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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND AT WHITE COTTAGE, START HILL,  
BIRCHANGER, ESSEX CM22 7TG**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

Authors: John Haygreen (Fieldwork and Report)	
NGR: TL 52071 21417	Report No: 5751
District: Uttlesford	Site Code: BIRWC19
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7782
	Date: 31 January 2019

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## **CONTENTS**

### **PROJECT SUMMARY**

#### **SUMMARY**

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DISCUSSION**

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	White Cottage, Start Hill, Birchanger, Essex CM22 7TG		
<p><i>In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at White Cottage, Start Hill, Birchanger, Essex CM22 7TG (NGR TL 52071 21417; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of two new dwellings with associated garaging on the site (Uttlesford Council Planning Approval Ref.18/0999/OP). It was required based on the advice of Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation comprised the excavation of three test pits in an area significantly below street level. Two of the test pits were excavated to depths of 600 and 900mm and then augured; revealing considerable evidence for truncation and deposits of made ground indicative of soil movement. The made ground contained primarily Late 18<sup>th</sup> – Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery which gives a time frame for this soil movement. Elsewhere on the site the levels varied and clearly much soil movement associated with building and landscaping has taken place.</i></p> <p><i>In Test Pit 2 Made Ground L1005 contained residual 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery, including the rim of a Colchester ware bowl, which may derive from focal points of activity in the local area, such as the brick kilns postulated around Tilekiln Green. Brick Floor or Surface F1006 was also recorded and may represent the remains of a former garden feature. In Test Pit 1 Ditch F1012 was recorded in section and contained 18<sup>th</sup> – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	January 2019		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	P7702	Site code	BIRWC19
Type of project	Archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Garden		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Made Ground, Ditch & Brick Surface (post-medieval)		
Significant finds (+dates)	Pottery (residual medieval; post-medieval)		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Essex	Uttlesford	Birchanger
HER/ SMR for area	Essex County Council Historic Environment Record (SHER)		
Post code (if known)	CM22 7TG		
Area of site	c.0.1ha		
NGR	TL 52071 21417		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.80m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	Essex County Council HEA		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Hyson Lucky Dragon Ltd		
Full title	Land at White Cottage, Start Hill, Birchanger, Essex CM22 7TG. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Haygreen, J.		
Report no.	5751		
Date (of report)	January 2019		

**LAND AT WHITE COTTAGE, START HILL,  
BIRCHANGER, ESSEX CM22 7TG**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

**SUMMARY**

*In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at White Cottage, Start Hill, Birchanger, Essex CM22 7TG (NGR TL 52071 21417; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of two new dwellings with associated garaging on the site (Uttlesford Council Planning Approval Ref.18/0999/OP). It was required based on the advice of Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).*

*The evaluation comprised the excavation of three test pits in an area significantly below street level. Two of the test pits were excavated to depths of 600 and 900mm and then augured; revealing considerable evidence for truncation and deposits of made ground indicative of soil movement. The made ground contained primarily Late 18<sup>th</sup> – Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery which gives a time frame for this soil movement. Elsewhere on the site the levels varied and clearly much soil movement associated with building and landscaping has taken place.*

*In Test Pit 2 Made Ground L1005 contained residual 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery, including the rim of a Colchester ware bowl, which may derive from focal points of activity in the local area, such as the brick kilns postulated around Tilekiln Green. Brick Floor or Surface F1006 was also recorded and may represent the remains of a former garden feature. In Test Pit 1 Ditch F1012 was recorded in section and contained 18<sup>th</sup> – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at White Cottage, Start Hill, Birchanger, Essex CM22 7TG (NGR TL 52071 21417; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of two new dwellings with associated garaging on the site (Uttlesford Council Planning Approval Ref.18/0999/OP). It was required based on the advice of Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).

1.2 The site could not be accessed by a mechanical excavator and due to the evident different levels it appeared truncated. Three test pits each 1.5m x 1.5m were excavated by hand.

1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA, *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation on Land at White Cottage, Start Hill, Birchanger*, dated 21<sup>st</sup> September 2018), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 24<sup>th</sup> September 2018) and approved by ECC HEA. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4 The principal objectives of the monitoring were:

- to ensure the archaeological excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- to secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the appropriate publication of the project results, if required; and
- to secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive

#### *Planning Policy Context*

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled

monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site lies on the southern side of Start Hill at Birchanger. It is a landscaped garden plot adjacent to the east/south east of White Cottage, and extends to some 0.1ha. It is proposed to erect two new dwellings with associated garaging, following site clearance.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site is located at c.80m AOD on the north-western slope of a small valley of a minor watercourse, which passes the southern edge of the site and forms a tributary of the River Stort, whose course passes c.3km to the west. The natural topography rises slightly to the west, south-east and north-east; the latter notably to the plaeau on which London Stansted Airport is located.

3.2 The solid geology of the site is comprised of clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation, generally not overlain by any drift deposits, but towards the southern edge of the site and the watercourse, superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel may be present. The local soils are freely draining slightly acid but base-rich.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) notes that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. Excavations on the M11 slip road c.150m to the west revealed evidence for a broad range of prehistoric activity (EHER 46496): including tree throws containing early Neolithic flint blades and flakes; pits containing Middle and Late Neolithic flint work; Middle Bronze Age waterholes containing Deverel-Rimbury pottery, a quern stone and oak stake; Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits containing significant pottery vessels; and late Iron Age/early Roman ditches containing pottery and animal bone. The

local Roman landscape may be viewed as relative to the major road of Stane Street, whose route has been recorded c.700m to the west (EHER 4702). The road connected the contemporary settlements of Colchester and Braughing (EHER 4697). A scatter of Roman pottery recorded at Tilekiln Green c.300m to the south-east may be related to roadside activity or occupation.

4.2 Medieval activity in the local area may have included a tile kiln at Start Hill, close to the south of the site (EHER 4661). Here yellow-glazed medieval pottery was also recorded. Brick kilns are first recorded in the area in 1553 c.400m to the south around Tilekiln Green (EHER 15631), potentially representing a continued exploitation of the local natural clay resource. Field walking of the south-western extent of Stansted Airport, to the north-west of the site also recorded a large scatter of post-medieval material, but this may have been redistributed through manuring and soil re-deposition (EHER 14329). One of the only remnants of post-medieval settlement in the locality is Lewismead (or Lewis'), a 17<sup>th</sup> century timber-frame building c.400m to the south-east (EHER 4640). The local landscape has been substantially changed by the establishment of infrastructure including railway bridges in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (EHER 40375-6); components of the Second World War airfield that preceded the development of London Stansted Airport (EHER 16654); and the M11 motorway.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 ECC required a programme of archaeological trial trenching but the site was not accessible by a mechanical excavator at the current time. The drop in ground level from the street frontage to the site suggested that the site might be significantly truncated. It was agreed that three test pits each 1.5m<sup>2</sup> were to be excavated in the first instance (Fig. 3).

5.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the inspection of the made ground, subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

5.3 Open test pits and excavated spoil were manually / visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.



## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Figs. 3 - 5

6.1 The site stratigraphy was recorded in sample sections presented below:

<i>Sample section 1</i> 0.00 = 79.36m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1009	Made Ground. Friable, light grey silty sand. It contained Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – Mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C. pottery (1; 1g); and CBM (48g).
0.23 – 0.28m	L1000	Buried Topsoil. Friable, dark brown silty loam
0.28 – 0.64m	L1011	Made Ground. Firm, light orange brown clayey silt with CBM (796g)
0.64 – 1.00m+	L1014	Made Ground. Firm, mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional irregular flint. Augered to a depth of a further 0.50m

<i>Sample section 2</i> 0.00 = 79.50m AOD		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1007	Gravel Path
0.05 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.12 – 0.40m	L1004	Made Ground. Firm, Light grey brown silty clay with irregular flint and CBM. It contained Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – Mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C. pottery (7; 58g); and CBM (4898g).
0.40 – 0.63m+	L1005	Made Ground. Firm, light grey brown silty clay with moderate CBM. Augered to a depth of a further 0.30m. It contained 14 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> C. pottery (3; 41g); and CBM (2716g).
c.0.60m	M1006	Brick ?Floor or surface

<i>Sample section 3</i> 0.00 = 78.82m AOD		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.14 – 0.23m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, light grey brown silty clay. It contained CBM (778g)
0.23m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

*Description: The depth of the natural was established in each test pit. Made ground deposits, a brick floor or surface and a ditch were present. The dating evidence was predominantly Late 18<sup>th</sup> – Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

M1006 was a brick floor or surface observed in section.. A CBM sample (1644g) was extracted.

Ditch F1012 was linear (1.50+ x ? x 0.65m), orientated E/W. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. It cut Made Ground L1011. Its fill (L1013) was a friable, mid grey brown silty clay and it contained 18<sup>th</sup> – Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery (1; 29g) and CBM (244g).

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

## **8 DISCUSSION**

8.1 Given the drop in level from the street level to the site it was judged that the site might be significantly truncated but two of the test pits were surprisingly deep before the natural was encountered. Test Pit 1 was 1m deep and augered to a further depth of 0.50m before the natural was present. Test Pit 2 was 0.63m deep and augered to a further depth of 0.30m before the natural was present. These two test pits contained deposits of made ground indicative of soil movement, and the made ground contained primarily Late 18<sup>th</sup> – Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery which gives a time frame for this soil movement. Elsewhere on the site the levels varied and clearly much soil movement associated with building and landscaping has taken place. Test Pit 3 appeared the least disturbed but was a relatively short distance from Test Pit 2.

8.2 Made Ground L1005 (Test Pit 2) contained residual 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery, including the rim of a Colchester ware bowl. The pottery may derive from focal points of activity in the local area such as the brick kilns postulated around Tilekiln Green.

8.3 Brick Floor or Surface F1006 may represent the remains of a former garden feature. Ditch F1012 (Test Pit 1) was recorded in section. It contained 18<sup>th</sup> – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and truncated Made Ground L1011.

## **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Saffron Waldon Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Ms Holly Drake of Hyson Lucky Dragon Ltd for funding the works and for assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Richard Havis of Essex County Council Place Services.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

British Geological Survey 1991 *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*, Reading, ClfA

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

**Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds**

**BIRWC19 - P7782, Land at White Cottage, Start Hill, Birchanger**

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1001	TP 3	Subsoil				778				
	1004	TP 2	Made Ground	Late 18th-mid 20th	7	57	4898				
	1005	TP 2	Made Ground	14th-mid 16th C	3	28	2716				
	1006	TP 2	Brick Floor				1644				
	1009	TP 1	Made Ground	Late 18th-mid 20th	1	1	48				
	1011	TP 1	Made Ground				796				
1012	1013	TP 1	Fill of Ditch	Late 18th-19th C	1	14	244				

## APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Pottery

*Peter Thompson*

The archaeological evaluation recovered 12 sherds weighing 100g from four contexts. Layer L1005 contained three lightly to moderately abraded medieval sherds. One is a medieval sandy coarseware and the other two sherds were late medieval orange sandy ware or Colchester type ware including a bowl rim, while both had a small amount of glaze. The pottery was found in association with modern CBM. L1004 also contained a residual sherd of medieval sandy coarseware. The remaining pottery was early modern to modern in date.

### Methodology

The sherds were examined and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes below (in brackets) are those used for the Essex County Council pottery type series (Cotter 2000).

### KEY:

(20) MSG: Medieval Sandy grey coarseware mid 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

(21) COL: Colchester type ware early 13<sup>th</sup>-mid 16<sup>th</sup>

(48) TPW: Transfer Printed Ware: late 18<sup>th</sup>+

(48) RWE: Refined white earthenware late 18<sup>th</sup>+

(48) MOCH: Mocha ware late 18<sup>th</sup>+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Layer	1004 TP2	1x22g MSG 2x17g TPW 1x6g MOCH 3x12g RWE	late 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> /mid 20 <sup>th</sup>	
Layer	1005 TP2	1x1g MSG 2x27g COL	14 <sup>th</sup> -mid 16 <sup>th</sup>	COL: bowl rim
	1009	1x1g TPW	late 18 <sup>th</sup> -mid 20 <sup>th</sup>	
Ditch 1012	1013 TP1	1x14g TPW	late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>	

*Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context*

### Bibliography

Cotter, J. 2000 Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85 *Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd and English Heritage*

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

## The Ceramic Building Materials

*Andrew Peachey*

The evaluation recovered a total of 70 fragments (11124g) of modern CBM (Table 2), in a highly fragmented, poorly preserved condition that is best-regarded as small rubble. The CBM includes soft red brick with a broad angular frog, pantile and glazed earthen ware tile from a kitchen or bathroom; which collectively may have origins in the late Victorian period but are most likely entirely of 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The bulk of the CBM was recovered from re-deposited layers (L1004, L1005, L1009 & L1011) with sparse fragments also recovered from Floor Layer L1006 and Ditch F1012.

CBM type	Fragment count	Weight (g)
Soft red brick	53	9197
Pantile	16	1917
Kitchen/bathroom tile	1	10
<i>Total</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>11124</i>

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

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**OASIS ID: archaeol7-341594**

### Project details

Project name	White Cottage, Start Hill, Birchanger, Essex CM22 7TG (TT)
Short description of the project	In January 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at White Cottage, Start Hill, Birchanger, Essex CM22 7TG (NGR TL 52071 21417; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of two new dwellings with associated garaging on the site (Uttlesford Council Planning Approval Ref.18/0999/OP). It was required based on the advice of Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA). The evaluation comprised the excavation of three test pits in an area significantly below street level. Two of the test pits were excavated to depths of 600 and 900mm and then augured; revealing considerable evidence for truncation and deposits of made ground indicative of soil movement. The made ground contained primarily Late 18th - Mid 20th century pottery which gives a time frame for this soil movement. Elsewhere on the site the levels varied and clearly much soil movement associated with building and landscaping has taken place. In Test Pit 2 Made Ground L1005 contained residual 14th - 16th century pottery, including the rim of a Colchester ware bowl, which may derive from focal points of activity in the local area, such as the brick kilns postulated around Tilekiln Green. Brick Floor or Surface F1006 was also recorded and may represent the remains of a former garden feature. In Test Pit 1 Ditch F1012 was recorded in section and contained 18th - mid 20th century pottery.
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2019 End: 30-01-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7782 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BIRWC19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	MADE GROUND, DITCH AND BRICK SURFACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location ESSEX UTTLESFORD BIRCHANGER White Cottage, Start Hill, Birchanger, Essex CM22 7TG  
 Postcode CM227TG  
 Study area 0.1 Hectares  
 Site coordinates TL 52071 21417 51.870099564224 0.209102900171 51 52 12 N 000 12 32 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 80m Max: 80m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
 Project brief originator ESCC  
 Project design originator Jon Murray  
 Project director/manager Jon Murray  
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Hyson Lucky Dragon Ltd  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Hyson Lucky Dragon Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"  
 Digital Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum  
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum  
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "  
 Entered by Hollie Wesson (admin@ascontract.co.uk)  
 Entered on 1 February 2019



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## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P7782)



1  
Test Pit 1 looking south

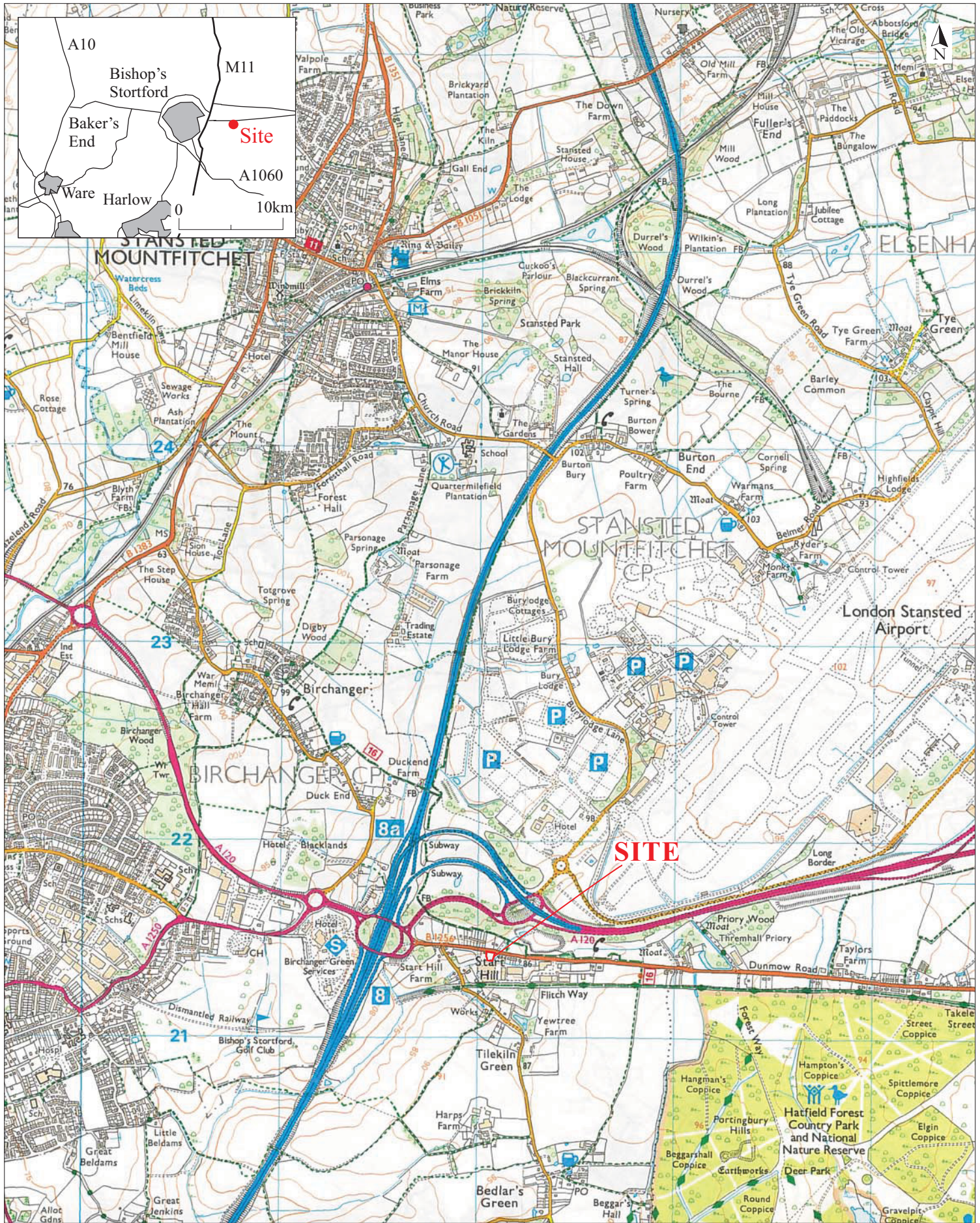


2  
Test Pit 2 showing Bricks M1006 looking east



3  
Test Pit 3 looking east

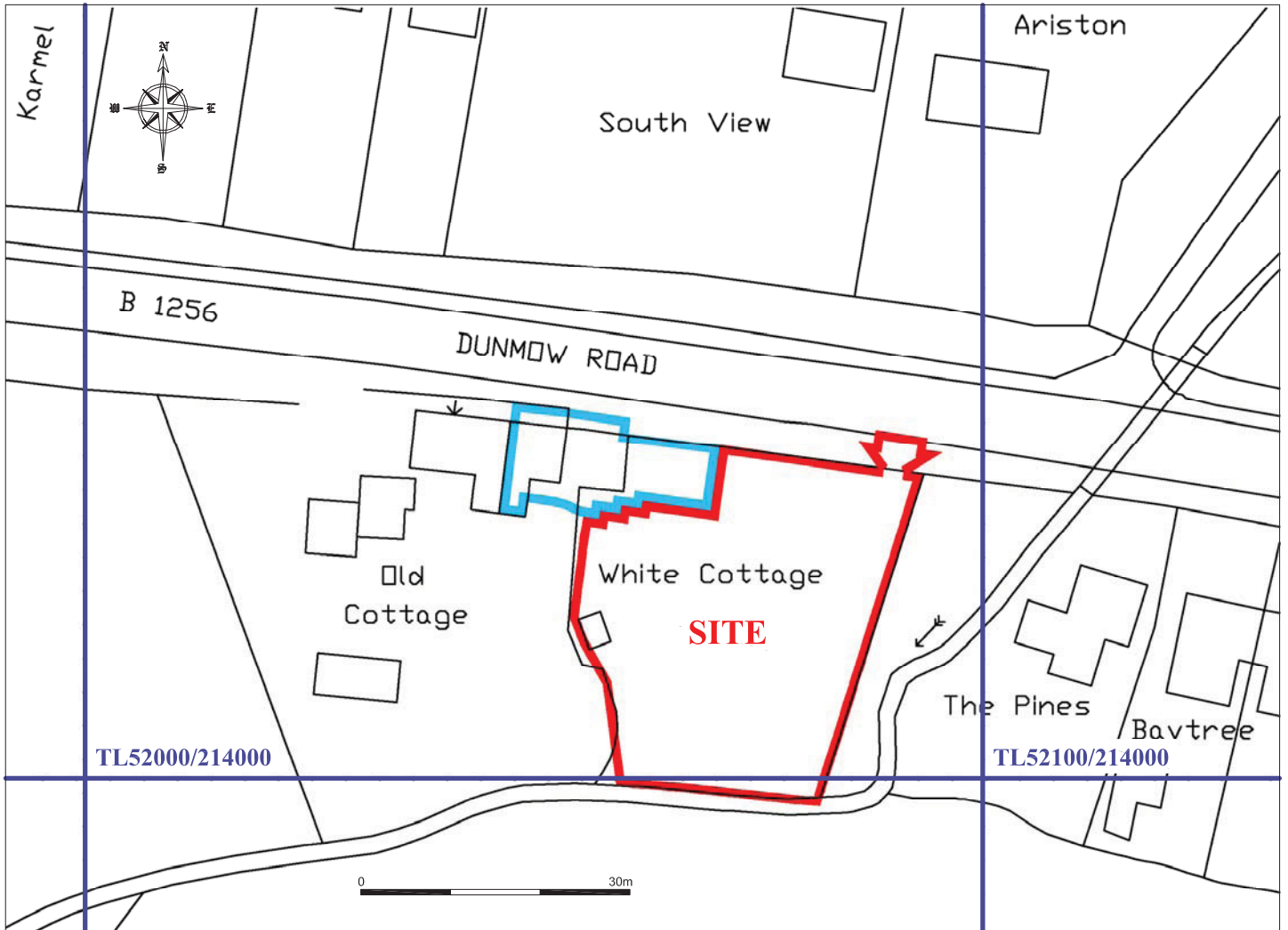




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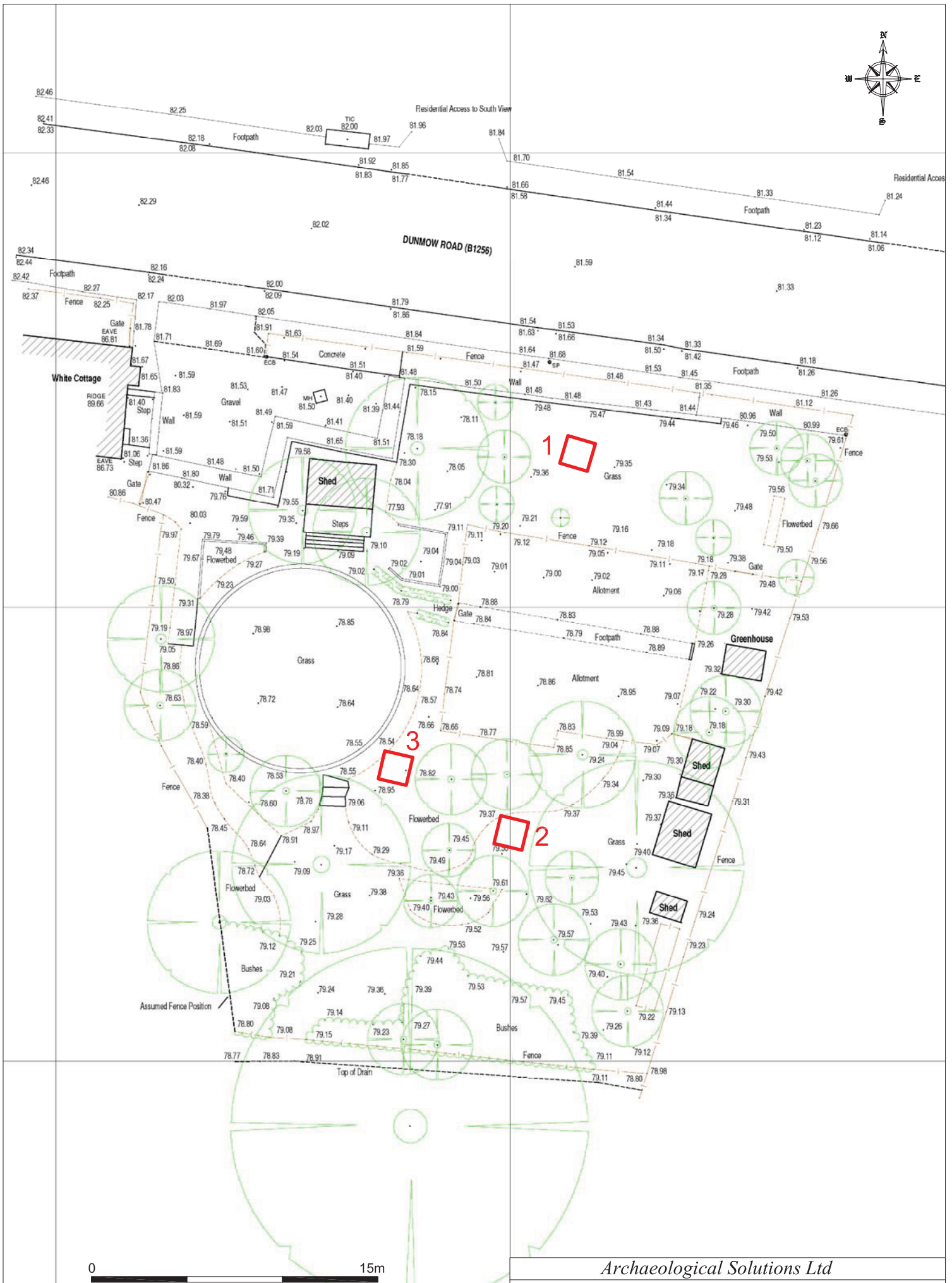
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 White Cottage, Start Hill, Dunmow Road, Essex (P7782)





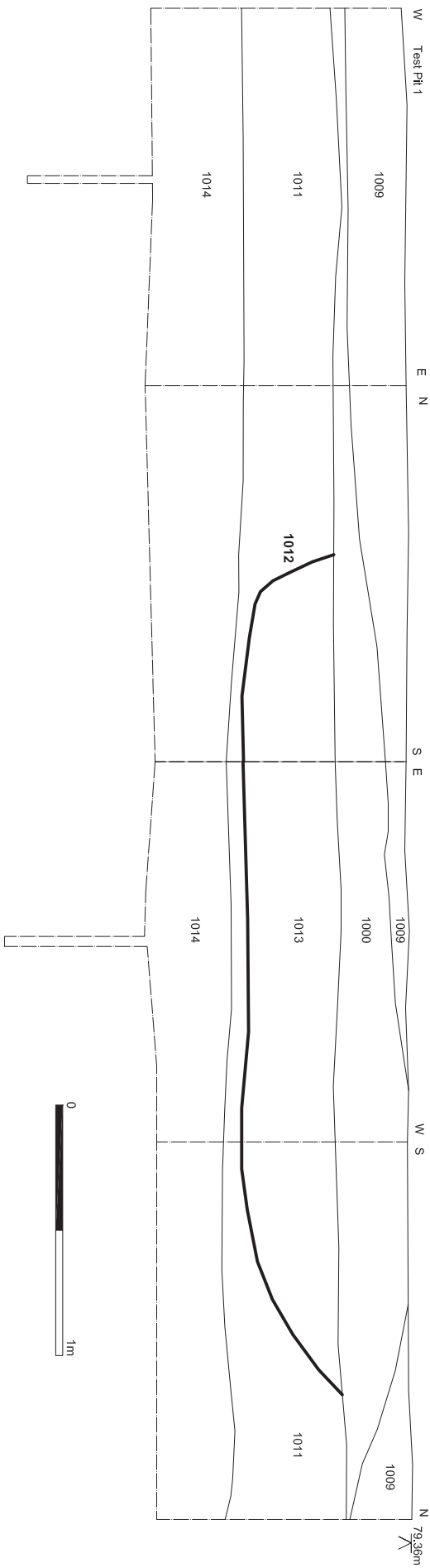
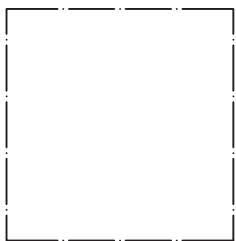
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*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:750 at A4  
 White Cottage, Start Hill, Dunmow Road, Essex (P7782)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 3 Test pit location plan**  
 Scale 1:250 at A4  
 White Cottage, Start Hill, Dunmow Road, Essex (P7782)

Test Pit 1

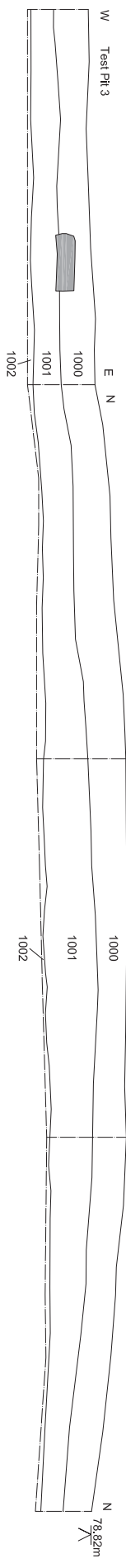
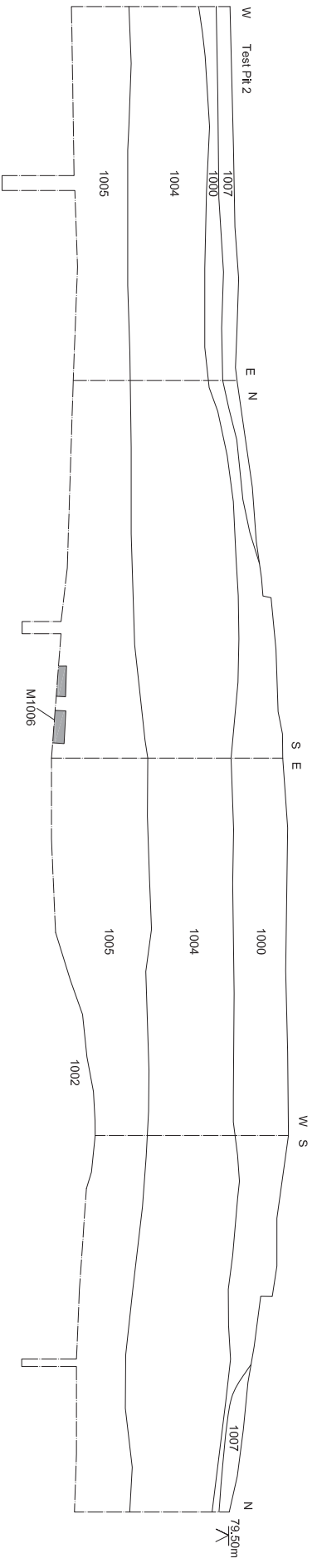
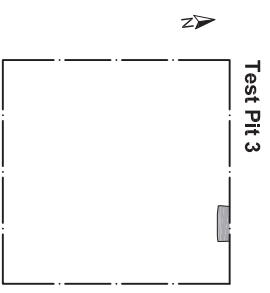
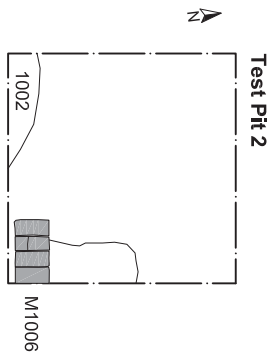


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### Fig. 4 Test Pit 1

Scale 1:50 and 1:25 at A4

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# Fig. 5 Test Pits 2 and 3

Scale 1:50 and 1:25 at A4

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