked flints indicative of prehistoric activity in the area in the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, and Bronze Age or Iron Age. A possible Late Iron Age ditch may be associated with the hillfort of Wallbury Camp, and finds were identified indicative of continued activity into the Roman period. Eleven medieval features show extensive use of the site in the 12th to 13th centuries possibly associated with agriculture or horticulture. Domestic evidence recovered from these contexts suggests a medieval settlement or farmstead is located nearby. Three layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, *c* 0.18-0.24m thick) sealed a layer of subsoil (L2, *c* 0.09-0.2m thick) which overlaid natural sandy-clay (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.34-0.4m below current ground level). All of the features recorded were of fairly shallow depth (0.25-0.33m deep) (CAT Report 1310).

Project background

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM) recommended archaeological monitoring be undertaken on the groundworks to mitigate any potential damage to the monument's archaeological deposits.

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of an archaeological monitoring.

Specifically, the monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

The aim is to:

- To define the nature of the archaeological deposits surviving in the area of the hillfort
- assess the longevity of occupation
- identify any area of reuse at a later date

Scheduled monument consent will be obtained before this work takes place.

Further area excavation may be required should significant archaeological deposits/features be identified that cannot be preserved in *situ*. This will be decided by the HEIAM and will be carried out in accordance with a further WSI.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b, c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- Historic England Scheduled Monument consent

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to HEIAM one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Robin Mathieson

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

If any features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these features to be

excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to examine spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

Site surveying

The site and any features will be surveyed by GPS or Total Station where possible, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged ‘organic’ features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

HEIAM will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the monitoring.

Following Historic England guidance (2018), if the human remains are encountered and are not do to be damaged by the cable trench the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains in the ground.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the HEIAM will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
archaeolmetallurgy: David Dungworth
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Hazel Martingell
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to the HEIAM.

Results

Notification will be given to HEIAM when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the HEIAM as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011, https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the HEIAM. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

Archive deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Saffron Walden Museum or an alternate repository (approved by HEIAM) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to HEIAM. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

Monitoring

HEIAM will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given HEIAM one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with HEIAM prior to them being carried out.

HEIAM will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of HEIAM shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at http://cat.essex.ac.uk

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **8** (EAA **8**)
CAT	2018	*Health & Safety Policy*
CAT Report 1310	2018	*Archaeological evaluation at Wallbury Lodge, dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ.* By L Pooley
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.* Revised October 2021
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.* Revised October 2021
CIfA	2014c	*Code of Conduct.* Revised October 2021
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **14** (EAA **14**).
Historic England	2015	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Historic England	2018	*The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **24** (EAA **24**)
MHCLG	2019	*National Planning Policy Framework.* Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

E Holloway

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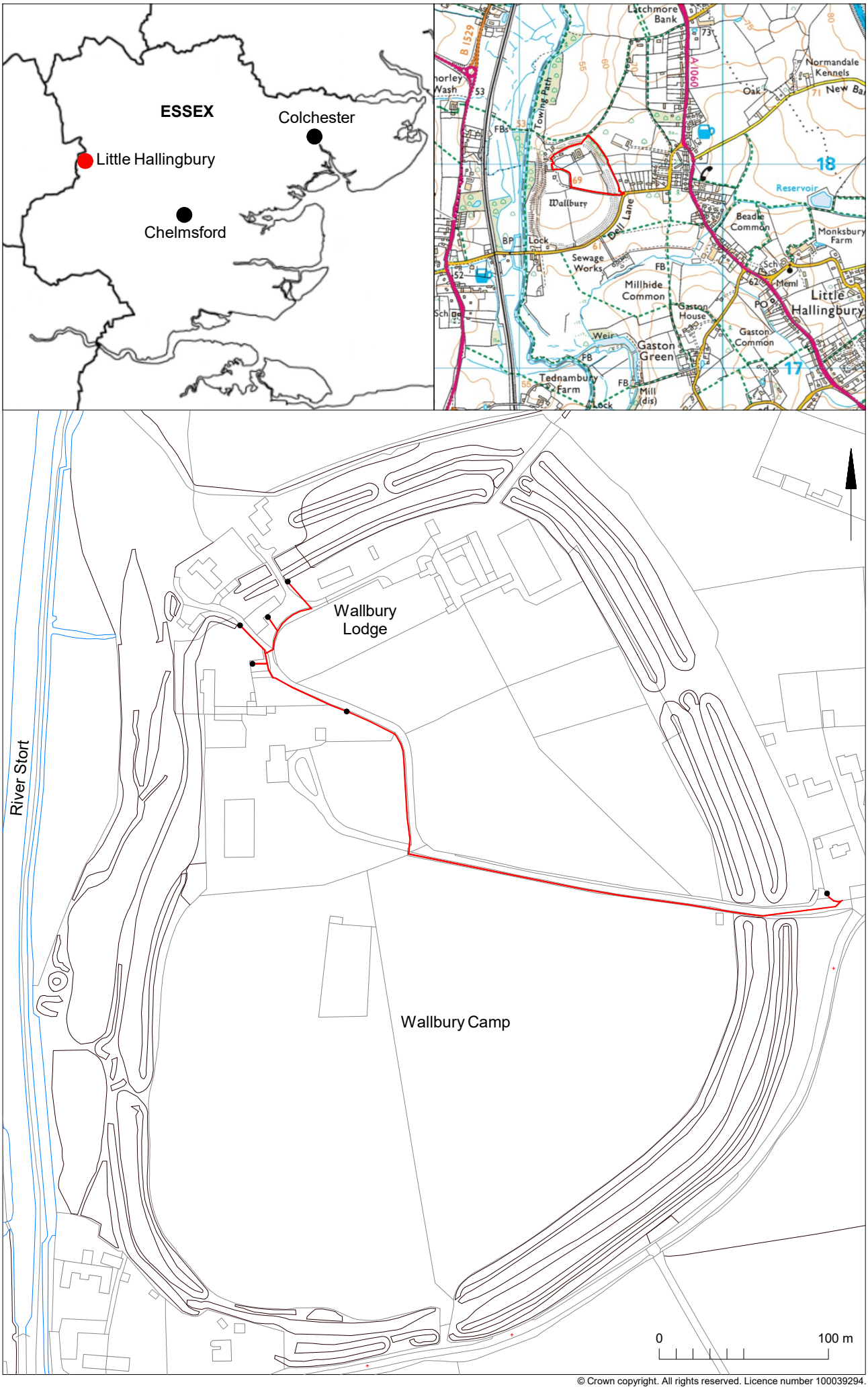

Fig 1 Site location and cable route.

WLHL21 Little Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge WB

001

002

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WLHL21 Little Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge WB

003

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WLHL21 Little Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge WB

005

006

WLHL21 Little Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge WB

007

008

WLHL21 Little Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge WB

009

010

listing

WLHL21_Photograph_001.jpg View of trench across road near entrance, view roughly south-west

WLHL21_Photograph_002.jpg View of trench near entrance, view roughly west

WLHL21_Photograph_003.jpg View of trench entrance, view roughly west

WLHL21_Photograph_004.jpg View of trench along E-W section, view roughly east

WLHL21_Photograph_005.jpg View of trench along E-W section, view roughly west

WLHL21_Photograph_006.jpg View of trackway at SW corner, view roughly south-east

WLHL21_Photograph_007.jpg View of trackway, view roughly south

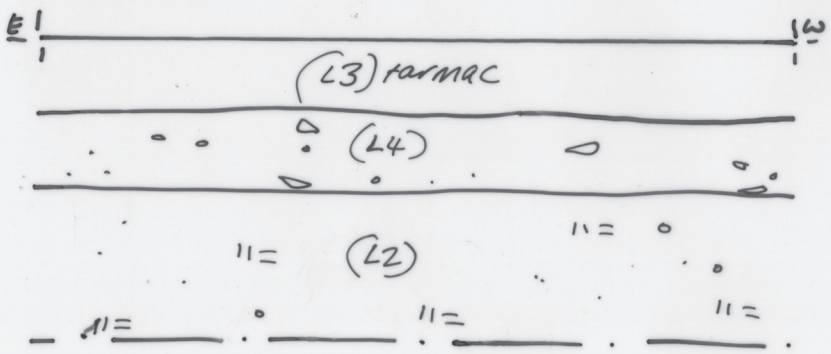
WLHL21_Photograph_008.jpg View or trackway, view roughly south

WLHL21_Photograph_009.jpg View of completed (backfilled) trenching near Wallbury Lodge (stables in background) view roughly north-east

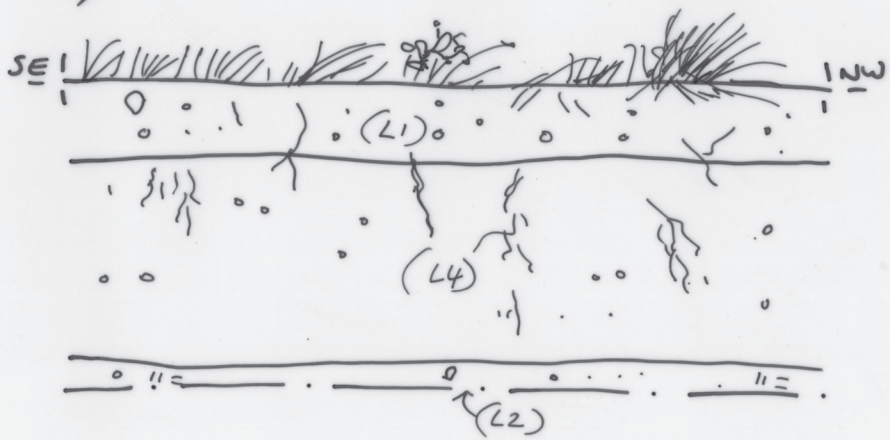
WLHL21_Photograph_010.jpg Rep sx 1, view south

WLHL21

Rep SX1



Rep SX2



SCALE 1:10
ELH.

GIGACLEAR WB, DELL LANE, LT HALLINGBURY

2021/10M