

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

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commissioned by Mr Robert Croft

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, in advance of the construction of a new driveway. The development site is located within the scheduled monument of Wallbury Camp (SM 1002190), an Iron Age oppidum (hillfort). 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.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex which was carried out from 6th to 8th August 2018. The work was commissioned by Mr Robert Croft in advance of the construction of a new driveway, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Richard Havis and the Historic England (HE) Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments Sarah Poppy 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 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for trial trenching*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Richard Havis (ECCPS 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS and HE (CAT 2018).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), 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 evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.

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).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was ascertain the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site, in order to determine whether further investigations were required.

5 Results (Figs 2-6)

One trial-trench, measuring 50m long by 1.8m wide, was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

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). A sondage was excavated at the southern end of the trench to confirm the identification of L3 as natural. All of the features recorded were of fairly shallow depth indicating later truncation.



Photograph 1 Trench shot with ditch F1 in foreground, looking northwest

Two ditches, aligned ENE/WSW and 13m apart, were excavated to the south of the trench. Ditch F1 measured 0.65m wide by 0.25m deep and ditch F3 1.1m wide by 0.33m deep. Ditch F1 contained a sherd of possible Late Iron Age pottery along with a piece of residual worked flint and some heat-altered stone, and may be contemporary

with the Iron Age oppidum. Medieval finds from ditch F3 consisted of three sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery along with a residual Roman pottery sherd and fragments of brick/tile.

Ditch F13, located a further 7.5m to the north, was aligned NE/SW and measured 1.4m wide by 0.26m deep. It contained a significant quantity of medieval pottery (dated from the 12th to 13th century) and residual Roman ceramic building material. Posthole F15 was recorded in the base of the ditch, with F13 also cutting possible pit(s) or area of disturbance F14.



Photograph 2 Northern half of trench with ditch F13 in foreground, looking northwest

In the northern third of the trench were six parallel linear features (F7-F12) aligned NW/SE. They were U-shaped but the top of the features was indistinct and a c 7m long section was lowered by machine to fully define them, the remaining area to the north being left to preserve them *in situ* (see Fig 3 for sections of F9-F10 and F10-F12). It is likely that these features were bounded to the south by ditch F13 and, like ditch F13, F11 and F12 both contained pottery of 12th to 13th century date. These linears resemble ridge and furrow but the gaps between them are much too narrow at about 0.2m apart, with ridge and furrow typically ranging from 3m to 20m apart. However they may have had a similar agricultural or horticultural function.

Also excavated were an undated pit (F5) and posthole (F2) and two medieval pits (F4 and F6), one of which (F4) had a posthole cut into the base.



Photograph 3 Parallel linears F9-F12, looking northwest

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery

by Howard Brooks

One hundred and one pottery sherds (1,470g total weight) came from seven contexts: ditches F1, F3, F11, F12, F13, pits F6 and F14, and L2. By far the most significant group is from ditch F13 consisting of 21 sherds (256g) from the lower fill, and 59 sherds (1072g) from the upper fill.

All fabric descriptions follow *CAR 7*. Fabric types are mostly within the umbrella of Fabric 20 medieval sandy greyware, dating to c 1175 to 1400. Therefore the contexts with Fabric 20 will date to that period. The only exceptions would appear to be F1, which may be prehistoric, and L2 which contains a 15th to 16th century sherd.

The sherds are not excessively broken up or abraded, and therefore have probably not travelled far from their place of use to their final deposition (mostly in ditch F13). Presumably there was a medieval settlement somewhere nearby. Some of the post-holes, pits or ditches may be part of the infrastructure of that medieval settlement, but that cannot be deduced from the pottery alone.

There are residual earlier finds. One, a very small dark sherd from ditch F1, is probably late prehistoric (possibly Late Iron Age). The other, a greyware body sherd from F3, is probably Roman.

One later sherd, from L2, is a body sherd of Colchester-type ware (or an imitation of it), with a floral painted pattern in white slip. This would normally date to the 15th or 16th centuries.

Catalogue of illustrated pottery

Fig 4.1 F13 (5). Jar. Grey fabric with dark grey inclusions and orangey brown surfaces (Fabric 20). Diameter 18.5cm (50g). Rim type B1 thickened everted, dated 1050-1100.

Fig 4.2 F13 (5). Jar. Grey fabric with dark grey inclusions and orangey brown surfaces (Fabric 20). Diameter 30.5cm (44g). Rim type B2a thickened flat topped internal bead, dated 1175-1225.

Fig 4.3 F13 (6). Large jar. Grey fabric with dark grey inclusions and orangey brown surfaces (Fabric 20). Diameter 49cm (72g). Rim, C1 beaded, dated 1050-1100.

Fig 4.4 F13 (6). Body sherd in Fabric 20 with applied cordon (20g).

Fig 4.5-8 F13 (5). Four bowl rims (78g), Fabric 20. Mostly flat-topped. One is 40cm in diameter. Late 12th to 13th century.

Context	Finds no.	Qt	Wt g	Notes
F1	1	1	2	Small sherd, very dark grey fabric with no inclusions. Mid brown surfaces. Late Iron Age?
F3	2	3	26	Three sherds including one flat-topped rim in Fabric 20. Hint of an impressed three-pointed shape immediately under rim. Rim probably 12th-13th century.
F3	2	1	10	Greyware rim with vegetable inclusions leached out from surface and body. Probably Roman.
F4	3	2	16	Two base sherds, probably Fabric 20. One has light shell temper, the other is slightly micaceous.
F4	3	1	4	Brown sherd with vegetable matter leached from surface and body. Probably medieval.
F6	14	2	6	(1) Fabric 20 body sherds (6g). (2) One fabric 20 body sherd with vegetable matter leached from surface and body.
F11	16	2	8	Sherds of Fabric 20, one is everted thickened rim.
F12	17	6	56	Sherds of Fabric 20 including a base and an everted and slightly 'hooked' rim.
F13 lower fill	6	19	164	Fabric 20, including one large applied cordon, and a body sherd with grooves. Some sherds are shell-tempered.
F13 upper fill	5	8	188	Fabric 20 wall and base fragments.
F13 upper fill	5	41	686	Fabric 20 plain sherds.
F13 upper fill	5	3	26	Rim sherds, Fabric 20.
F14	7	1	2	Fabric 20 body sherd.
L2	18	1	6	Fabric 21a Colchester-type ware, or a copy of it. White painted curvilinear streaks, (vegetation?), 15th-16th century.

Table 1 Non-illustrated pottery

6.2 Worked flints

by Adam Wightman

Six worked flints were recovered from four archaeological features (F1, F10, F12 and F13) (Table 2). Prehistoric pottery (?LIA) was recovered from F1 and medieval pottery was recovered from F12 and F13. Therefore, all of the worked flints are likely to be residual in the contexts from which they were recovered.

All six worked flints are flakes. Four are retouched but none are closely datable tool types. With the exception of the retouched flake from F12, all of the flakes are small

and relatively thin and one has a prepared platform and may have been detached using a soft hammer (F1). These flakes most likely date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods whereas the larger, thicker flake is likely to date to the Bronze Age or perhaps even the Iron Age. The flake from F13 is patinated and may be of greater antiquity than the others in the assemblage.

The worked flints belong to a period of prehistoric activity at the site which predates the construction of the hillfort and could date back as far as the Mesolithic period.

Context	Finds no.	Artefact type	Cortex %	Soft/hard hammer	Modification
F1	1	flake	0	?soft	platform prep
F10	12	retouched flake	50	hard	retouched right lateral, abrupt, rough retouch
	15	retouched flake	30	hard	rough, abrupt retouch on left lateral
F12	17	flake	100	hard	
		retouched flake	15	hard	short length of abrupt retouch and edge damage
F13	5	retouched flake	0	broken prox	abrupt retouch on two edges + use-wear/edge damage

Table 2 Worked flints

6.3 Animal bone by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of 42 pieces of animal bone weighing 0.19 kg. All of the material was recovered from features of medieval date with the majority (33 pieces) being from ditch F13.

Pig, chicken, cattle and deer were identified in the assemblage. The pig bone included a piece from a boar's tusk and a fragment of tibia (from an immature individual) was from one of the larger deer species, possibly Red deer.

Only one piece of bone from ditch F13 showed signs of having been gnawed by dogs (usually a good indicator of residuality within a context) and three pieces of unidentified bone (two from F13) had cut or chop marks associated with butchery.

Context	Finds no.	Qt	Wt g	Animal bone
F4	3	4	6	The only identifiable piece was a fragment of a pig's ulna. The unidentified material included small pieces of bird bone and medium sized mammal rib fragments.
F13	5	33	154	Identified species were pig (6) pieces (including a piece of a boar's tusk), chicken (2), cattle (1) and deer (1). The unidentified material included large and medium sized mammal rib, scapula, skull and vertebrae fragments. One piece of bone had been dog gnawed and two others had cut marks including a fragment of pelvis.
	6	4	26	Large and medium sized mammal fragments including rib, pelvis and scapula pieces. One piece may have a small cut mark.
F14	7	1	4	A fragment of medium sized mammal rib.

Table 3 Animal bone

6.4 Other finds by Laura Pooley

A small quantity of Roman tile was recovered from medieval ditches F3 and F13, including fragments of tegula roof tile and a tile with signature. Medieval and later peg-tile was recorded from medieval ditches F10-F12 and L2.

Medieval finds detected from spoil heaps included two rectangular iron staples probably used to bind wood together and to attach fittings to wood and stone (Goodall 2011) and two iron nails.

Heat-altered stone was also recovered from four contexts (F1, F3, F10 and F13), fired clay from three (F4-F6) and oyster shell from one (F13).

Context no.	Finds no.	Description
F1	1	Heat-altered stone: three pieces of flint (22g), two burnt red, one cracked (discarded), ?prehistoric.
F3	2	CBM: 9 fragments (584g) of tile, four of the fragments join into one piece of incomplete tile with curved signature, two other pieces also join, 19-21mm thick; four fragments (three joining) (132g) of very degraded tegula roof tile with flange; two fragments (306g) of probable brick, 35 & 40mm thick; three small fragments of brick/tile (28g); lots of different fabrics including orange with grey core, orange, red, pinky-orange with hint of a red core, light pink. Of Roman and probable Roman date. Heat-altered stone: two large burnt flint nodules and a smaller fragment (558g) (discarded), ?prehistoric.
F4	3	CBM: two fragments (28g) of brick/tile. Fired clay: two featureless fragments (12g), pinky-orange fabric with lots of flint inclusions.
F5	4	Fired clay: three fragments (16g), one featureless, one with a smoothed surface, one with a possible wattle impression.
F6	14	CBM: one fragment of tile (14g), very thin 8mm, orange with a grey core. Fired clay: two featureless fragments (2g), pinky-orange fabric with lots of flint inclusions.
F10	15	CBM: Six fragments of tile (126g), 12-17mm thick, most probably peg-tile, medieval+. Heat-altered stone: One piece of fired cracked flint (12g) (discarded).
F11	16	CBM: five fragments of brick/tile and two fragments of peg-tile (58g), 10-11mm thick, medieval+.
F12	17	CBM: two fragments of peg-tile (28g), 11mm thick, medieval+.
F13 upper fill	5	CBM: one fragment of tegula roof tile with flange (154g), two fragments of tile (64g) 15-21mm thick, one fragment (66g) of brick/tile 35mm thick. Roman. Oyster shell: 13 fragments (304g) (discarded).
F13 lower fill	6	CBM: fragment of curved roof tile (306g); two fragments of tile (438g), both 30mm thick, both vitrified; Roman or medieval. Heat-altered stone: one piece of burnt flint (2g) (burnt red) (discarded).
L2	13	CBM: Five fragments of tile (74g), 10-12mm thick, possibly peg-tile.
U/S (spoil heap)	11	Iron objects: Two rectangular iron staples (16g); a) damaged on the curved edge, both arms broken, 30mm long, 20mm wide; damaged on the curved edge, one arm broken, 40mm long, 28mm wide; medieval, see Goodall 2011, p162, H29-H34. Iron nails: Two iron nails (6g), both incomplete; a) 31mm long, tip missing,

		with raised head of circular shape; b) 26mm long, tip missing, head damaged but probably flat; probably medieval.
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Table 4 All other finds

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

Two samples were presented for assessment. The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples, and consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

Sample	Finds No.	Feature No.	Feature	Date	Volume (L)
1	10	F6	Pit	Medieval	10
2	9	F9	Ditch	Medieval	40

Table 5 Sample details

Sampling and processing methods

A total of 50 litres of soil was sampled and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. All samples were processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve then dried.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. Low numbers of non-charcoal charred plant macro-remains were counted. Uncharred plant remains, fauna and magnetic fragments were given estimated levels of abundance unless, in the case of seeds, numbers are very low in which case they were counted.

At this stage numbers given are estimates but where only one item is present that has been noted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been described as that. Charred wood <4mm diameter are described as 'flecks'. Samples this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Fragments smaller than this and larger than 2mmØ were scanned in case any fragments of twig or roundwood survived.

Results

The plant remains

Charcoal, charred grains and modern root fragments were found in both samples. One very vacuolated bread/club/rivet (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*) grain was found in pit F6 (sample 1). Ditch F9 was much more productive, containing one indeterminate legume (Fabaceae), five bread/club/rivet wheat grains, one rye (*Secale cereale* L.)

grain and abundant charcoal fragments. Uncharred, possibly intrusive seeds of dead-nettle type (*Lamium* sp.) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.).

Fauna

Faunal remains were present in low quantities in ditch F9 and consisted of a fragment of oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) shell, uncharred bone fragment, earthworm cocoons and the terrestrial snail *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller).

Inorganic remains

No artefactual inorganic remains were found in any of the samples.

Sample	Flot volume (L)	Estimated density*	Charred				Uncharred				Fauna							
			Grains			Seeds	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Seeds	Root/rhizome fragments	Oyster shell	Earthworm cocoons	Uncharred bone fragment	Terrestrial mollusca				
			a	d	p										a	a	a	d
1	0.010	1.1	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
2	0.100	5.2	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1

Table 6 Environmental results

Key to Table 6:

* = charred plant macro-remains per litre of sample excluding charcoal flecks

a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; 3 = abundant >100];

d = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; 3 = high];

p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only); 2 = moderate (genus); 3 = good (species identification possible)]

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples at the time of writing. Uncharred root/rhizome fragments, earthworm cocoons and terrestrial mollusca can indicate that bioturbation is possible. Worm action can carry small items such as seeds and small stones up to a metre down into the soil (Canti 2003, 143). Ditch 9 (sample 2) contained low numbers of the terrestrial snail *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller). This snail burrows well below the ground surface (Kerney & Cameron 1979, 149). The uncharred seeds are probably intrusive.

Quality and type of preservation

The plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under '...reducing conditions...' where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

No plant remains were preserved by mineralisation (Green 1979, 281) or silicification (Robinson and Straker 1990), which means that there is no archaeobotanical evidence for the cess disposal or slow-burning aerated fires.

Potential and significance

The possible deposition rates (density of plant remains per litre of sampled soil) of each sample was calculated by dividing the estimated number of charred plant macro-remains (excluding charcoal flecks) in a sample by the number of litres taken for that sample. At assessment stage charred plant macro-remains are not counted like they are at analysis level so estimated amounts were calculated by giving a value of 10 to an abundance of '1', 100 to an abundance of '2' and 200 to an abundance of '3' unless actual numbers were known. Although these are estimates they help give an idea of the productivity of the samples. The meaning of these densities here is based on the work of Kate Nicholson, who based her interpretations of Romano-British archaeobotanical assemblages from a villa site (Nicholson 2014) on the work of Professor Marijke Van der Veen and Professor Glynis Jones (Van der Veen & Jones 2006; Van der Veen 2007). (Nicholson 2014, 158). Nicholson's density value interpretations are given as follows below:

High density = > 21 items per litre of sampled soil = rapid/single event deposition

Low density = 3-13 items per litre of deposit = gradual accumulation in day to day activities

Very-low density = < 3 items per litre of deposit = accidentally incorporated (e.g. wind-blown) into fills of features they no longer have association with.

(Nicholson, 2014, 157-158).

The estimated density for pit F6 (sample 1) was 1.1 and for ditch F9 (sample 2) it was 5.2. So, for pit F6 it is unlikely that the plant remains in the sample are related to the dated feature and may have arrived in the sampled context as background waste in backfill. The vacuolated and abraded nature of the grain in this sample suggests that it has been moved about in the soil. The charred plant remains in ditch F9 may be indicative of a gradual accumulation of waste from day to day activities. The identified charred plant remains are typical of the crops present in medieval samples in the eastern and southern parts of Britain.

Recommendations

The non-charcoal charred plant remains have been identified and counted so no further work is necessary on these. The charcoal in ditch F9 (sample 2) does contain fragments of identifiable size.

8 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at Wallbury Lodge, Little Hallingbury revealed activity on the development site from the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic through to the medieval period.

Six worked flint flakes, recovered as residual finds in later dated contexts, indicate activity on the site from the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods, and the Bronze Age or perhaps Iron Age. One possible Late Iron Age ditch (F1) may be contemporary with the Iron Age hillfort of Wallbury Camp, although it is on a similar alignment to medieval ditches F3 and F13. Residual Roman finds, including a single piece of pottery and fragments of Roman ceramic building material (particularly tegula), may also indicate continued use of the hillfort into the Roman period.

The main phase of activity recorded during the evaluation dates to the medieval period, specifically the 12th to 13th century. Linears F7-F12 probably indicate some form of agriculture or horticulture to the north of the site, delineated by at least one field boundary to the south (F13). Ditch F3 and possibly even ditch F1 were on a similar alignment to F13 and may also be field boundaries.

The quantity of medieval pottery recovered from the features was significant given the relatively small-size of the evaluation. Associated with it was other domestic debris including food waste (animal bone, oyster shell, charred plant remains) and the remains of ceramic building material, iron staples and iron nails. This suggests the presence of a settlement or farmstead nearby, probably within the boundary of the Iron Age hillfort where it was protected by the outer earthworks which are still in existence today.

The evaluation has shown that significant archaeological remains have survived within the scheduled monument of Wallbury Camp, and that any future archaeological investigations could potentially reveal important information not only on the Iron Age hillfort but later occupation of the site in the Roman and medieval periods.

9 Acknowledgements

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

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	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
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
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

12 Contents of archive

Finds: All finds excluding burnt flint

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1310)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1310)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photos and log

Graphics files

Survey data

13 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: 2018.85.

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Distribution list:

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ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Historic England (East of England) Inspector of Ancient Monuments
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 24.9.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context no.	Findings no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Firm, dry, dark grey slightly-sandy silt, 5% stone	Modern
L2	13, 18	Subsoil	Hard, dry, medium orange/brown sandy-silt, 33% stone	Post-medieval, 15th to 16th century
L3	-	Natural	Hard, dry, medium orange/brown sandy-clay, 40% stone/flint nodules	-
F1	1	Ditch	Firm, dry, dark grey/brown slightly-sandy silt, 3% stone	?Late Iron Age
F2	-	Posthole	Hard, dry, medium to dark grey/brown silt, 1% stone	Undated
F3	2	Ditch	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown slightly-sandy silt, 10% stone, inclusions of rare Roman CBM fragments	Medieval, 12th to 13th century
F4	3	Posthole	Hard, dry, medium orange/grey/brown silt, rare flecks of charcoal, occasional to frequent flecks of daub, occasional charcoal, 3% stone	Medieval, 12th to 13th century
F5	4	Pit	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silt, frequent daub flecks, occasional to frequent chalk, 5% stone	Undated
F6	10<1> 14	?Pit	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silt, rare charcoal flecks, 5% stone	Medieval, 12th to 13th century
F7		Ditch	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silt, 5% stone	Medieval, 12th to 13th century
F8		Ditch	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silt, 5% stone	Medieval, 12th to 13th century
F9		Ditch	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silt, 5-7% stone	Medieval, 12th to 13th century
F10	12, 15	Ditch	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silt, 5% stone	Medieval, 12th to 13th century
F11	16	Ditch	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silt, 10% gravel	Medieval, 12th to 13th century
F12	17	Ditch	Hard, dry, medium grey/brown silt, 10% gravel	Medieval, 12th to 13th century
F13	5 (upper) 6 (lower) 9<2>	Ditch	Upper fill: Dry, medium to dark silt, occasional chalk flecks, 10% stone. Lower fill: Medium grey silt, 10% stone	Medieval, 12th to 13th century
F14	7	Pit or area of disturbance on side of F13	Hard, dry, medium to dark grey silt, 10% stone	Medieval, 12th to 13th century
F15	8 (finds lost)	Posthole	Firm, dry, medium to dark grey silt.	Undated

< > = soil samples

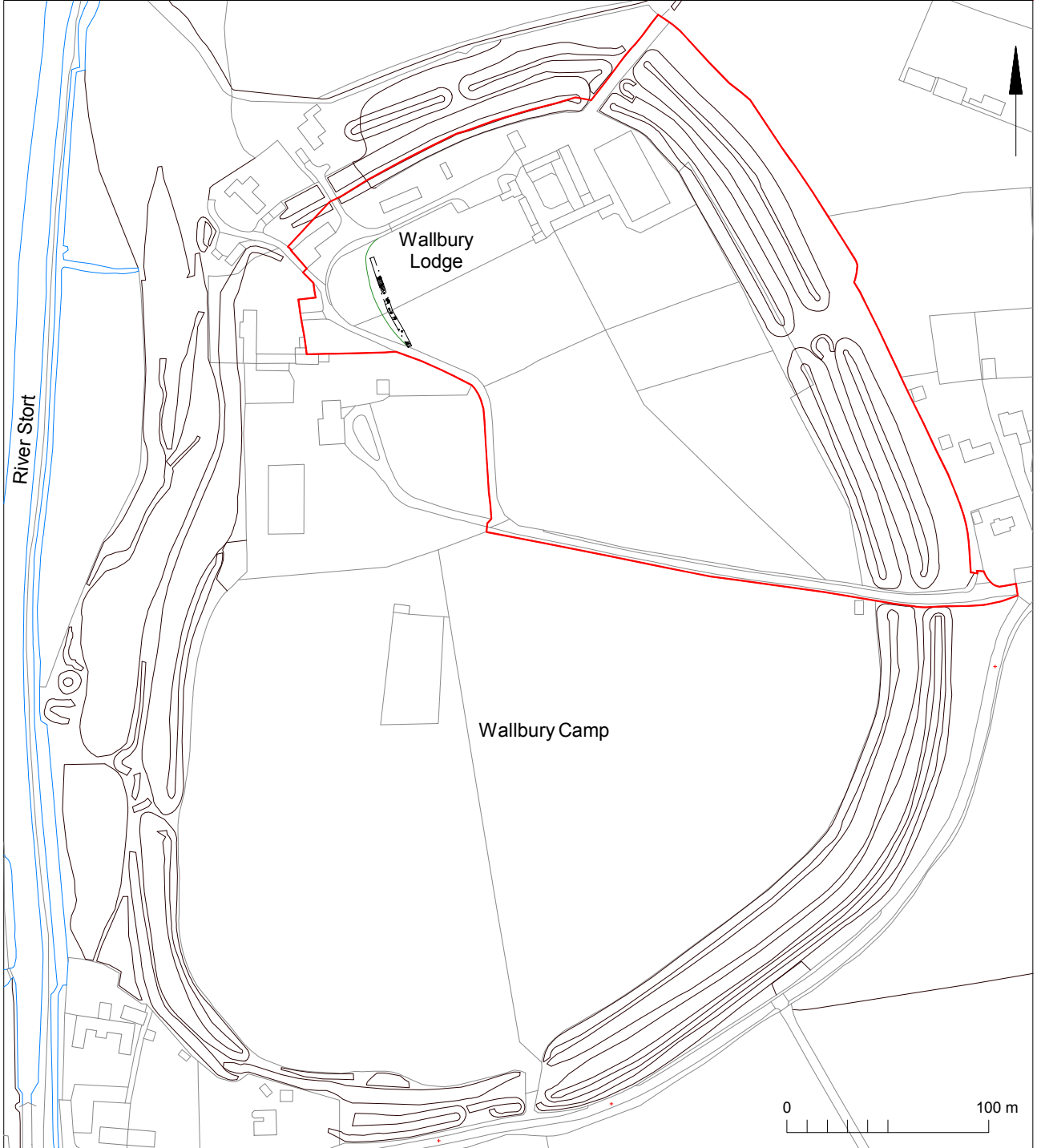
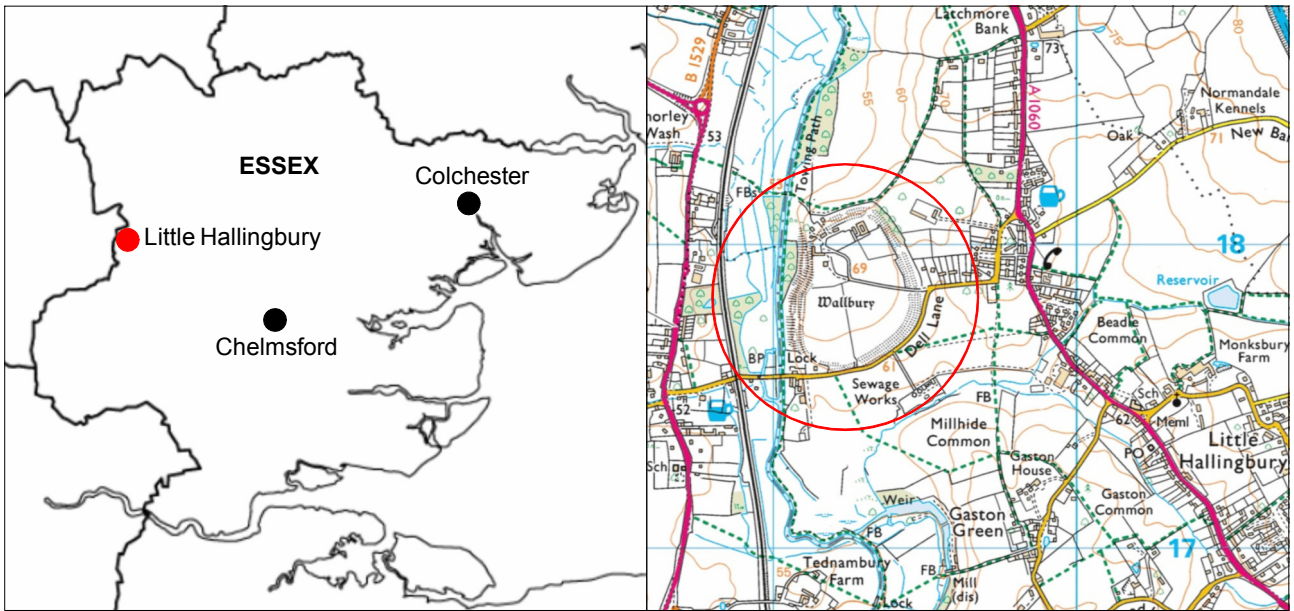


Fig 1 Site location.

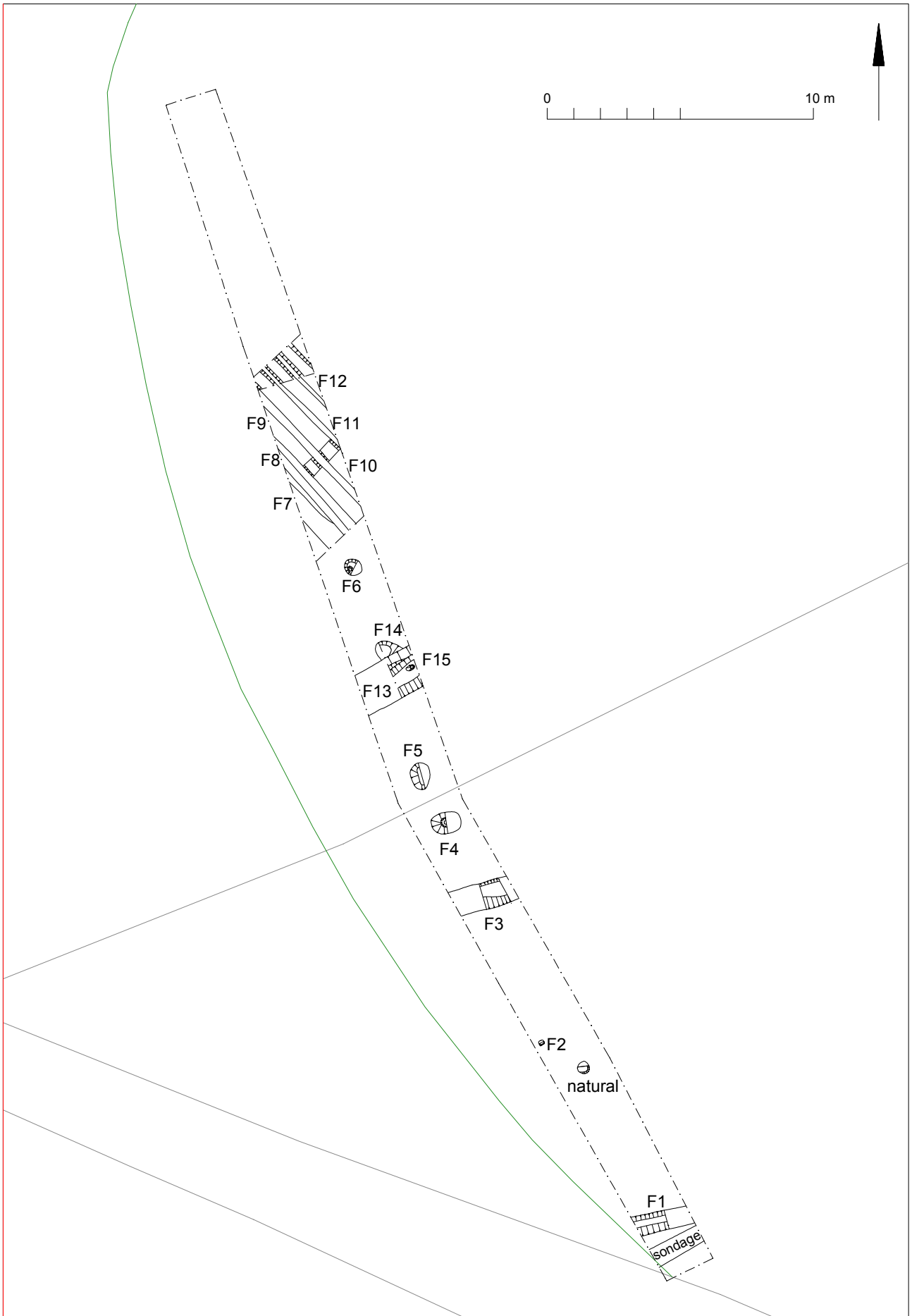


Fig 2 Results

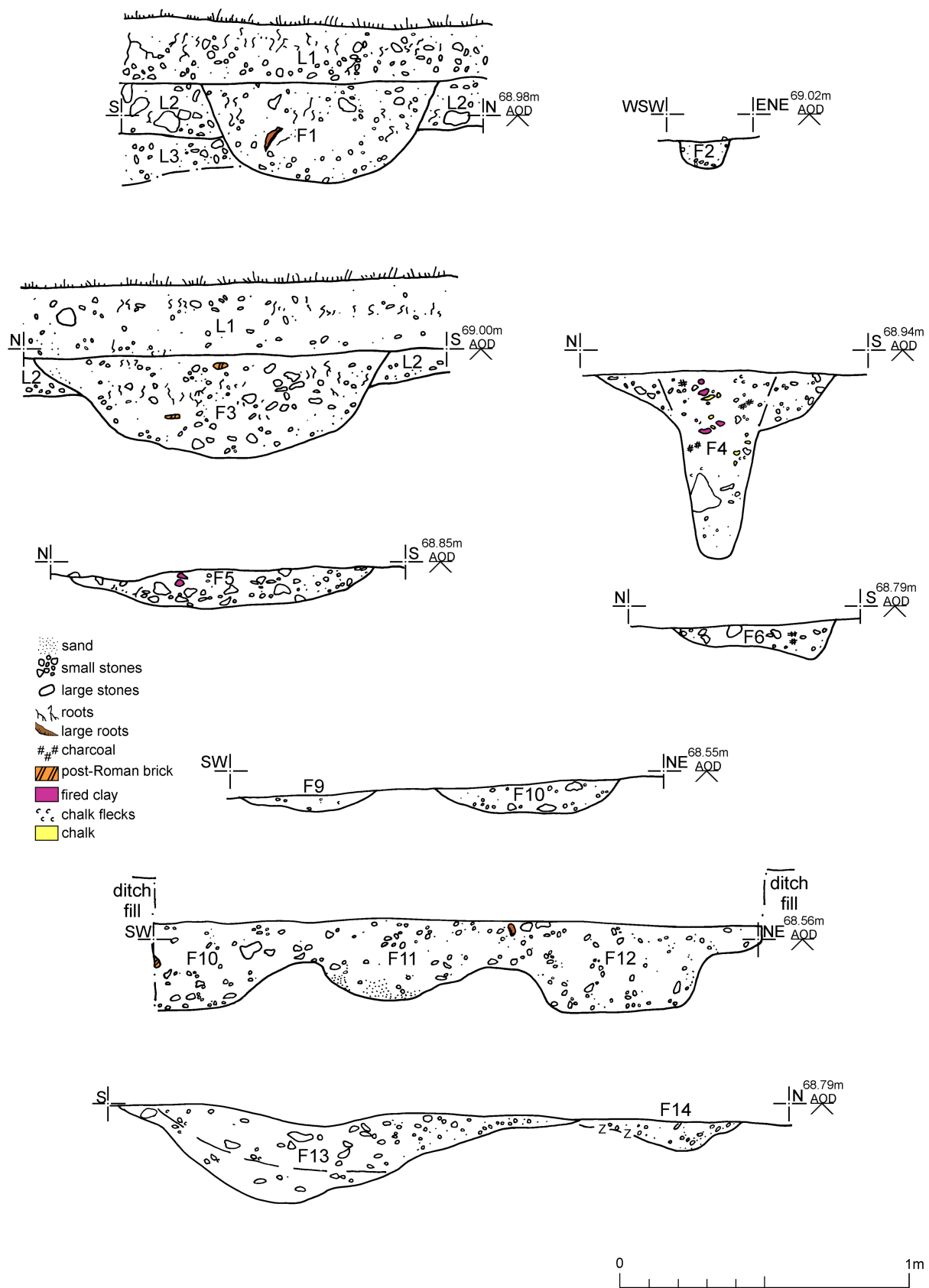


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections

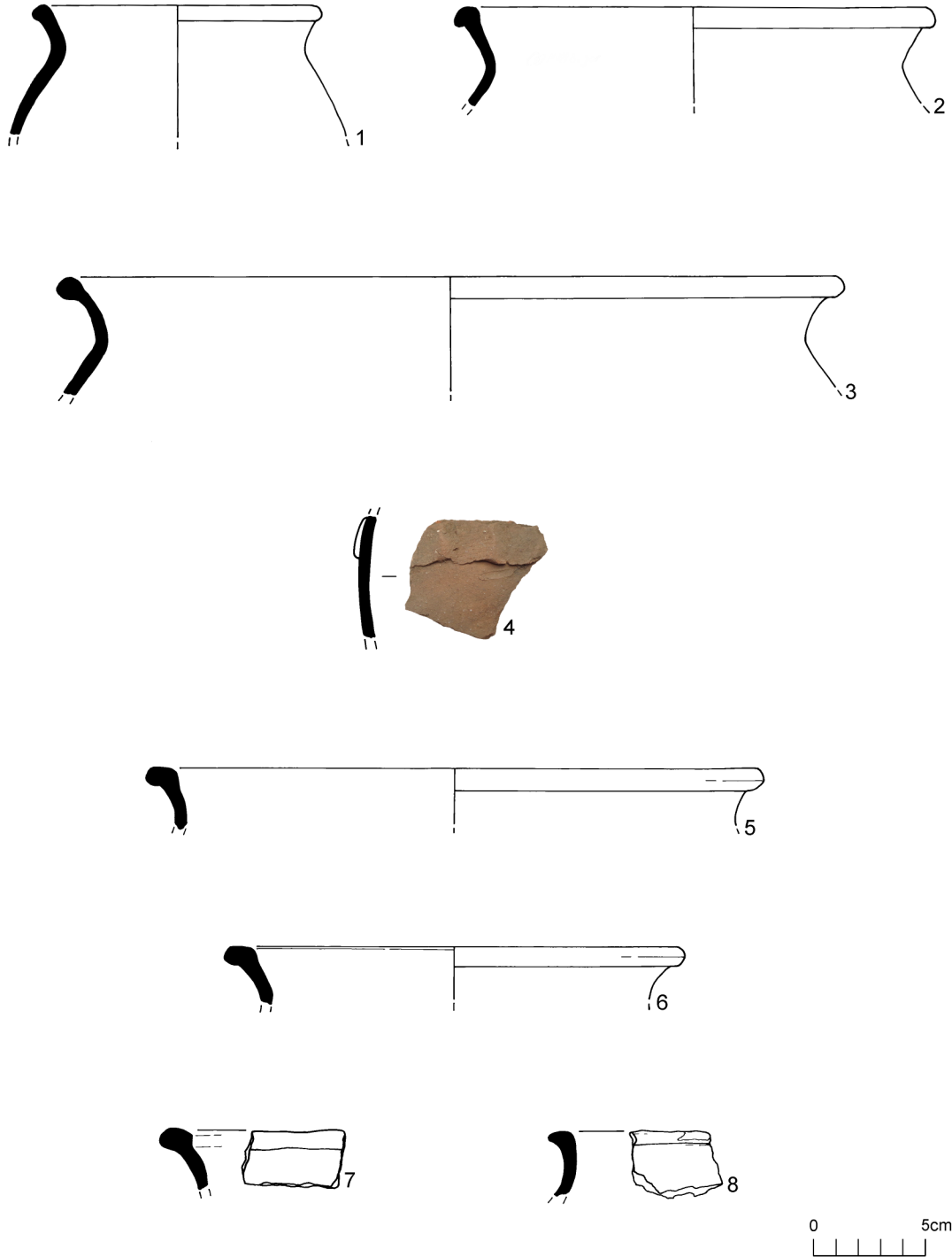


Fig 4 Medieval pottery: jars (1-4) and bowls (5-8).

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OASIS ID: colchest3-319062

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, CM22 7SQ
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane, Little Hallingbury, Essex, in advance of the construction of a new driveway. The development site is located within the scheduled monument of Wallbury Camp (SM 1002190), an Iron Age oppidum (hillfort). 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.
Project dates	Start: 06-08-2018 End: 08-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SM 1002190 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	LHWL18 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SAFWM: 2018.85 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	18/05p - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Medieval
Monument type	AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL LINEARS Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON STAPLES Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON NAILS Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Road scheme (new and widening)
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD LITTLE HALLINGBURY Wallbury Lodge, Dell Lane
Postcode	CM22 7SQ
Study area	5.64 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 49184 17999 51.84016890194 0.165721121428 51 50 24 N 000 09 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 68.39m Max: 68.97m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator Laura Pooley
Project director/manager Chris Lister
Project supervisor Adam Wightman
Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

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Physical Archive ID SAFWM: 2018.85
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Archive ID SAFWM: 2018.85
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Archive ID SAFWM: 2018.85
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

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