



BIRCH LODGE, ANCOR LANE, CANEWDON, ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





BIRCH LODGE, ANCHOR LANE, CANEWDON, ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:

Graham Newman
Marks Heeley
The Stables
Cannons Mill Lane
Bishops Stortford
Herts
CM23 2BN

By:

Louisa Cunningham MSc, MA (Hons)

Britannia Archaeology Ltd

**Unit 2, The Old Wool Warehouse
St Andrews Street South**

**Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk**

IP33 3PH


T: 01449 763034

info@brit-arch.com

www.britannia-archaeology.com

Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

April 2018

Site Code	CWBL18	NGR	TQ 8974 9430
Project No.	P1230		
Planning Ref.	ROC17/00258/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-314422
Approved By:		Date	April 2018



DISCLAIMER

The material contained within this report was prepared for an individual client and solely for the benefit of that client and the contents should not be relied upon by any third party. The results and interpretation of the report cannot be considered an absolute representation of the archaeological or any other remains. Britannia Archaeology Ltd will not be held liable for any error of fact resulting in loss or damage, direct, indirect or consequential, through misuse of, or actions based on the material contained within by any third party.



CONTENTS

	Abstract	
1.0	Introduction	
2.0	Site Description	
3.0	Planning Policies	
4.0	Archaeological Background	
5.0	Project Aims	
6.0	Project Objectives	
7.0	Fieldwork Methodology	
8.0	Description of Results	
9.0	Deposit Model	
10.0	Discussion & Conclusion	
11.0	Archive Deposition	
12.0	Acknowledgments	

Bibliography

Appendix 1	Deposit Tables
Appendix 2	OASIS Sheet

Figure 1	General Location Plan	1:2500
Figure 2	Essex HER Data	1:10000
Figure 3	Trench Location Plan	1:500
Figure 4	Site Sections and Photographs	
Figure 5	Site Sections and Photographs	
Figure 6	Trench Photographs	
Figure 7	Trench Photographs	



Abstract

On the 19th March 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Marks Heeley in advance of the erection of 14 dwellings located at Birch Lodge, Anchor Lane, Canewdon, Essex (NGR TQ 8974 9430) (Fig. 1).

The archaeological background suggested a medium to high potential to encounter remains dating to the Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval. There was also a low potential for encountering archaeology from all other periods.

Despite the above potential, the evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features or finds. Two phases of activity were identified. The first phase relates to the previous use of the site as agricultural fields during the post-medieval period and early-mid modern period. This phase is represented by Agricultural Sub Soil 1005.

The second phase relates to the landscaping and levelling of the site for the construction of the house in the early 1970s (still extant) which is represented by Made Ground layers 1002 and 1004, and Levelling Layer 1003.

Despite the potential for archaeological features from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period none were identified during the evaluation. The evaluation did however identify a fragment of a post-medieval/modern sub soil which confirms the site's previous use as an agricultural field during the post-medieval and modern periods before being landscaped and levelled for the construction of the house and garden in the early 1970s.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 19th March 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Marks Heeley in advance of the erection of 14 dwellings located at Birch Lodge, Anchor Lane, Canewdon, Essex (NGR TQ 8974 9430) (Fig. 1).

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS) (Bennett, A. dated 23rd June 2017) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the threatened available area which was originally comprised of four 25.00m x 1.80m trenches and one 15.00m x 1.80m trench. However due to the presence of live services at the front of the currently inhabited house and with the agreement of ECCPS, Trench 5 was split and two 5.00m x 1.80m trenches were excavated, one at the east side and one at the west of the available area.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site was located in the southwest of Canewdon which lies c.6km north of Southend-on-sea (Fig. 1).

The bedrock geology is described as London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, when the local environment was previously dominated by deep seas (BGS, 2018)

No superficial geology has been recorded at this location (BGS, 2018).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012). The relevant local policy is found in the Rochford District Council Core Strategy (adopted December 2011) at Policy ENV1.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2, 3 & 4)

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), Rochford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project, and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3).

The EHER data shows that the proposed development site is within an area which contains a range of multi-period archaeological deposits. The earliest phase comprises a cremation pit (EHER 12193) located c.360m north-east which contained fragments of human bone, daub and a fragment of struck flint identified as Lower Palaeolithic to late Bronze Age date. The most significant prehistoric monument record lies adjacent and to the west of the site. The evaluation Three Acres, Anchor lane, Canewdon (EEX59114) in 2016 identified 42 ditches, pits and gullies dating to the Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval periods.



No heritage assets relating to Roman occupation of Canewdon were returned in the search.

The name 'Canewdon' is first used in reference to the village in Domesday Book showing that the settlement was already established by this time. The name Canewdon is thought to be early Saxon in origin and would have meant 'hill of the people of Cana'. The location of the centre of Anglo-Saxon Canewdon is unknown, it is likely to have focused around the church (ESHER 13599) and Canewdon Hall (EHER 14990) located c.250m north of the proposed development site.

The parish church of St Nicholas (EHER 13599) is known to have been in existence in 1100, and it is probable that a church existed on the site prior to the Norman Conquest. The existing building is unusually large for a rural parish church, two reasons have been hypothesised for this; either its size and plan reflects an origin as the Minster built by King Canute in 1020 to commemorate the dead of the battle of Assendune, or that it owes its origins to the power and wealth of its patron Swein of Essex.

Canewdon is an example of a late Saxon/early medieval settlement with a primary focus on the church/hall complex surrounded by a wider dispersed pattern of manorial halls of Canewdon, Pudsey, Apton, Scotts and Lambourne, a settlement pattern which was developed to exploit the economic potential of upland marshland and creek (Scrutton 2006).

By the later medieval and post-medieval period, with the development of the village along the High Street east of the church/hall complex.

Given the above, there was a **medium** to **high** potential to encounter remains dating to the Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval. There was a **low** potential for all other periods.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The ECCPS Brief (Bennett, A. Section 5) stated that the evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeology liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains were potentially threatened was to be studied.

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Specific objectives outlined in the brief stated that a particular importance be placed on:

- the amount of truncation to buried deposits,
- the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon,



- the preservation of deposits within negative features,
- site formation processes.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits was also to be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention was to be paid to:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The ECCPS brief required a programme of linear trial trenching in advance of the construction of 12 houses and associated works. The trenching was to cover 5% of the site area comprising four 25.00m x 1.80m trenches, and one 15.00m x 1.80m trench. However due to the presence of live services at the front of the currently inhabited house and with the agreement of ECCPS, Trench 5 was split and two 5.00m x 1.80m trenches were excavated, one at the east side and one at the west of the available area.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were taken.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4 - 7)

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated east to west and measured 25.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. The trench contained no archaeological features.

Top Soil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.25m and overlay Natural Geology **1001**.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated north to south and measured 25.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.39m. The trench contained no archaeological features.



Top Soil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.30m and overlay Natural Geology **1001**.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was orientated east to west and measured 25.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37m. The trench contained no archaeological features.

Top Soil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.34m and overlay Natural Geology **1001**.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was orientated north to south and measured 15.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. The trench contained no archaeological features but did contain a modern Made Ground layer likely associated with garden landscaping to the rear of the current house.

Top Soil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.22m and overlay Made Ground **1002** which was present to a depth of 0.43m. Below was Natural Geology **1001**.

8.5 Trenches 5A and 5B

Trench 5 was orientated east to west. Due to the presence of services and a modern cess-pit the trench was split and 5.00m x 1.80m was excavated at the east end (Trench 5A) and west end (Trench 5B).

Trench 5A was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.88m and contained no archaeological features but did contain modern Made Ground likely associated with the landscaping for the current house. Part of an old agricultural Sub Soil was also present beneath these layers.

In Trench 5A Levelling Layer **1003** was present to a depth of 0.15m, and overlay Made Ground **1004** which was present to a depth of 0.28m. Beneath this layer was Agricultural Sub Soil **1005** which was present to a depth of 0.69m and overlay Natural Geology **1001**.

Trench 5B was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.84m and contained no archaeological features. Part of a modern soakaway was present as well as the Made Ground and Agricultural Sub Soil present in Trench 5A.

In Trench 5B Levelling Layer **1003** was present to a depth of 0.20m, and overlay Made Ground **1004** which was present to a depth of 0.39m. Beneath this layer was Agricultural Sub Soil **1005** which was present to a depth of 0.73m and overlay Natural Geology **1001**.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 6)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across the site. In trenches 1-3 the sequence was consistently Top Soil overlying Natural Geology. In trenches 4 and 5 (A and B) Made Ground layers and some surviving Agricultural Sub Soil were present.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in trenches 1-3 was Top Soil **1000** which consisted of a dark black brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. This layer



was present to a maximum depth of 0.34m in Sample Section 3. This layer contained occasional small fragments of modern CBM (not retained) and represents the modern garden soil.

Beneath Top Soil 1000 in Trench 4 was Made Ground **1002** which consisted of a light grey brown, compact silty clay. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.43m with a thickness of 0.21m in Sample Section 4, and likely represents the landscaping of the garden just to the rear of the current house.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in Trench 5 (A and B) was Levelling Layer **1003** which consisted of a light yellow/orange brown, friable sandy gravel with frequent small stone inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.20m in Sample Section 5B and represents the gravel surface of the front garden and parking area of the current house.

Beneath Levelling Layer 1003 in Trench 5 (A and B) was Made Ground **1004** which consisted of a dark grey brown compact silty clay with patches of friable orange sand and moderate small stone inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.39m with a thickness of 0.19m in Sample Section 5B. It represents a layer of made ground associated with the construction of the house and surrounding roadside landscaping.

Beneath Made Ground 1004 in Trench 5 (A and B) was Agricultural Sub Soil **1005** which consisted of a dark grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.73m with a thickness of 0.34m. It represents a surviving fragment of the agricultural sub soil which was present on the site during its previous use as farming land.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was Natural Geology **1001**, comprising a mid orange brown, compact clay with occasional-moderate stone and chalk inclusions.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background suggested a medium to high potential to encounter remains dating to the Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval. There was also a low potential for encountering archaeology from all other periods.

Despite the above potential, the evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features or finds. Two phases of activity were identified. The first phase relates to the previous use of the site as agricultural fields during the post-medieval period and early-mid modern period. This phase is represented by Agricultural Sub Soil **1005**.

The second phase relates to the landscaping and levelling of the site for the construction of the house in the early 1970s (still extant) which is represented by Made Ground layers **1002** and **1004**, and Levelling Layer **1003**.

Despite the potential for archaeological features from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period none were identified during the evaluation. The evaluation did however



identify a fragment of a post-medieval/modern sub soil which confirms the site's previous use as an agricultural field during the post-medieval and modern periods before being landscaped and levelled for the construction of the house and garden in the early 1970s.

11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The final archive will be deposited with Southend Museum. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Graham Newman of Marks Heeley for commissioning and funding the project.

We would also like to thank Alison Bennett of Essex County Council Place Services for her advice and assistance on the project.

The site was excavated by Martin Brook and Louisa Cunningham of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bennett, A. 2017. Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Birch Lodge, Canewdon. Essex County Council.

Brown, D.H. 2007. Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation; Archaeological Archives Forum.

Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy; East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.



Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Code of Conduct.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

English Heritage & the Church of England. 2005. Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England'

Historic England, 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)

Gurney, D. 2003. Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

McKinley & Roberts ' Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Medlycott. 2011. Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Mills, A. D. 2003. Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford University Press.

O'Connor, T. 2015. Managing the Essex Pleistocene Project. ECC

O'Connor, T. 2015. Lithological Units 11 – Terraces of the Essex Rivers. ECC & EH

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

Historic England PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	E-W	30.39m	DP2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	N Side, E End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.25m	Top Soil: Dark black brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions	
1001	0.25m+	Natural: Mid orange brown, compact clay with occasional-moderate medium stone and chalk inclusions	

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	N-S	28.44m	DP4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	E Side, S End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Top Soil: Dark black brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions	
1001	0.30m+	Natural: Mid orange brown, compact clay with occasional-moderate medium stone and chalk inclusions	

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	E-W	27.64m	DP6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	N Side, W End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.34m	Top Soil: Dark black brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions	
1001	0.34m+	Natural: Mid orange brown, compact clay with occasional-moderate medium stone and chalk inclusions	

TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	N-S	27.01m	DP8
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	W Side, S End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.22m	Top Soil: Dark black brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions	
1002	0.22 – 0.43m	Made Ground: Light grey brown, compact silty clay with no inclusions	
1001	0.43m+	Natural: Mid orange brown, compact clay with occasional-moderate medium stone and chalk inclusions	



TRENCH 5A

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5A	E-W	26.07m	DP10
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5A	N Side, Middle	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00 – 0.15m	Levelling Layer: Light yellow/orange brown, friable sandy gravel with frequent small stone inclusions	
1004	0.15 – 0.28m	Made Ground: Dark grey brown, compact clay with patches of orange friable sand and moderate small stone inclusions	
1005	0.28 – 0.69m	Sub Soil: Dark grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions	
1001	0.69m+	Natural: Mid orange brown, compact clay with occasional-moderate medium stone and chalk inclusions	

TRENCH 5B

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5B	E-W	25.82m	DP12
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5B	N Side, Middle	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00 – 0.20m	Levelling Layer: Light yellow/orange brown, friable sandy gravel with frequent small stone inclusions	
1004	0.20 – 0.39m	Made Ground: Dark grey brown, compact clay with patches of orange friable sand and moderate small stone inclusions	
1005	0.39 – 0.73m	Sub Soil: Dark grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions	
1001	0.73m+	Natural: Mid orange brown, compact clay with occasional-moderate medium stone and chalk inclusions	



APPENDIX 2 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS FORM - Print view

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: **britannia1-314422**

Project details

Project name	Birch Lodge, Anchor Lane, Canewdon, Essex: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	<p>On the 19th March 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Graham Newman and Marks Heeley in advance of the erection of 14 dwellings located at Birch Lodge, Anchor Lane, Canewdon, Essex (NGR TQ 8974 9430) (Fig. 1). The archaeological background suggested a medium to high potential to encounter remains dating to the Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval. There was also a low potential for encountering archaeology from all other periods. Despite the above potential, the evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features or finds. Two phases of activity were identified. The first phase relates to the previous use of the site as agricultural fields during the post-medieval period and early-modern period. This phase is represented by Agricultural Sub Soil 1005. The second phase relates to the landscaping and levelling of the site for the construction of the house in the early 1970s (still extant) which is represented by Made Ground layers 1002 and 1004, and Levelling Layer 1003. Despite the potential for archaeological features from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period none were identified during the evaluation. The evaluation did however identify a fragment of a post-medieval/modern sub soil which confirms the site's previous use as an agricultural field during the post-medieval and modern periods before being landscaped and levelled for the construction of the house and garden in the early 1970s.</p>
Project dates	Start: 19-04-2018 End: 19-04-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CWBL18 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	P1230 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)



Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
Site location ESSEX ROCHFORD CANEWDON Birch Lodge, Anchor Lane, Canewdon, Essex
Postcode SS4 3PB
Study area 0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates TQ 8974 9430 51.614962034993 0.74091156336 51 36 53 N 000 44 27 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 25.09m Max: 30.39m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Martin Brook
Project director/manager Martin Brook
Project supervisor Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body client
Name of sponsor/funding body Marks Heeley

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Essex HER
Digital Archive ID CWBL18
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Essex HER
Paper Archive ID CWBL18
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

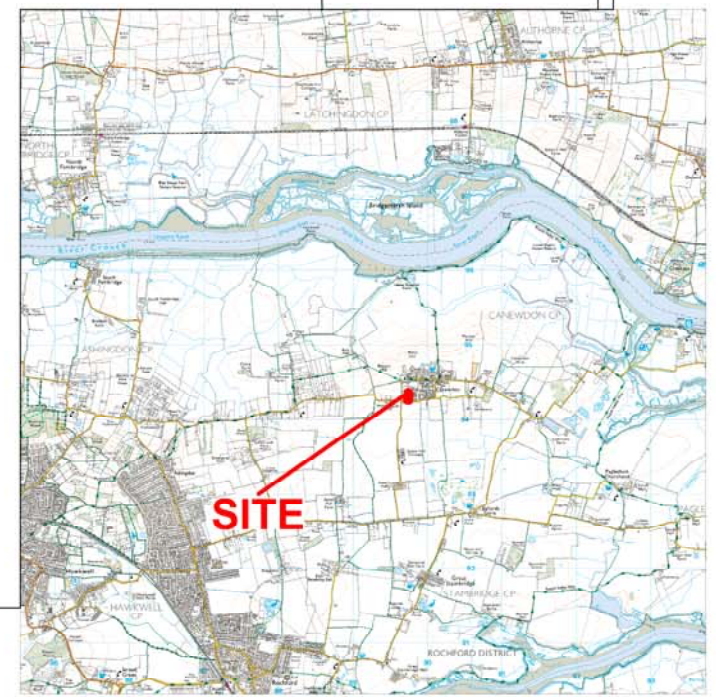
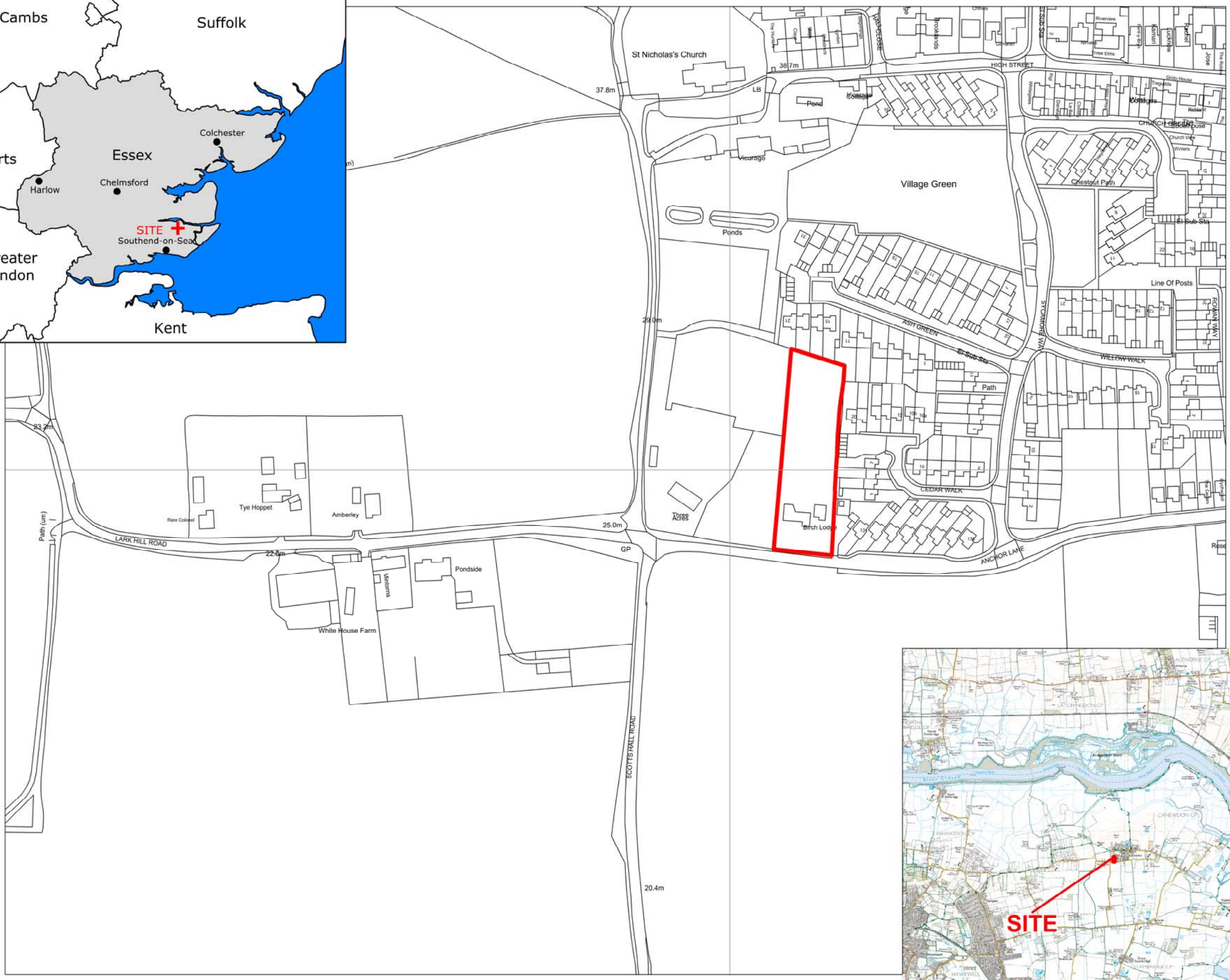
Project bibliography 1



Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Birch Lodge, Anchor Lane, Canewdon: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cunningham, L
Other bibliographic details	R1195
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 bound report with pull-out A3 figures
URL	http://www.britannia-archaeology.com/
Entered by	Louisa Cunningham (louisa@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	16 April 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



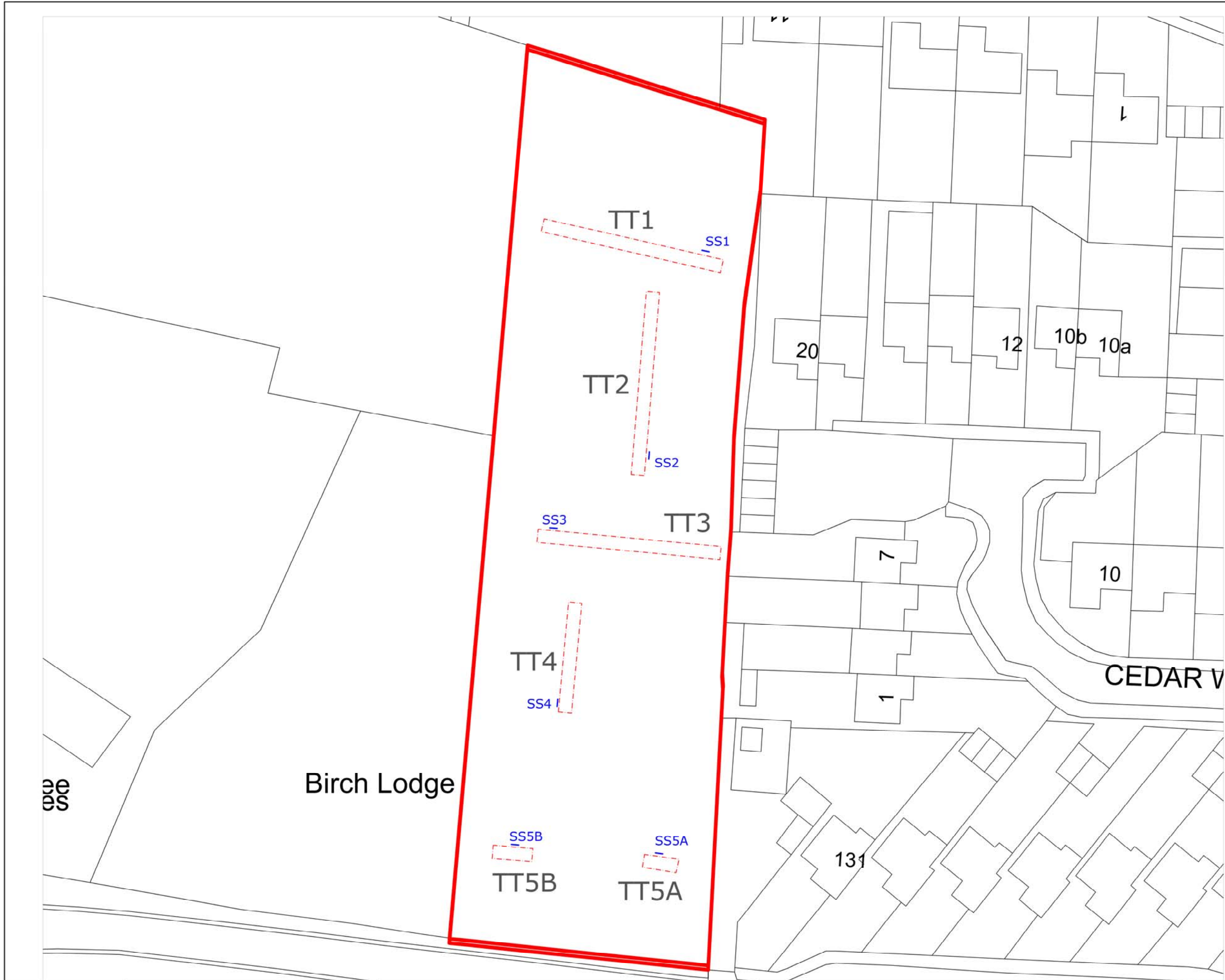
 Site Boundary






589700

Reproduced on plans supplied by Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663. © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2018.

NGR:	589750 194300	REF:	R1230
PROJECT:	BIRCH LODGE, ANCHOR, CANEWDON, ESSEX		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:			
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD 			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018			
DATE:	APR 2018	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	1
APPROVED:	MB		



-  Sample Section
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

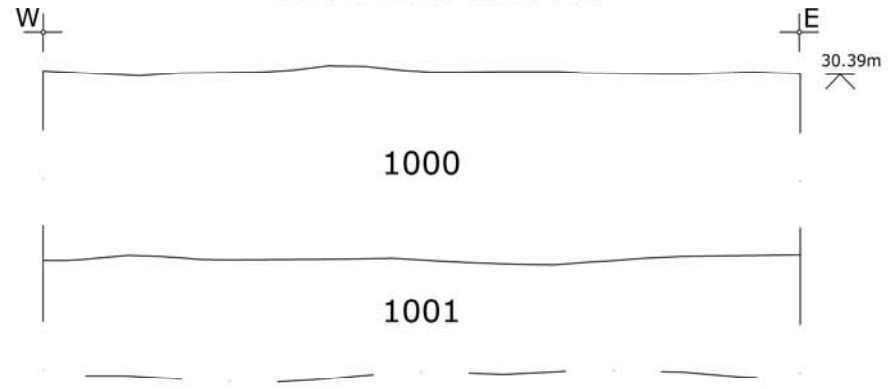
NGR: 589750 194300	REF: R1230
PROJECT: BIRCH LODGE, ANCHOR, CANEWDON, ESSEX	
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN	
CLIENT: 	
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018	

DATE: APR 2018	FLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 3	
APPROVED: MB		

Reproduced on plans supplied by the client from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.
© CROWN COPYRIGHT 2018.



SITE SECTION 1

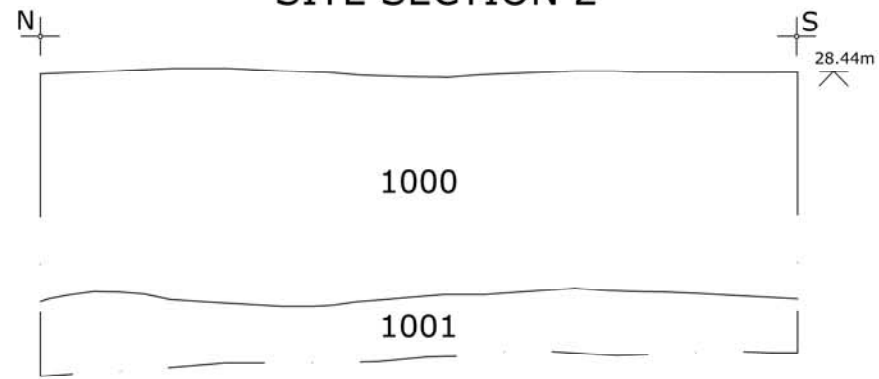


1:10 0 50cm



DP2 - SS1 - VIEW N

SITE SECTION 2

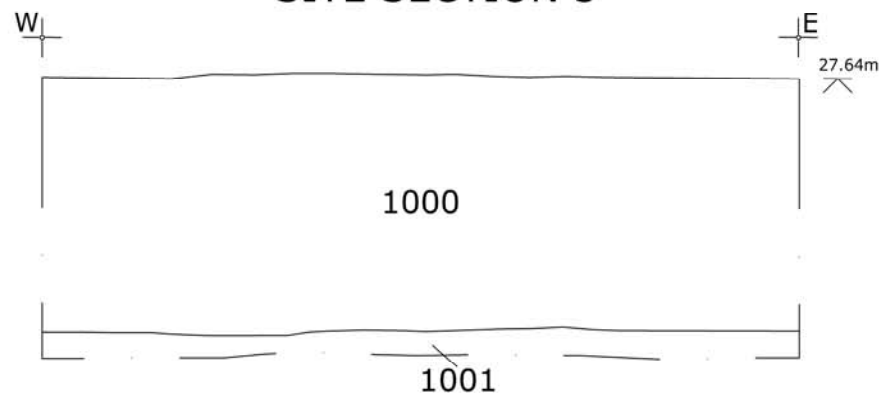


1:10 0 50cm



DP4 - SS2 - VIEW E

SITE SECTION 3

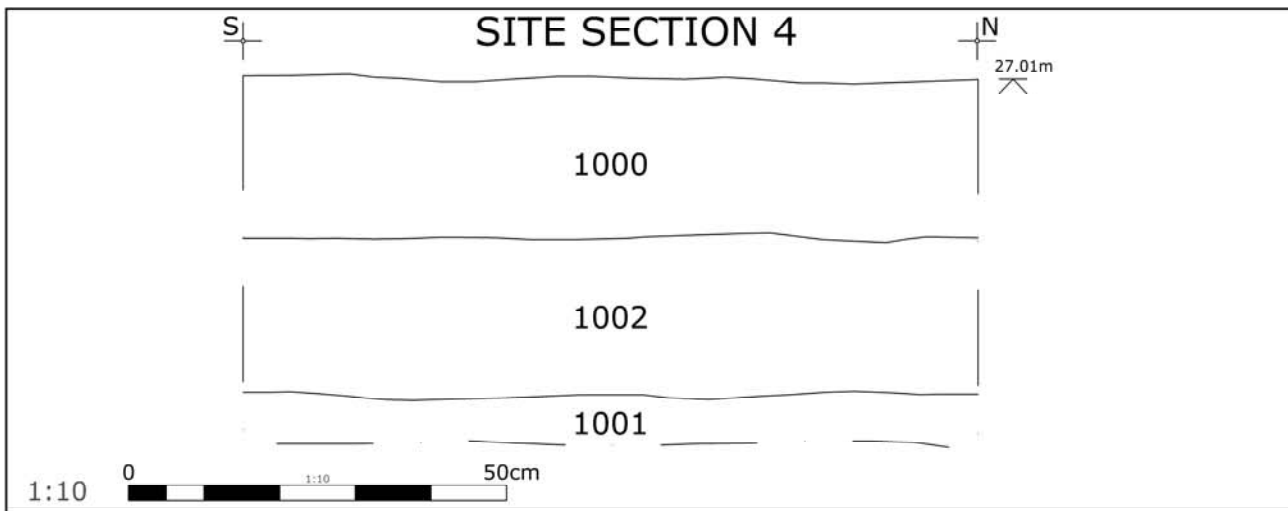


1:10 0 50cm

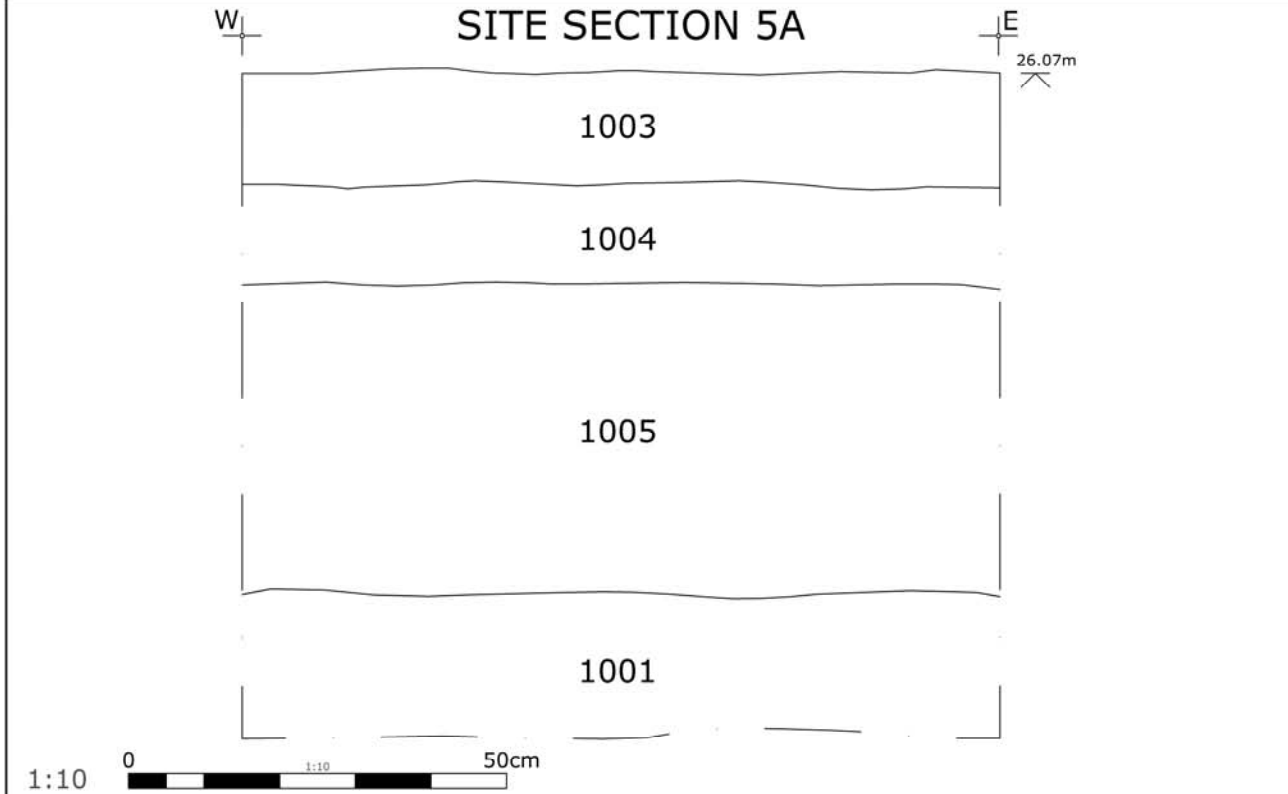


DP6 - SS3 - VIEW N

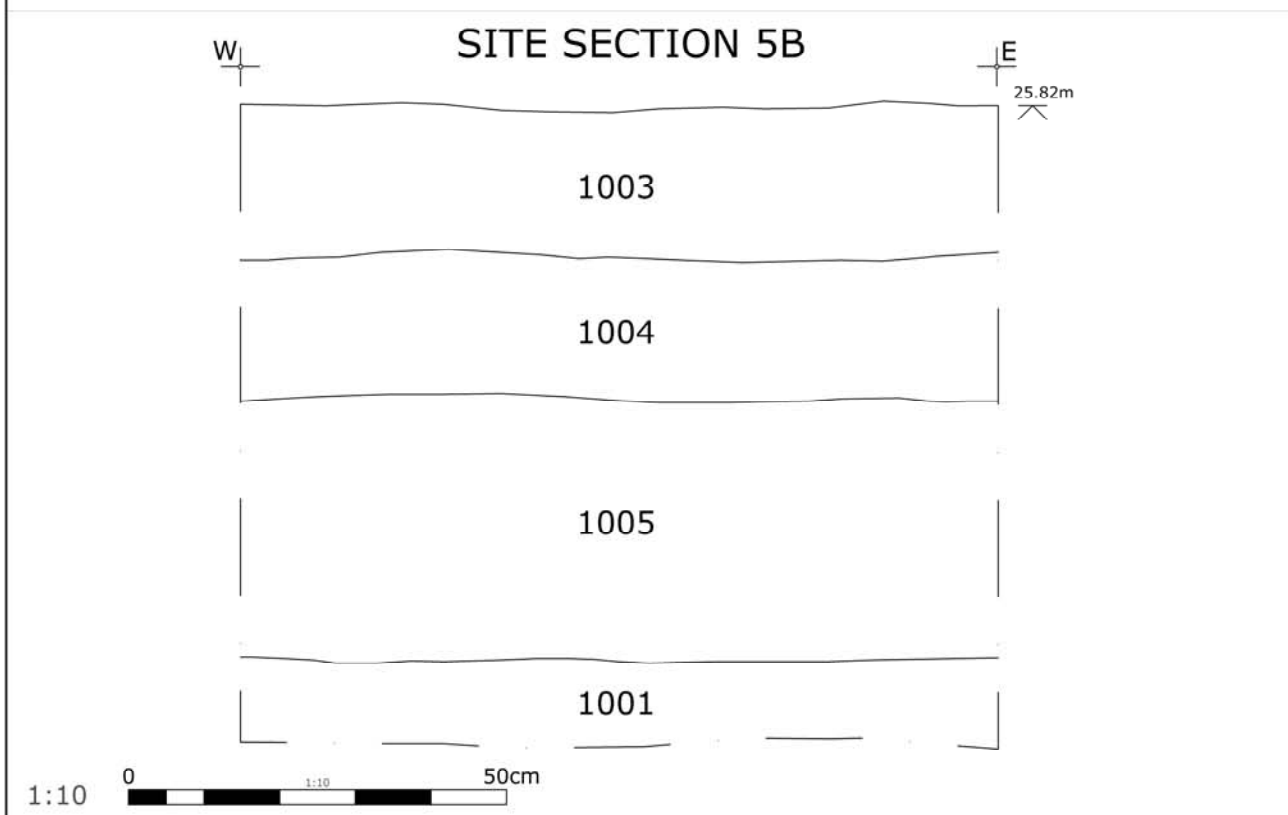
NGR: 589750 194300	REF: R1230	
PROJECT: BIRCH LODGE, ANCHOR, CANEWDON, ESSEX		
DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: MARKS HIBBLEY		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018		
DATE: APR 2018	FLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 4	
APPROVED: MB		




DP8 - SS4 - VIEW W



DP10 - SS5A - VIEW N



DP12 - SS5B - VIEW N

NGR: 589750 194300	REF: R1230	
PROJECT: BIRCH LODGE, ANCHOR, CANEWDON, ESSEX		
DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: MARKS HIRELBY		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018</small>		
DATE: APR 2018	FLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 5	
APPROVED: MB		



DP1 - TT1 - VIEW W



DP3 - TT2 - VIEW N



DP5 - TT3 - VIEW E

NGR:	589750 194300	REF:	R1230
PROJECT:	BIRCH LODGE, ANCHOR, CANEWDON, ESSEX		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:			
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD 			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018			
DATE:	APR 2018	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	6



DP7 - TT4 - VIEW S



DP9 - TT5A - VIEW N



DP11 - TT5B - VIEW E

NGR:	589750 194300	REF:	R1230
PROJECT:	BIRCH LODGE, ANCHOR, CANEWDON, ESSEX		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:			
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018			
DATE:	APR 2018	FLOT:	A3
		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	7
APPROVED:	MB		