

Archaeological monitoring of a cable trench on land at Woodside Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7UP

April 2021



by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton and Laura Pooley
figures by Chris Lister, Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

**commissioned by Ramona Bergland
on behalf of Gigaclear**

NGR: TL 52093 18144 (centre)

Planning ref.: n/a

CAT project ref.: 20/11h

ECC code: GHWG21

Saffron Walden Museum accession code: SAFWM: 2021.28

OASIS ref.: colchest3-408444



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CAT Report 1676

June 2021

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at Woodside Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex during the excavation of a fibre optic broadband cable trench. Woodside Green forms part of a historic landscape which also consists of a number of areas of ancient woodland, and is lined with numerous listed buildings, a number of which are to be recipients of the broadband cable. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no features were uncovered, although for most of its length the cable trench did not penetrate beyond modern and post-medieval layers. Artefacts dating to the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods were recovered, evidencing activity at the site across these periods.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for archaeological monitoring on land at Woodside Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex which was carried out during 15th to 26th April 2021. The work was commissioned by Ramona Bergland on behalf of Gigaclear during the excavation of a cable trench, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Richard Havis advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

In consultation with Richard Havis, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2020) and agreed with ECCPS 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 2015), 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* (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 includes information from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed cable trench is located on the edge of an historic landscape consisting of Wall Wood (EHER 17335) and Woodside Green (EHER 17336), both of which are owned by the National Trust. Although not part of it, both of these areas possess a historical importance similar to that of Hatfield Forest, immediately to the east (EHER 17333). Hatfield Forest (another National Trust property) is unique in that it is the only royal forest where many elements of the historic landscaping and coppicing survive in their recognisably medieval form.

Wall Wood existed as a defined woodland as far back as the 13th century. It has substantial medieval earthworks delineating it from Hatfield Forest to the east and Woodside Green to the west. Woodside Green is a rare survival of an historic green, and is enclosed on its western side by a series of historic houses, constituting a form of settlement typical to Essex.

Like the adjacent Hatfield Forest, Wall Wood and Woodside both contain multiple examples of medieval earthworks and landscaping, which together form part of a rare surviving historic landscape.

To the south of Woodside Green, and in close proximity to the proposed cable trench, are Monks Wood and Wallis's Spring (EHER 49510), two further areas of ancient woodland forming another segment of the still extant historic landscape.

Along the edge of Woodside Green lie several listed buildings, many of which are to be the recipients of the fibre optic cable being laid during this project. In total twenty listed buildings are to have spurs of the cable trench excavated into their properties (Fig 2). The buildings are all Grade II listed and vary in date from the 15th to the early 19th century. They include 19th-century workers cottages (EHER 37855, NHLE no 1322659), an 18th-century timber-framed barn (EHER 37847, NHLE no 1322657), a granary (NHLE no 1308530), a 15th-century hall house (EHER 37841, NHLE no 1112012) and multiple timber-framed houses dating from the 16th-18th centuries.

To the southwest of Woodside Green lies a series of cropmarks that have been interpreted as representing field boundaries of an unknown date (EHER 19554).



Map 1 Extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex (1777) showing Woodside Green and Wall Wood

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)

Between the 15th and 26th April 2021, a CAT archaeologist observed the excavation of trenching to accommodate the new fibre optic broadband cable. The trenching was approximately 3.75 km long, 0.15m wide and 0.4-0.5m deep.

Four layers were recorded. For the most part, the trenching was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.1-0.21m thick, medium grey/brown loam with rare stones) and a modern accumulation layer (L2, c 0.16-0.38m thick, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-clay with rare stones) and occasionally into natural (L3, medium yellow clay, encountered at a depth of 0.22-0.47m below current ground level). The northwestern section of the trenching was excavated through L1 and L2 onto a post-medieval make-up layer (L4, medium grey/brown silty-clay with frequent CBM pieces).

No archaeological features were encountered.



Photograph 1 Cable trenching – looking northeast

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and pottery

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The watching brief uncovered a small collection of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with 12 sherds at a weight of 428g and 0.6 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 36g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	5	75	15	0.06
CBM	7	353	50	-
Total	12	428	36	0.06

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from two layers while a small quantity of material was unstratified (find nos. 3 and 6) (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
L2	Accumulation layer	9	262	29
L4	Make-up layer	1	76	76
US	-	2	90	45
Total		12	428	36

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM by features and layers

Accumulation layer L2 contained a mixture of later medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery with a handle (29g) from a Mill Green jug (fabric 35) dating to c 1250/1270-1350/1400, a sherd (4g) of post-medieval red earthenware (fabric 40) to c 1500-19th/20th century, and a 19th-20th century Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric 48D) bowl? (EVE: 0.06).

Four post-medieval brick fragments with a weight of 220g were recovered from L2 and L4, while a fragment (43g) of Roman CBM (RBT) came from L2. A fragment (19g) of pan-tile dating from the 17th century onwards was unstratified (find no. 6) while there was also an unidentified fragment (71g) of modern CBM which was also unstratified (find no. 3).

6.1 Miscellaneous finds by Laura Pooley

A fragment of clay pipe stem, pieces of 19th- to 20th-century bottle glass, a fragment of slag and a piece of iron sheet came from L2, ?L2 and were collected as unstratified finds. All of this material has been recorded in Table 3 below and discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description	Date
L2	1	Glass: Fragment of clear bottle glass, 6g	19th-20th century
	7	Clay pipe: Fragment of clay pipe stem, 3.3g	Post-medieval
?L2	5	Glass: 1) Fragment of olive green bottle glass, 16g. 2) fragment from the base of a square bottle, with one flat side and one indented side (other two sides missing), blue/green glass, 20g.	19th-20th century
	9	Metalworking debris: Fragment of slag, 62.2g.	Undated
U/S	3	Glass: Fragment of olive green bottle glass, 7g. Iron: Fragment of iron sheet, 84.5mm long, 32.7mm wide, U-shaped in cross-section, tapering from 3.8mm thick along one long edge to 1.4mm thick at the other, broken at one end. Probably of agricultural origin.	19th-20th century

Table 3 Miscellaneous finds listed by context

7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant archaeological remains were encountered, although the narrowness of the cable trench meant conditions were not ideal for observation, and for the most part the trenching did not penetrate beyond modern and post-medieval layers. Finds dating to the Roman, late medieval, post-medieval and modern periods were recovered during the groundworks, however, attesting to activity within the area during these periods.

8 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 ECCPS by Richard Havis.

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)
CAT	2020	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2020	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring of a cable trench on land at Woodside Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7UP</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological monitoring.</i> Updated Oct 2020
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020
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>
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.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
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.
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, 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
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none (all finds discarded)

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1676)
Original site records (finds sheets, sections)
Photographic thumbnails and log
Inked sections and illustrations

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1676)
Photographs, photographic thumbnails and log
Graphics files

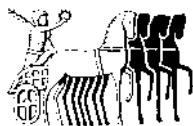
12 Archive deposition

The paper and 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 Saffron Walden Museum under accession code SAFWM: 2021.28

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Distribution list:

Ramona Berglund
Gigaclear
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

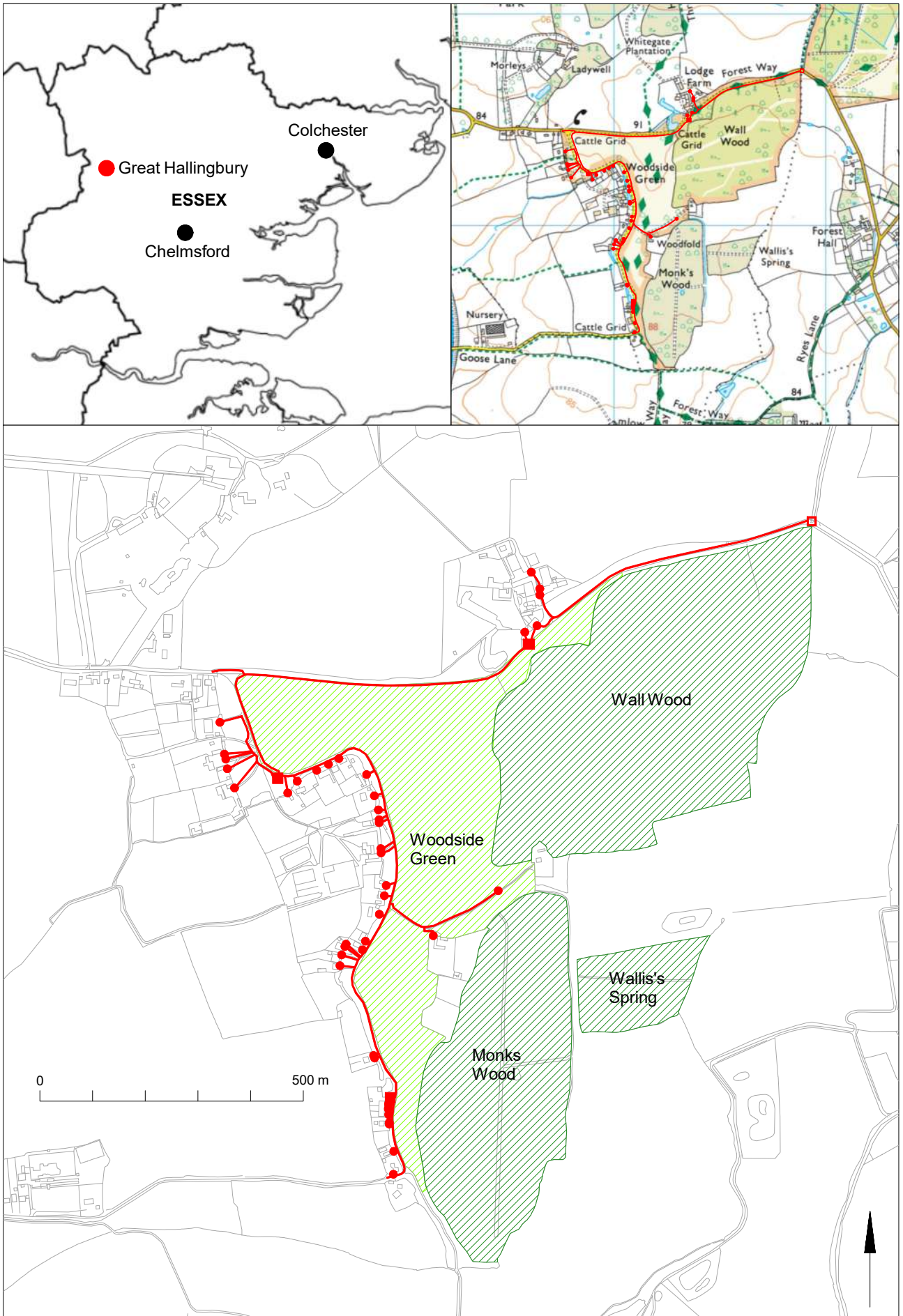


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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 23.6.2021



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Fig 1 Site location with route of cable trench in red

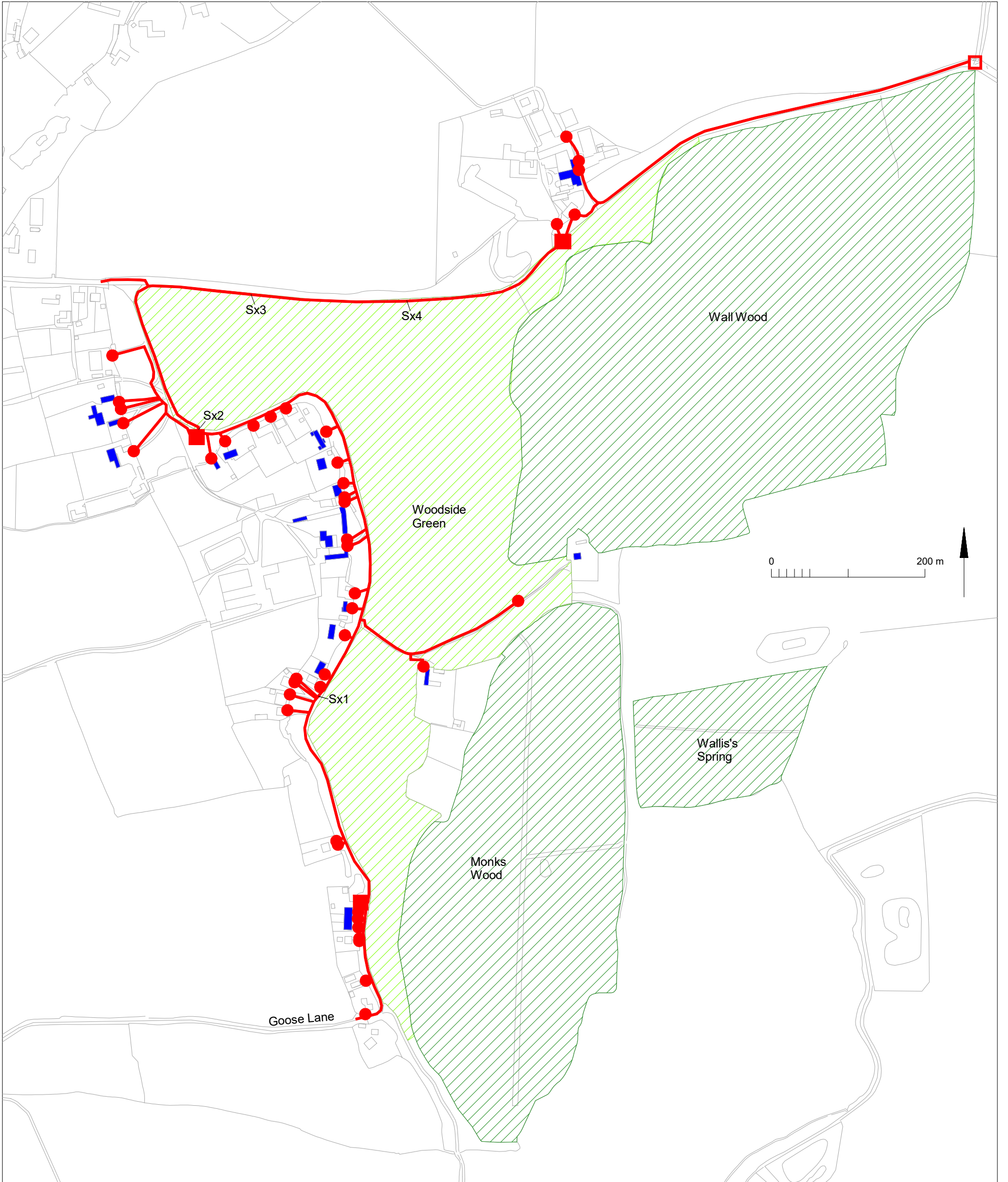


Fig 2 Detailed plan showing cable trench (in red) alongside listed buildings (in blue)

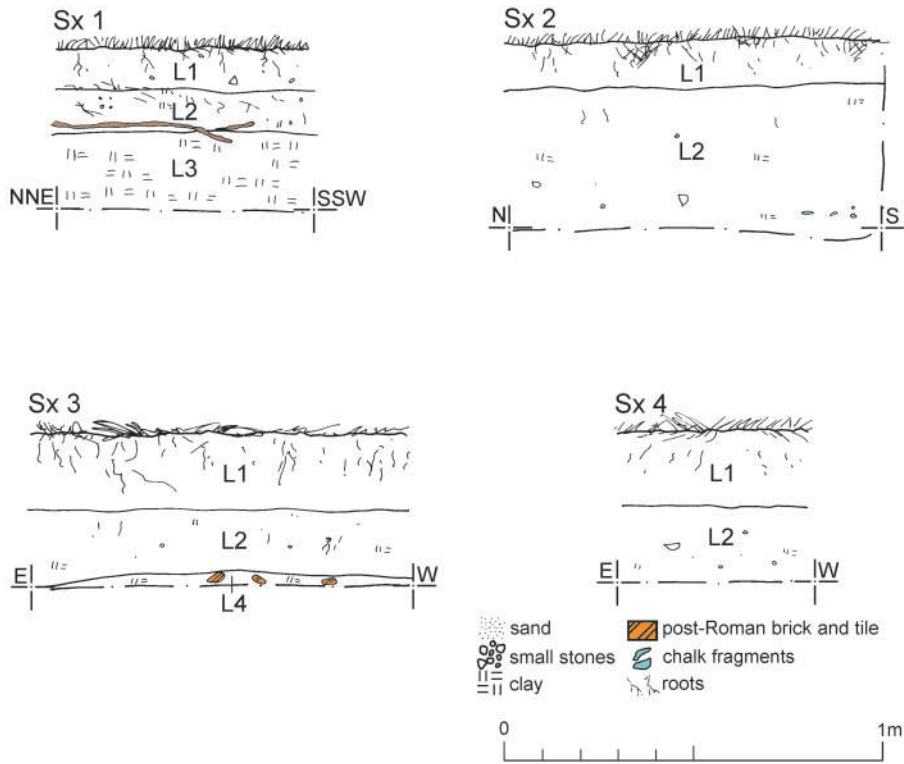


Fig 3 Representative sections.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-408444

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring on land at Woodside Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7UP
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at Woodside Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex during the excavation of a fibre optic broadband cable trench. Woodside Green forms part of a historic landscape which also consists of a number of areas of ancient woodland, and is lined with numerous listed buildings, a number of which are to be recipients of the broadband cable. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no features were uncovered, although for most of its length the cable trench did not penetrate beyond modern and post-medieval layers. Artefacts dating to the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods were recovered, evidencing activity at the site across these periods.
Project dates	Start: 15-04-2021 End: 26-04-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/11h - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	GHWG21 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SAFWM: 2021.28 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	National Trust land
Current Land use	Woodland 1 - Deciduous native
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD GREAT HALLINGBURY land at Woodside Green
Postcode	CM22 7UP
Study area	3.75 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TL 52093 18144 51.840684834553 0.20798167968 51 50 26 N 000 12 28 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	Mark Baister
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Megan Seehra
Type of sponsor/funding body	Telecommunications company

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Archive ID	SAFWM:2021.28
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Archive ID	SAFWM:2021.28

Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring of a cable trench on land at Woodside Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7UP

NGR: TL 52093 18144 (centre)

District: Uttlesford

Parish: Great Hallingbury

Planning reference: n/a

Commissioned by: Ramona Berglund

Client: Gigaclear

Curating museum: Saffron Walden

ECC project code: [tbc](#)

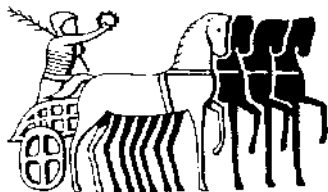
CAT project code: 2020/11h

Oasis project ID: colchest3-408444

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Richard Havis/Katie-Lee Smith

This WSI written: 19/11/2020



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Site location and description

The site is located approximately 1.75km to the south-east of the village of Great Hallingbury, Essex. The majority of the site is located either on the periphery of Woodside Green or immediately to the north of Wall Wood, to the east of Goose Lane (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 52093 18144.

Proposed work

The work comprises 2.5km of trenching to provide fibre optic broadband to the dwellings alongside Woodside Green.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes information from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The EHER shows that the proposed cable trench is located on the edge of a historic landscape comprising Wall Wood (EHER 17335) and Woodside Green (EHER 17336), both of which are owned by the National Trust. Although not part of it, both of these features are of a similar historical importance as Hatfield Forest, immediately to the east (EHER 17333). Hatfield Forest (another National Trust property) is unique in that it is the only royal forest where many elements of the historic landscaping and coppicing survive intact, recognisably in their medieval form.

Wall Wood existed as a defined woodland at least as far back as the 13th century. It has substantial medieval earthworks separating it from Hatfield Forest to the east and Woodside Green to the west. Woodside Green is a rare survival of a historic green, and is enclosed on its western side by a series of historic houses, forming a typical Essex form of settlement.



Map 1 Extract from the 1777 Chapman and Andre map of Essex, showing Woodside Green and Wall Wood.

Like the adjacent Hatfield Forest, Wall Wood and Woodside both contain multiple examples of medieval earthworks and landscaping, forming part of a rare surviving historic landscape.

To the south of Woodside Green, and in close proximity to the proposed cable trench, are Monks Wood and Wallis's Spring (EHER 49510), two further areas of ancient woodland forming another segment of the surviving landscape.

Along the edge of Woodside Green lie several listed buildings, many of which are to be the recipients of the fibre optic cable being laid during this project. In total 20 listed buildings are to have spurs of the cable trench excavated into their properties (Fig 2). The buildings are all Grade II listed and vary in date from the 15th to the early 19th century. They include 19th-century workers cottages (EHER 37855, NHLE no 1322659), an 18th-century timber-framed barn (EHER 37847, NHLE no

1322657), a granary (NHLE no 1308530), a 15th-century hall house (EHER 37841, NHLE no 1112012) and multiple timber-framed houses dating from the 16th-18th centuries.

To the south-west of Woodside Green the EHER records a series of cropmarks that have been interpreted as representing field boundaries of an unknown date (EHER 19554).

Planning background

As the route of the cable trenches passes entirely through National Trust land, and the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having the potential to contain important archaeological remains, a programme of archaeological monitoring was recommended by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor. This recommendation follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of archaeological monitoring and recording.

The archaeological work will comprise monitoring of the cable trench with archaeological recording and excavation of any features or finds revealed during this process.

Archaeological work will determine the extent, date, character and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present and ensure their preservation by record prior to damage or destruction.

In particular, the following are considered highly likely to be present and would be of specific interest:

- Any features associated with the forest boundary of Hatfield Forest or Wall Wood, along with woodland banks and ditches.
- Any property boundaries.
- Any features associated with the listed buildings.
- Any material that may serve to provide the original date of the earthworks, forest features or occupation alongside Woodside Green.

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)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- standards and guidelines published in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (*MoRPHE*) (Historic England 2015)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)

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 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 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 archaeologist for the duration of the groundworks.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Chris Lister

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 a professional archaeologist. Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until the required depth of the cable trench is reached.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the ECCHEA, will it be removed.

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all spoil heaps and recover finds.

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.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

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 or ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during 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.

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*)
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 / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / 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 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 ECCHEA.

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

Results

Notification will be given to 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* (HE 2015).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of cable trenches. 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).
- 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 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.

The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within two months of the completion of the final publication report and confirmed in writing to the ECCHEA.

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. The ECCHEA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. 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. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the ECCHEA at the time of their deposition.

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 ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of 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>

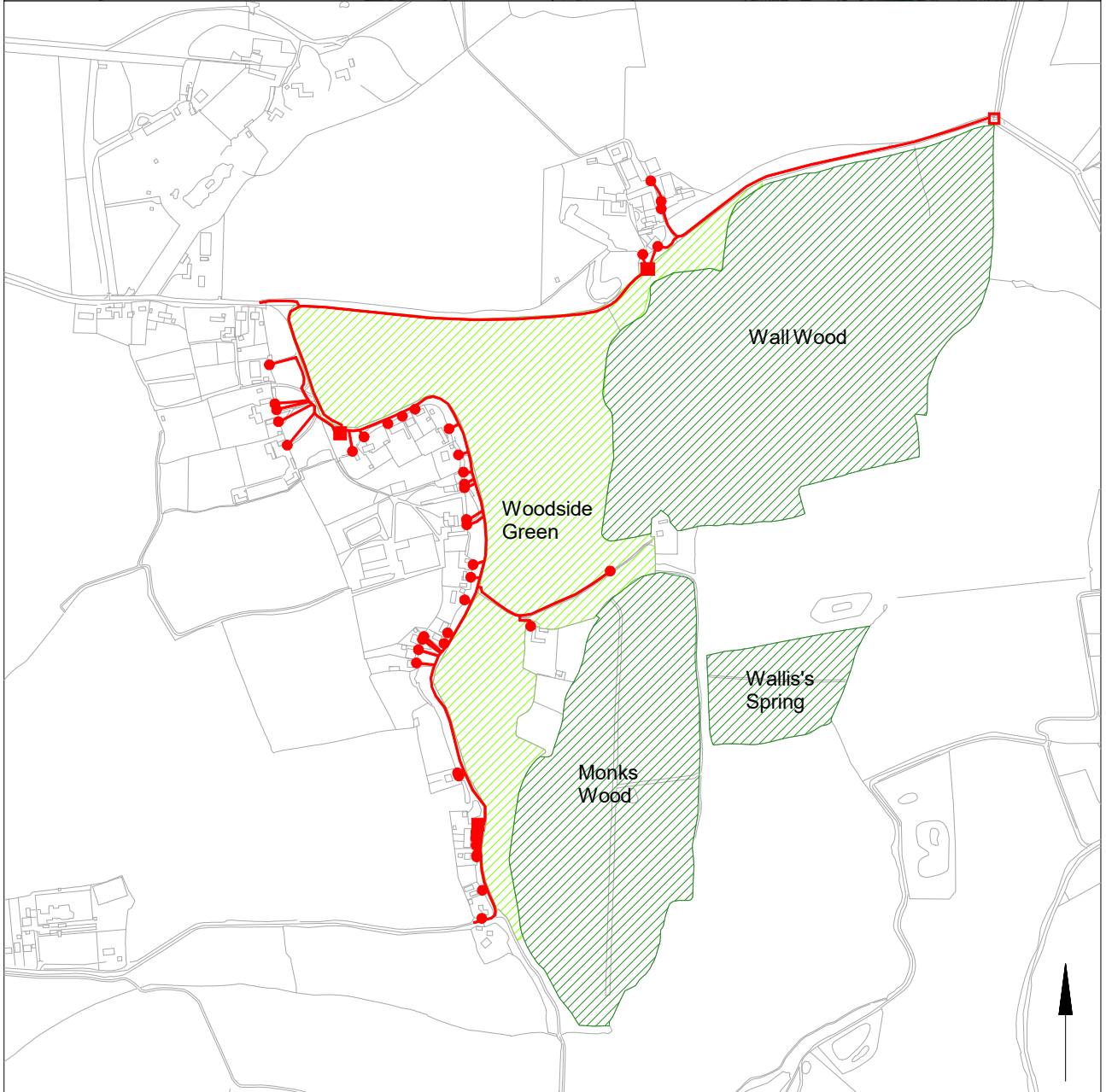
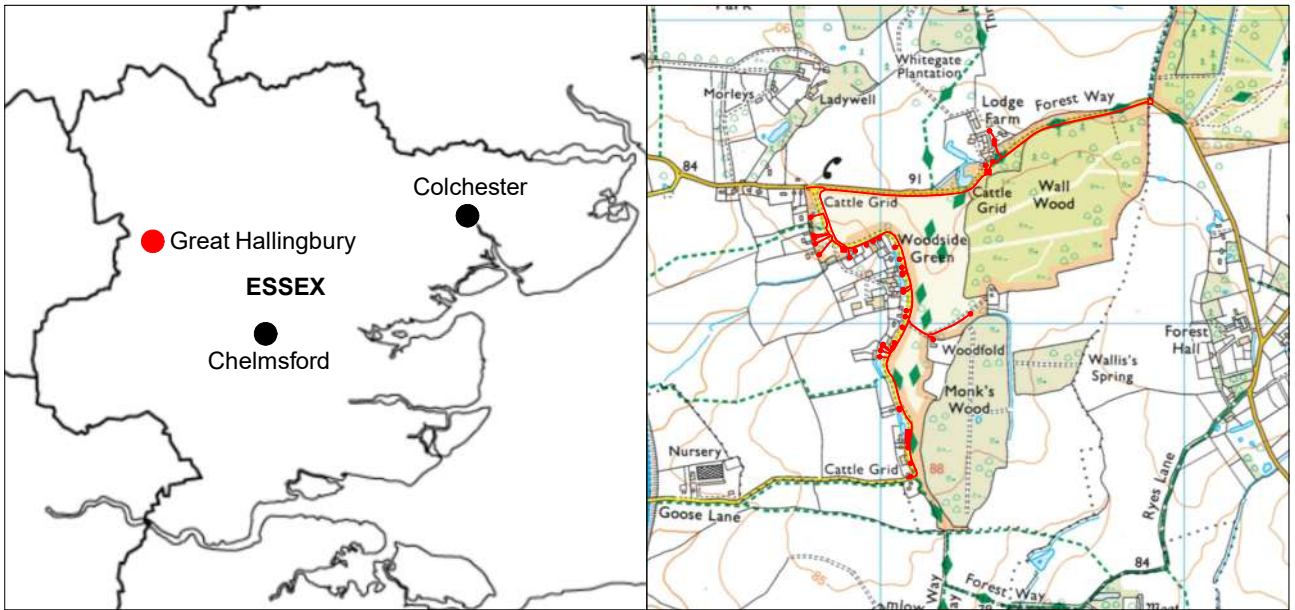
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological monitoring.</i> Updated Oct 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020 |
| 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. |

Mark Baister



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tel: 01206 501785
email: mb@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location, showing route of cable trench.



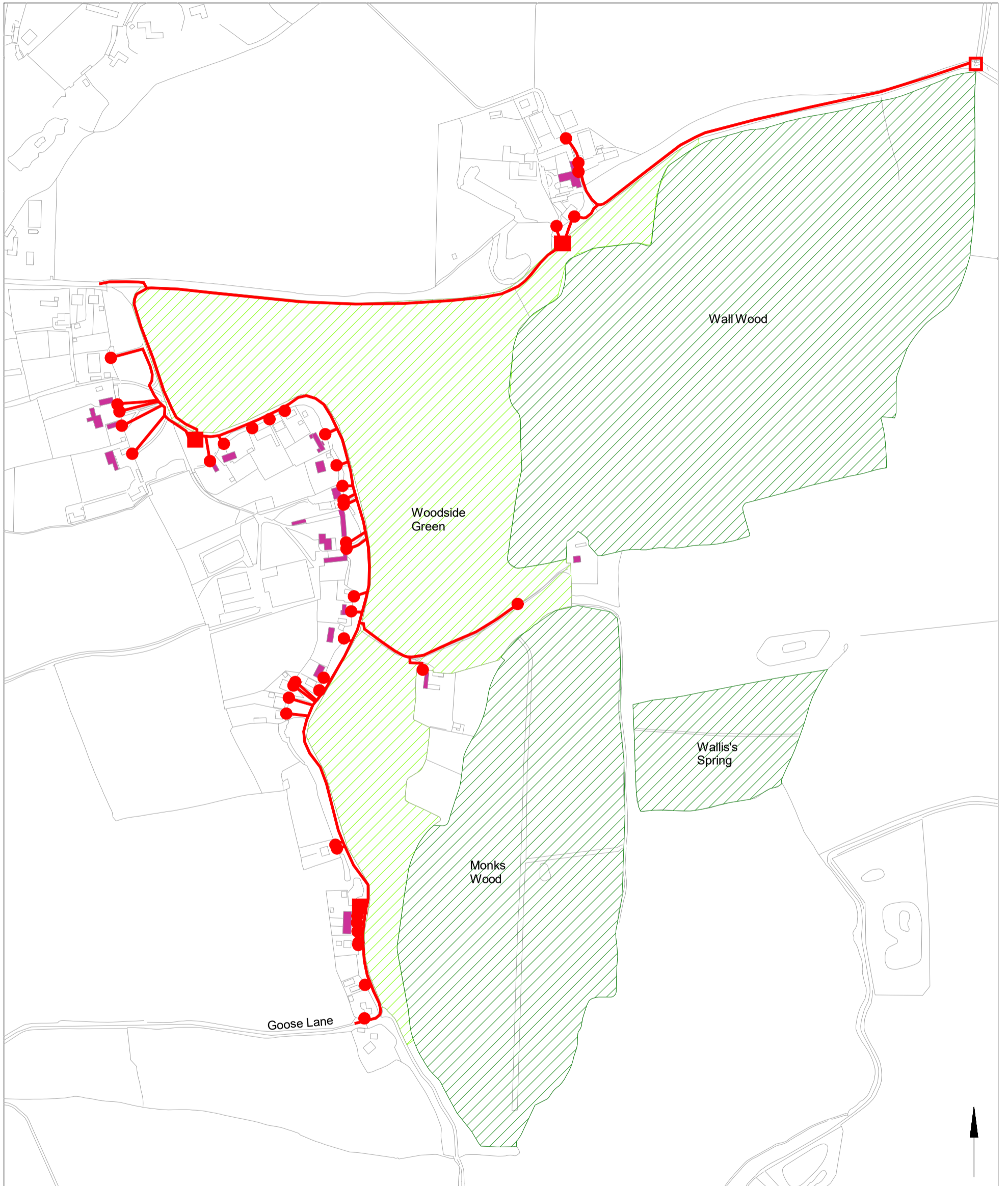


Fig 2 Detailed plan, showing cable trench location alongside listed buildings (highlighted in pink).

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0 200 m

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB Site code: GHWG21

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil

Period

1

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

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

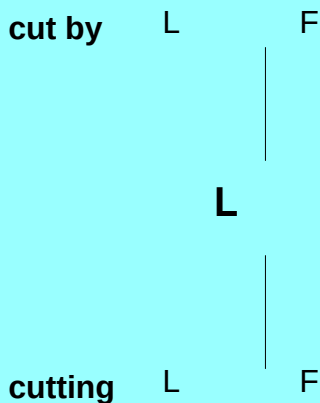
Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Topsoil layer contained rare stones
0.5cm thickness.

Trench dug on Goose lane - outside shoemakers - 140 x 130cm,
60cm deep.



By

Date

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB Site code: GHWG21

Layer No.

Interpretation Subsoil layer

Period

2

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 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

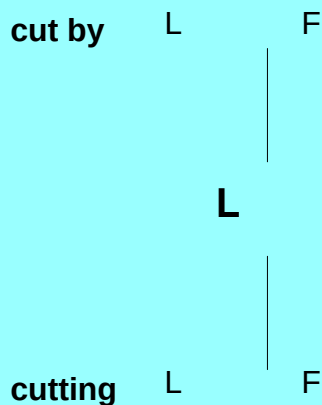
Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

- 1
- 2
- 4
- 7

NOTES Layer contained rare stones.
0.15cm thickness.



By Date

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB Site code: GHWG21

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural

Period

3

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

Plan nos

Section nos

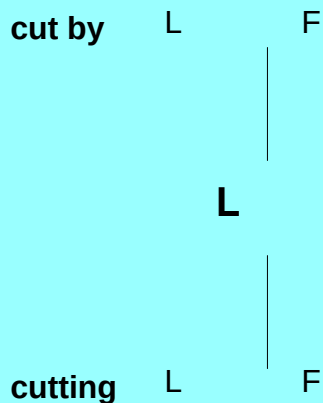
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Natural geology layer, 0.20cm+ thickness.



By

Date

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB Site code: GHWG21

Layer No.

Interpretation Modern rubble layer

Period Modern

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 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 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

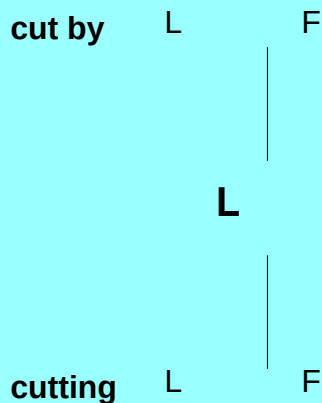
Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

8

NOTES Frequent orange ceramic building material rubble within layer.



By Date

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB

Site code: GHWG21

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

2

1

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes Taken from trench outside houses #71-#75

Pottery

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

CBM

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

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

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB

Site code: GHWG21

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

2

2

upper fill middle fill lower fill ? good poor ?

Notes Taken from trench on the green opposite #76

Pottery

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

✓

✓

CBM

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

P-R Brick

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

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB

Site code: GHWG21

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

✓

3

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes Gathered from spoil heap opposite "ivory"
FE object also found.

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

✓

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

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

other

✓

✓

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB

Site code: GHWG21

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

2

4

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes Taken from trench outside #80

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

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

other

Small Find? Small Find No. Small Find type

Sample? Sample No. Sample type

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB

Site code: GHWG21

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

✓

5

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes Spoil heap #95 - probably from L2.

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

✓

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

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

other

✓

✓

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB

Site code: GHWG21

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

✓

6

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes Spoil outside house north of lower barn - probably L2.

Pottery

whole

frags

✓

prehis Roman

Saxon

Med

Post-med

Mod

?

✓

CBM

R Brick

R Tile

box tile

tessera

unfrogged

frogged

Peg tile

P-R Brick

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

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB

Site code: GHWG21

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

2

7

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes NE-SW trench leading up to the old forge.

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

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

other

Small Find? Small Find No. Small Find type

Sample? Sample No. Sample type

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB

Site code: GHWG21

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

4

8

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes E-W trench at NS corner of site.

Pottery

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

CBM

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

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

Site: Gt Hallingbury land at Woodside Gn WB

Site code: GHWG21

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

✓

9

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes Probably L2 found on Northern trench spoil (a few east of end of L4)
Slag also recovered.

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

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

other

✓

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type



01



02



03



04



05



06



07



08



09



10



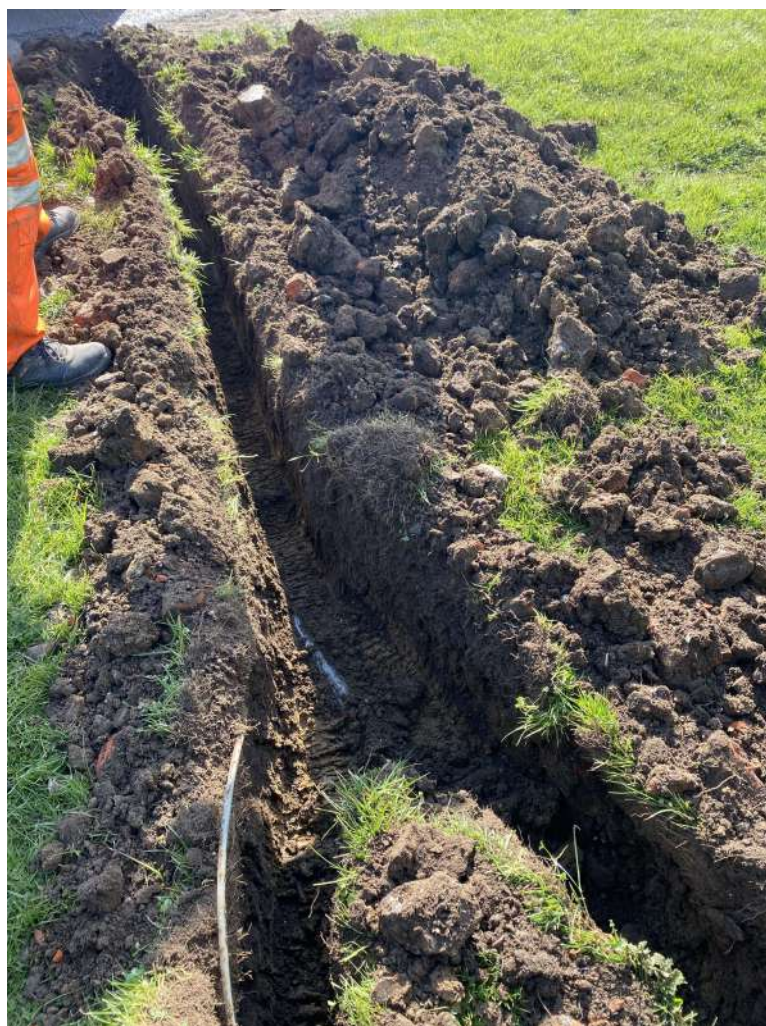
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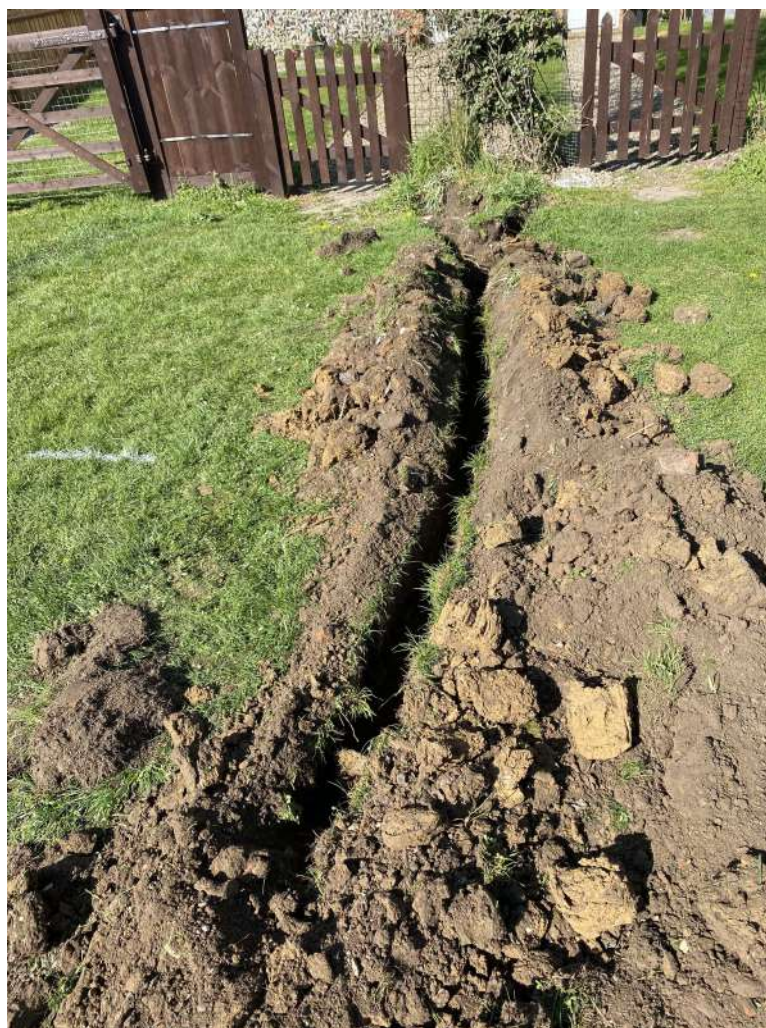
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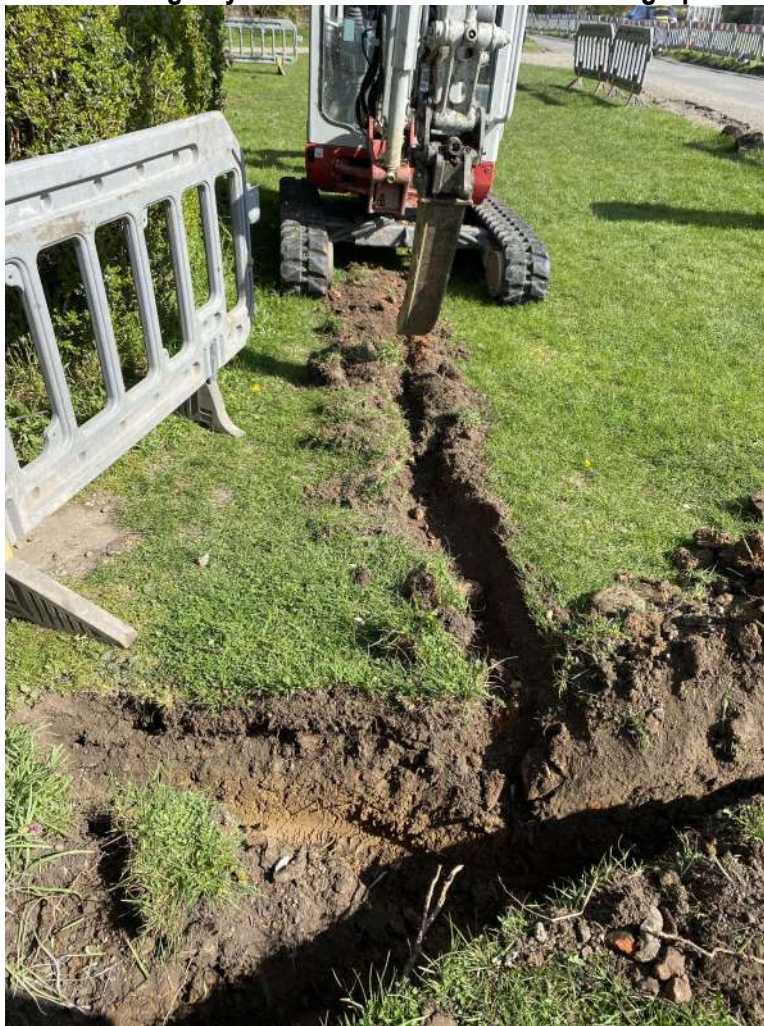
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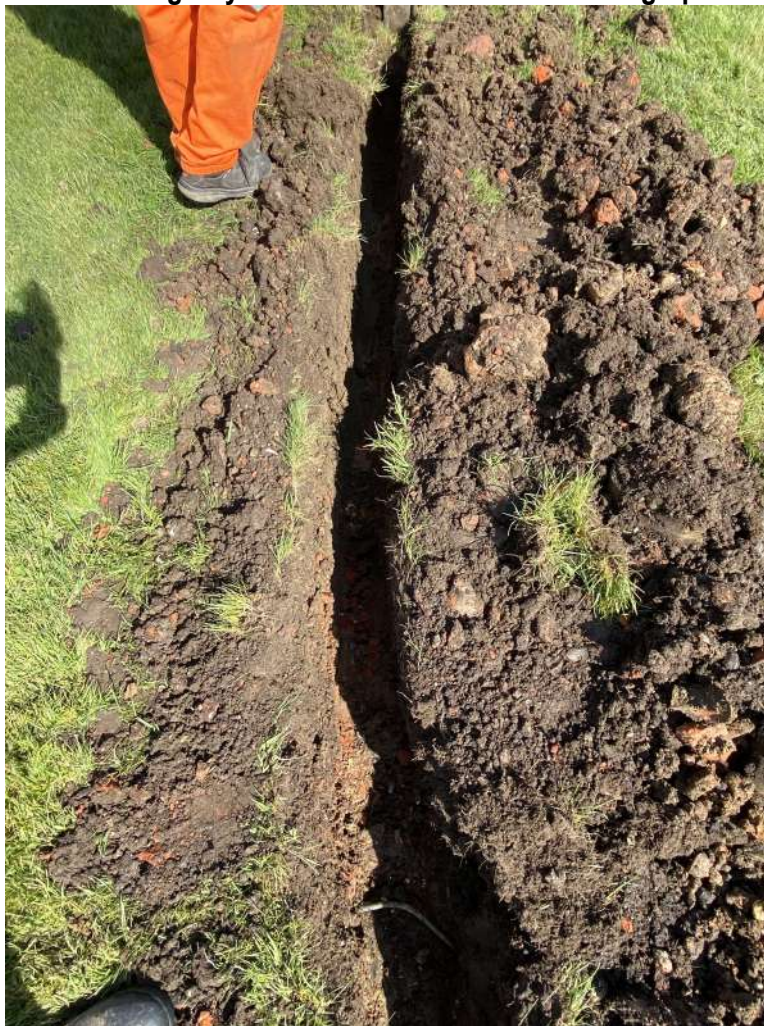
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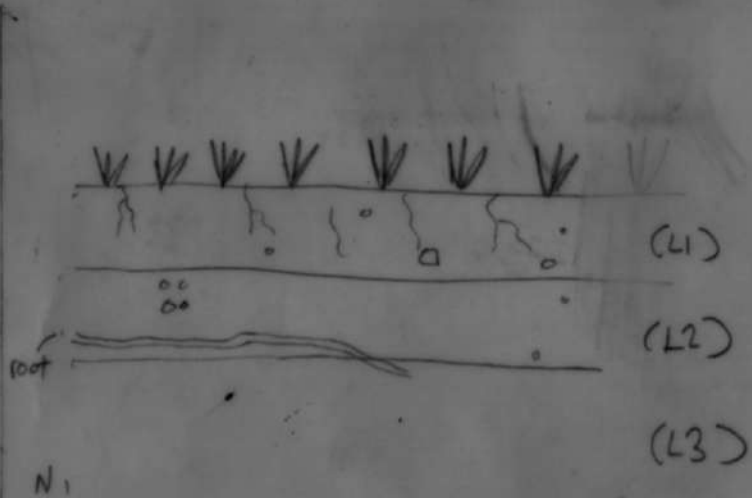


68

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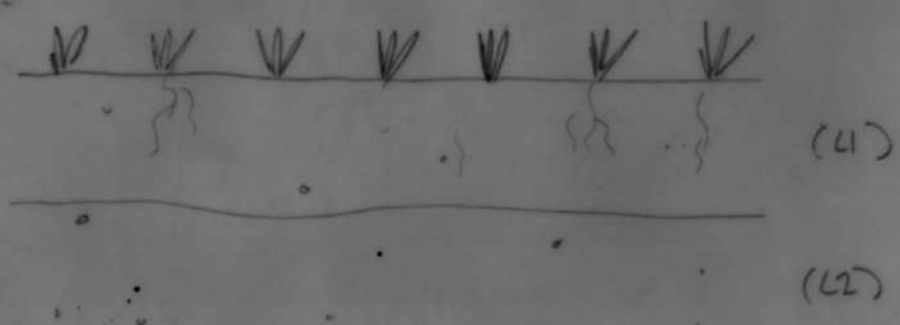
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SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_004.JPG	Site shot
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_005.JPG	Access cabinet pit - looking north
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_006.JPG	Cable trenching - looking south
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_007.JPG	Cable trenching - looking south
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_008.JPG	Completed access cabinet - looking west
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_009.JPG	Site shot
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_010.JPG	Cable trenching - looking north
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_011.JPG	Cable trenching - no direction indicated
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_012.JPG	Site shot
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_013.JPG	Cable trenching - looking west
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_014.JPG	Cable trenching - looking southeast
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_015.JPG	Working trench
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_016.JPG	Cable trenching - looking west
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_017.JPG	Working shot
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SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_026.JPG	Cable trenching - looking south
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_027.JPG	Cable trenching - looking north
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SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photograph_043.JPG	Cable trenching - no direction indicated
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SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	052.JPG	Rep sx 2 - looking east
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	053.JPG	Drop cabinet - no direction indicated
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	054.JPG	Cable trenching - looking east
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	055.JPG	Cable trenching - looking northwest
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	056.JPG	Completed cable trenching - looking north
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	057.JPG	Cable trenching - looking northwest
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	058.JPG	Cable trenching - looking south
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	059.JPG	Site shot
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	060.JPG	Site shot
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	061.JPG	Site shot
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	062.JPG	Site shot
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	063.JPG	Cable trenching - looking northeast
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	064.JPG	Cable trenching - looking southwest
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	065.JPG	Cable trenching - looking southwest
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	066.JPG	Cable trenching - no direction indicated
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	067.JPG	Rep sx 3 - looking south southeast
SAFWM2021.28_GHWG21_Photo	068.JPG	Rep sx 4 - looking south



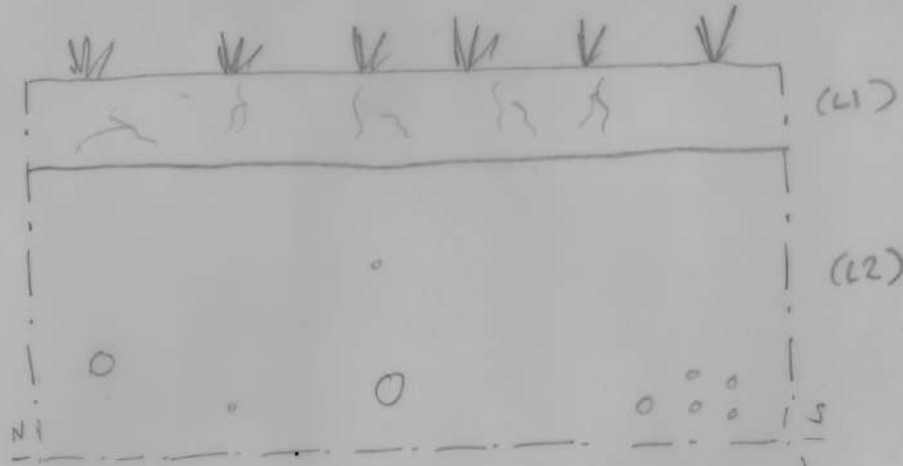
Nest facing rep sx (outside #80).
110. MS. 19/4/21

- L1: medium grey-brown loam with large stones
- L2: medium yellow-grey-brown sandy clay with fine stones
- L3: medium yellow clay

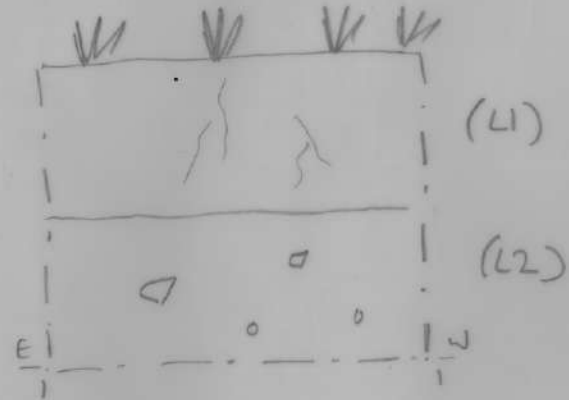


Nest facing rep sx (outside #95). 110
MS. 19/4/21

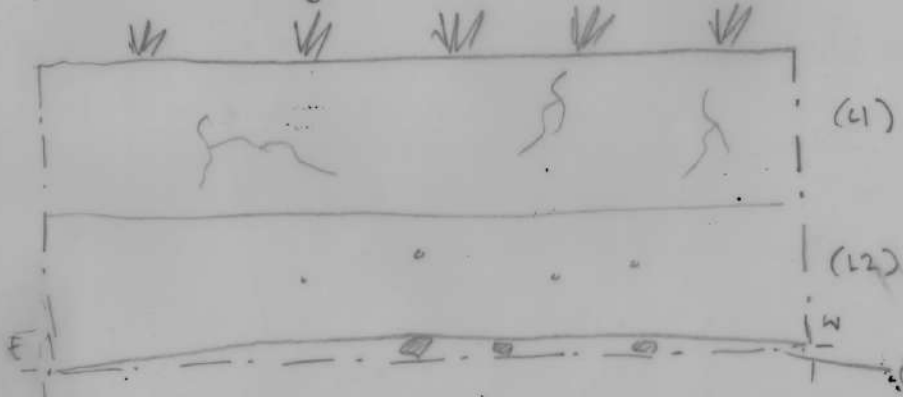
West facing rep sx (#2) (West of 'Glass House')
 1:10 MS. 21/4/21




North facing rep sx (#4) 1:10 MS. 26/4/21



North facing rep sx (#3) (West end of Howe Green Rd) 1:10 MS.
 26/4/21



KEY:
 - modern obs

L4: medium grey-brown silty clay with frequent orange CBA rubble

(L4) modern rubble layer

SHEET #2.
GT. HALLINGBURY, WOODSIDE GREEN WB. 20/11/16

SAFARI: 2021. 28
 GHUSG21