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**NORTON HEATH EQUESTRIAN CENTRE,
FINGRITH HALL LANE, HIGH ONGAR, ESSEX**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Authors: Niomi Edwards (Fieldwork and report) (Background research)	
NGR: TL 60350 03788	Report No: 5453
District: Epping Forest	Site Code: HOFH17
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7222
	Date: 16 October 2017

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Norton Heath Equestrian Centre, Fingrith Hall Lane, High Ongar, Essex</i>		
<p><i>In September 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the Norton Heath Riding Centre, Fingrith Hall Lane, High Ongar, Essex (NGR TL 60350 03788; Figs. 1 - 2. The evaluation was carried out as the first phase of works required by a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 38 dwellings, with associated parking, garden space, access improvements, soft landscaping and associated development, following demolition of the existing buildings and apparatus as advised by ECC on behalf of the LPA (Epping Forest Council Planning Ref. EPF/3034/16). The evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed modern (19th – 20th century) features: two ditches (F1013 = F1016 (Trenches 4 and 6) and F1019 (Trench 7) and a pit (F1011 (Trench 1)). No residual finds were present. Though modern made ground was present, a subsoil (L1005) was preserved (Trenches 1, 3 – 9) so archaeological features had they been present would likely have been preserved.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>September 2017</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>7222</i>	Site code	<i>HOFH17</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Equestrian</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern (19th – 20th C) ditches, pit</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Epping Forest</i>	<i>High Ongar</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.1.25ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 60350 03788</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.98m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Essex County Council HEA</i>		
Project supervisor/s	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Haynes Building Development</i>		
Full title	<i>Norton Heath Equestrian Centre, Fingrith Hall Lane, High Ongar, Essex. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Edwards, N.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5453</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2017</i>		

NORTON HEATH EQUESTRIAN CENTRE, FINGRITH HALL LANE, HIGH ONGAR, ESSEX

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the Norton Heath Riding Centre, Fingrith Hall Lane, High Ongar, Essex (NGR TL 60350 03788; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was carried out as the first phase of works required by a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 38 dwellings, with associated parking, garden space, access improvements, soft landscaping and associated development, following demolition of the existing buildings and apparatus as advised by ECC on behalf of the LPA (Epping Forest Council Planning Ref. EPF/3034/16). The evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).

The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) notes the site lies adjacent to the historic farmstead of The Orchard (EHER 45479) which is shown on the 1777 Chapman and Andre map and may have much earlier origins. The medieval moated manorial site of Fingrith Hall also lies to the east. This may have originated in the late Saxon or early post-Norman Conquest periods (EHER 723-5 & 27232). There are also greens of early medieval date associated with both The Orchard and Fingrith Hall – such greens are known to have formed early medieval settlement foci in other parts of Essex and the greens have a potential for medieval dwellings to have been sited along their edges.

The evaluation revealed modern (19th – 20th century) features: two ditches (F1013 = F1016 (Trenches 4 and 6) and F1019 (Trench 7) and a pit (F1011 (Trench 1)). No residual finds were present. Though modern made ground was present, a subsoil (L1005) was preserved (Trenches 1, 3 – 9) so archaeological features had they been present would likely have been preserved.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the Norton Heath Riding Centre, Fingrith Hall Lane, High Ongar, Essex (NGR TL 60350 03788; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was carried out as the first phase of works required by a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of 38 dwellings, with associated parking, garden space, access improvements, soft landscaping and associated development, following demolition of the existing buildings and

apparatus as advised by ECC on behalf of the LPA (Epping Forest Council Planning Ref. EPF/3034/16). The evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).

1.2 The evaluation represents the first phase of works required by the condition. If archaeological remains are present, ECC HEA may require further archaeological mitigation prior to the development.

1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the ECC HEA, Maria Medlycott, *Brief for Norton Heath Riding Centre, Fingrith Hall Lane, High Ongar*, dated 16th January 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 13th July 2017), and approved by ECC HEA. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4 The principal objectives for the evaluation included:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence; and
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning policy context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) 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 northern side of Fingrith Hall Lane to the south of Norton Heath east of High Ongar. It comprises the existing equestrian centre buildings (stables, barns etc), yards, hardstanding and menages. It extends to some 1.25ha. It is proposed to erect up to 38 dwellings on the site, with associated works.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Norton Heath lies on a plateau of slightly higher ground in an undulating landscape. To the east the land gently slopes towards the Ewson's Brook and Roxwell Brook which flow towards Chelmsford to join the River Chelmer. To the west the land also drops and several small brooks flow towards Chipping Ongar at the confluence of the River Roding.

3.2 The solid geology of the area comprises the Claygate Member, a clay, silt and sand formed in the Palaeogene Period. The overlying soil type is a slightly acidic loamy and clayey soil with impeded drainage.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 During the medieval period the site lay within an area of scattered settlements in the parish of High Ongar. Establishing the

extent of settlement in High Ongar is difficult as it has now shrunk in size (EHER 45479). The parish also covers two settlements, High Ongar and Norton Mandeville, first recorded in Domesday and later created its own parish in the 12th century it lies 2.4km to the north-west of the site (EHER 45477). Overall the parish comprised a nucleated settlement at High Ongar to the west with a scattering of cottages at Norton Heath to the north of the site (EHER 454) and numerous isolated manors and small farms.

4.2 One of these smaller centres was at Fingrith Hall c.620m to the south-east of the site. Called Blackmore it was populated by 14 households in 1066, owned by the king it passed into the hands of the de Veres, Earls of Oxford (EHER 19008). It contained a large moated site (EHER 724), a potential fishpond and a green to the south. It is thought the villagers dwellings were probably sited around the green with common-fields behind.

4.3 During the 12th century the settlement shifted and the original site became deserted. Perhaps the reason for the shift, St Lawrence's Priory was founded in the second half of the 12th century c.2km to the south of the old settlement (EHER 19009). An Augustinian Priory, set within a large rectangular area with small second enclosure and delimited by a wet moat, would have drawn trade to this area.

4.4 High Ongar and Norton Mandeville remain sparsely occupied throughout the post-medieval period. The principal elements such as farms and manors remain largely unchanged though rebuilding did occur (EHER 45479). Fingrith Hall was rebuilt in the Georgian period and subsequently replaced by a modern farmhouse of lower status (EHER 725).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The ECC HEA required a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulated that a 5% sample of the site should be investigated by trial trenching, excluding the proposed area of open space where the current menages are sited. Ten trenches each 40m x 1.8m and one trench of 20m x 1.8m were proposed, excluding the proposed area of open space. For practical reasons the number and location of the trenches was varied, and Trench 2 was not excavated (Figs. 2 – 3).

5.2 The topsoil and subsoil was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench description is presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 2 - 4

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 98.38m AOD		
0.00-0.04m	L1000	Tarmac
0.04-0.11m	L1021	Concrete
0.11-0.21m	L1002	Made Ground. Mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent CBM
0.21-0.47m	L1003	Made Ground. Very loose, mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent CBM
0.47-0.77m	L1005	Subsoil. Pale grey brown / reddish brown silty clay with moderate sub rounded stones.
0.77m+	L1009	Natural. Compact, orange blue clay

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 98.05m AOD		
0.00-0.04m	L1000	Tarmac
0.04-0.11m	L1001	Hardcore
0.11-0.27m	L1003	Made Ground. Very loose, sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above.
0.27-0.62m	L1005	Subsoil. As above.
0.62m+	L1009	Natural. Clay, as above.

Description: Trench 1 contained modern (19th – 20th century) Pit F1011. Two land drains also traversed the trench.

Pit F1011 was sub-circular in plan (0.94 x 0.90 x 0.16m). It had irregular sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1012, was a compact, mid grey brown sandy clay. It contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery (1; 48g), CBM (9g) and slate (37g)

Trench 2 Figs. 2 - 3

Trench 2 was not excavated for practical reasons

Trench 3 Figs. 2 - 3

Sample section 3A 0.00 = m AOD		
0.00-0.04m	L1000	Tarmac
0.04-0.07m	L1001	Hardcore
0.07-0.11m	L1007	Levelling layer, gravel.
0.11-0.24m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.24-0.27m	L1003	Made Ground. Very loose, sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1.
0.27-0.43m	L1004	Made Ground. Mid grey brown, sandy clay with frequent CBM.
0.43m+	L1006	Natural. Orange brown sand

Sample section 3B 0.00 = m AOD		
0.00-0.04m	L1000	Tarmac
0.04-0.06m	L1001	Hardcore
0.06-0.11m	L1007	Levelling layer, gravel.
0.11-0.35m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.35-0.48m	L1003	Made Ground. Very loose, sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1.
0.48-0.61m	L1005	Subsoil. As above.
0.61m+	L1006	Natural. Sand, as above.

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 4 Figs. 2 – 3 & 5

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 97.78m AOD		
0.00-0.03m	L1000	Tarmac
0.03-0.10m	L1001	Hardcore
0.10-0.18m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.18-0.37m	L1003	Made Ground. Very loose, sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1.
0.37-0.61m	L1005	Subsoil. As above.
0.61m+	L1009	Natural. Clay, as above, Trench 1.

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 97.84m AOD		
0.00-0.04m	L1000	Tarmac
0.4-0.10m	L1001	Hardcore
0.10-0.17m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.17-0.29m	L1003	Made Ground. Very loose, sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1.
0.29-0.58m	L1005	Subsoil. As above.
0.58m+	L1009	Natural. Clay, as above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 4 contained modern (19th – mid 20th century) Ditch F1016 which was also visible in Trench 6 (F1013).

Ditch F1016 (=F1013) was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.03+ x 0.53m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its upper fill, L1018, was a compact, dark brown sandy clay. It contained modern (19th – mid 20th century) pottery (2; 30g). Its basal and principal fill, L1017, was a compact, grey brown sandy clay. It contained modern (mid 19th – mid 20th century) pottery (1; 43g), and CBM (79g).

Trench 5 Figs. 2 - 3

Sample section 5A 0.00 = m AOD		
0.00-0.04m	L1000	Tarmac
0.04-0.09m	L1007	Levelling layer, gravel.
0.09-0.30m	L1001	Hardcore
0.30-0.64m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.64m+	L1009	Natural. Clay, as above, Trench 1.

Sample section 5B 0.00 = m AOD		
0.00-0.04m	L1000	Tarmac
0.04-0.08m	L1001	Hardcore
0.08-0.23m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.23-0.60m	L1005	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.60m+	L1009	Natural. Clay, as above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 6 Figs. 2 – 3 & 5

Sample section 6A 0.00 = 98.16m AOD		
0.00-0.04m	L1000	Tarmac
0.04-0.10m	L1001	Hardcore
0.10-0.30m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.30-0.53m	L1005	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.53m+	L1009	Natural. Clay, as above, Trench 1.

Sample section 6B 0.00 = 97.47m AOD		
0.00-0.03m	L1000	Tarmac
0.03-0.11m	L1001	Hardcore
0.11-0.28m	L1003	Made Ground. Very loose, sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1.
0.28-0.37m	L1004	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 3.
0.37-0.51m	L1005	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.51m+	L1009	Natural. Clay, as above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 6 contained modern (19th – 20th century) Ditch F1013 which was also visible in Trench 4 (F1016).

Ditch F1013 (= F1016) was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.98+ x 0.47m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and its base was unseen. Its upper fill, L1015, was a compact, dark grey brown sandy clay. Its basal and principal fill, L1014, was a compact, pale grey brown sandy clay. It contained modern (mid 19th – mid 20th century) pottery (3; 60g), CBM (125g) and an iron fragment (16g)

Trench 7 Figs. 2 – 3 & 6

Sample section 7A 0.00 = 97.65m AOD		
0.00-0.03m	L1000	Tarmac
0.03-0.46m	L1001	Hardcore
0.46-0.67m	L1005	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.67m+	L1009	Natural. Clay, as above, Trench 1.

Sample section 7B 0.00 = 97.39m AOD		
0.00-0.03m	L1000	Tarmac
0.03-0.51m	L1001	Hardcore
0.51m+	L1020	Fill of Ditch F1019

Description: Trench 7 contained modern (19th – early 20th century) Ditch F1019.

Ditch F1019 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.00+ x 0.35m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and its base was unseen. Its fill, L1020, was a compact, dark brown sandy clay. It contained modern (19th – early 20th century) pottery (5; 52g), CBM (265), glass (19g) and slate (64g)

Trench 8 Figs. 2 - 3

Sample section 8A 0.00 = m AOD		
0.00-0.03m	L1000	Tarmac
0.03-0.06m	L1001	Hardcore
0.06-0.17m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.17-0.27m	L1003	Made Ground. Very loose, sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1.
0.27-0.38m	L1004	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 3.
0.38-0.58m	L1005	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.58m+	L1006	Natural. Sand, as above.

Sample section 8B 0.00 = m AOD		
0.00-0.03m	L1000	Tarmac
0.03-0.06m	L1001	Hardcore
0.06-0.16m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.16-0.27m	L1003	Made Ground. Very loose, sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1.
0.27-0.38m	L1004	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 3.
0.38-0.58m	L1005	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.58m+	L1006	Natural. Sand, as above.

Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 9 Figs. 2 - 3

Sample section 9A 0.00 = m AOD		
0.00-0.04m	L1000	Tarmac
0.04-0.08m	L1001	Hardcore
0.08-0.32m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.32-0.46m	L1003	Made Ground. Very loose, sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1.
0.46-0.59m	L1005	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.59m+	L1009	Natural. Clay, as above, Trench 1.

Sample section 9B 0.00 = m AOD		
0.00-0.04m	L1000	Tarmac
0.04-0.08m	L1001	Hardcore
0.08-0.41m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.41-0.64m	L1005	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.64m+	L1009	Natural. Clay, as above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 10 Figs. 2 – 3 & 6

Sample section 10A 0.00 = 96.44m AOD		
0.00-0.10m	L1021	Concrete
0.10-0.17m	L1001	Hardcore
0.17-0.24m	L1002	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 1
0.24-0.44m	L1022	Made Ground. Ash and cinder
0.44-0.69m	L1004	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 3.
0.69m+	L1010	Natural. Clay, as above

Sample section 10B 0.00 = 97.23m AOD		
0.00-0.11m	L1021	Concrete
0.11-0.18m	L1001	Tarmac
0.18-0.28m	L1022	Made Ground. Ash and cinder
0.28-0.41m	L1004	Made Ground. Sandy clay with frequent CBM. As above, Trench 3.
0.41m+	L1010	Natural. Compact, mid green clay.

Description: Trench 10 contained plastic sheeting and plastic piping

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost were Tarmac (L1000), concrete (L1021) and made ground deposits (L1002 - L1004, and L1007). Subsoil L1005 was preserved in Trenches 1, and 3 – 9, and it comprised a pale grey brown / reddish brown silty clay.

8.2 The natural, L1006, and L1008 - L1009, varied between being sand and clay. It was 0.51 – 0.77m below the present day ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) notes the site lies adjacent to the historic farmstead of The Orchard (EHER 45479) which is shown on the 1777 Chapman and Andre map and may have much earlier origins. The medieval moated manorial site of Fingrith Hall also lies to the east. This may have originated in the late Saxon or early post-Norman Conquest periods (EHER 723-5 & 27232). There are also greens of early medieval date associated with both The Orchard and Fingrith Hall – such greens are known to have formed early medieval settlement foci in other parts of Essex and the greens have a potential for medieval dwellings to have been sited along their edges.

9.2 The evaluation revealed modern (19th – 20th century) features: two ditches (F1013 = F1016 (Trenches 4 and 6) and F1019 (Trench 7) and a pit (F1011 (Trench 1)). No residual finds were present. Though modern made ground was present, a subsoil (L1005) was preserved (Trenches 1, 3 – 9) so archaeological features had they been present would likely have been preserved.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with inventory, will be deposited at Epping Museum in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Terry Haynes of Haynes Building Development for funding the evaluation and for his assistance, and Mr Alistair Allan of BRD Tech Ltd for assistance

AS would like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Maria Medlycott of Essex County Council

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1011	1012		1	Fill of Pit	19th-mid 20th C	1	48	9		Slate	1	37
1013	1014		6	Fill of Ditch	Mid 19 th - mid 20 th C	3	60	125		Fe Frag	1	16
1016	1017		4	Fill of Ditch	Mid 19 th - mid 20 th	1	43	79				
	1018		4	Fill of Ditch	19 th - mid 20 th C	2	30			Fe Frags	4	3
1019	1020		7	Fill of Ditch	19th-early 20th C	5	52	265		Slate Glass	1 1	64 19

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery Report

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 17 sherds weighing 232g, from 5 contexts (Table 1). The sherds were all moderately abraded table ware and none pre-dated the 19th century.

Methodology

The sherds were analysed according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes in brackets are those used for the Essex pottery type series.

Key:

LONS (36): London stoneware 18th-19th

LPMRE (40): Late Post-medieval red earthenware 18th+

LGRE (40): Late glazed red earthenware mid 18th+

RWE (48): factory made white earthenware late 18th+

ENGS (45M): English stoneware 18th+

MOCH (48): Mocha type ware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
	1012	2x25g MOCH 2x4g RWE 1x14g ENGS	19 th - mid 20 th	All from mugs/cups and plates
	1014	2x33g LGRE 1x6g LPMRE 1x22g ENGS	Mid 19 th -mid 20 th	LGRE: bowl rim ENGS: preserve jar
	1017	1x19g ENGS 1x13g LPMRE	Mid 19 th -mid 20 th	ENGS: preserve jar fragment LPMRE: bowl rim
	1018	1x43g RWE	19 th - mid 20 th	RWE: small bowl upper profile, burnt
	1020	1x36g LONS 4x17g RWE	19 th -early 20 th	LONS: bottle/jug shoulder RWE: bowls and cup

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Pit 1011 in Trench 1 looking south-east



2
Ditch 1016 in Trench 4 looking north-east



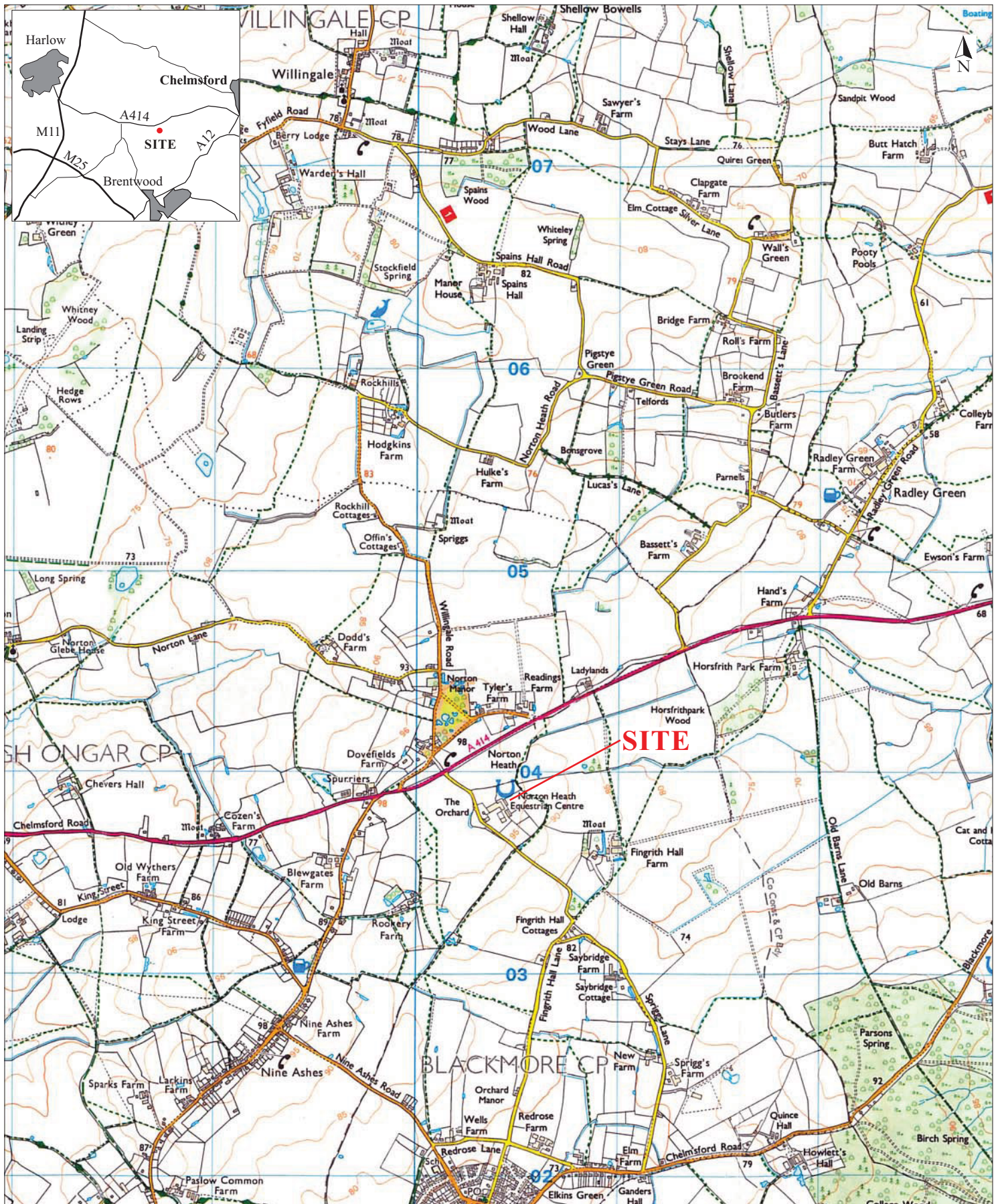
3
Ditch 1013 in Trench 6 looking north-east



4
Ditch 1019 in Trench 7 looking south-east

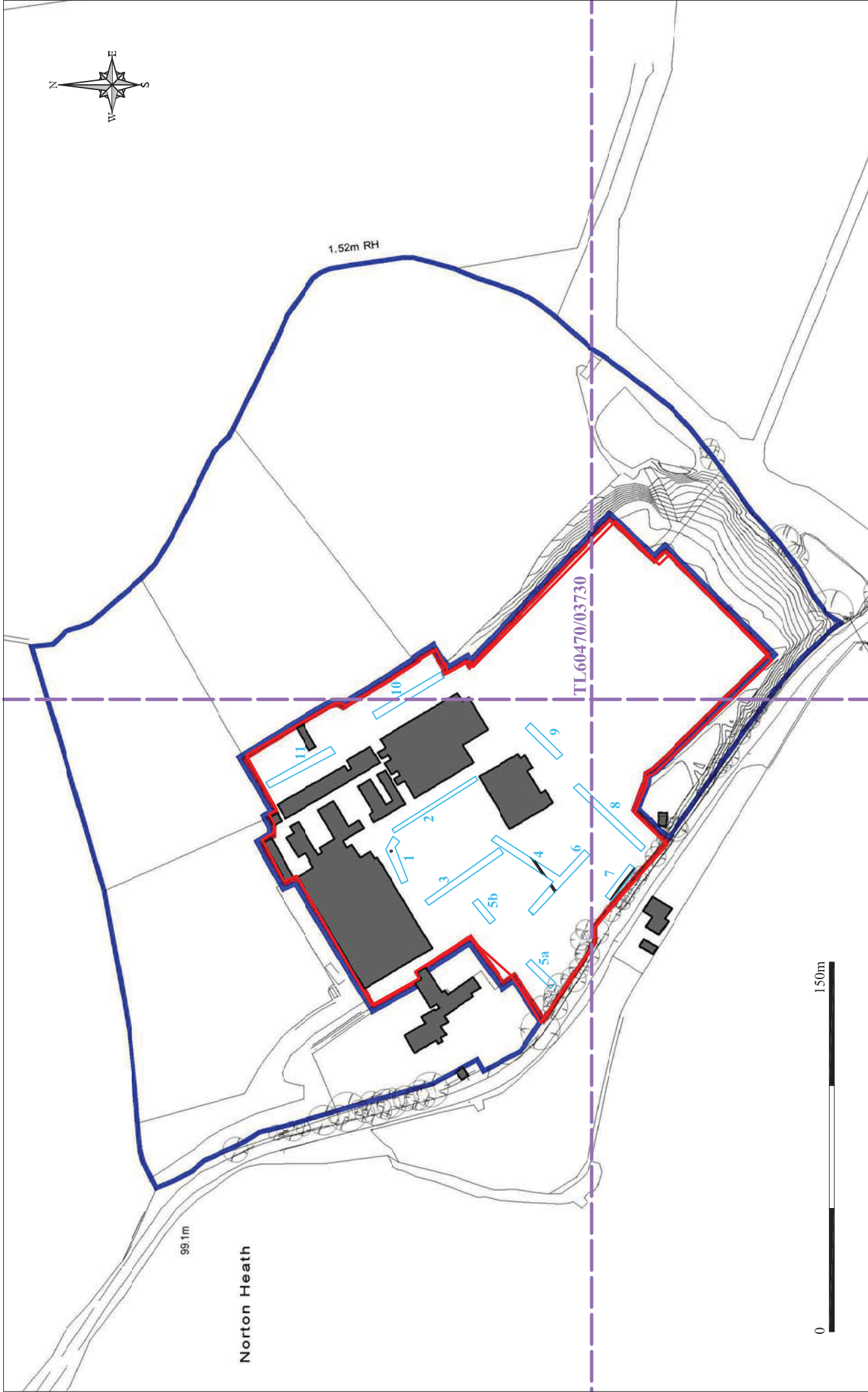


5
Ditch 1019 in Trench 7 looking south-west



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Norton Heath Equestrian Centre, Essex (P7222)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:2000 at A4

Norton Heath Equestrian Centre, Essex (P7222)



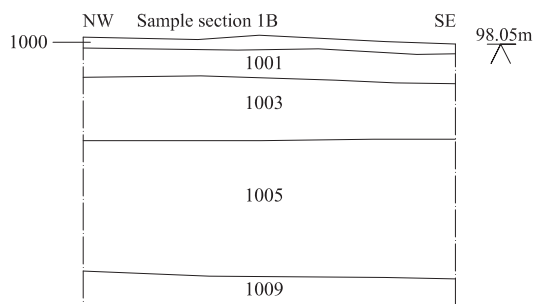
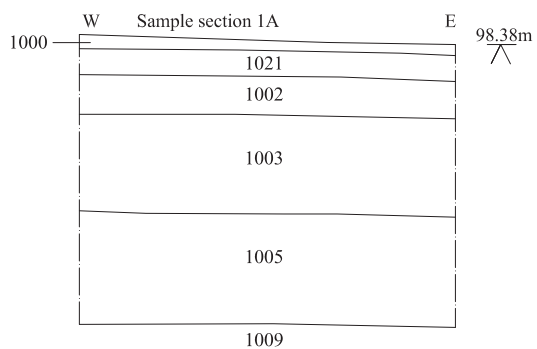
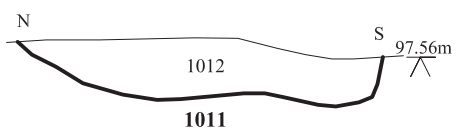
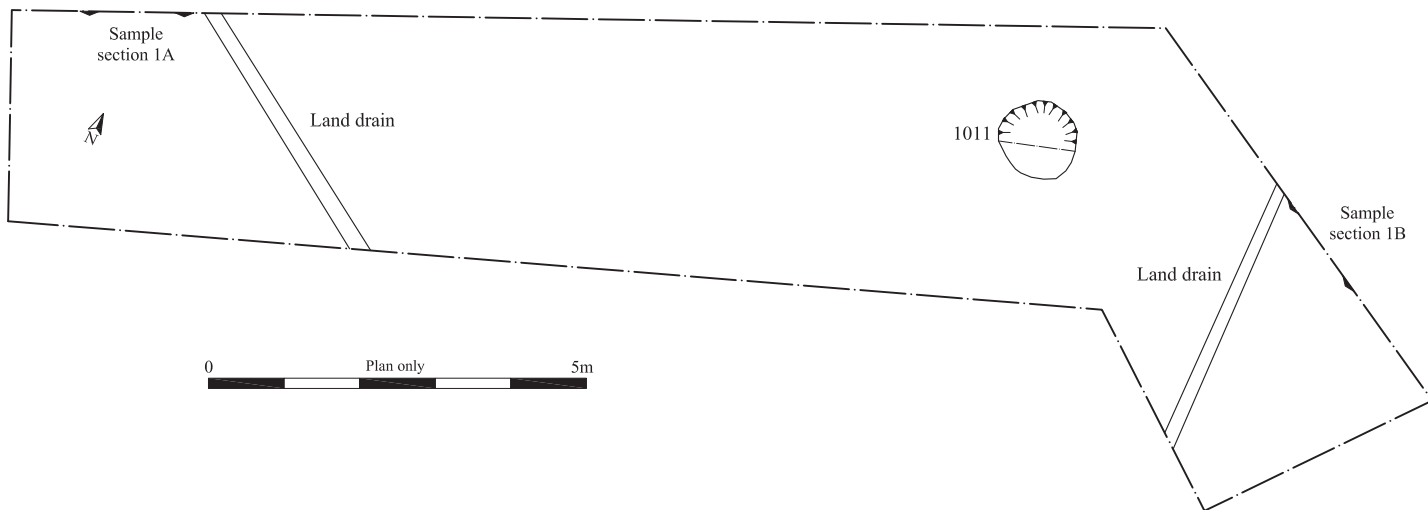
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Fig. 3 Trenches on proposed development

Scale 1:1250 at A4

Norton Heath Equestrian Centre, Essex (P7222)

Trench 1

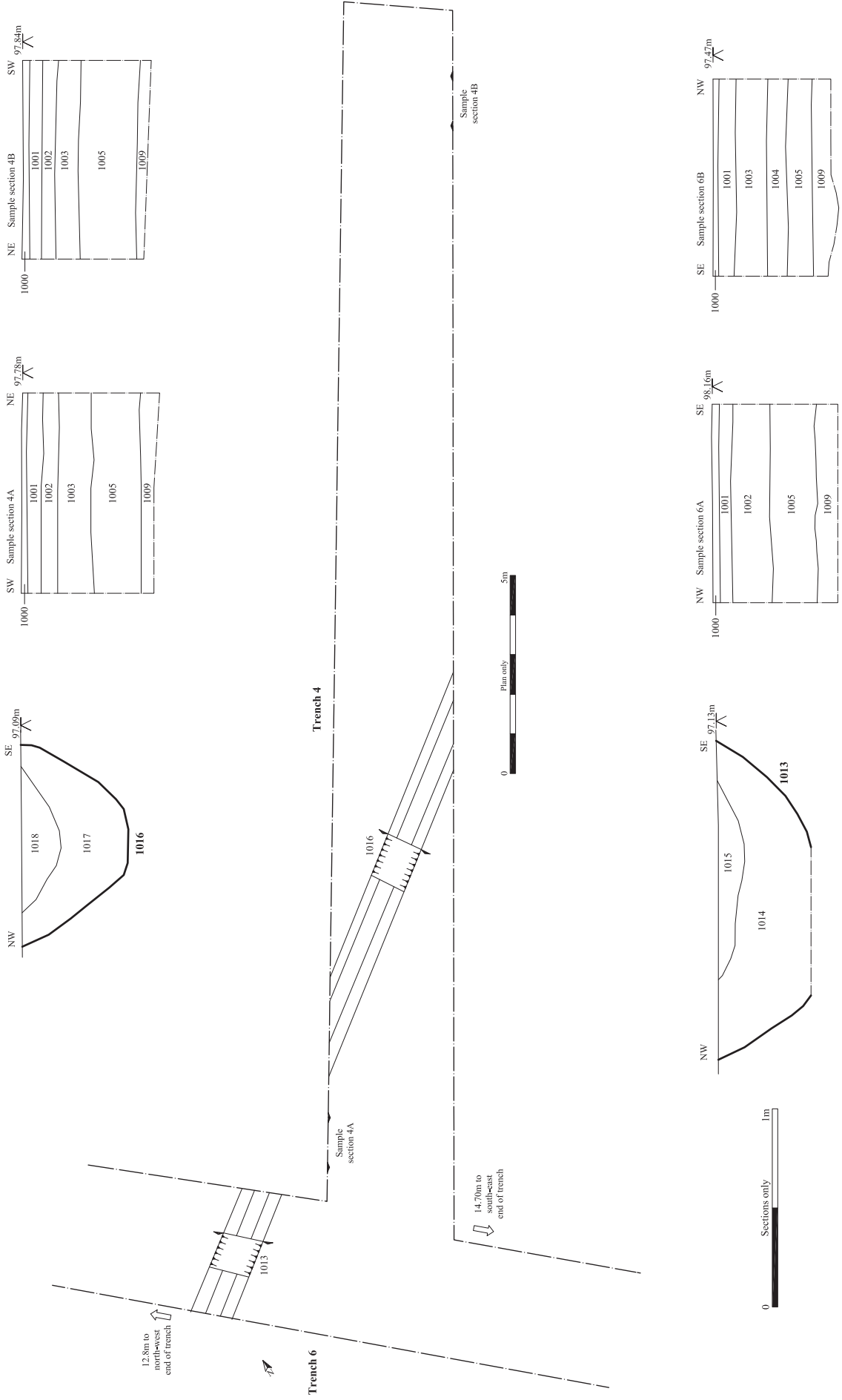


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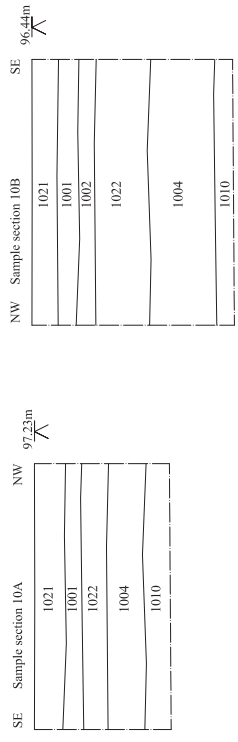
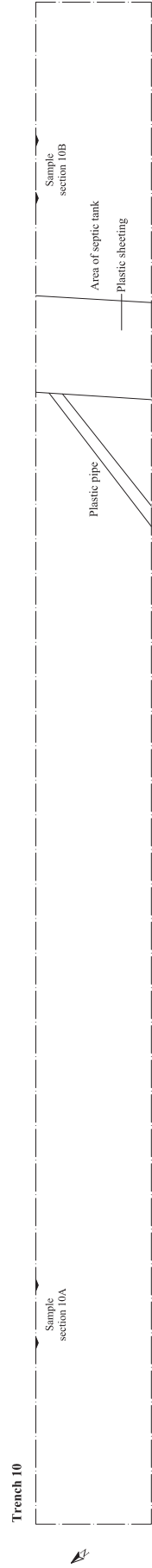
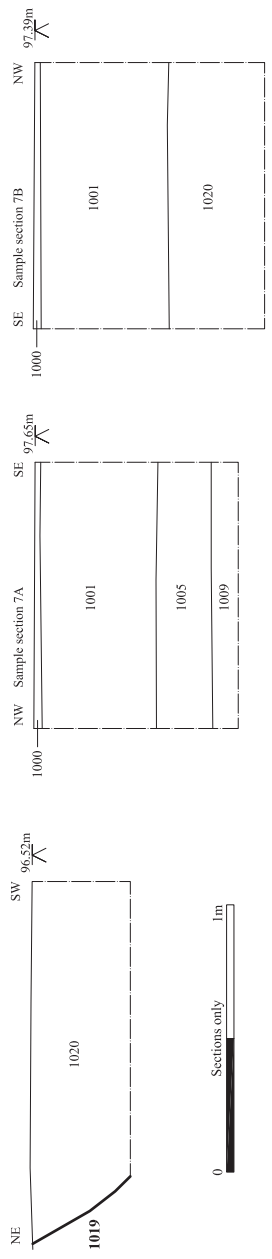
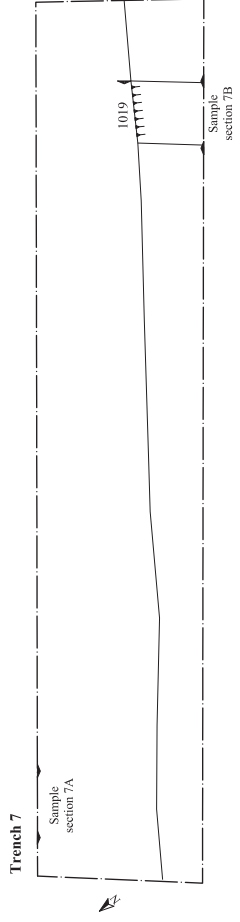
Fig. 4 Trench plan and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
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Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Norton Heath Equestrian Centre, Essex (P7222)