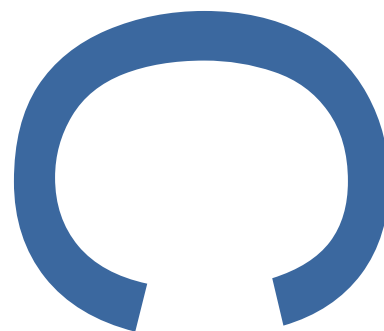


**287 - 291 HIGH STREET, EPPING
ESSEX, CM16 4DA**



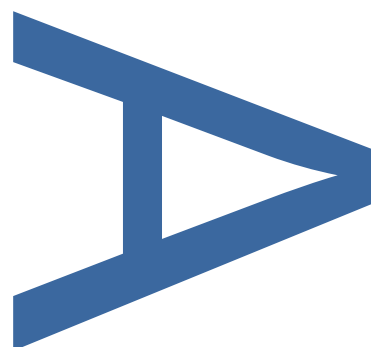
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



PCA REPORT NO: R12650

SITE CODE: EP11

OCTOBER 2016




PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

287 - 291 HIGH STREET, EPPING ESSEX
CM16 4DA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT 287 - 291 HIGH STREET, EPPING,
ESSEX, CM16 4DA**

SITE CODE: EP11

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: EPPING FOREST DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: EPF/2928/15

CENTRAL NGR: TL 46125 02340

WRITTEN BY: AIDAN TURNER

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

OCTOBER 2016

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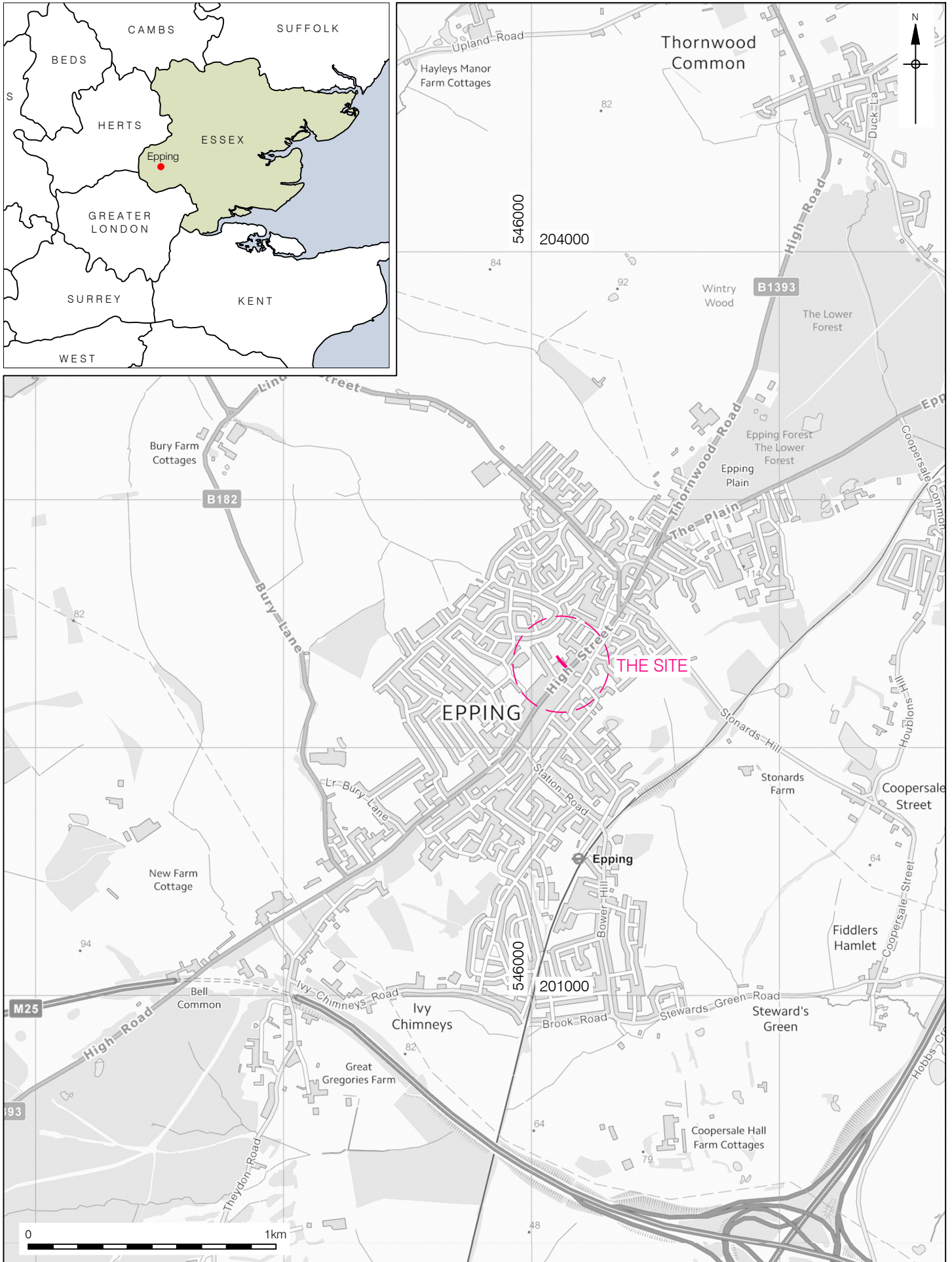
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1.1 This report describes an archaeological evaluation conducted on land to the rear of 287 - 291 High Street, Epping, Essex, CM16 4DA (TQ 46125 02340) in advance of proposed redevelopment of the site. The work was undertaken on 26th and 27th September 2016.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation consisted of a single trench excavated in the open area to the rear of the properties. The trench recorded a part of a large ditch or pit feature from which finds were recovered dating from the late 16th century. A post-medieval wall was also recorded running north west – south east through the trench which is likely to represent the foundation of a boundary wall boundary wall between the two original narrow plots.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 287 - 291 High Street, Epping, Essex, CM16 4DA.
- 2.1.2 The site is bounded to the north east by the Black Lion Pub, to the south west by 283 High Street, to the north west by car parking and to the south east by the High Street (Figure 1).
- 2.1.3 The central NGR for the site is TL 46125 02340, and it is situated within the jurisdiction of Epping Forest District Council. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site. The site is situated in the centre of the historic medieval town of Epping.
- 2.1.4 The evaluation was conducted on 26th and 27th September 2016. The site work was supervised by Aidan Turner and the project was managed by Tim Bradley, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The archaeological consultant and commissioning client was CgMs Consulting.
- 2.1.5 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with Epping Forest District Museum under the unique code **EP11**.





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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:400 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 287 - 291 High Street, Epping, Essex, CM16 4DA.
- 3.1.2 The site is bounded to the north east by the Black Lion Pub, to the south west by 283 High Street, to the north west by car parking and to the south east by the High Street (Figure 1). The central NGR for the site is TL 46125 02340, and it is situated within the jurisdiction of Epping Forest District Council. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site. The site is situated in the centre of the historic medieval town of Epping.
- 3.1.3 The proposed development at 287-91 High Street comprises amalgamation, extension and change of use to A1 (retail) at ground floor level for the property. The development is located to the rear of 287-91, High Street, Epping.
- 3.1.4 An archaeological planning condition was attached to the planning permission for the site as follows:

'No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority'.

Further Recommendations: *A professional team of archaeologists should undertake the archaeological work. The archaeological work will consist of trial-trenching of the development site, to be followed by full excavation if archaeological deposits are revealed*

- 3.1.5 In accordance with the above condition, a requirement for a programme of archaeological trial trenching was outlined in a brief from Maria Medlycott, Historic Environment Advisor, Essex County Council, in response to the proposed development (Medlycott 22/8/16).
- 3.1.6 The Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological trial trenching (Bradley 2016), prepared in accordance with the brief, proposed that a single trial trench was excavated in the area of the proposed extension, measuring 5m x 1.8m in plan.
- 3.1.7 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey shows the bedrock geology of the site is Claygate Member. The Claygate Member comprises dark grey clays with sand laminae, passing up into thin alternations of clays, silts and fine-grained sand, with beds of bio-turbated silt. Ferruginous concretions and septarian nodules occur in places. This deposit is part of the London Clay Formation. This was formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, the formation comprises deposits of clay, silt and sand and is indicative of a local environment previously dominated by deep seas (BGS, 2016).
- 4.1.2 Superficial deposits on the site are recorded as Stanmore Gravel Formation. This comprises gravel and sand, which is clayey near the base. Gravel mostly composed of flints, up to 150mm in diameter, with a little quartz, quartzite and Lower Greensand chert in the fine fractions. The matrix is of orange-brown, pale grey, red mottled clay and sandy clay, with pockets of coarse sand (Ibid.).

Topography

- 4.1.3 The site slopes downwards towards the Northwest, away from the High Street. The land height of the neighbouring properties also varies, with the land to the south west mostly being higher than the site and, conversely, the land to the north east being lower. These variations in topography also seem to reflect the natural fall of the land along the High Street.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the site, prepared by PCA (Bradley 2016).

Prehistoric

- 5.1.2 The Iron Age hill-fort of Ambresbury Banks is located to the south of the town. Pottery from the ditch silts suggest that it was in use in the second half of the first millennium BC, with later re-use in the early years of the first century AD just prior to the Roman Conquest. A hoard of Iron Age coins was found by a metal detector user close to the hill-fort and a gold coin of Tasciovanus has been recovered from Bell Common on the edge of the historic town. No prehistoric finds have been made within the town itself.

Roman

- 5.1.3 The only evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity of the town is a possible Roman tile kiln just to the east of the urban area. The attribution of this site is uncertain.

Saxon

- 5.1.4 Saxon settlement of the area appears to have been concentrated to the north of Cobbin's Brook in the Epping Upland area. It appears that the area of the later town was underneath Epping Forest, indeed the 'purlieu bank' marking the forest and parish boundary ran along the eastern side of the High Street.

Medieval

- 5.1.5 The settlement that became Epping town did not exist until the mid-thirteenth century. Before that date the principal settlement in the area was Epping Upland.
- 5.1.6 The earliest buildings in Epping town appear to have been sited on the west side of the road, in the area of the chapel of St John the Baptist and the market-place. Evaluation trenches to the rear of 237-255 High Street revealed rubbish pits dating to the 13th-14th centuries, suggesting that the medieval dwellings were confined to the present street frontage and did not extend into the back-plots. The stratigraphic and pottery evidence from the rubbish-pits does however suggest a sustained period of occupation activity on the western side of the High Street in the 13th and 14th centuries. As the town developed structures were erected on the eastern side of the road, above the 'purlieu bank' which marked the forest and parish boundary. As a consequence, the properties on the east side of the High Street are sited at a level above the road and those at the southern end of the street are set back from the street frontage behind the purlieu bank. The properties on the eastern side of the High Street were quite short in depth, being limited by Back Lane (later Hemnall Street).

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2016), the evaluation works were arranged in order to fully investigate the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains.
- 6.1.2 The evaluation comprised the observation of the excavation of a single trial trench in the area of the proposed extension, measuring 5m x 1.8m in plan.
- 6.1.3 This was undertaken during preparatory works for the redevelopment of the land to the rear of 287 - 291 High Street, Epping, Essex, CM16 4DA.
- 6.1.4 Under the supervision of the attending archaeologist, a 3.5 tonne excavator, equipped with a flat-bladed bucket, was used to reduce the ground surface. Excavation progressed through topsoil and modern material until the surface of the natural geology was discernible. Natural gravel deposits were exposed across the majority of the excavated area. A post medieval wall foundation was observed in the north of the trench, whilst in the southern end a large cut feature was identified. The southern end of the trench was then extended south eastwards in an attempt to reveal the full width of the feature in plan. Whilst more of this feature was exposed, the extension to the trench was limited by the scaffolding surrounding the property, and the full width of the feature was not exposed.
- 6.1.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in region, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, later re -published by Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata, along with features excavated and exposed, were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 6.1.6 On site recording and survey was conducted using hand tape methods. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated from a temporary bench mark established on the site, and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.
- 6.1.7 The benchmark was established from an Ordnance Survey benchmark located on the corner of Hartland Road and Hemnall Street.
- 6.1.8 A full photographic record was also kept during the evaluation.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Phase 1 – Natural Deposits

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded during the evaluation consisted of a reddish -yellowish brown silt clay, observed during exploratory excavations into a deep feature at the southern end of the evaluation trial trench. This deposit was of a firm consistency and appeared homogenous in nature, with no apparent inclusions of any form being observed. This layer was given the designation Context [7].
- 7.1.2 The deposit was over 0.90m in thickness, and was found at a height of approximately 105.25m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), this being at around 1.30m below ground level (bgl).
- 7.1.3 Overlying this deposit was a layer of yellowish clay bound gravelly sand, which formed the basal deposit throughout the majority of the evaluation trench, Context [5]. This deposit was of a compact consistency and the gravels were formed of well rounded, almost pebbly, flints.
- 7.1.4 This deposit was about 0.30m in thickness, and was found at a height of approximately 105.55m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), at around 1.00m below ground level (bgl).



Plate 1 : Photograph of trench 1, looking north – west (scale 1.0m)

Phase 2 – Late 16th Century Ditch or Pit

- 7.1.5 These sedimentary deposits were truncated in south eastern corner of the trench by a substantial cut feature, Context [3]. The corner of the trench here was enlarged to explore further the dimensions and extent of the feature. The full extent and depth of the feature could not be ascertained due to constraints on site. However, it certainly appeared to have extended

beyond the site boundary, under the neighbouring property, no. 283, which is currently used as a pharmacy. This feature may be a large boundary ditch or a large pit, possibly used for clay extraction for the manufacture of bricks. The north western edge of this cut was orientated on the same alignment as the High Street and its extant buildings.

- 7.1.6 The feature had a concave side and was excavated to a depth of 1.20m below its surface, about 2.2m below ground level, where excavation had to cease due to depth. The feature was certainly much wider than the 2.3m excavated and could measure up to 4m, or even greater in width.
- 7.1.7 The basal fill of this feature was formed of a soft, dark blackish grey, peaty clay silt, Context [6]. This had an organic odour and appearance. Although only a small upper part of this deposit could be excavated, a number of finds were recovered, including pottery dating largely from the latter half of the 16th century. Also found were fragments of roof tile and a leather shoe.
- 7.1.8 This deposit was encountered at a height between 104.70m AOD and 104.46 m AOD and continued at some greater depth.
- 7.1.9 Overlying this deposit was a compact fill of light greyish brown silt clay, Context [2]. This deposit was of a compact consistency and contained frequent roof tile fragments and flint pebbles. This was interpreted as a dumped deposit, probably the result of the deliberate backfilling of the feature.
- 7.1.10 This deposit was encountered at height between 105.56m AOD and was up to 2.10m in thickness.



Plate 2 : Photograph of 16th century ditch or pit [3], looking south – east (scale 0.5m)



Plate 3 : Photograph of 16th century ditch or pit [3], looking north – east (scale 1.0m)



Plate 4 : Photograph of feature [3] after further exploration, looking east (scale 1.0m)

Phase 3 – Post Medieval Boundary Wall

- 7.1.11 The basal course of a post medieval red brick wall (date range 1700-1900) was observed in the northern end of the trench, Context [4]. This was constructed from a variety of different brick sizes, with some variations in the fabric. The sizes ranged from 80mm x 160mm, through 95mm x 200mm, to 70mm x 85mm. These all appeared, however, to have been around 50mm in thickness. The bricks were bound with a light cream coloured lime mortar and laid directly upon the surface of the natural underlying gravel, with no obvious construction cut being observable.
- 7.1.12 The wall was orientated north west – south east, on a right angled alignment to the high street. This suggests that it could be the base of a boundary wall between two narrow plots, or perhaps the side wall of an outbuilding.
- 7.1.13 Analysis of the brick fabric suggests that they are of a type manufactured from brickearth-type deposits dating from the 18th century to the end of the 19th century. This feature was found at

a height of 105.53m AOD and measured greater than 3m in length. It was around 60mm in thickness and was 0.45m in width.



Plate 5 : Photograph of post medieval wall [4], looking south – west (scale 1.0m)

Phase 4 – Modern Deposit

- 7.1.14 The aforementioned features were sealed by an overlying layer of disturbed, very loose topsoil, recorded as Context [1]. This contained large amounts of modern materials, plant roots and building rubble. This layer sloped up towards the back of current building.
- 7.1.15 This topsoil surface in the area excavated ranged in height from 106.55m AOD in the south - east to 105.80m AOD in the north -west, and was between 0.27m in thickness above wall [4], and 1.00m in thickness in the south easternmost trench corner.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 No evidence for archaeological deposits pre-dating the early post-medieval period was recorded during the evaluation. The evaluation trench did, however, reveal the presence of a large cut feature and the very base of a wall foundation.
- 8.1.2 The large ditch or pit feature, Context [3], demonstrated utilisation of the site from the late 16th century, perhaps in the period before the neighbouring Black Lion public house was constructed. Although only one side of this feature was observed, it seemed to have a north east – south west orientation, aligned with the current High Street. It is also likely that this feature extended, or at least used to extend, beyond the site boundary under the neighbouring pharmacy to the south west.
- 8.1.3 It is possible that this feature represents a boundary ditch to the rear of the properties fronting the High Street, although this would have left relatively short plots in a period when town plots were generally long and narrow. Another possibility is that clay extraction may have occurred here, to provide material for brick manufacturing as the High Street developed.
- 8.1.4 Materials from this feature all date from the period just before 1600, mostly from the last twenty years of the 16th century, except for one fragment of domestic cookware, which had a much earlier 12th century provenance indicating the presence of medieval activity in the vicinity on the site..
- 8.1.5 The date of the boundary wall, Context [4], appears to be later in the post-medieval period. This structure appears to suggest sub-division into very narrow plots fronting the High Street.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1.1 PCA would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the evaluation exercise and Ms Maria Medlycott of Essex County Council for monitoring the fieldwork.
- 9.1.2 We also thank David Old of O'Connell Plant and Groundworks Ltd. for operating the machine.
- 9.1.3 The author would like to thank Charlotte Faiers of the CAD office for the illustrations and Tim Bradley for project management and editing.

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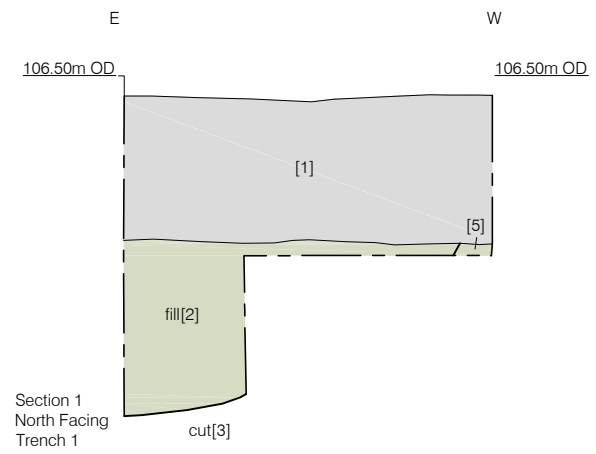
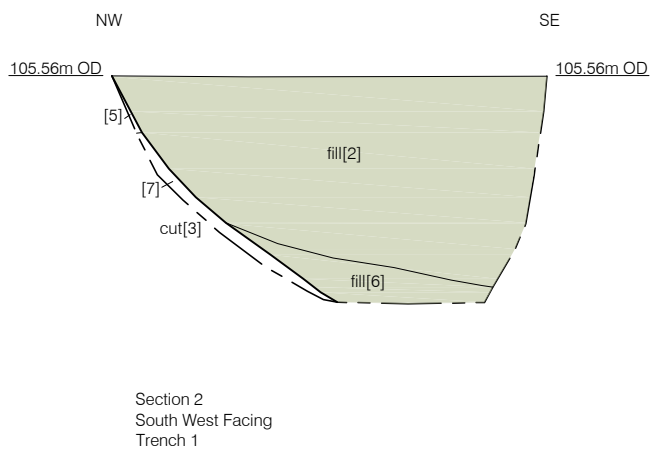


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Figure 3
 Conjectured line of 16th Century Feature on Trench Location
 1:400 at A4



Figure 4
Plan of Trench 1
1:40 at A4



- 16th Century Feature
- Modern Disturbance



Figure 5
Sections 1 and 2
1:40 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Type	Description	Plan No.	Section / Elevation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth / Thickness (m)	Highest Level (m AOD)	Lowest Level (m AOD)	Phase
E211	1	Liner	Modern disturbed topsoil	n/a	1	28.5	1.8	0.8	106.55	105.8	4
E211	2	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3], dumped	Tr. 1	1 & 2	28.5	2.4	1.2	105.63	105.56	2
E211	3	Cut	Ditch - NE-SW orientated - concave profile, not bottomed, Late 16th c.	Tr. 1	n/a	0.36	2.4	1.2	105.63	104.45	3
E211	4	Masonry	Boundary wall m - rec unfringed bricks, various sizes 50mm thick	Tr. 1	n/a	28.5	0.45	0.06	105.53	105.53	3
E211	5	Natural	Upper natural - compact clay bound sandy gravel, yellow, well-rounded flint pebbles	Tr. 1	1	28.5	1.8	0.3	105.53	105.44	1
E211	6	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3] - soft blackish grey, peaty silt clay, frequent CEM, pot, bone and wood fragments	Tr. 1	2	28.5	1.6	0.4	104.45	104.45	2
E211	7	Natural	Lower natural - light reddish yellowish brown silt clay	n/a	2	1.98	1.2	0.9	105.25	105.25	1

APPENDIX 2: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT REPORT

By Amparo Valcarcel

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2	2271;2276;2279	Medieval/post medieval peg tiles	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No mortar
4	3046;3032;3034	Narrow post medieval and post great fire bricks	4	1450	1900	1666	1900	1666-1850	1700-1900
6	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (23 fragments, 7.49 kg) consists mainly of pieces of fragmentary and complete post medieval ceramic building material (pan and peg tiles; post medieval sandy red brick; post great fire brick).

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common post medieval roofing form. Peg tiles belonging to the very common sandy red fabric 2276, dominate the post medieval roofing tile assemblage [2].

The bricks are made of different fabrics (3046, 3032 and 3034), although they are very narrow. The very sandy red 3046 was manufactured for city use from local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. However, the fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.)

The building material assemblage reflects the later post medieval (17th -19th centuries) development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT REPORT

By Chris Jarrett

A small assemblage of pottery dating largely to the late 16th century, except for one early medieval sherd, was recovered from the archaeological work and found as small groups in two contexts. The numerical codes designated to fabrics are taken from the post-Roman pottery codes for Essex (Cunningham 1985, Cotter 2000).

Essex							
Context	Fabric No.	Expansion	Form/ description	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g) Spot date
2	21D/40	Late medieval/transitional Harlow ware	-	c. 1350–1600	1	1	11 1580–1600
2	40	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	-	1580–1800	4	3	66 1580–1600
Sub-total					5	5	77
6	-	Essex early medieval grog- tempered ware	Cooking pot/jar rounded	1050–1200	1	1	164 1580–1600
	21D/40	Late medieval/transitional Harlow ware	Bunghole jar	c. 1350–1600	1	1	145 1580–1600
	40B	Essex-type post-medieval black- glazed redware	Cylindrical mug	1580–1700			1580–1600
					2	1	135
	40	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	-	1580–1800	2	2	86 1580–1600
Sub-total					6	5	530
Total					11	10	607

Table 1: Pottery by context. SC: sherd count, ENV: estimated number of vessels (ENV), Wt(g): weight.

The pottery is comprised of well-paralleled types regionally. The exception is the only medieval pottery noted in the assemblage as the upper part of a rounded jar made in Essex early medieval grog-tempered ware (with moderate large sized grit inclusions), which is recognised for Metropolitan Essex in the Museum of London pottery codes (MOLA 2014). This jar has been used as a cooking pot and it has a thickened rounded rim with an internal bead and a short convex neck. The vessel is reduced and was in a fresh condition, but residual in context [6].

Both contexts [2] and [6] are dated to the end of the 16th century (c. 1580–1600) as both deposits contain late medieval/transitional Harlow ware found with wares that superseded it, either black-glazed ware or Essex-type post-medieval fine redware. Very few vessels could be confidently assigned to the different pottery types and those that could were all found in context [6]. These consisted of the base of a bung-hole jar made in the late medieval transitional redware and a jug was noted in the post-medieval

fine red earthenware. A wide rimmed cylindrical mug with a corrugated body and vertical loop strap handle was also made in the black-glazed fine redware.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery is of significance for demonstrating early medieval and late 16th century activity on or close to the site. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the material at this stage, although if further archaeological work is undertaken on the study area and new pottery finds are recovered, then the importance of the pottery under consideration here should be reviewed.

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APPENDIX 4: LEATHER ASSESSMENT REPORT

THE LEATHER SHOE

Mårit Gaimster

Parts of a leather shoe were recovered from context [6]. A right shoe of welted construction, it consists of a near-complete sole, a complete insole and the vamp, or front part, of the uppers. The length of the insole is 250mm. A further seven leather pieces or fragments were also recovered. The shoe was associated with pottery dating from 1580–1600, and its form and design supports a similar date. The high-cut vamp shows a shoe with gently rounded toe, decorated with a single slash at the throat. This style of shoe seems to have been predominant from the 1540s and throughout the second half of the 16th century (Nailer 2005, 25). It was also the most common style among shoes recovered from the Southwark waterfront at this time, and the Epping shoe has close parallels among these finds (*ibid.*, 23). The front edge on the vamp has an edge/flesh butt seam that corresponds with one of the separate leather pieces; the piece is curled over and looks like it represents the tongue of the vamp, across which the latches would have been tied together with lace or ribbon. Other fragments suggest part of the now-missing sides and back of the shoe upper (cf. *ibid.*, fig. 10 no. 23). One of the separate leather pieces, however, is an offcut, and not part of the present shoe.

Besides the leather, two narrow pieces of worked wood were also recovered from this context.

Significance and recommendations for further work

The leather shoe, dating from the end of the Tudor period, is an example of a high cut vamp, rounded toe shoe, the particular example being relatively common in similarly dated contexts elsewhere. It is recommended that the shoe is conserved prior to deposition with the Epping Forest District Museum.

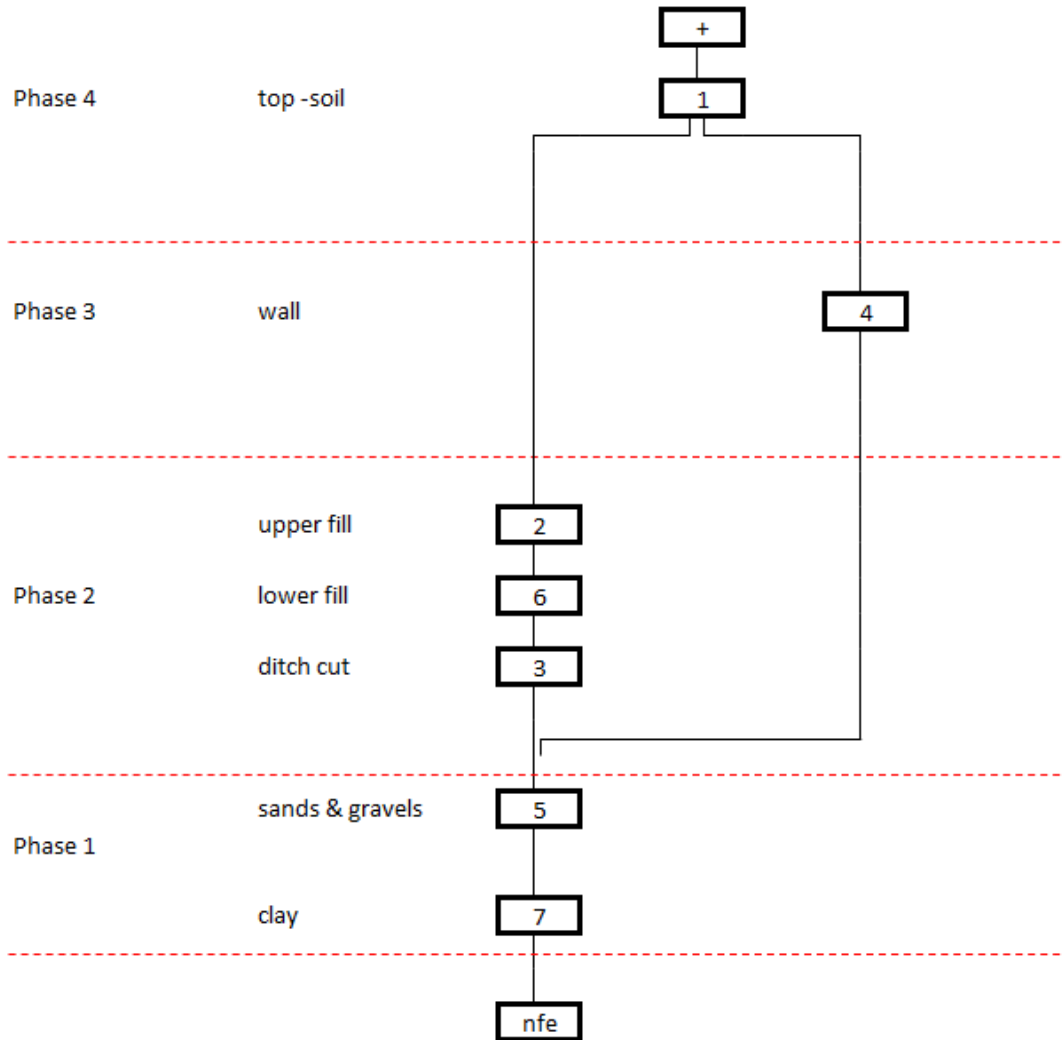


Shot of Leather Shoe from Context [6], 287-291 Epping High Street Site

References

Nailer, A. 2005. 'Shoes', 21–31 in G. Egan, *Material culture in London in an age of transition. Tudor and Stuart period finds c 1450–c 1700 from excavations at riverside sites in Southwark*. Museum of London Archaeology Service Monograph 19.

APPENDIX 5: STRATAGRAPHIC MATRIX



APPENDIX 6: OASIS DATA FORM

Project details

Project name	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT 287 - 291 HIGH STREET, EPPING, ESSEX, CM16 4DA
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation conducted on land to the rear of 287 - 291 High Street, Epping, Essex, CM16 4DA. The evaluation uncovered archaeological features and recovered objects dating from the late 16th Century.
Project dates	Start: 26-09-2016 End: 27-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	EPF/2928/15 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	EP11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	CUT FEATURE Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEATHER SHOE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	ESSEX EPPING FOREST EPPING 287 - 291 HIGH STREET, EPPING, ESSEX, CM16 4DA
Postcode	CM16 4DA
Study area	440 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 46125 02340 51.70026945724 0.114757192556 51 42 00 N 000 06 53 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 105.44m Max: 105.53m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Tim Bradley
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Aidan Turner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	not known

Project archives

Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Leather", "Wood"
Digital Archive recipient	Epping Forest District Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Epping Forest District Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Section"

Entered by	Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	3 October 2016