

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1835
issued November 2022**

**Archaeological monitoring at the old turkey shed
Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury,
Essex, CM22 7SQ: July 2022**



**CAT project ref.: 2022/06c
ECC code: WLLH22**

**Archaeological monitoring at the old turkey shed
Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury,
Essex, CM22 7SQ: July 2022**

NGR: TL 49208 18049 (centre)

**Scheduled monument number: SM EX 16, HA 1002190
Scheduled monument consent number: S00242698
Planning reference: UTT/22/0424/HHF**

**CAT project ref.: 2022/06c
CAT Report 1835**

**ECC code: WLLH22
OASIS ref.: colchest3-507191**

report prepared by Megan Seehra

with contributions from Dr Matthew Loughton

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

commissioned by the homeowner

Prepared by:	Megan Seehra	Senior Site Assistant
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley	Post Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by	Philip Crummy	Director of Archaeology
Issued:	03/11/2022	

Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

telephone: 01206 501785

email: ms@catuk.org

web: www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	4
7	Conclusion	4
8	Acknowledgements	4
9	References	4
10	Abbreviations and glossary	5
11	Archive deposition	5

Figures after p6

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs and figures

Cover: sign from original turkey shed building, kept by homeowner

Photograph 1	View of south end of footings, looking north-east	2
Photograph 2	View of north end of footings, looking south-west	3
Photograph 3	North end of footings, showing concrete from former outbuilding, looking north-east	3
Photograph 4	Section of footings showing modern pipes and significant rooting. Looking roughly north-west	4

Fig 1	Site location
Fig 2	Monitoring results
Fig 3	Representative sections

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at the old turkey shed, Wallbury Lodge, Little Hallingbury, Essex ahead of the erection of a new garage. The site is located within the scheduled monument of Wallbury Camp, an Iron Age hillfort, with 16th- to 18th- century Grade II listed buildings also nearby. No archaeological deposits were impacted during the works.

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 on the 6th July 2022. The work was commissioned by the homeowner and was carried out during the excavation of footings for a new garage.

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM EX 16, NHLE 1002190), the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM) and the Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) at Essex County Council Place Services recommended that archaeological monitoring be undertaken on the groundworks to mitigate any potential damage to the monument. In consultation with both Dr Jess Tipper (HEIAM) and Katie Lee-Smith (HEA), a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2022) and agreed with them in advance of the groundworks.

All fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with the WSI as well as the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016) 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 (ClfA 2014a)* and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2014b)*.

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the WSI 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 sherds of pottery vessels dating to this period have 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, 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 (bcgl)). All of the features recorded were of fairly shallow depth (0.25-0.33m).

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Footings measuring 23m x 6m were excavated to a depth of 0.6-0.7m, and were between 0.6-0.8m wide. The concrete base of the original outbuilding was retained, and concrete footings at least 0.3m wide were noted surrounding the base (Photograph 3). The excavation area was also disturbed by rooting from large trees nearby, as well as modern water pipes running roughly east-west at a shallow depth across the southern end of the footings.

The concrete slab consisted of:

- modern concrete floor of original outbuilding (L1, c 0.11m thick)
- modern made ground relating to the levelling of construction of outbuilding (L2, firm medium/dark grey/brown loamy silt, c 0.13m thick)
- modern concrete foundation for outbuilding (L3, c 0.16m thick)

Which had been cut through:

- turfed topsoil (L4, soft/friable dark grey/brown loamy silt and inclusions of: stone 2%, c 32cm thick)
- post-medieval-modern make up layer, containing occasional CBM fragments consistently throughout (L5, soft/friable medium/dark orange/brown silty clay and inclusions of: tile/brick 5%, 0.3m thick).
- firm orange clay to stony and silty natural (L6, medium orange/brown clay silt, from c 0.6m below current ground level (bcgl))

Natural (L6) soil was only seen in small patches throughout the excavation. No archaeological features or remains were noted.



Photograph 1 View of south end of footings, looking north-east.



Photograph 2 View of north end of footings, looking south-west.



Photograph 3 North end of footings, showing concrete from former outbuilding, looking north-east.



Photograph 4 Section of footings showing modern pipes and significant rooting. Looking roughly north-west.

6 Finds

by Dr. Matthew Loughton

The watching brief uncovered one sherd (12g) of post-medieval red earthenware pottery (fabric F40) dating to c 1550-19th/20th century, and eight sherds (225g) of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile. All of this material came from the layer L5 and was discarded.

7 Conclusion

Groundworks at the former turkey shed were excavated to a depth of 0.6-0.7m through post-medieval/ modern layers revealing natural ground level in places. No archaeological remains were impacted by the groundworks.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by Chris Lister and Adam Wightman. Fieldwork was carried out by Megan Seehra. Figures are by Emma Holloway and Sarah Veasey. The project was monitored for Historic England by Dr Jess Tipper and for Essex County Council by Katie Lee-Smith.

9 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 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAR Report 7 | 2000 | <i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd, by J P Cotter |
| CAT | 2022 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2022 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring of a</i> |

CAT Report 1310	2018	<i>Gigaclear cable trench at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ, by E Holloway</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ, by L Pooley</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological monitoring. Updated Oct 2020</i>
		<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Updated Oct 2020</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2000 – 875 BC
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.
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from c 875 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
Iron Age (Late)	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
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

11 Archive deposition

This project falls within the CIfA definition of a sterile project (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects>), and as such the preserved archaeological archive will take the form of a single digital document that incorporates all the relevant elements from the project archive. This document will be uploaded to OASIS and released into the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) library, from where it will be curated by the ADS. The single digital document will include the report, wsi, photographs, and original site data (for example context sheets, section drawings).

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2022

Distribution list:

The homeowner

Dr Jess Tipper, Historic England

Historic Environment Advisor, Essex County Council Place Services

Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

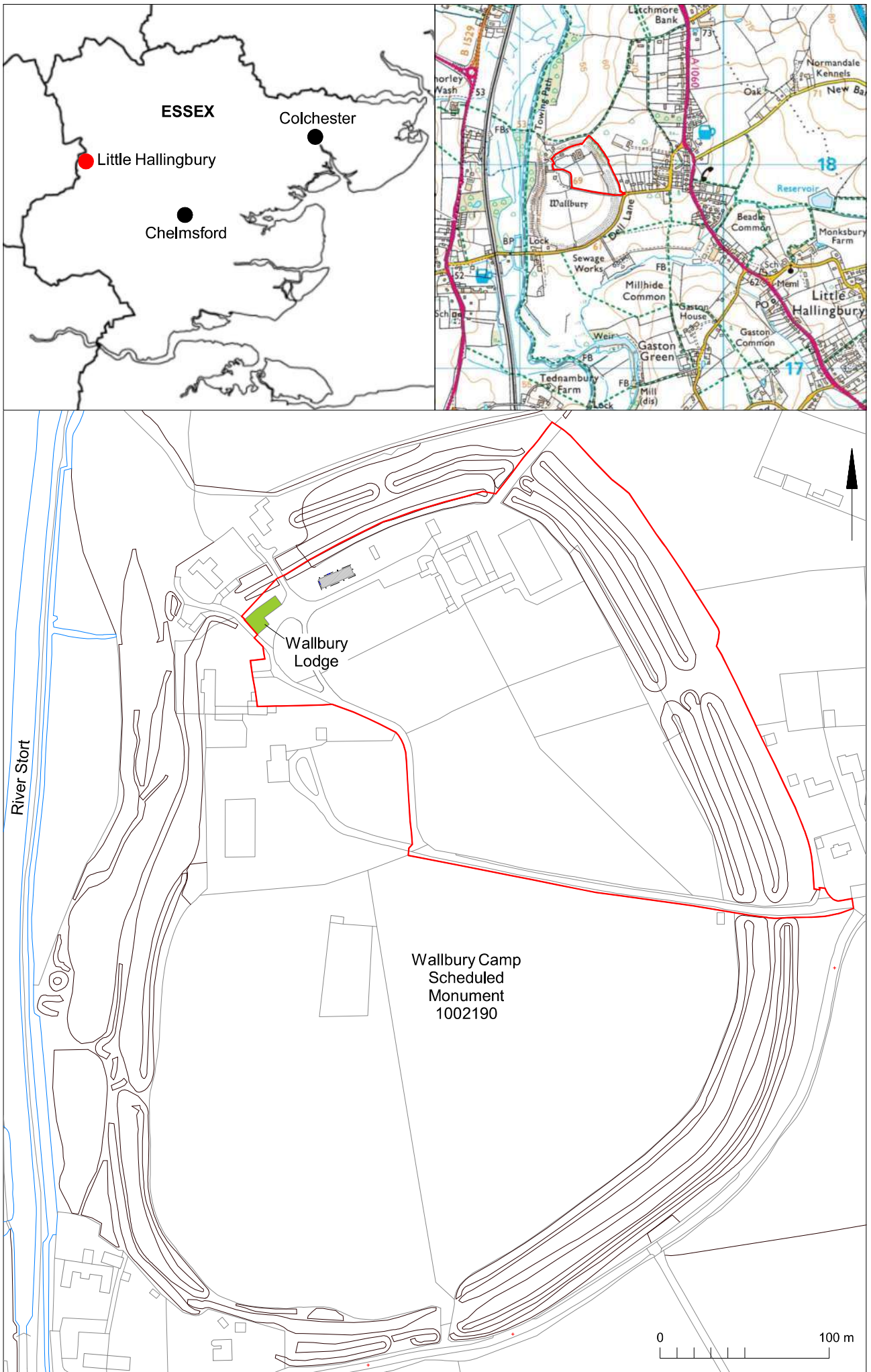
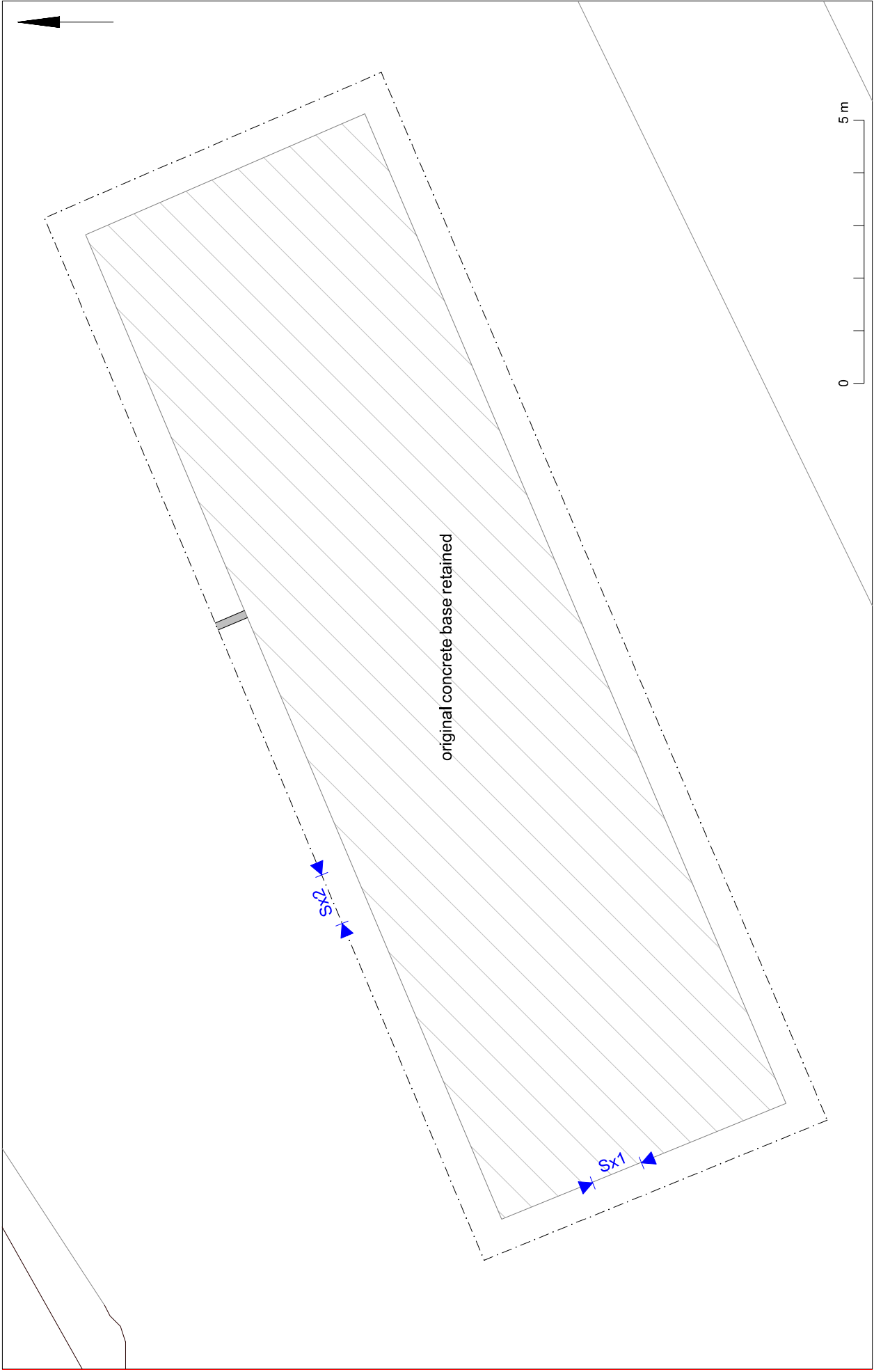


Fig 1 Site location.



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 2 Monitoring results. Modern service in grey.

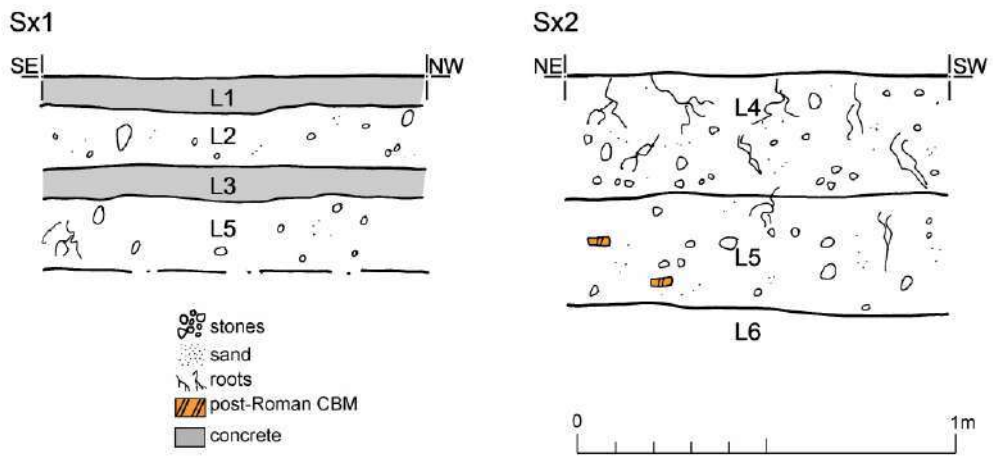


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Summary for colchest3-507191

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-507191
Project Name	Watching Brief at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ
Sitename	Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	2022/06c
Planning Id	UTT/22/0424/HHF
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	06-Jul-2022 - 06-Jul-2022
Location	Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ NGR : TL 49184 17999 LL : 51.8406718337467, 0.164066562223742 12 Fig : 549184,217999
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Uttlesford Parish : Little Hallingbury
Project Methodology	Excavations were monitored by a CAT Archaeologist. Footings measuring 23m x 6m were excavated to a depth of 0.6-0.7m, and were between 0.6-0.8m wide. The concrete base of the original outbuilding was retained, and concrete footings measuring at least 0.3m wide were noted surrounding the base.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at the old turkey shed, Wallbury Lodge, Little Hallingbury, Essex ahead of the erection of a new garage. The site is located within the scheduled monument of Wallbury Camp, an Iron Age hillfort, with 16th-18th century Grade II listed buildings also nearby. No archaeological deposits were impacted during the works.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Scheduled Monument Casework - unRev - STANDARD Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	M, Seehra
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;



Wallbury Lodge
Dell Lane
Little Hallingbury
Essex
CM22 7SQ

Direct Dial: [REDACTED]
Our ref: S00242698

19 May 2022

Dear [REDACTED]

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

Wallbury Camp

Scheduled Monument No: HA 1002190

Our ref: S00242698

Application on behalf of [REDACTED]

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent received 22 April 2022 in respect of the removal of an existing outbuilding and erection of a replacement domestic outbuilding (proposed garage) on the current footprint / concrete slab at Wallbury Lodge, Little Hallingbury, Essex. The works comprise the excavation of a new strip foundations, 600mm deep, in the same location as the existing foundations (c.450mm deep), retaining the existing concrete floor slab. The existing grass area in front of the proposed garage vehicular access (an area of 8m x 5m) will be replaced by a permeable ground stabilised pea shingle hardstanding. This will involve the removal of the topsoil to a depth of 50-75mm. The works include provision of a foul water sewer connection and electric and water services.

The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

- AMAAA 1979 (as amended) Application for Scheduled Monument Consent form
- Location Plan - UTT/22/0424/HHF
- Existing Block Plan - UTT/22/0424/HHF
- Proposed Block Plan - UTT/22/0424/HHF
- Proposed Floor Plans & Elevations - UTT/22/0424/HHF
- Heritage Impact Statement - Dated 30/04/22
- Form of Notice (Par 2(1)(b)) - Dated 06/04/22

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being





heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by Historic England and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England considers the effect of the proposed works would have a minor impact on the significance of the monument and is, with arrangements for archaeological investigation to be carried out in accordance with an archaeological written scheme of investigation to be submitted to and approved in writing by Historic England prior to the commencement of works, deemed to be acceptable.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- i. The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Jess Tipper (Inspector of Ancient Monuments), Historic England, Brooklands, 24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 8BU in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- ii. No ground works / building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.
- iii. All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the applicant that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
- iv. Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument or ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorized in this consent.



- v. A report on the archaeological monitoring and recording shall be sent to the Essex Historic Environment Record and to Sally Harper at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Jess Tipper

Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: jess.tipper@historicengland.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport



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

NGR: TL 49184 17999 (centre)

Parish: Little Hallingbury

Scheduled Monument number: SM EX 16, HA 1002190

Historic England SM consent number: S00242698

Planning reference: UTT/22/0424/HHF

Commissioned by: Mr Robert Croft

Curating museum: Saffron Walden District Museum

ECC project code: tbc

CAT project code: 2022/06c

Oasis project ID: colchest3-507191

Contracts Manager: Chris Lister

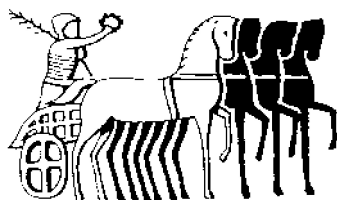
Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

Post-excavation Manager: Laura Pooley

Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Dr Jess Tipper

Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor: Katie Lee-Smith

This WSI written: 07/06/2022



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785 (option 1)

email: services@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies within the scheduled monument of Wallbury Camp, at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, CM22 7SQ (Fig 1). Site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TL49184 17999.

Proposed work

The proposed work is for the removal of an existing outbuilding and the erection of a replacement domestic building (proposed garage) on the current footprint/concrete slab. The works comprise the excavation of new strip foundations, 600mm deep, in the same location as the existing foundations (c. 450mm deep), retaining the existing concrete floor slab. The existing grass area in front of the proposed garage vehicular access (an area of 8m x 5m) will be replaced by a permeable ground stabilised pea shingle hardstanding. This will involve the removal of topsoil to a depth of 50-75mm. The works include provision of a foul water sewer connection and electric and water services.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on 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 a 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).

A first phase of archaeological monitoring undertaken on extensions to Wallbury Lodge itself by CAT in March 2021 (Scheduled Monument consent no. S00223472) identified a possible Iron Age ditch (report forthcoming once all groundworks are completed).

Monitoring of the installation for a broadband cable trench along the main driveway leading to Wallbury Lodge and other residences within Wallbury camp by CAT in March 2002 identified no archaeological contexts, although this was probably due to the shallow nature of the trench (report forthcoming).

Planning background

A planning application (UTT/22/0424/HHF) was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in February 2022. This application proposed *the erection of a replacement domestic outbuilding*.

As the site lies within a scheduled monument the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA) and the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM) recommended archaeological monitoring be undertaken on groundworks. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019) and states:

No development shall take place within the site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation has been secured and has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of 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 has been obtained - ref S00242698.

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 ECCHEA 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 2022)
- 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 and ECCHEA 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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). 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.

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks 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 under the supervision and to the satisfaction of CAT staff. Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

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), at least 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded.

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 Total Station or GPS 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), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological 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

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist, HEIAM or ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, 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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). 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 ECCHEA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

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 Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). 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): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth
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: Tom Lawrence
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 HEIAM and ECCHEA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the HEIAM and ECCHEA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the HEIAM and ECCHEA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

Results

Notification will be given to the HEIAM and ECCHEA 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 and ECCHEA as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- A location plan of the groundworks 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 ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with site 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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

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

If finds are retained from the site the full archive will be deposited with Saffron Walden Museum unless otherwise agreed in advance. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) to safeguard the long-term curation of the 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.

The archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to HEIAM and ECCHEA.

Monitoring

ECCHEA 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 to the HEIAM and ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The HEIAM and ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of the HEIAM and ECCHEA 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 & 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern*

Glazebrook, J		<i>Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1310	2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Wallbury Lodge, dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ.</i> By L Pooley
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised October 2020
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> Revised October 2020
CifA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised October 2021
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

C Lister



Colchester Archaeological Trust,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: cl@catuk.org

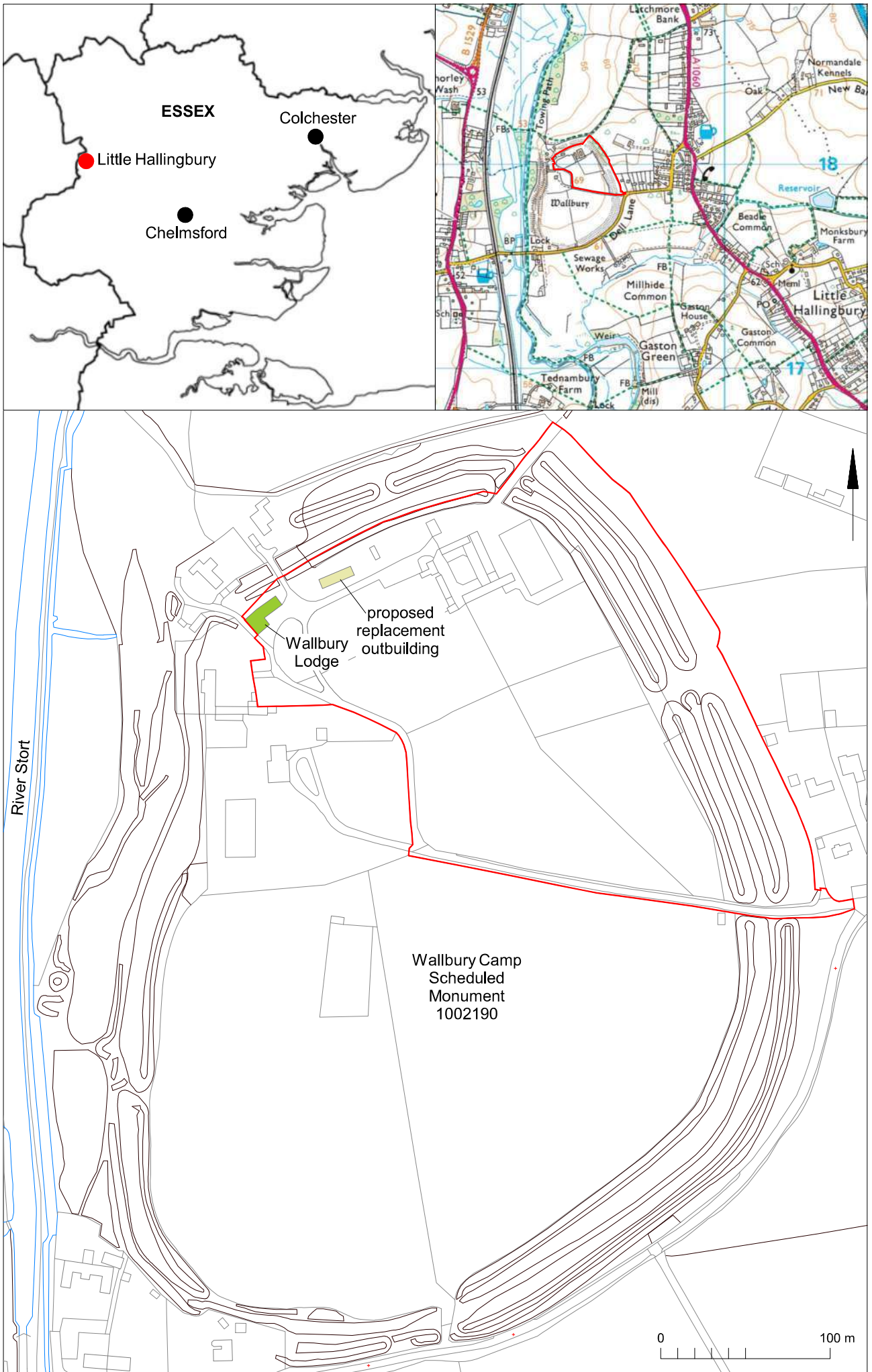


Fig 1 Site location.

Site: Lt Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge turkey shed WB **Site code:** WLLH22

Layer No.

Interpretation Concrete surface

Period Modern

Location Centre of footings

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Type

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 Sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

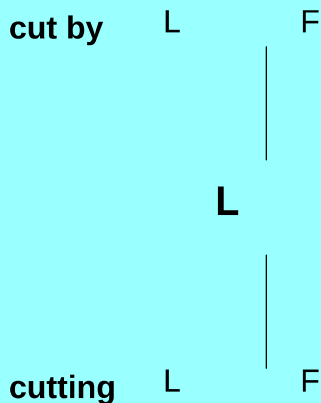
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS No finds

Find Nos:

NOTES Concrete floor, c 11cm thick. Original floor of turkey shed.



By MS **Date** 06/07/22

Site: Lt Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge turkey shed WB

Site code: WLLH22

Layer No.

Interpretation Made ground

Period Modern

Location Centre of footings

2

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓
charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 Sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

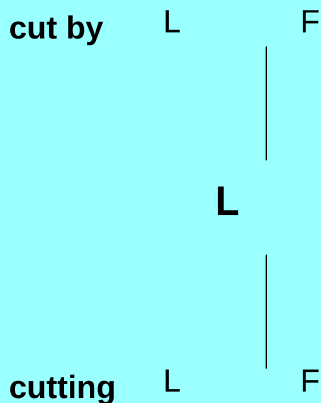
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS No finds

Find Nos:

NOTES Made ground, c13cm thick. Likely related to turkey shed as between two concrete layers.



By MS Date 06/07/22

Site: Lt Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge turkey shed WB **Site code:** WLLH22

Layer No.

Interpretation Concrete foundation

Period Modern

Location Centre of footings

3

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 Sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

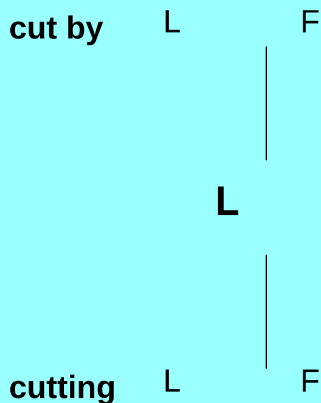
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS No finds

Find Nos:

NOTES Concrete foundation for turkey shed. c16cm thick.



By MS **Date** 07/07/22

Site: Lt Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge turkey shed WB

Site code: WLLH22

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil

Period Undated

4

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces 2

RECORDING 1:10 Sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

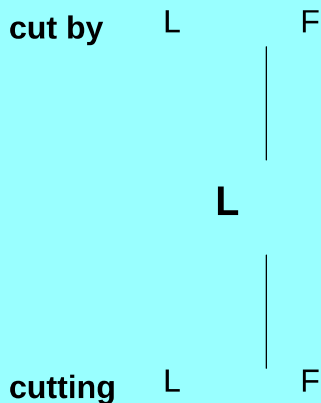
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS No finds

Find Nos:

NOTES ? Modern topsoil c.30cm thick.



By MS Date 06/07/22

Site: Lt Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge turkey shed WB

Site code: WLLH22

Layer No.

Interpretation ? Subsoil/made

Period Post-medieval

5

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces 5

RECORDING 1:10 Sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

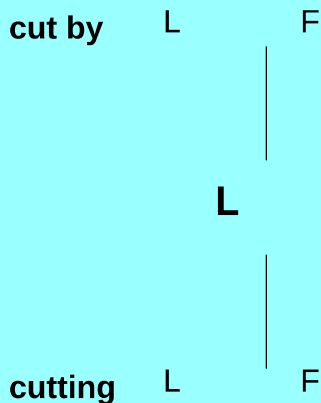
Photos taken

FINDS ? Ceramic building fragments

Find Nos:

1

NOTES Made ground layer containing occasional ceramic building fragments throughout. Sample saved for dating purposes. c30cm thick.



By MS Date 06/07/22

Site: Lt Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge turkey shed WB

Site code: WLLH22

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural

Period Post-glacial

6

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Type charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 Sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

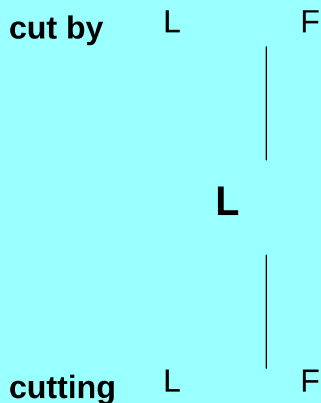
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS No finds

Find Nos:

NOTES Natural seen from c60cm, clay patches in places but otherwise silty/sand throughout. Natural not reached during most of excavation, and only seen in small patches.



By MS Date 06/07/22

Site: Lt Hallingbury Wallbury Lodge turkey shed WB

Site code: WLLH22

Find No.

u/s

Feature No. Layer No.

CONTEXT

5

1

upper fill middle fill lower fill ? good poor ?

Notes sample taken for dating purposes, as frag seen throughout.

Pottery

whole frags ✓ prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ? ✓

CBM

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera P-R Brick ✓ unfrogged frogged Peg tile

Organics

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

other

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

Small Find? Small Find No. Small Find type

Sample? Sample No. Sample type



001



002
1/



003



004



005



006
3/



007



008
4/



009



010
5/



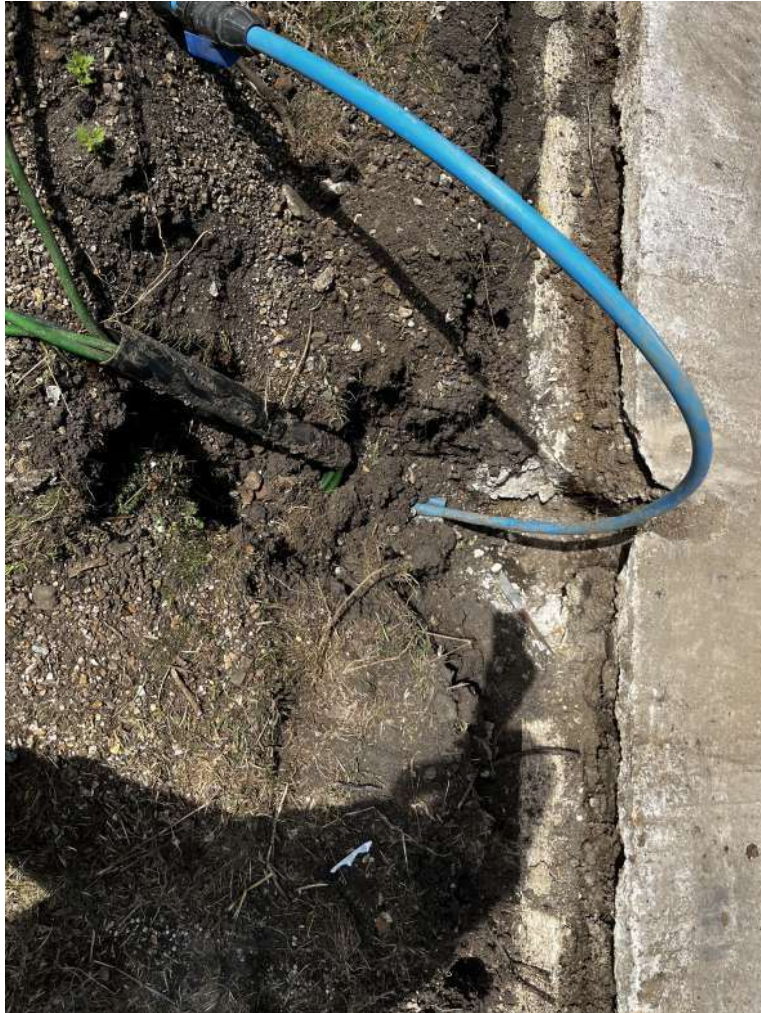
011



012
6/



013



014
7/



015



016
8/



017



018
9/



019



020
10/16



021



022
11/11



023



024
12/16



025



026
13/16



027



028
14/16



029



030
15/16



031

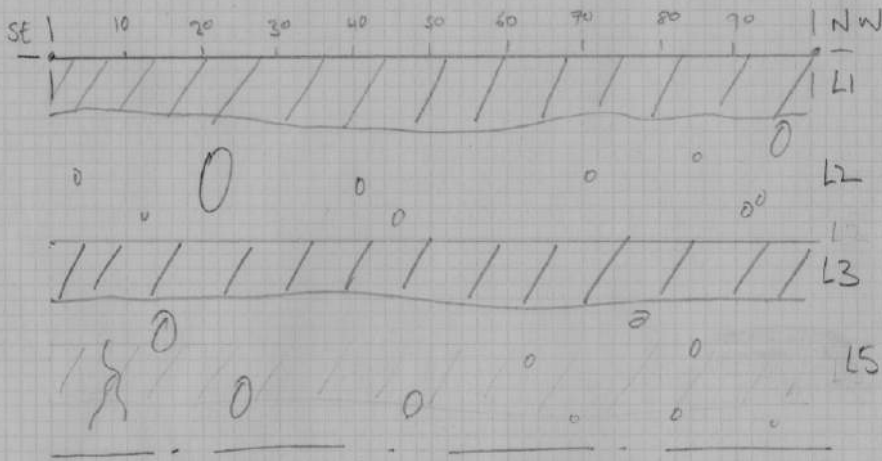


032
16/16




listing

WLLH22_PhotoGraph_001.jpg North corner of footings, view roughly south-east
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_002.jpg General view of footings, view roughly south-west
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_003.jpg North corner of footings, view roughly south-east
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_004.jpg Plan of north end of footings
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_005.jpg Original sign from turkey shed
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_006.jpg (?) Rooting action in sx, view roughly south
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_007.jpg ?Rooting action in sx, view roughly S
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_008.JPG ?Rooting action in sx, view roughly S
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_009.JPG General view of footings, view roughly SW
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_010.JPG General view of footings, view roughly SW
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_011.JPG General view of footings, view roughly SW
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_012.JPG General view of footings, view roughly N
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_013.JPG Water pipe on E side of footings, view roughly W
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_014.JPG Water pipe on E side of footings
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_015.JPG General view of footings from S side, view roughly N
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_016.JPG Rep sx 1, view SW
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_017.JPG Rep sx 1, view W
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_018.JPG General view of exc of footings
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_019.JPG General view of exc of footings
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_020.JPG View of W side of footings, view SW
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_021.JPG Rep sx 2, view S
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_022.JPG Rep sx 2, view S
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_023.JPG View of pipes on west side of footings
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_024.JPG South side of footings, view roughly N
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_025.JPG View of pipes on west side of footings
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_026.JPG View of south side of footings, view NE
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_027.JPG General view of footings
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_028.JPG General view of footings
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_029.JPG Rep sx 3, view NW
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_030.JPG Rep sx 3, view NW
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_031.JPG View of south side of footings, view NE
WLLH22_PhotoGraph_032.JPG View of south side of footings, view NE

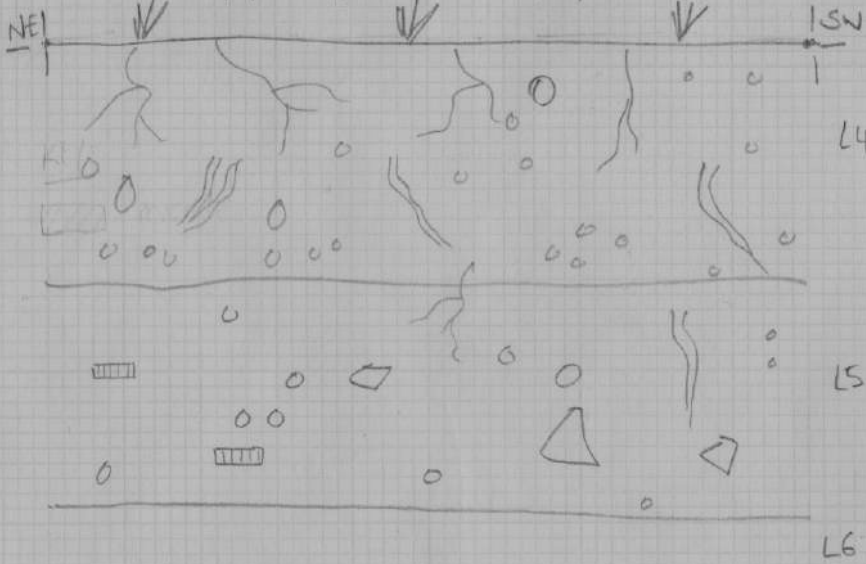
Rep sx 1. 1:10. MS. 06/07/22



KEY:

-  = concrete
-  = CBM
-  = modern pipes

Rep sx 2. 1:10. MS. 06/07/22



Rep sx 3. 1:10 MS. 06/07/22

