
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND AT THE STREET,
CLAVERING ROAD, MANUDEN, ESSEX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors: Samuel Egan (Fieldwork & Report) Peter Thompson (Research)	
NGR: TL 487 271	Report No: 4262
District: Uttlesford	Site Code: MASC13
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: P5041
Signed:	Date: February 2013

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

1	INTRODUCTION
2	DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE
3	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
5	METHOD OF WORK (TRIAL TRENCHING)
6	DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (TRIAL TRENCHING)
7	METHOD OF WORK (MONITORING)
8	DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (MONITORING)
9	CONFIDENCE RATING
10	DEPOSIT MODEL
11	DISCUSSION
12	DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
	BIBLIOGRAPHY
	WEB SITES

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land at The Street, Clavering Road, Manuden, Essex</i>		
<p><i>In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Street, Clavering Road, Manuden, Essex (TL 487 271). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition, as advised by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management, attached to planning approval for 14 residential dwellings, a village hall and changing rooms, multi-use games area, car parking, sports pitches and access road (Uttlesford Planning Ref. UTT/0692/12). The evaluation revealed colluvial deposits which contained prehistoric and early Roman pottery and struck flint. The pottery sherds are small and abraded. The uppermost colluvial layer, L1002, contained four sherds (5g) of early (mid 1st – mid 2nd century) Roman pottery. L1002 also contained three pieces of struck flint (26g) possibly of earlier Neolithic date and possibly derived from the same core. The basal colluvial layer, L1003, contained a sherd (4g) of prehistoric pottery, probably Bronze Age but possibly Neolithic. Two undated features, a ditch (F1005) and a stakehole (F1007) were revealed in one trench (Trench 7). Following the evaluation archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the groundworks for the new sports pitches. The monitoring recorded no additional archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>February 2013</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>P5041</i>	Site code	<i>MASC12</i>
Type of project	<i>An archaeological evaluation and archaeological monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Sports fields, woodland</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential, village hall, sports facilities</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Undated ditch, undated stakehole</i>		
Significant finds(+dates)	<i>Abraded early (mid 1st – mid 2nd c) Roman pottery, sherd of prehistoric pottery, x3 struck flint possibly early Neolithic</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Uttlesford</i>	<i>Manuden</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>6 ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 487 271</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>72-74m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Essex County Council HEM Team</i>		
Project supervisor (PO)	<i>Samuel Egan</i>		
Funded by	<i>Pelham Structures Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at The Street, Clavering Road, Manuden, Essex. An Archaeological Evaluation and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Egan, S. & Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4262</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2013</i>		

**LAND AT THE STREET,
CLAVERING ROAD, MANUDEN, ESSEX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

SUMMARY

In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Street, Clavering Road, Manuden, Essex (TL 487 271). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition, as advised by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management, attached to planning approval for 14 residential dwellings, a village hall and changing rooms, multi-use games area, car parking, sports pitches and access road (Uttlesford Planning Ref. UTT/0692/12).

The site is located on the southern side of The Street, Clavering Road in the village Manuden. It comprises existing sports fields, pavilion, secondary woodland and agricultural fields, and extends to some 6ha overall.

The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, with a series of linear features recorded within the development area on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER 19565). The wider Stort valley has also revealed extensive evidenced for multi-period early activity. Prehistoric occupation is evidenced by cropmarks of round barrows and enclosures on the crest of the valley slope. Large numbers of Roman and medieval sites have also been recorded along the gradual slopes of the Stort valley.

In the event the evaluation revealed colluvial deposits which contained prehistoric and early Roman pottery and struck flint. The pottery sherds are small and abraded. The uppermost colluvial layer, L1002, contained four sherds (5g) of early (mid 1st – mid 2nd century) Roman pottery. L1002 also contained three pieces of struck flint (26g) possibly of earlier Neolithic date and possibly derived from the same core. The basal colluvial layer, L1003, contained a sherd (4g) of prehistoric pottery, probably Bronze Age but possibly Neolithic.

Two undated features, a ditch (F1005) and a stakehole (F1007) were revealed in one trench (Trench 7).

Following the evaluation archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the groundworks for the new sports pitches. The monitoring recorded no additional archaeological features or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation and monitoring of site stripping at The Street, Clavering Road, Manuden, Essex (TL 487 271; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation and monitoring was conducted in compliance with a planning condition, as advised by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management, attached to planning approval for 14 residential dwellings, a village hall and changing rooms, multi-use games area, car parking, sports pitches and access road (Uttlesford Planning Ref. UTT/0692/12).

1.2 The evaluation and monitoring was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by a brief issued by the Historic Environment Management Team of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch (ECC HEM, dated 11/2012), and a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Solutions (dated 19/11/2012). The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation and Watching Briefs* (both revised 2008).

1.3 The aims of the evaluation were to investigate the location, extent, date and character of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

1.4 The objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological 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; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

1.5 The specific research aims were to characterise any further evidence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval activity in this part of the Stort valley.

Planning policy context

1.6 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.

1.7 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 and 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 Figs.1 & 2

2.1 Manuden is a village in west Essex located almost 6km north of Bishop's Stortford and 2km north-west of Stansted Mountfitchet. The site is at the north end of Manuden fronting the east side of Hazelend Road. It has a playing field to the rear (east) and houses and a small woodland area to the north.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Manuden is situated near the river Stort with the site 300m to the west at 72-74m AOD on ground rising from east to west. The local soil comprises chalky till of the Melford association described as deep well drained fine loamy over clayey, coarse loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils, some with calcareous clayey subsoils. The underlying solid geology is Cretaceous Upper Chalk.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 There has been little systematic archaeological research undertaken in the parish and so there is relatively little definite evidence for prehistoric activity in the local area. Metal detecting at Sands Field, Saucmeres, 1.25 km to the west found several sherds of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age and late Iron Age pottery, and a late Iron Age coin of Addedomanus of the Trinovantes (EHER 47348). These finds came from the vicinity of a small sub-circular crop mark enclosure suggested as a Bronze Age or Iron Age stock pen.

4.2 The history of Manuden begins with the Domesday Survey and the local area is characterised by its large religious and secular buildings (Victoria County History 1916). The Grade II* listed Church of St Mary the Virgin located 500m to the south-east of the site dates from the 12th century and has a 15th century chancel, but it was largely rebuilt in 1864 (EHER 36311). Battles Manor House built c.1660 is a Scheduled Monument located 1.25km north-west of the site which is now a farm-house and moat (EHER 3856). Pinchpools Manor House dated to the mid 16th century and located 550m north of the site is now a Grade II listed farmhouse (EHER 36273), and Grade II listed Manuden Hall built in 1540, but largely destroyed by fire in the 19th century, is located 660m to the south-east (EHER 36247).

4.3 A Grade II listed early to mid 19th century ice house is located near Manuden House some 290m south of the site (EHER 39223). Cropmarks at Pinchpools, near the manor house, are those of post-medieval field boundaries shown on the first edition OS map (EHER 46425). There are nine Grade II listed buildings within 250m of the site. The closest is Laurel Cottage which is a 17th-18th century timber-framed house located approximately 50m to the south-east (EHER 36296). The next three are also 17th-18th century timber framed houses comprising Chapel Cottage, Oakdale and 99 The Street, which are all within approximately 60m south of the site (EHER 36307, 36305, 36306).

5 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCHING)

5.1 The brief required 5% of the area of the residential development (minus the area of existing woodland), sports centre and parking to be subject to trial trenching, with a 2% contingency held in reserve to further characterise any remains if required. Seven trenches, each 40m x 1.8m, were therefore excavated to examine these parts of the site.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden 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 (TRIAL TRENCHING)

Individual descriptions of trenches are presented:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section</i> <i>East end</i> <i>0.00 = 72.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional flint nodules.
0.35 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse flint
0.55m+	L1004	Natural. Mid reddish brown, compact, clay with occasional flint nodules

<i>Sample section</i> <i>West end</i> <i>0.00 = 74.03m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 – 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.57m+	L1004	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section</i> <i>East end</i> <i>0.00 = 73.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.61m	L1002	Colluvium. Dark brown, firm, silty clay with frequent small to large flint
0.61 – 0.74m	L1003	Colluvium. Dark greyish brown, silty clay with occasional flint
0.74m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section</i> <i>West end</i> <i>0.00 = 75.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.66m	L1002	Colluvium. As above.
0.66m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section</i> <i>North end</i> <i>0.00 = 75.92m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.44m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section</i> <i>South end</i> <i>0.00 = 75.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.51m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section</i> <i>West end</i> <i>0.00 = 74.26m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.51 – 1.22m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.2.
1.22 – 1.30m	L1003	Colluvium. As above Tr.2.
1.30m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section</i> <i>East end</i> <i>0.00 = 73.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.85	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.2.
0.85m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section</i> <i>East end</i> <i>0.00 = 74.53m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.56m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.2.
0.56m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section</i> <i>West end</i> <i>0.00 = 74.97m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.56m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.2.
0.56m+	L1003	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample section</i> <i>North end</i> <i>0.00 = 74.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.51m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section</i> <i>South end</i> <i>0.00 = 73.74m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.42m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 6 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 - 4)

<i>Sample section</i> <i>West end</i> <i>0.00 = 72.78m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.40m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.2.
0.40m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section</i>		
<i>East end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 72.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23 – 0.26m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26 – 0.55m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.2.
0.55m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 7 contained Ditch F1005 and Stakehole F1007. Neither feature contained finds.

Ditch F1005 was linear (1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.31m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional small flint. It contained no finds.

Stakehole F1007 was circular (0.20 x 0.15m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid grey brown, firm, silty clay with sparse small flint. It contained no finds.

7 METHODOLOGY (MONITORING AND RECORDING)

7.1 Following the trial trench evaluation, and in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist, Richard Havis, the monitoring encompassed the topsoil strip for the proposed car park and the new playing fields situated in the north-eastern area of the site (Fig. 5).

7.2 The monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil, make-up layers, and natural deposits for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

7.3 Again in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist it was agreed that monitoring the area should cease due to lack of archaeological features.

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (MONITORING AND RECORDING)

Deposits located within the area of excavation were recorded in sample sections presented below.

<i>Sample section TT6</i>		
<i>North end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 74.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional flint nodules.
0.35 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse flint
0.51m+	L1004	Natural. Mid reddish brown, compact, clay with occasional flint nodules

Description: The groundworks were undertaken using a tracked 20T 360° mechanical excavator. No archaeological finds or features were present.

9 CONFIDENCE RATING

9.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds within the site during the evaluation and also the monitoring..

10 DEPOSIT MODEL

10.1 Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a mid grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional flint nodules (c.0.25 – 0.35m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a mid orange brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse flint (c.0.05 – 20m thick). In the central area of the site (Trenches 2, 4 and 5), L1001 overlay a colluvial deposit L1002, a dark brown, firm, silty clay with frequent small to large flint (c.0.20 – 0.70 m thick). L1002 overlay a second colluvial deposit, L1003, a dark greyish brown, silty clay with occasional flint (c.0.10m thick)

10.2 The natural, L1004, was present at c.0.45/0.55 – 0.75/1.30m) below the existing ground level and comprised a mid reddish brown, compact, clay with occasional flint nodules.

11 DISCUSSION

11.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, with a series of linear features recorded within the development area on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER 19565). The wider Stort valley has also revealed extensive evidenced for multi-period early activity. Prehistoric occupation is evidenced by cropmarks of round barrows and enclosures on the crest of the valley slope. Large numbers of Roman and medieval sites have also been recorded along the gradual slopes of the Stort valley. The site thus had a potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeology.

11.2 In the event the evaluation revealed colluvial deposits which contained prehistoric and early Roman pottery (Pottery Report below) and struck flint (Struck Flint Report below). The pottery sherds are small and abraded. The uppermost colluvial layer, L1002, contained four sherds (5g) of early (mid 1st – mid 2nd century) Roman pottery. L1002 also contained three pieces of struck flint (26g) possibly of earlier Neolithic date and possibly derived from the same core. The basal colluvial layer, L1003, contained a sherd (4g) of prehistoric pottery, probably Bronze Age but possibly Neolithic.

11.3 Two undated features, a ditch (F1005) and a stakehole (F1007) were revealed in one trench (Trench 7).

11.4 The archaeological monitoring recorded no additional archaeological features or finds.

12 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited is grateful to Pelham Structures Ltd for their co-operation and funding of the evaluation, in particular Mr James Dignan. AS would like to thank Helix Design Solutions for commissioning the evaluation, in particular Mr Scott Robertson.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Richard Havis of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

MASC13,
Manuden
 Concordance of finds by
 feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1002			5	Colluvial Layer	Mid 1st-Mid 2nd C AD	(4) 5g			
1003			4	Colluvial Layer	BA	(1) 4g			Str. Flint (3) - 26g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MfA

Colluvial Layer L1002 contained three pieces of struck flint (26g) that exhibit very strong affinities with the blade technology of the earlier Neolithic period. The three un-corticated flakes include a blade with one worn lateral edge, and two snapped blades: one also with a single worn edge, and one with limited edge retouch that may have been utilised as a double-side scraper. The three blades all occur in closely comparable dark grey flint and it is feasible they were removed from a single core.

The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey MfA

The evaluation recovered a total of five sherds (9g) of pottery from two colluvial layers. The pottery is limited to small, abraded body sherds, and includes material of prehistoric and early Roman date.

Colluvial Layer L1003 contained a single sherd (4g) of prehistoric pottery, probably of Bronze Age date, although Neolithic origins cannot be discounted. The sherd is handmade and bon-fire fired with inclusions of common calcined flint (generally <5mm).

Colluvial Layer L1002 contained four sherds (5g) of early Roman black-surfaced/Romanising grey ware. The wheel-made fabric has black surfaces, dark red-brown margins and a dark grey core with inclusions of common, moderately sorted quartz (0.1-.25mm) and sparse angular grog (generally <1mm). The body sherds derive from a plain shoulder cordon of a bowl or jar, probably manufactured between the mid 1st and mid 2nd centuries AD, after which the fabric was superseded by sandy grey wares.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
General view of Trench 7 looking east



2
F1005 in Trench 7 looking south



3
F1007 in Trench 7 looking south-east



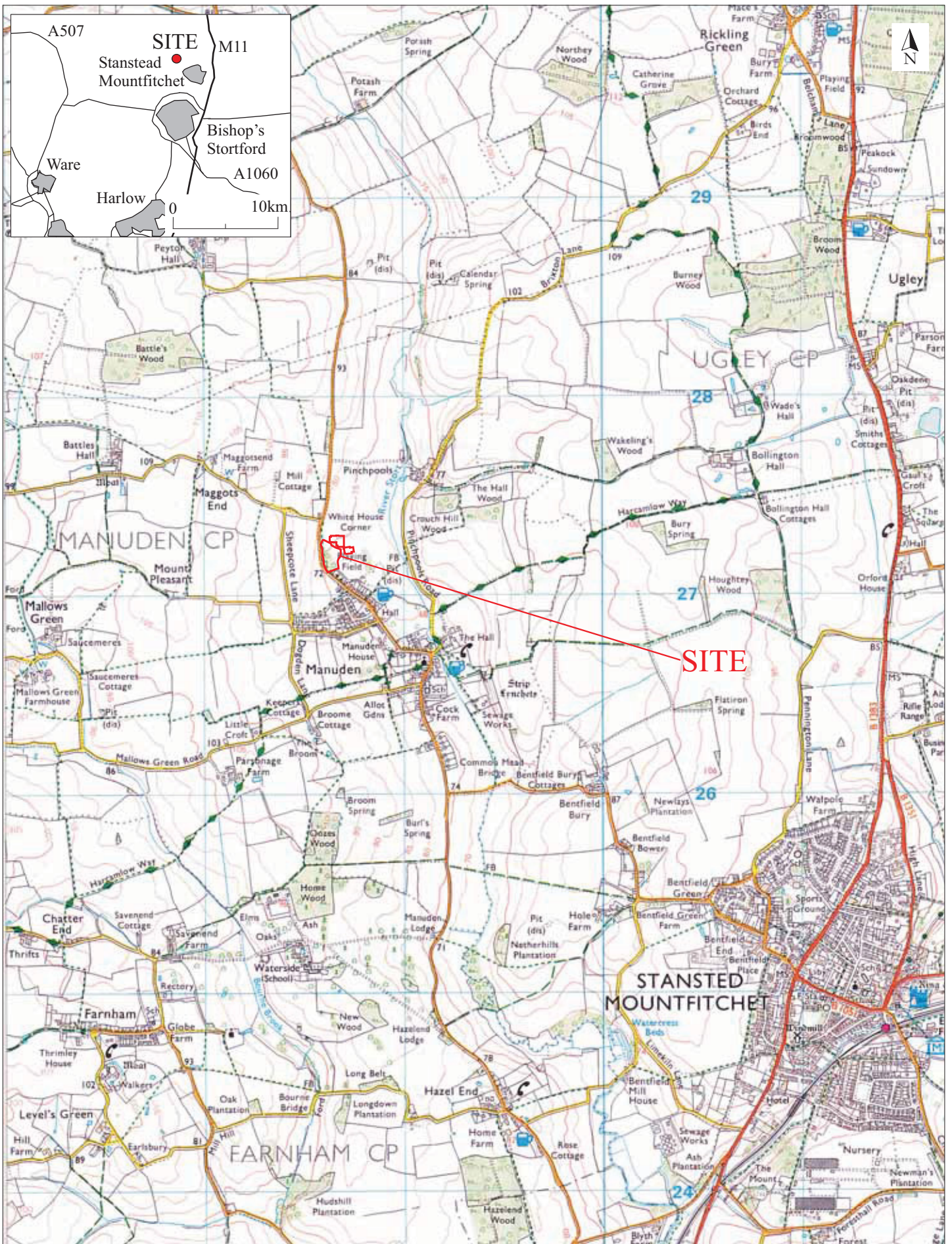
4
Sample section 7A looking north



5
General view of topsoil strip of playing fields area
looking south

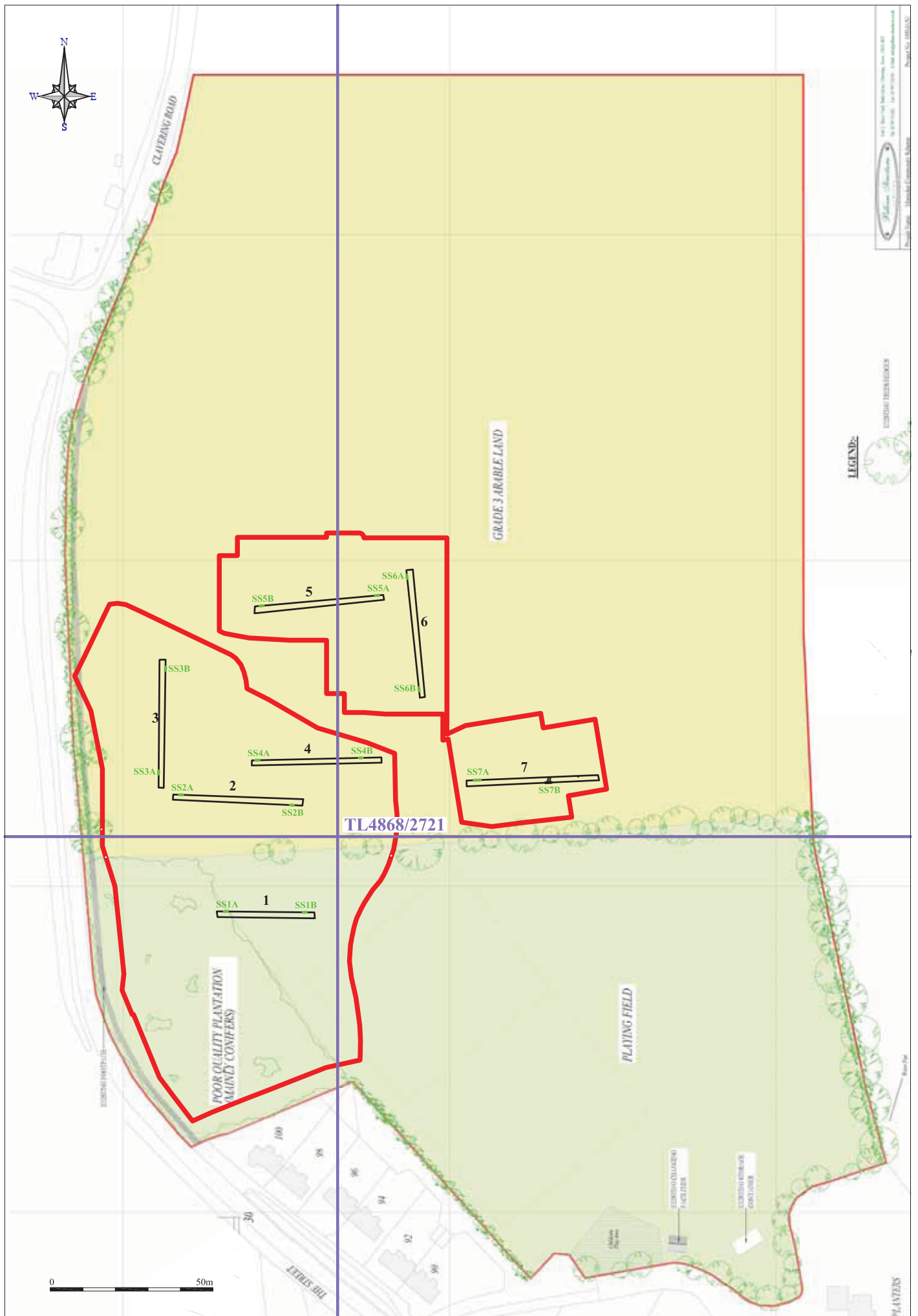


6
General view of topsoil strip of car park area
looking south-east



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1500 at A4



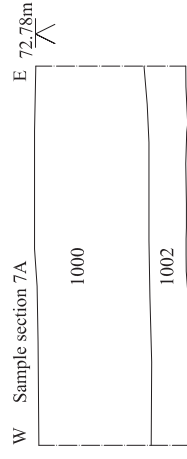
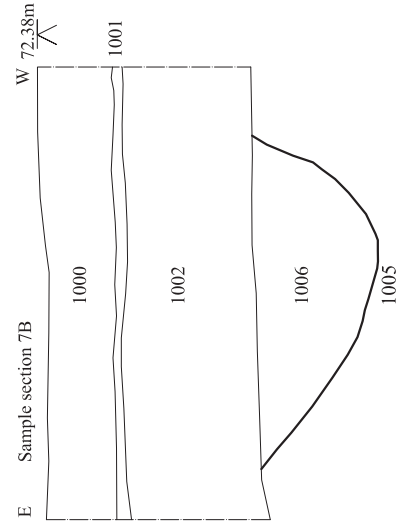
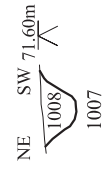
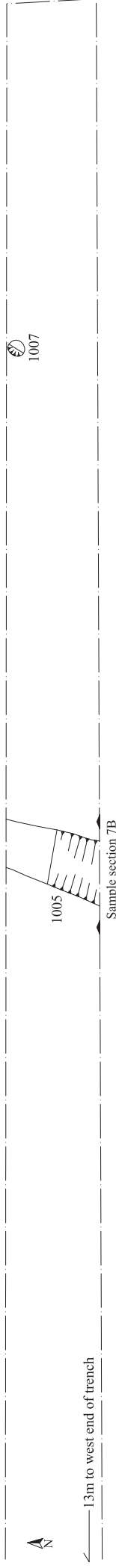
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 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000

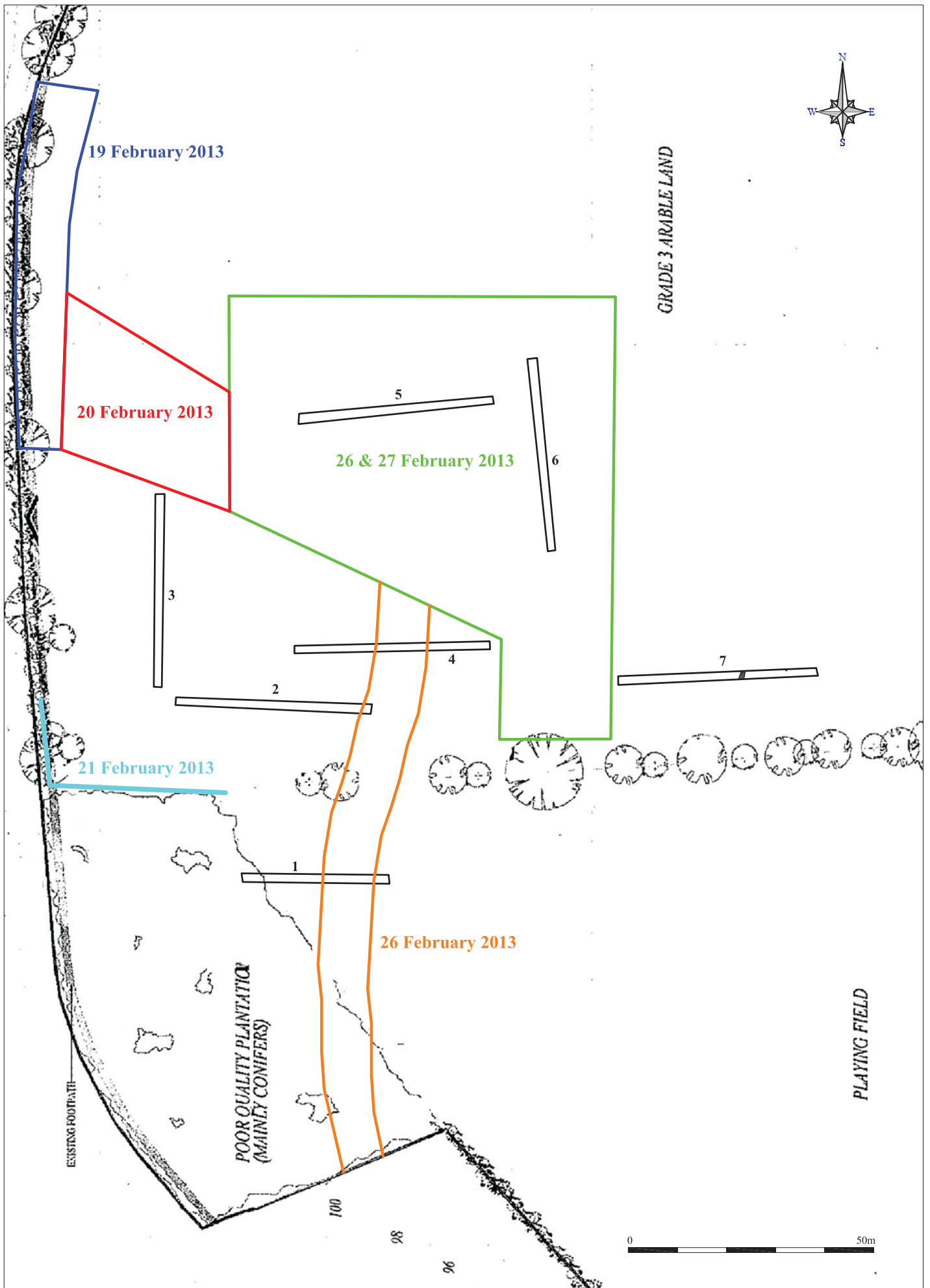
MANUDEN VILLAGE HALL, ESSEX - SITE PLAN

Trench 7



← 13m to west end of trench





Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Areas of monitoring & recording
 Scale 1:1000 at A4