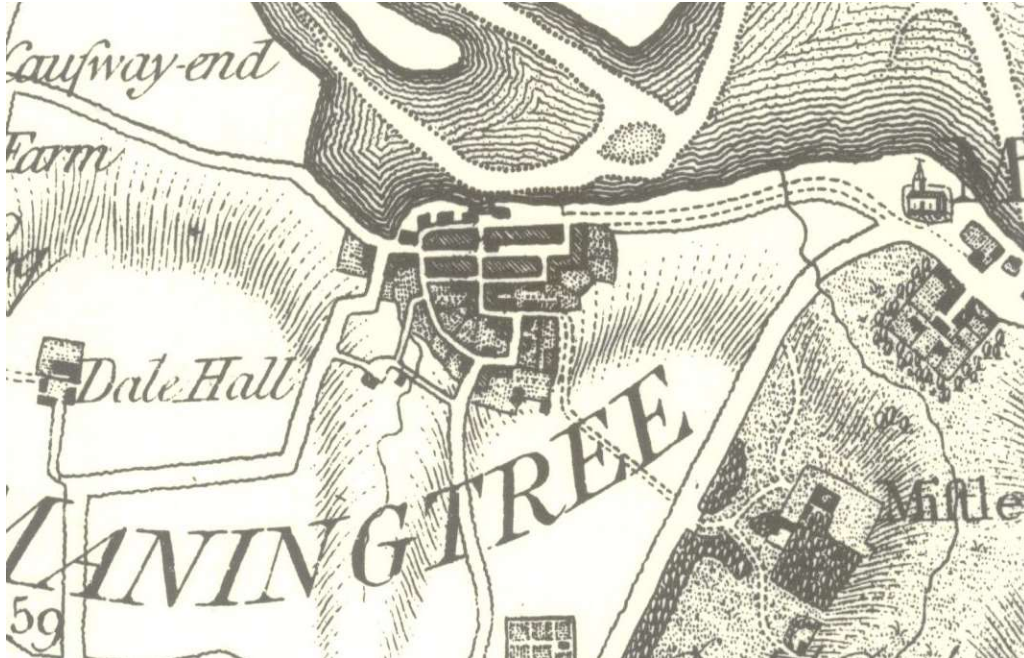


# Archaeological monitoring at 18 High Street, Manningtree, Essex, CO11 1AD

August 2019



**by Dr Elliott Hicks**

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton, Laura Pooley and Alec Wade  
figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter  
fieldwork by Mark Baister and Bronagh Quinn

**commissioned by Duncan Clark & Beckett Ltd  
on behalf of Dr & Mrs Bettle**

NGR: TM 10635 31854 (centre)  
Planning ref.: 19/00317/LBC  
CAT project ref.: 19/06f  
ECC code: MT4  
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**CAT Report 1464**  
August 2019

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Appendix 1 Ceramic and pottery list

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OASIS summary sheet

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## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 18 High Street, Manningtree, Essex during groundworks for a single-storey extension. A late medieval or early post-medieval culvert or soakaway was exposed during the groundworks. This structure was composed of floor-tiles recovered from a high-status building, the remains of which are likely to be situated nearby.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for archaeological monitoring at 18 High Street, Manningtree, Essex which was carried out on 20th August 2019. The work was commissioned by Duncan Clark & Beckett Ltd on behalf of Dr and Mrs Bett during groundworks for a single-storey extension, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Teresa O'Connor advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 18 High Street, Manningtree*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

All fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field excavation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Brief and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The property is a Historic England Grade II listed building (no. 1254309). No. 18 and the adjacent property originally formed a single town house dating to the 16th century with later additions and alterations. In the 18th century the property had extensive changes and the building was divided into two shops. The property is now in use as a dwelling (EHER 25432).

The site is located on the southern side of Manningtree High Street within the town's conservation area. A summary of Manningtree's history is provided in the Tendring District Historic Characterisation Project (Medlycott 2008, 211 and EHER 3229) which includes data from the Essex County Council Historic Town Assessment completed in 1999 (Medlycott):

*Manningtree is of considerable archaeological and historical importance, as an example of a small market town which contains elements of both a sea-port and an industrial town. There is also the distinct possibility that the medieval wharfage survives behind the current quay frontage, protected and buried by 18th-19th century build-up.*

*Medieval Manningtree appears to have been deliberately planted in the first half of the 13th century, presumably by the lord of the manor; there is a reference of the grant of a*

*market to the manor of Sciddinghou in 1238 and the town itself is first recorded in 1248. The town was intended as a new port, and achieved some success in local trade, transshipping provisions to the fleet in Harwich and as a fishing port supplying Colchester. The town layout suggests some form of deliberate planning based on the market in the High Street and the Quay. The dog-leg plan of South Street immediately to the south of the town raises the possibility that there had been a town enclosure. The quality of the 16th century built environment suggests that the town underwent a financial boom in that century. In the early nineteenth century Manningtree was a major centre of the Essex malt industry with five separate sites in operation.*

The property is surrounded by at least eighty historic listed buildings including the County library immediately to the west (Grade II no 1254192), which was originally a mid 19th-century corn exchange (EHER 25431). To the immediate east of the site is a 16th-century timber-framed house, now divided into three shops (EHER 25433). The site is c 25m west of the site of the medieval and post-medieval marketplace (EHER 18802). To the north, in the Maltings Wharf area, adjacent to North Street, is the location of a 19th-century maltings kiln (EHER 15055), the site of a stone wall foundation observed by the Manningtree Historical Society (EHER 18157) and four undated burials thought to be medieval or post-medieval in date (EHER 18156).

#### **4 Aim**

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

#### **5 Results (Figs 2-3)**

On 20th August 2019, a CAT archaeologist observed the excavation of foundation trenching measuring approximately 3.4m in length, 0.6m in width and 1.2m in depth for a new single-storey extension.

Excavations occurred through a layer of made ground (L1, c 0.15-0.32m thick, firm, moist dark orange/grey/brown sandy-clay), another layer of made ground or buried topsoil (L2, c 0.07-0.23m thick, firm, moist dark grey/brown/black sandy-loamy-clay), and a further layer of made ground or buried subsoil (L3, c 0.21-0.36m thick, friable/firm, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-clay with 2% stones). L3 sealed another possible layer of made ground (L4, c 0.04-0.09m thick, friable/firm, moist dark grey/brown/black sandy-clay) beneath which was a layer of backfill (L5, c 0.23-0.31m thick, soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal, CBM and mortar flecks). L5 was situated above a possible layer of redeposited natural (L6, 0.1-0.63m thick, soft, dry/moist medium orange/brown silty-sand) beneath which lay possible natural (L7, friable/firm, moist medium grey sandy-clay with charcoal and daub flecks). In the western half of the trenching, L3 directly overlay L5.

Medieval or post-medieval culvert or soakaway F1 was exposed by the groundworks. The structure was arched in shape and was constructed of reused late medieval or early post-medieval floor tiles, peg-tiles and large pebbles bound with lime mortar. The interior of the structure was 2.12m long and 0.75m wide. The structure was backfilled with a loose, medium/dark brown clayey-sand containing large quantities of CBM and glass fragments. The backfill was augered to an approximate depth of 1m beneath the tile arch (c 2.2m below current ground level) but it was unclear whether the floor of the structure was reached.



**Photograph 1** F1 – looking south



**Photograph 2** Interior of F1 – looking south

## **6 Finds**

### **6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material**

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The watching brief uncovered 37 sherds of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just over 35 kg (Table 1). Most of the material came from the cellar or culvert F1 with the remaining ceramic and pottery finds from backfill layer L5 (1) (Table 2).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g	No. rim	Rim EVE	Rim EVREP
Ceramic	7	259	37	1	0.12	1
CBM	30	35,577	1,186	-	-	-
<b>All</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35,836</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 1** Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Feature	Feature Type	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
F1	Cellar or culvert	26	29,008	1,116
L5	Backfill layer	11	6,828	621
<b>Total</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>35,836</b>	<b>969</b>

**Table 2** Number and weight of pottery and CBM from features and other contexts

### Post-Roman pottery

All the pottery is of post-medieval date and three wares are represented (Table 3). The only sherds of interest came from culvert or soakaway F1 (3) and are two sherds (153g) from a post-medieval red earthenware slip decorated dish (EVE: 12%) (CAR 7, 194-196, fig. 132). The rest of the post-medieval pottery all came from backfill layer L5 (1).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F50	Staffordshire-type slipware	Late 17th-19th century

**Table 3** Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

### Ceramic building material (CBM)

CBM account for the majority of the ceramic and pottery from the watching brief and most of this material consists of plain floor tiles decorated with a monochrome glaze (Table 4).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	3	289	96
PANT	Pan-tile	1	687	687
GFT	Glazed floor tile	22	28,704	1,305
BR	Brick	3	5,878	1,959
Mortar		1	19	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>35,577</b>	<b>1,186</b>

**Table 4** CBM by period and type

All the floor tiles came from the cellar or culvert F1 and are decorated with a black, green, or yellow coloured glaze on their upper face. Two sizes appear to be represented although most of the tiles are incomplete. There are two complete smaller square-shaped floor tiles, both with a green glaze, with dimensions of 158 mm x 158 mm x 33 mm and 163 mm x 163 mm x 36 mm. Most of the tiles, however, are slightly larger although only one example, with a green glaze, is complete, with dimensions of 216 mm x 216 mm x 30 mm. The incomplete examples, assuming that they are all from square-shaped rather than rectangular-shaped tiles, range in size from 226 mm to 240 mm and are 30-40 mm thick. These floor tiles date from the 14th to the 16th century and were associated with high-status buildings (McComish 2015, 35).

Other CBM of note includes a large fragment of pan-tile with a weight of 687g from backfill layer L5 (1) which dates from the 17th century AD onwards (*ibid*, 40-41). Backfill layer L5 (1) also produced two complete unfrosted bricks with dimensions of 225 mm x 111 mm x 51 mm and 226 mm x 115 mm x 50 mm which according to Ryan's Essex brick typology probably date to the late 17th-early 18th century (Ryan 1996, 95). Finally, a piece of modern-looking mortar was recovered from backfill layer L5 (1).

## 6.2 Other finds

by Laura Pooley

Eleven fragments of post-medieval/modern glass came from L5 (finds no. 1) and date from the late 17th century onwards. The fragments include four bases (three virtually complete) and two body sherds from olive green onion bottles (1.3kg), and five fragments (33g) of window glass with a slight green tinge. An additional fragment of window glass (5.5g) came from F1 (finds no. 3). The fragment also has a slight green tinge, is roughly arch-shaped and has been scored with six parallel lines across the piece. It is possible that the fragment has been deliberately-shaped for decorative purposes.

Eight fragments of clay pipe stem (30.8g) also came from L5 (1).

## 6.2 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The watching brief at 18 High St Manningtree produced nine pieces of animal bone in fair surface condition weighing a total of 284g. All the material was recovered from L5.

The only species positively identified in the material was sheep and possibly goat (5 pieces). Due to a paucity of diagnostic features it is usually not possible to distinguish between sheep and goat bone but here a positive identification of sheep could be made.

The remaining unidentified material included both large-sized (cow or horse) and medium-sized (probably more sheep or goat) mammal bone.

Signs of dog gnawing were noted on two pieces of bone. This is usually a good indicator of the residual nature of the material within the deposit.

Context	Finds number	Type	No. pieces	Weight (g)	Comments
L5	1	Backfill layer, 16th-19th century	9	284g	2 sheep pelvis fragments 1 sheep/goat scapula fragment (dog gnawed) 1 sheep/goat humerus fragment (dog gnawed) 1 sheep/goat tibia fragment 1 skull fragment (medium mammal sized) 1 femur fragment (large mammal sized) 1 rib fragment (large mammal sized) 1 pelvis fragment (large mammal sized)
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>284g</b>	<b>2 sheep</b> <b>3 sheep or goat</b> <b>4 unidentified</b>

**Table 5** Animal bone by context

## 7 Discussion

Groundworks at this site revealed an arched structure which might have represented the remains of a culvert or a soakaway. The structure was partly constructed of reused floor tiles recovered from a high-status building dating to the period from the 14th to the 16th century, and can similarly be dated to the late medieval or early post-medieval period. It is unlikely that the floor tiles were transported a great distance to construct this structure, and it is therefore probable that the remains of the building from which they were retrieved lie nearby.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Duncan Clark & Beckett Ltd and Dr and Mrs Bettle for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister and B Quinn. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Teresa O'Connor.

## 9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- |                          |       |   |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000  | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper <b>8</b> (EAA <b>8</b> ) |
| CAR 7                    | 2000  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter   |
| CAT                      | 2018  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CIfA                     | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>  |
| CIfA                     | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>   |
| ECCPS                    | 2019  | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 18 High Street, Manningtree</i> , by T O'Connor   |
| Gurney, D                | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> ).                                     |
| Historic England         | 2015  | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>   |
| Historic England         | 2018  | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> , by S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell  |
| McComish, JM             | 2015  | <i>A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials: An Insight Report</i>   |
| Medlycott, M             | 1999  | <i>Manningtree Historic Town Assessment</i>   |
| Medlycott, M             | 2008  | <i>Tendring District Historic Characterisation Project</i>  |
| Medlycott, M             | 2011  | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> )             |
| MHCLG                    | 2019  | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.   |
| Ryan, P                  | 1996  | <i>Brick in Essex: From the Roman Conquest to the Reformation</i>   |

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHERR	Essex Historic Environment Record



feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** two boxes

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1464)

Original site records (layer sheets, sections/plans)

Photographic thumbnails and log

Inked sections and illustrations

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1464)

Photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics files

## 12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum.

**Distribution list:**

Duncan Clark & Beckett Ltd

Dr and Mrs Bettle

ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor

Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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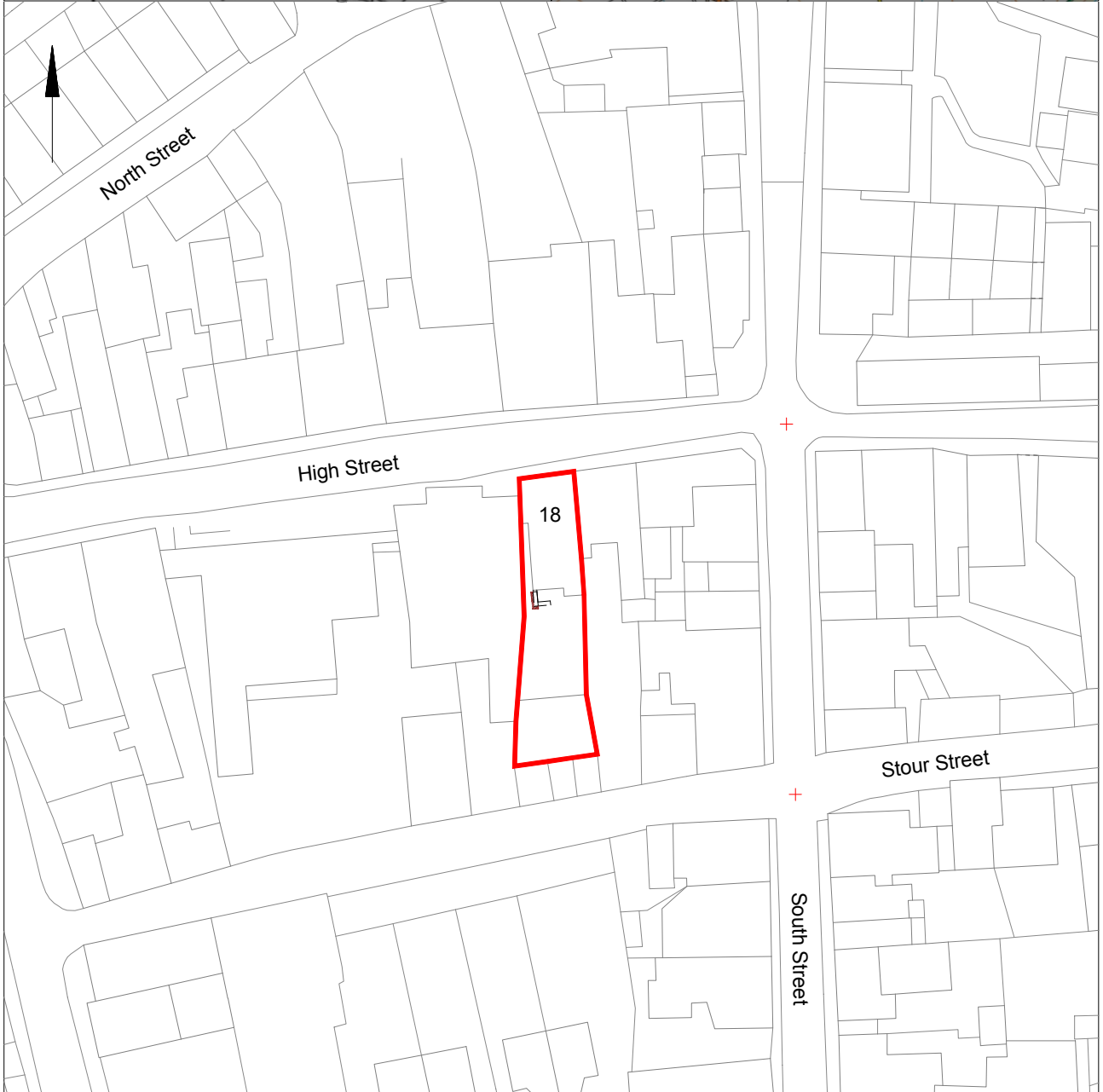
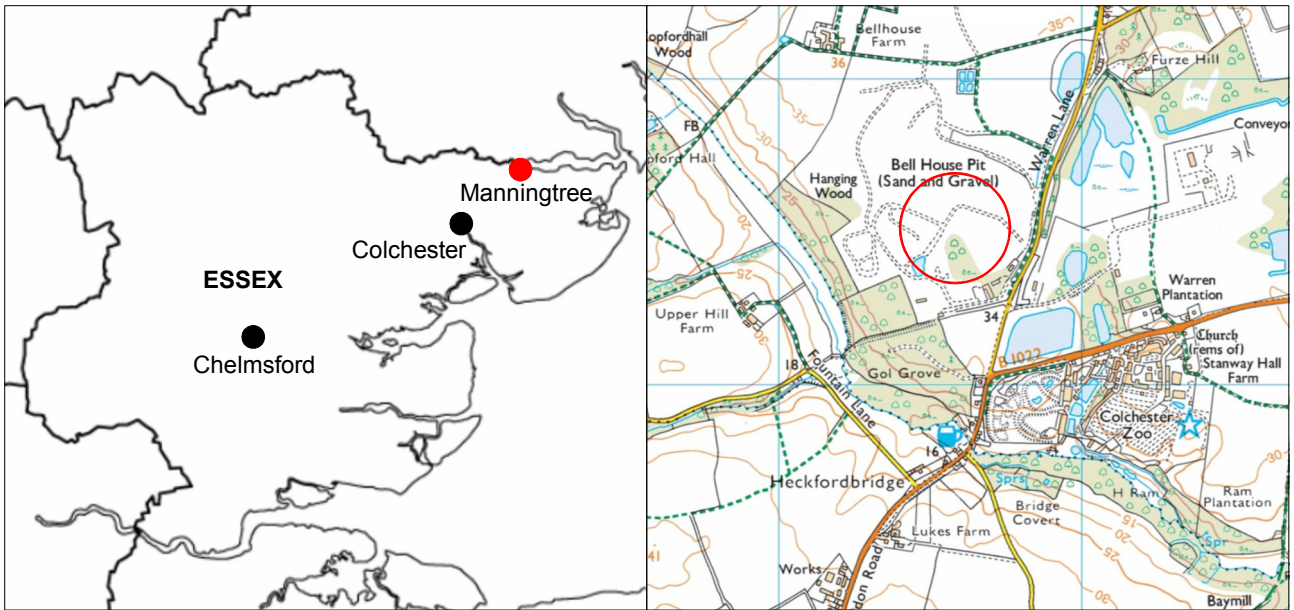
Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 12.09.2019

**Appendix 1 Ceramic and pottery list**

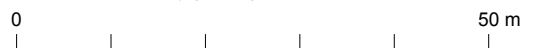
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F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1156				GFT	Glazed floor tile, green, 160+ x 160+ x 31 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	2254				GFT	Glazed floor tile, green, 240 x 190+ x 34 mm, reused mortar on both surfaces	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1192				GFT	Glazed floor tile, yellow, 190+ x 170+ x 38 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1149				GFT	Glazed floor tile, green, 140+ x 150+ x 34 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1077				GFT	Glazed floor tile, green, 140+ x 130+ x 38 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM		X	1	118				PT		Medieval / post-medieval
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	899				GFT	Glazed floor tile, green, 150+ x 100+ x 33 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	2127				GFT	Glazed floor tile, yellow, 238 x 140+ x 40 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1123				GFT	Glazed floor tile, yellow, 150+ x 140+ x 32 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	528				GFT	Glazed floor tile, yellow, 110+ x 100+ x 32 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1996				GFT	Glazed floor tile, yellow, 236 x 140+ x 38 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1097				GFT	Glazed floor tile, yellow, 180+ x 100+ x 40 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1937				GFT	Glazed floor tile, green, 163 x 163 x 36 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	943				GFT	Glazed floor tile, green, 170+ x 90+ x 37 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM		X	1	33				PT		Medieval / post-medieval
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM		X	1	17				GFT		14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM		X	1	110				GFT		14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	920				GFT	Glazed floor tile, yellow, 150+ x 125+ x 355 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1392				GFT	Glazed floor tile, yellow, 226 x 150+ x 28 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1712				GFT	Glazed floor tile, green, 158 x 158 x 33 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1998				GFT	Glazed floor tile, green, 216 x 216 x 30 mm	14th-16th century

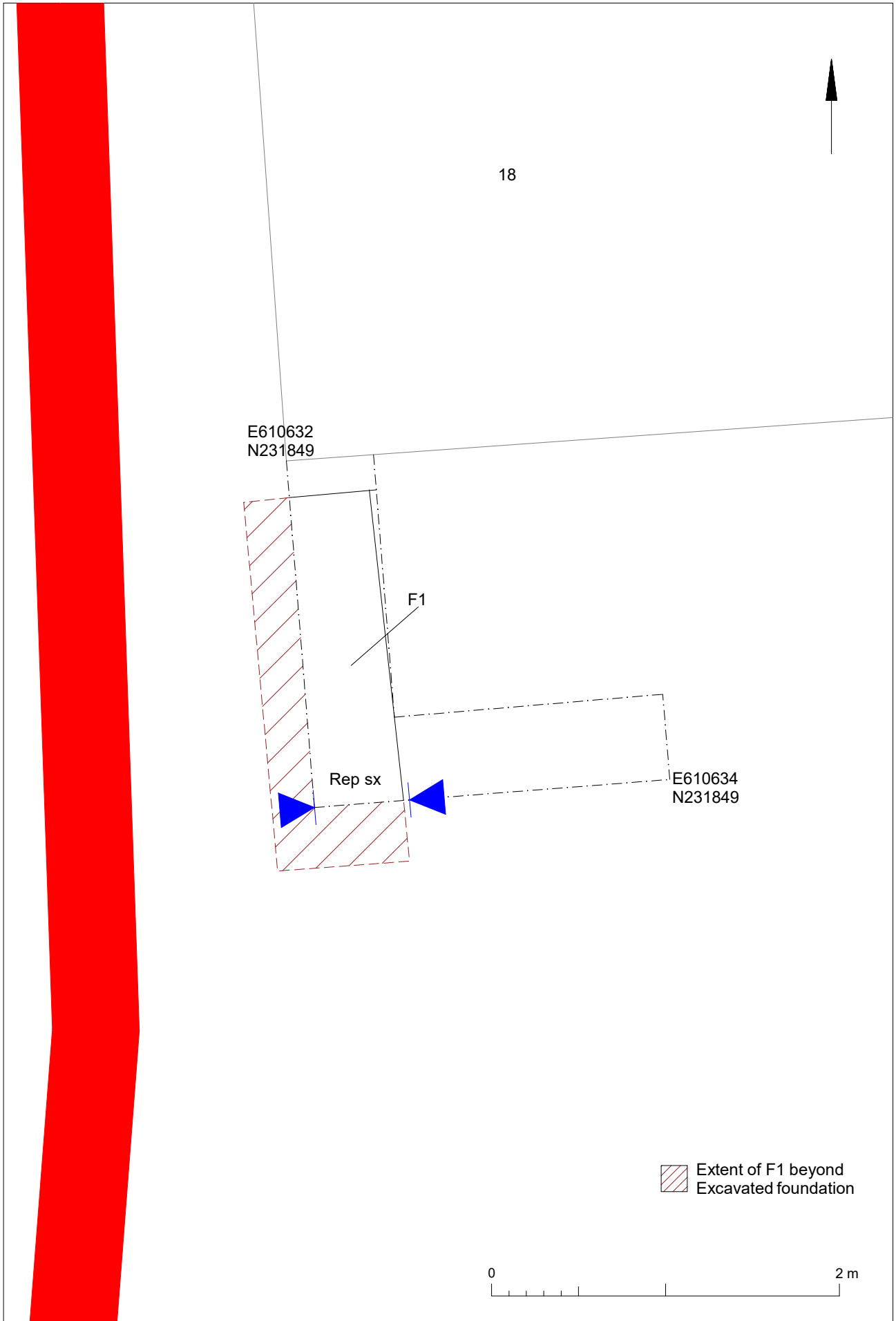
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1028				GFT	Glazed floor tile, black, 145+ x 140+ x 35 mm, narrow ridge on upper surface	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	1127				GFT	Glazed floor tile, black, 150+ x 140+ x 36 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	2	CBM			1	2922				GFT	Glazed floor tile, green, 232 x 220+ x 36 mm	14th-16th century
F1	Cellar or culvert	3	Pottery	F40		2	153	1	0	0	Dish	Slipped decorated, EVE: 12%	1500-19th/20th c.
L5	Backfill	1	CBM			1	19				Mortar		Modern?
L5	Backfill	1	CBM			1	687				PANT		Post-medieval
L5	Backfill	1	CBM		X	1	138				PT		Medieval / post-medieval
L5	Backfill	1	CBM			1	2712				BR	225 x 111 x 51, no frog	Late 17th-early 18th c.
L5	Backfill	1	CBM			1	2425				BR	226 x 115 x 50, no frog	Late 17th-early 18th c.
L5	Backfill	1	CBM			1	741				BR	? x ? x 55, no frog	Post-medieval
L5	Backfill	1	Pottery	F40		2	60	0	0	0			1500-19th/20th c.
L5	Backfill	1	Pottery	F48D		1	1	0	0	0			19th-20th c.
L5	Backfill	1	Pottery	F50		2	45	0	0	0			Late 17th-19th c.



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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Monitoring results

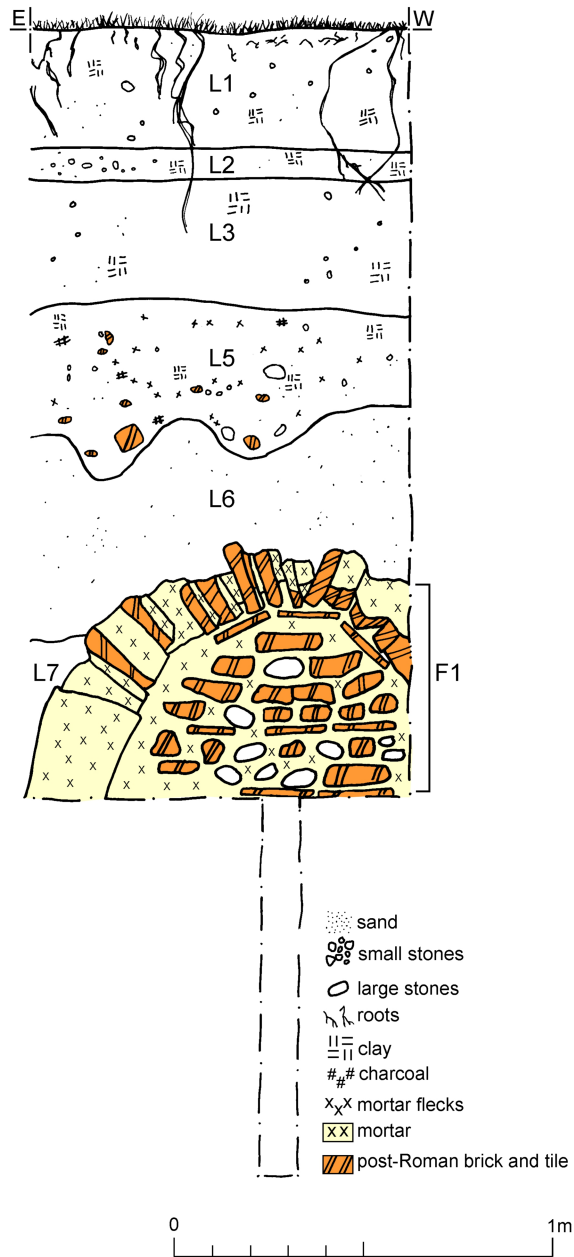


Fig 3 Feature and representative section.

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-356169**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at 18 High Street, Manningtree, Essex, CO11 1AD
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 18 High Street, Manningtree, Essex during groundworks for a single-storey extension. A late medieval or early post-medieval culvert or soakaway was exposed during the groundworks. This structure was composed of floor-tiles recovered from a high-status building, the remains of which are likely to be situated nearby.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2019 End: 20-08-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	19/00317/LBC - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/06f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MT4 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	CULVERT Medieval
Monument type	CULVERT Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLOOR TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	FLOOR TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PAN-TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MORTAR Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern



Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING MANNINGTREE 18 High Street, Manningtree, Essex
Postcode	CO11 1AD
Study area	0.02 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 10635 31854 51.944702356192 1.065100143006 51 56 40 N 001 03 54 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Dr & Mrs Bettle

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	MT4
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	MT4
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	MT4
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

### Project bibliography 1

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