

**THAMES INDUSTRIAL PARK,
PRINCESS MARGARET ROAD,
EAST TILBURY, ESSEX,
RM16 8RH**

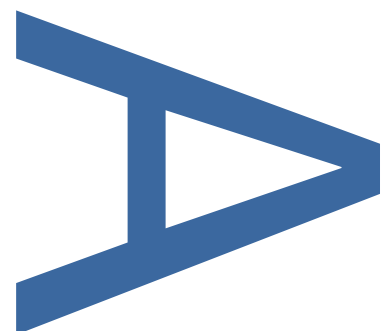
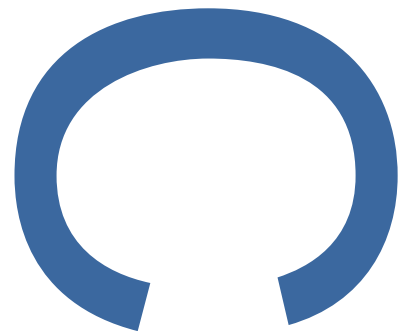
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
THURROCK COUNCIL, ESSEX**

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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THAMES INDUSTRIAL PARK, PRINCESS MARGARET ROAD,
EAST TILBURY, ESSEX, RM16 8RH
(ETPM17)

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESMENT

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**An Archaeological Assessment of Thames Industrial Park,
Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Essex, RM16 8RH**

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 68015 78276

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CONTENTS

1	Abstract	4
2	Introduction.....	5
3	Planning background	6
4	Geology and Topography.....	9
5	Archaeological and Historical Background	10
6	Archaeological Methodology and Objectives	14
7	Phased Archaeological Sequence	16
8	Archaeological Phase Discussion	20
9	Research Objectives	22
10	Importance of the results, further work and Publication Proposal	24
11	Contents of the Archive.....	26
12	Bibliography.....	27
13	Acknowledgements	28
	Plates:	34
	Appendix 1: Context Index.....	38
	Appendix 2: Phased Matrix	46
	Appendix 3: Pottery Assessment	48
	Appendix 4: Glass Assessment	50
	Appendix 5: Building Material Assessment.....	51
	Appendix 6: Metal Finds Assessment.....	54
	Appendix 7: Animal Bone Assessment	55
	Appendix 8: Oasis Form.....	57

FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location	29
Figure 2	Detailed Site Location showing Excavation Area and Previous Evaluation Trenches	30
Figure 3	Plan of Evaluation Trenches 2, 3, 12 & 13	31
Figure 4	Plan of features in Excavation Areas 1 & 2 and Evaluation Trench 7	32
Figure 5	Sections 100 and 101 through Ditches [104] and [109] in Excavation Area 1	33

PLATES

Plate 1: Area 1, Section 100 through Ditch [104], Looking East.....	34
Plate 2: Area 1, Ditch [104], Looking East	34
Plate 3: Area 1, Ditch [104] (Section 101), looking West.....	35
Plate 4: Modern truncation in North of Area 1, looking North East.....	35
Plate 5: Area 2, Section 102 through Ditch [115], Looking East.....	36
Plate 6: Area 2, Section 103 through Ditch [115], Looking West.....	36
Plate 7: Area 2, Ditch [115] including slot, looking East	37
Plate 8: Modern Truncation in North of Area 2, looking North	37

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of archaeological works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at the Thames Industrial Estate, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Essex, RM18 8RH (NGR TQ 68015 78276) (Figure 1)
- 1.2 The works were undertaken in two phases with an evaluation carried out in February 2017 (Seddon 2017) and further excavation carried out between February and March 2018 as a strip, map and record (SMR) of two areas located in the available space to the south of the site (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The archaeology encountered came from two phases of investigation with the features and deposits dating to the medieval and post-medieval period.
- 1.4 The underlying natural geology was encountered in all the areas excavated and comprised of Quaternary Head deposits, apart from Trench 1 in the evaluation which found Taplow gravel.
- 1.5 Following discussions with the Principle Historic Environment Consultant Richard Havis, Archaeological Advisor to Thurrock Council, regarding the appropriate archaeological intervention a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Fairman 2017) was accepted. This proposed an archaeological excavation to take place across the former position of evaluation trenches undertaken by PCA in February 2017 (Seddon 2017).
- 1.6 Natural strata of Quaternary Head deposits were located in Trenches 2 to 13, falling from 3.65m OD in Trench 2 to 2.73m OD in Trench 5. In Trench 1 the natural deposits comprised of Taplow gravel, falling from 3.63m OD at the north end of the trench to 3.51m OD at the south. During the further work, the natural Quaternary Head deposits were located in both Areas 1 and 2, falling from 3.44m OD in Area 1 to 3.34m OD in Area 2.
- 1.7 The evaluation revealed the natural deposits were cut by ditches of a probable field system, two pits and a single posthole. The presence of finds was scarce, those retrieved dating to the late medieval to early post-medieval period. The features were sealed by a post-medieval sub-soil, which in turn was overlain by modern topsoil or tarmac and concrete associated with the 20th century use of the site.
- 1.8 The further work revealed that the natural deposits were cut by a linear ditch and a ditch terminus which was on the same alignment. The ditch terminus produced a number of finds that were able to help date it. There was a large number of modern truncations across the northern and central parts of both areas. There was an overlain ground of the area which was part of the modern development of the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Archaeological works were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between February and March 2018 at Thames Industrial Park, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Essex, RM 16 8RH. The project was commissioned by Thames Industrial Estate Ltd and was project managed by Amelia Fairman of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The site work was supervised both by the author, Tanya Jones, and Guy Seddon with the assistance of Ester Capuz Duran and Armi Utriainen.
- 2.2 The excavations were required under Condition 32 of the Planning Permission (13/01163/FUL) for the development of the southern area of the Thames Industrial Park Estate to provide 50 dwellings.
- 2.3 The excavation comprised a strip, map and record of two areas (Areas 1 and 2, Figure 2). These were excavated to the natural drift geology or the first archaeological horizon.
- 2.4 Thames Industrial Estate had previously been the subject of an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Gailey 2013) and an evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Seddon, 2017) prior to the development of the site.
- 2.5 A detailed specification for the archaeological works was included within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman, 2017). A Health and Safety Method Statement was also produced prior to the investigations (Fairman, 2018). The Written Scheme of Investigation was approved by the Principle Historic Environment Consultant Richard Havis, archaeological advisor Thurrock Council.
- 2.6 The site currently comprised of former Bata factor building constructed in the 1930s, (Grade II Listed). An area of landscaping currently runs along the north-eastern perimeter of the site between the Princess Margaret Road and the Estate, whilst an access road crosses the site to the south of Trafalgar House leading westwards from the site entrance into the Estate. The south and south east of the site comprises of a former computer centre building and associated car park which is now overgrown.
- 2.7 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 68015 78276.
- 2.8 The site was given the unique site code ETPM17.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).
- 3.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- 3.3 Delivery of sustainable development
- 3.4 Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
- 3.5 Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
- 3.6 Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- 3.7 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.8 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 3.9 Annex 2 also defines Archaeological Interest as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 3.10 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 3.11 Significance is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 3.12 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.13 The Localism Act (November 2011), contains provisions which will result in the abolition of regional strategies. However, their abolition will require secondary legislation and until such time as this is introduced they will remain part of the development plan.
- 3.14 The East of England Plan was revoked in January 2013.
- 3.15 The Thurrock Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy was adopted in December 2011 and contains the following policy relating to the historic environment:

PMD4 - HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT THE COUNCIL WILL ENSURE THAT THE FABRIC AND SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS, INCLUDING LISTED BUILDINGS, CONSERVATION AREAS, SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND OTHER IMPORTANT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES, AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE FEATURES ARE APPROPRIATELY PROTECTED AND ENHANCED.

1. THE COUNCIL WILL ALSO REQUIRE NEW DEVELOPMENT TO TAKE ALL REASONABLE STEPS TO RETAIN AND INCORPORATE NON-STATUTORILY PROTECTED HERITAGE ASSETS CONTRIBUTING TO THE QUALITY OF THURROCK'S BROADER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT.

2. APPLICATIONS MUST DEMONSTRATE THAT THEY CONTRIBUTE POSITIVELY TO THE SPECIAL QUALITIES AND LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS OF THURROCK, THROUGH COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL HERITAGE GUIDANCE INCLUDING: I. CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISALS; II. CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS; III. OTHER RELEVANT THURROCK-BASED STUDIES, INCLUDING THE LANDSCAPE CAPACITY STUDY (2005), THE THURROCK URBAN CHARACTER STUDY (2007) AND THE THURROCK UNITARY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERISATION PROJECT (2009). IV. FURTHER LOCAL GUIDANCE AS IT IS DEVELOPED.

3. THE COUNCIL WILL FOLLOW THE APPROACH SET OUT IN 'PPS 5: PLANNING FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT' IN THE DETERMINATION OF APPLICATIONS AFFECTING THURROCK'S BUILT OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE ASSETS. THIS WILL INCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF ALTERATIONS, EXTENSIONS OR DEMOLITION OF LISTED BUILDINGS OR THE DEMOLITION OF UNLISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN CONSERVATION AREAS, AND REQUIREMENTS FOR PRE-DETERMINATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS AND FOR PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN SITU OR BY RECORDING.

- 3.16 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie on or close to the site. The site lies within the East Tilbury Conservation Area and two Listed buildings lie within the site; Trafalgar House and Victory House.
- 3.17 This report presents the results of the archaeological fieldwork as required under Condition 32(b) and 32(c) of the extant planning permission 13/01163/FUL. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved WSI (Fairman 2017).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The geology and topography background detailed below was taken from the Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman 2017).

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The bedrock in the area of the site is formed of Palaeogene deposits of Thanet Formation sand.
- 4.1.2 In terms of superficial geology, the site lies at the boundary between a spur of Quaternary Head deposits (clay silt sand and gravel) and surrounding deposits of Taplow Gravel.
- 4.1.3 The former evaluation at the site identified natural gravel deposits between heights of 3.63m OD and 3.51m OD in the northern extent of the site only. Quaternary Head deposits were encountered between heights of 2.73m OD and 3.65m OD (Seddon 2017). In the SMR excavation the Quaternary Head deposits were encountered between 3.44m OD and 3.34m OD.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site currently comprises of former Bata factory buildings constructed in the 1930s (Grade II Listed). An area of landscaping currently runs along the north-eastern perimeter of the site between the Princess Margaret Road and the Estate (this area includes a statue of Thomas Bata), whilst an access road crosses the site to the South of Trafalgar House leading westwards from the site entrance into the Estate. The south and south east of the site comprises of the vacant remains of a former computer centre building and associated car park which is now overgrown.
- 4.2.2 The application site lies approximately 2km north west of the northern bank of the River Thames. The site is approximately level at c. 4m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The archaeological background detailed below has been drawn from the Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman 2017).

5.2 Palaeolithic

5.2.1 This section of the Lower Thames Valley is one of the archaeologically richest in the country for evidence of the Palaeolithic period. Many finds of flint hand-axes and other flint tools and debris have been recovered from Gravel Terrace deposits bordering the Thames.

5.2.2 A Palaeolithic hand-axe was recovered during gravel extraction approximately 1500m south west of the study site. This was recovered at depth, in a derived context.

5.2.3 However, due to the absence of Terrace Gravel deposits of an age associated with the Swanscombe/Orsett Heath or Lynch Hill Gravel Terraces, whilst there is a theoretical possibility of Palaeolithic material being present on the site the likelihood of such finds occurring is limited and any finds will be buried at depth and in a derived context.

5.3 Mesolithic

5.3.1 Relatively little evidence exists to indicate the extent to which the East Tilbury area was exploited during the Mesolithic period. During this period the sea level was lower than today and thus, at East Tilbury, the Thames would have been a river rather than a broad tidal estuary.

5.3.2 A series of isolated findspots are recorded in the HER from a catalogue of finds associated with the watching brief on Mucking gas pipeline. Further lithics have also been recovered in the wider vicinity of the site. A macehead was found during field walking approximately 2km north west of the study site.

5.3.3 These finds are indicative of at least sporadic low-level human activity during the Mesolithic in the vicinity of the site.

5.4 Neolithic

5.4.1 By the Neolithic period the study site would have lain on a dry gravel terrace overlooking the Thames floodplain. This would have been a favoured location for any settlement and farming activity on fertile, better drained ground.

5.4.2 Despite this, Neolithic finds within 1km of the study site are restricted to two records of lithic material, one about 1km north west of the study site and one approximately 800m south east of the study site. Evidence of Neolithic settlement activity has been recovered further north on higher ground at Mucking and at the Orsett Causewayed Enclosure.

5.5 Bronze Age

- 5.5.1 An extensive archaeological evaluation (Oxford Archaeology 2005) revealed the remains of a Late Bronze Age large ditched enclosure containing a pottery assemblage and domestic waste (Trenches 385-388, 386 and 390). To the south and north of this feature further ditches were revealed identified as associated field boundaries (Trenches 378, 379, 395, 409, 412, 413, 416 and 422). A post hole was recorded in Trench 416 and a stake hole in Trench 409.
- 5.5.2 The 2005 evaluation also found evidence for field systems in the southern part of Tranche 1 and at the southern end of Tranche 2. In Tranche 2 ditches dating from both the late Bronze Age and Roman period were revealed indicating that the features in this area may represent superimposed field systems dating from both periods (N.B. the trench locations can be viewed in Figure 2 of the Desk Based Assessment; Gailey 2013).
- 5.5.3 A Bronze Age cemetery was recorded during investigations approximately 750m north east of the study site. The cemetery must be associated with the ring ditches and barrows recorded close by.
- 5.5.4 Overall therefore, the archaeological potential of the study site is considered to be good for evidence of the Bronze Age field systems whilst evidence of settlement activity is considered to be low.

5.6 Iron Age

- 5.6.1 The Iron Age period is characterised in this region by settlement stability and the large-scale organisation of the landscape, developments that began in the late Bronze Age.
- 5.6.2 Cropmarks characteristic of Iron Age settlement activity, approximately 250m south east of the application site, are interpreted as a pit, mound, trackway, ditch and a rectilinear enclosure. An Iron Age rectangular enclosure, partially destroyed by gravel digging, was identified approximately 700m south of the application site.

5.7 Roman

- 5.7.1 The Thurrock area continued to be reasonably heavily populated during the Roman period. A Roman road follows the alignment of the East Tilbury Road/Princess Margaret Road which bounds the site to the east and north east. Evidence of Roman roadside activity is therefore possible, particularly in the eastern/north eastern part of the study site.
- 5.7.2 The extensive evaluation undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2005 revealed evidence of a Roman occupation site approximately 1km north west of the study site. Ditches forming part of a rectilinear field system and driveway were revealed with associated pits, postholes and pottery in the northern part of Tranche 1. In Tranche 2 ditches dating from both the late Bronze Age and Roman period were revealed indicating that the features in this area may represent superimposed field systems dating from both periods.

5.7.3 A scatter of Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of a cropmark complex approximately 1km north west of the study site. The cropmarks were interpreted after geophysical surveying as a ditch, rectangular enclosure and ring ditch.

5.7.4 Approximately 1km south west of the study site a Roman cremation cemetery was identified during gravel extraction.

5.8 Saxon/Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval

5.8.1 In c. 628 Tilbury is recorded as being the location of Bishop Cedda's Palace. The site of the Palace is thought to be the series of earthworks, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, near St James Church at West Tilbury approximately 2km south west of the study site.

5.8.2 Archaeological investigations at Mucking, north of the application site, identified a large Saxon settlement comprising 53 timber buildings and 203 Grubenhauser. In addition to settlement, two cemeteries were excavated containing a large number of inhumations and cremations.

5.8.3 There is no evidence of Anglo Saxon activity within 1km of the study site, although it is likely that the Roman road bounding the study site to the north east was still in use during the Saxon period. Settlement and or religious activity is postulated for an area adjacent to the road alignment close to Coal House Fort, approximately 1500m south east of the study site, where 20 Saxon sceattas were discovered.

5.8.4 Away from known areas of Saxon settlement most of the landscape would have remained in agriculture. The study site lies approximately 1500m north west of the possible settlement close to Coal House Fort and it is likely that by the Saxon period it lay within agricultural land. It is therefore considered that the archaeological potential of the study site for the Anglo-Saxon period is low.

5.8.5 Medieval occupation in the area of East Tilbury village developed as a linear settlement along the road north from St Catherine's church, which dates from the 12th century. Away from known areas of Medieval settlement most of the landscape would have remained in agriculture. The potential of the study site for the Medieval period is therefore considered to be low.

5.8.6 The earliest evidence of occupation at the subject site identified during the evaluation comprised medieval ditches. These were interpreted as a series of field boundaries, tentatively dated to the late medieval period. The ditches appeared to have been backfilled during the early post-medieval period and may relate to field expansion.

5.8.7 During the post-medieval period the study site continued to occupy agricultural land bounded to the north east and east by the former Roman road. The earliest map of the area is Chapman and Andre which shows the study site to the north west of the settlement at East Tilbury and to the south east of the settlement at Mucking, and immediately west of St Cleres farmstead.

5.9 Modern

- 5.9.1 The East Tilbury tithe map of 1846 shows that most of the study site continued to occupy agricultural land west of St Cleres farmstead. A small building occupied the northern most part of the site.
- 5.9.2 There was subsequently no change to the study site until 1933 when the Bata Shoe Factory and Estate was constructed. The Bata Estate was built on 670 acres of former farmland, it was a planned settlement centred upon an industrial concern, in this case the Bata Shoe Company, and provided for the housing and social needs of its workforce including houses shops and leisure facilities.
- 5.9.3 By the mid-1930s the Company had established its own building department which embarked upon an ambitious factory building programme which placed emphasis upon cheap, standardised and rapid form of construction.
- 5.9.4 The first factory buildings were constructed in 1933 and included Building 12 (former rubber factory) which is now Grade II Listed and lies to the north of the application site. Trafalgar House/Building 13 is also Grade II Listed and was built as a leather factory in 1934 and lies to the north of the application site. Between 1936 and 1938 further buildings were constructed including a second leather and rubber factory (Victory House (Building 24) and Nelson House (Building 34)). Both buildings are listed and one, Victory House, lies within the western part of the application site.
- 5.9.5 Further expansion of the Bata Estate took place after the and the Ordnance Survey map of 1961 shows four small buildings had been constructed by this date in the south of the site.
- 5.9.6 The remainder of the site comprised Victory House, access road and landscaping. The southern-most part of the site continued to lie within part of a field by this date.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 Aims and objectives

6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation aimed to address the following objectives:

- What is the nature, depth, survival and date of any archaeological deposits on the site?
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric and Roman remains?
- Is there any evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity? Can the function/date of the linear features previously identified be refined?
- What has been the impact of the previous development?

6.1.2 The broad aims of the excavation are to identify, excavate and record the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains on the site which are likely to be threatened by the proposed development, and identify their significance in a local, regional and national context, as appropriate, with reference to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 All aspects of the investigation were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (ClfA 2014), and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14, 2003).

6.2.2 The Excavation investigated two areas (Figure 2); Area 1 was approximately 35m x 11m and Area 2 was approximately 30m x 12.5m. These were opened as areas for strip, map and record excavation between the evaluation Trenches 6 and 10 in the southern part of the site.

6.2.3 The supervising archaeologist monitored the gradual machine excavation with a flat-bladed ditching bucket of non-archaeological overburden to the level of the first archaeological soil horizon. The machine was coordinated so that no plant was tracked across the reduced areas.

- 6.2.4 Once the archaeological horizon had been reached, the stripped area was cleaned by hand and kept free of loose spoil. Archaeological features, structures and deposits were identified, recorded and excavated by trained archaeologists using the appropriate hand tools.
- 6.2.5 Limits of excavation of the trenches, post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) were recorded using a Leica 1200 Global Positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 6.2.6 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.
- 6.2.7 Drawn records were in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features were at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts were recorded as written records on PCA pro-forma context sheets.
- 6.2.8 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the monitoring process. Digital photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits by the supervisor.
- 6.2.9 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (ClfA 2014).
- 6.2.10 The site was given the unique site code ETPM17. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be retained by Thames Industrial Estate Limited for eventual deposition at the Bata Heritage Centre to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 PHASE 1 - NATURAL

7.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered during the archaeological evaluation were natural deposits comprising Taplow Gravel in Trench 1 and Quaternary Head deposits (clay silt sand and gravel) in Trenches 2 to 13.

7.1.2 The Taplow Gravel in Trench 1 fell from a height of 3.63m OD at the north end of the trench to 3.51m OD at the southern end. The highest level recorded for the Quaternary Head deposits was in Trench 2 at 3.65m OD, falling to 2.73m OD in Trench 5.

7.1.3 The further investigation carried out in Areas 1 and 2 encountered Quaternary Head deposits which were recorded at the highest level of 3.44m OD in Area 1 and 3.45m OD in Area

7.2 PHASE 2 – MEDIEVAL

7.2.1 During the evaluation a series of mainly NE-SW and NW-SE ditches, two pits and a posthole (Figure 3) were cut into the into the natural deposits.

7.2.2 These ditches were similar to each other in form, having steep, slightly concave sides and flat bases. Details of the ditch dimensions are given below (Table 1).

Context Number	Trench	Same as	Alignment	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Max Level (m OD)	Min Level (m OD)
5	12	7	NE-SW	5.12	0.71	0.17	3.17	3.01
7	12	5	NW-SE	1.95	0.81	0.14	3.02	2.86
9	12	38	NE-SW	1.8	1.02	0.11	3.07	2.91
20	8	*	NW-SE	1.98	1.36	0.42	3.34	2.91
23	7	32	NE-SW	1.89	0.65	0.1	3.32	3.22
31	10	23	NE-SW	1.8	0.87	0.19	3.38	3.18
36	13	*	NE-SW	1.8	0.56	0.18	3.21	3.11
38	13	9	NE-SW	1.8	0.35	0.1	3.02	2.19
46	3	*	NE-SW	2.33	1.05	0.24	3.23	2.99
48	1	*	NW-SE	4.43	0.25	0.07	3.61	3.44
55	2	?	E-W	2.24	0.8	0.29	3.27	2.94
58	2	/	NE-SW	1.8	0.84	0.26	3.12	2.77
60	2	?	NW-SE	7.68	0.6	0.23	2.91	2.67

Table 1 Dimensions of the ditches identified in evaluation Trenches 1-12

7.2.3 It is probable that the two ditches located in Trench 2 were part of the same feature as found in Trench 12, however, due to the constraints of the evaluation it was not possible to be prove if these were linked.

7.2.4 The fills of the ditches were very similar, comprising firmly compacted, mid-dark brown sandy silt, and it is probable that most of them were contemporary, forming an integrated field system.

- 7.2.5 Sherds of Mill Green ware pottery dating to between 1270 and 1400 and post-medieval peg tile with a date range of 1480-1900 were recovered from both the fill [54] of ditch [55] and the fill [59] of ditch [60], located in Trench 2. Given the good condition of the medieval pottery it is probable that these features date to the earlier part of this date range, placing their use within the late-medieval, and disuse and back filling in the early post-medieval period.
- 7.2.6 A sherd of heavily abraded Roman greyware was recorded in [47], the fill of ditch [48], located in Trench 1. The poorly preserved condition of this sherd strongly suggests that it is residual in nature and can be discounted as dating evidence.
- 7.2.7 A scythe blade, (small find <1>) was recovered from context [45], the fill of ditch [46], recorded in Trench 3. It is possible that this dates to the medieval period (Gaimster, Appendix 6).
- 7.2.8 Pit [25] in Trench 7 was sub-circular in plan and had concave sides and a slightly concave base with a diameter of c. 0.80m and a depth of 0.17m. It contained a single fill, comprising very firm compacted, dark reddish-brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.
- 7.2.9 Pit [44], located in Trench 3, was oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, [42] and [43]. The primary fill [43] of the pit [44] was firmly compacted, light grey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal, 0.19m thick. The secondary fill [42] comprised firmly compacted, dark grey silty sand containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small fragments of animal bone and burnt flint. The fact that the earth around the feature was not scorched indicated that the fill did not represent *in situ* burning but was brought in from somewhere else. No dating evidence was recovered from the pit.
- 7.2.10 A single posthole, [62] was recorded in the evaluation, located in Trench 2. It was square in plan, with steep sides and a slightly concave base and measured 0.40m by 0.40m with a depth of 0.30m and contained a single fill [61] which comprised firmly compacted, mottled light and mid grey, clayey sand. No finds were recovered.

7.3 PHASE 3 – POST- MEDIEVAL

- 7.3.1 Sealing the features of all the evaluation trenches was a layer of subsoil. It comprised firmly compacted, light – mid greyish brown, sandy silt and is probably a post-medieval plough soil. Although the subsoil is probably a single layer continuous across the entire site, it has been allocated different context numbers within each trench ([50], [53], [40], [64], [67], [13], [21], [17], [69], [28], [72], [2], [33]) the descriptions of which can be seen in the context register (Appendix 1).
- 7.3.2 The subsoil had a maximum thickness of 0.54m in Trench 2 and a minimum thickness of 0.21m in Trench 1. It fell from the maximum height of 4.01m OD in Trench 1 to a minimum of 3.33m OD in Trench 13.

- 7.3.3 Cut into the natural deposits at the southern end of Area 1 was a heavily truncated ditch with terminus [109] which appeared to run approximately east west for 1.96m and 1.65m wide (N-S) with a depth of 0.70m (Figure 3). This had a very steep edge on the northern side but a much more gradual southern edge and with a flat base (Figure 4, section 100).
- 7.3.4 Its primary fill [108] was seen at a height of 3.04m OD, consisting of a firm mid greyish brown sandy gravel approximately 0.10m thick, which was likely to part of the natural silting of the ditch during its use (Figure 4).
- 7.3.5 The secondary fill [107] seen at a height of 3.44m OD consisted of firm mid yellowish-brown silt sand with some clay, approximately 0.60m thick and appeared to be part of the deliberate backfilling of the ditch. It contained a significant deposit of pottery sherds, a few CBM fragments and a piece of animal bone; these have all been dated as early post-medieval (Appendices 3, 5 and 7).
- 7.3.6 Overlying the ditch terminus [109] was a layer of plough soil/subsoil [105] and [106] seen at a maximum height of 3.74m OD consisting of a firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt with CBM flecks and gravel inclusions approximately 0.25m thick.
- 7.3.7 A similar layer [116] and [117] can be seen in Area 2 at a maximum height of 3.74m OD consisting of a firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional ceramic building material flecks and occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel approximately 0.35m thick. These layers are likely to be plough soil from agricultural use of the land.
- 7.3.8 Cut through the subsoil [105] & [106] in Area 1 and running on the same alignment as the ditch terminus [109] was a linear ditch [104] with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It could be seen for approximately 11m running east west across Area 1 and was found in section to have a maximum width of 1.55m. The depth was a maximum of 0.60m, although this could have been truncated from above by the groundworks for the modern surface.
- 7.3.9 This ditch [104] runs directly through the earlier ditch terminus [109] which sits underneath the subsoil, indicating that the ditch [104] could have been a re-cut of an earlier field boundary [109] possibly showing a change in the layout of the field system during this period. Both features contain ceramic building material dated to an early post-medieval date suggesting that they are of a similar or close date. The fill [103] & [111] of ditch [104], which were seen at a maximum height of 3.70m OD, was a firm mid greyish brown silt clay with gravel inclusions contained a few CBM fragments which have been dated as early post medieval (Appendix 7)
- 7.3.10 Ditch [104] in Area 1 likely continued through to Area 2 as ditch [115] on the same alignment and of the same dimensions (Plates 2 and 3) . These also follow a very similar alignment to ditch [23] which was found during the evaluation in Trench 7 (Figure 2). During the evaluation it was thought that ditches [23] and [31] in Trench 10 were part of the same feature; the fills appeared to be very similar, although no finds were found in either ditch to confirm their date. The excavation of Area 2 suggests that this link seems less likely.

7.4 PHASE 4 – MODERN

- 7.4.1 The evaluation showed that overlaying the subsoil in all trenches apart from Trench 2 was a layer of modern topsoil. Around Trench 2 the topsoil had been removed and replaced by tarmac and a bedding layer of crushed rubble hard core.
- 7.4.2 In Area 1, a tree-bowl [102] truncated one edge of ditch [104] and ran deeper into ditch [109]. This feature had very poorly defined edges and base with approximate dimensions of 0.84m (north-south) and 0.45m (east-west) and was excavated to a depth of 0.40m, with a soft dark greyish brown silt sand fill [101] which cut into the natural. This truncation appeared likely to be a natural disturbance most likely rooting as the deposit and edges were very unclear.
- 7.4.3 Both Areas 1 and 2 were overlain by a levelling layer [100] seen at a height of 3.89m OD. This was made ground consisting of dark greyish brown silt clay, approximately 0.25m thick, laid as a foundation for the modern surface.
- 7.4.4 The north part of both Areas 1 and 2 was heavily truncated by modern deposits which cut down into the natural ground removing any archaeological deposits which may have survived.
- 7.4.5 The whole area was overlain by the existing made ground [+] comprising of a sandy gravel layer overlain by Tarmac.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 8.1.1 The Taplow Gravel deposits were only observed in Trench 1, located towards the north of the site. It had a maximum height of 3.63m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling to a minimum height of 3.51m OD at the southern end.
- 8.1.2 The Quaternary Head deposits were located in Trenches 2-13 and fell from the maximum height of 3.65mOD in Trench 2 to a minimum height of 2.73m OD in Trench 5.
- 8.1.3 The further investigations carried out in Areas 1 and 2 encountered Quaternary Head deposits which were recorded at the highest level of 3.44m OD in Area 1 and 3.45m OD in Area 2.

8.2 Phase 2: Medieval

- 8.2.1 This phase represents the earliest human occupation of the site recorded during the evaluation. The ditches that dominate this phase are probably contemporary with each other, forming a series of field boundaries, with alignments either parallel or perpendicular to each other.
- 8.2.2 Accurate phasing of the features has been restricted by the scarcity of dating material from across the site, with the majority of the finds being recovered from ditches located in Trench 2, [55] and [60]. This material took the form of well-preserved fragments of medieval pottery, (Mill Green ware), dated to 1270-1400, and a fragment of post-medieval peg tile within each feature. The ditches have therefore tentatively been placed in the late medieval period, with backfilling events in the early post-medieval period, probably in order to enlarge the field sizes.
- 8.2.3 It is possible that posthole [62] could be the remnant of fencing associated with the field system, and so has also been placed in this phase.
- 8.2.4 No dating evidence was retrieved from pits [25] and [44], however, due to the dating of ditches, and their place within the stratigraphic sequence, they have been placed in the medieval phase, and could represent casual pitting/rubbish disposal.

8.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval

- 8.3.1 During the evaluation this phase is represented by the layer of subsoil which was recorded in all trenches across the site. The subsoil was humic in nature and is probably a post- medieval plough soil, reflecting the arable farming that took place upon the site throughout this period.
- 8.3.2 It is probable that the ploughing of the site during this period partially horizontally truncated the natural deposits and archaeological horizon, explaining why the features were all so shallow.

- 8.3.3 The excavation in Area 1 recorded a ditch terminus [109] cut into the natural, with steep sides and a flat base, aligned north-east to south-west. It contained two fills; a primary fill [108] of about 0.10m thickness and a secondary fill [107] which contained a post-medieval pottery assemblage, ceramic building materials and a metal nail. Each of these were given an early post-medieval date of approximately 1550-1700.
- 8.3.4 The ditch terminus [109] was overlain by a layer of subsoil, which was as seen in the evaluation likely plough soil from a period of agricultural land use in the post-medieval period.
- 8.3.5 Cutting through the plough soil and the ditch terminus [109], possibly as a recut or in response to a change to the field system that had been in use, was linear ditch [104]. This ditch [104] ran the width of the southern end of Area 1 and continued through Area 2 as Ditch [115]. Linear ditch [115] ran the width of the southern part of Area 2 and due to its alignment, likely to be the same feature recorded as ditch [23] in evaluation Trench 7 (Figures 2 and 3).
- 8.3.6 Both ditches in Area 1 and 2 contained ceramic building material dated as 1480-1700, indicating that the ditch [109] and recut [104] happened in quick succession within the early post-medieval period. They are likely to be part of the same field boundary system of demarcation and may represent a reworking of field boundaries in the early post-medieval period.
- 8.3.7 The size and alignment of the various ditches recorded in evaluation Trenches 1-12 resembles those revealed in excavation of Areas 1 and 2 and suggests that with the exception of Trench 2 which contained residual medieval pottery all of these features may be early-post-medieval field boundaries and part of an early post-medieval landscape.

8.4 Phase 4: Modern

- 8.4.1 The evaluation found that the subsoil was sealed by a layer of modern topsoil and tarmac, related to the landscaping and use of the site as an industrial park in the 20th century.
- 8.4.2 The further excavation work (Areas 1 and 2) showed that in both areas, the subsoil was overlain by a levelling layer and the modern made ground, again related to the use of the site as an industrial park in the 20th century.

9 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 The archaeological investigation aimed to address the following objectives:

9.2 What is the nature, depth, survival and date of any archaeological deposits on the site?

9.2.1 During the trial trench evaluation, the archaeological remains that were identified were excavated, located and fully recorded as appropriate. A series of ditches were identified in Trenches 1-12, but lacked dating evidence with the exception of Trench 2 which contained medieval pottery and early post-medieval CBM and Trench 1 which contained a single abraded sherd of Roman pottery. All of these ditches were recorded at a height of between 2.19m OD and 3.61m OD and most are shallow features of less than 0.5m depth (Table 1 above). Two pits (Trenches 3 and 7) and a posthole (Trench 2) were also identified but with no dating evidence.

9.2.2 In Area 1 two archaeological features were identified and recorded. These survived as a ditch terminus and a linear ditch which appears to have been a recut and rearrangement of an earlier field system. Area 2 showed the possible continuation of the same linear ditch westwards and across trench 7 and across the entire width of Area 2.

9.3 Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman remains?

9.3.1 During the evaluation a sherd of Roman pottery was identified but due to its poorly preserved condition was considered to be residual. No prehistoric or Roman remains were found in the further strip, map and record excavation of Areas 1 and 2.

9.4 Is there any evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity? Can the function/date of the linear features identified in the evaluation be redefined?

9.4.1 The ditch terminus in the south of Area 1 appeared, due to the dating evidence found, to be early post-medieval in date. This was truncated by a linear ditch which is likely to be a recut of the earlier ditch, which took place as part of a change in the organisation of the field system and associated field boundary. Ditch [104] appeared to run in a similar alignment to ditch [23] found in evaluation Trench 7 and possibly continued across Area 2. They appear to be part of the boundary management for the site which would have been in use when the land was being used for agricultural purposes.

9.4.2 The evidence suggests that the study area was probably located on the periphery of East Tilbury and utilised possibly in the medieval and definitely in the early post-medieval periods for horticultural/ agricultural activity.

9.5 What has been the impact on the site by previous development?

- 9.5.1 The results of the evaluation show that the processes of intensive farming across the area of the site, from the early post-medieval period (1550-1700) into the early 20th century. The agricultural nature of the site during the post-medieval period was supported by the identification of extensive areas of subsoil indicative of farming and ploughing. The shallow nature of the majority of ditches may be due to truncation caused by years of agricultural ploughing having a detrimental effect on the archaeological horizon.
- 9.5.2 Within the northern half of Areas 1 and 2 of excavation there was no evidence of any archaeological features. It seems likely that no archaeology existed rather than that it had been robbed away.

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

10.1 Importance of the Results

- 10.1.1 The combined results of the archaeological investigation at Thames Industrial Park, East Tilbury have revealed very limited results of note. These consist of a two pits, a single posthole and a series of narrow and shallow medieval/early post-medieval ditches which are probably field boundaries. These results are of limited importance.
- 10.1.2 There is no evidence of Roman activity though the Thurrock area continued to be reasonably heavily populated during the Roman period and a Roman road follows the alignment of the East Tilbury Road/Princess Margaret Road which bounds the site to the east and north east. One sherd of abraded Roman pottery dating from 50-120 was considered to be residual in evaluation Trench 1. As scatters of Roman pottery have been found previously within 1km to the north west of the site and a Roman cremation cemetery approximately 1km to the south (Gailey 2013, 11) it is not inconceivable that a single sherd was found on this site. It does not necessarily represent in-situ Roman occupation.
- 10.1.3 The results of the excavation in Areas 1 and 2 alongside those from the evaluation have produced evidence of probable field boundary ditches and a field system for agricultural landuse dating from possibly the medieval period and also from the early post-medieval period. The recutting of ditch [109] by ditch [104] is possible evidence for a change in land use but both within the early post-medieval period and possibly within quick succession both containing CBM assemblages dated 1550-1700.
- 10.1.4 Two pits and a posthole identified in the evaluation have no dating evidence.
- 10.1.5 The site show periods of use as agricultural land from the medieval and early post- medieval period with boundaries changing according to the land use that was required. The whole area appears to have had extensive field systems that would have been in place to manage agricultural land; defining ownership or possibly different land use for crops or animals.
- 10.1.6 Much of the area had also been developed in the more recent past by the East Tilbury BATA Estate constructing buildings from 1933 onwards in the area. Quite large parts of the site had been heavily truncated by these more modern developments losing any potential archaeology.
- 10.1.7 The site and associated finds are of low potential for further study and of little local importance

10.2 Publication Proposal

10.2.1 The results of the archaeological investigation do not merit further work or publication other than an entry in the Essex Society for Archaeology and History Annual Fieldwork Summaries. Dissemination of the results from the evaluation and further excavation will be distributed via this report supplied to ADS (Appendix 8 OASIS No 315144) and to Thurrock Council.

10.2.2 The entire site archive will be deposited at the Bata Heritage Centre, under site code ETPM17, following approval of this report. PCA will provide a copy of this report to the commissioning client and to Richard Havis, Principle Historic Environment Consultant at Essex County Council and Archaeological Advisor to Thurrock Council.

11 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The archive comprises:

11.1.1 The paper archive:

	Scale	Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets	-	-	92
Plans	1:20	10	85
Sections	1:10	29	29

11.1.2 The Photographic archive:

Digital Format	172
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11.1.3 The finds archive: 3 boxes in total

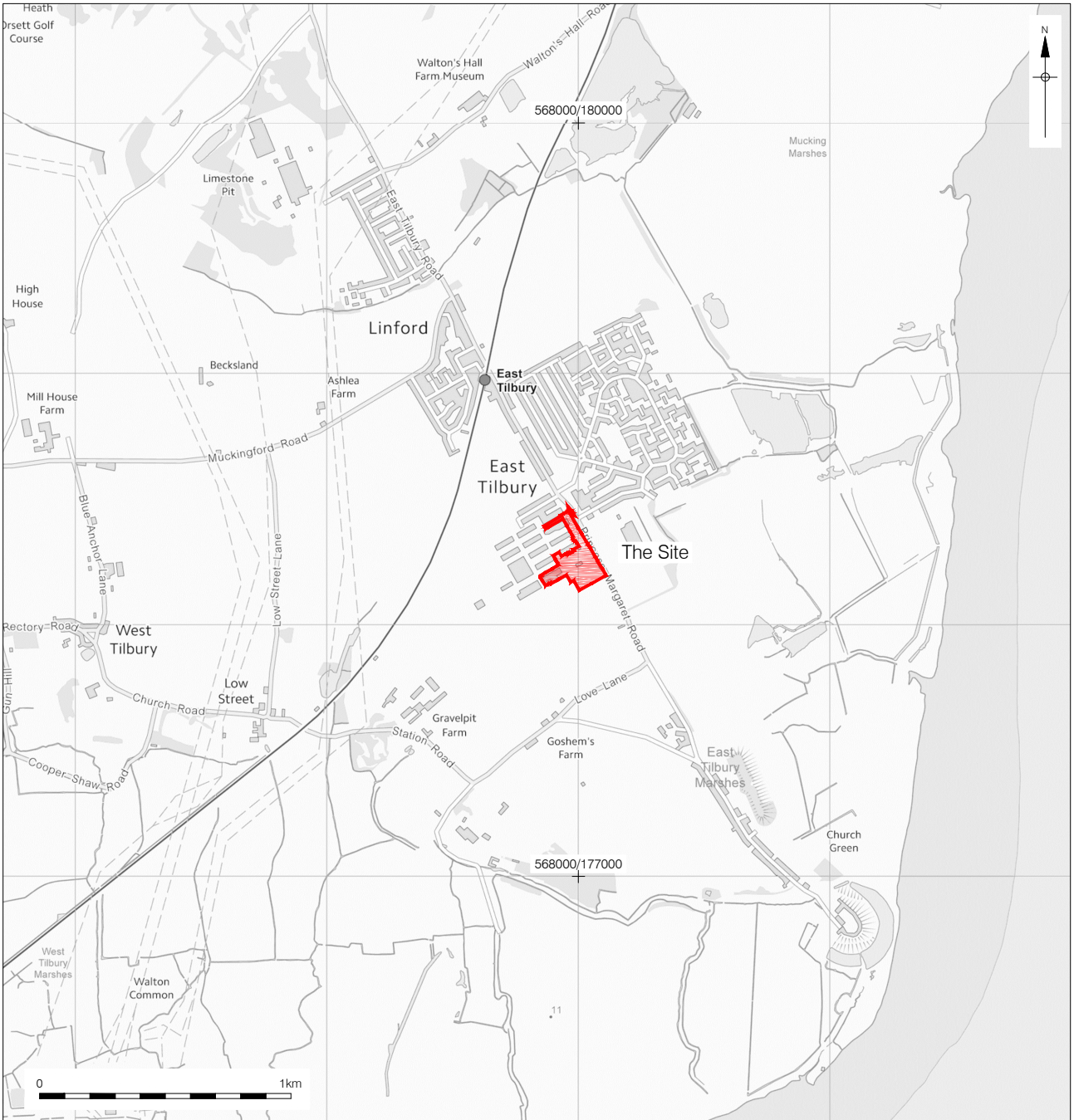
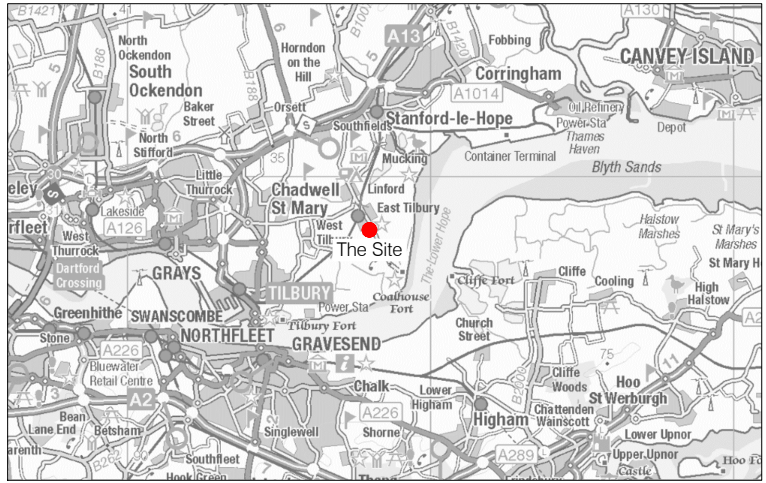
Animal Bone	4 bags
Ceramic Building Material	4 bags
Glass	2 bags
Pottery	5 bags
Lithic	2 bags

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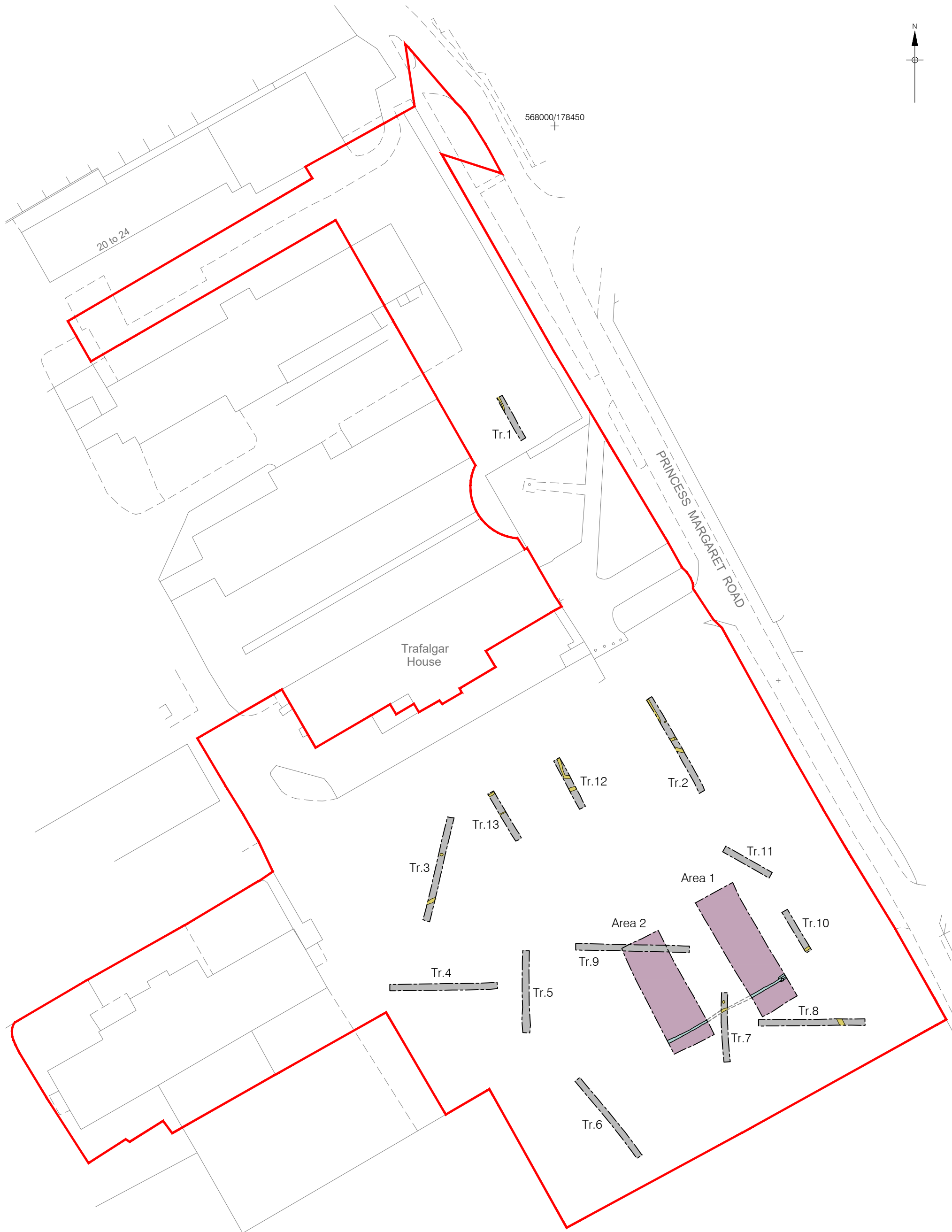
13 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 13.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Thames Industrial Estates Limited for commissioning the archaeological work.
- 13.2 Thanks also to Richard Havis, Principle Historic Environment Consultant at Essex County Council for monitoring the site of behalf of Thurrock Council.
- 13.3 The author would like to thank Ester Capuz Duran and Armi Utrainen for their work on site.
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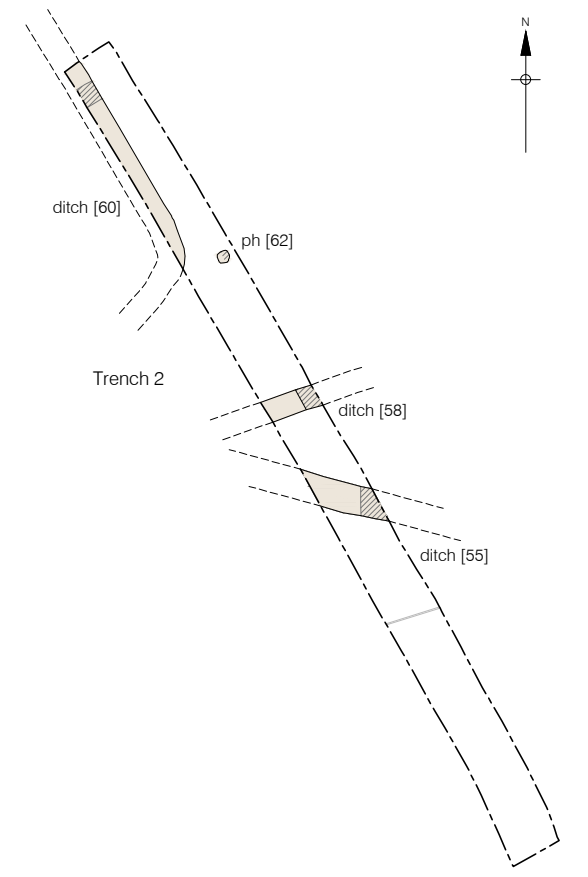
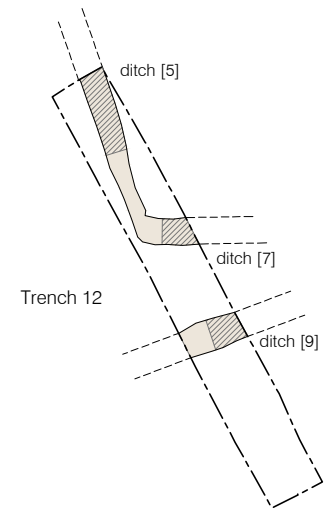
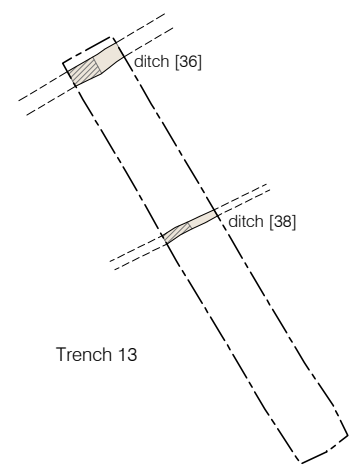
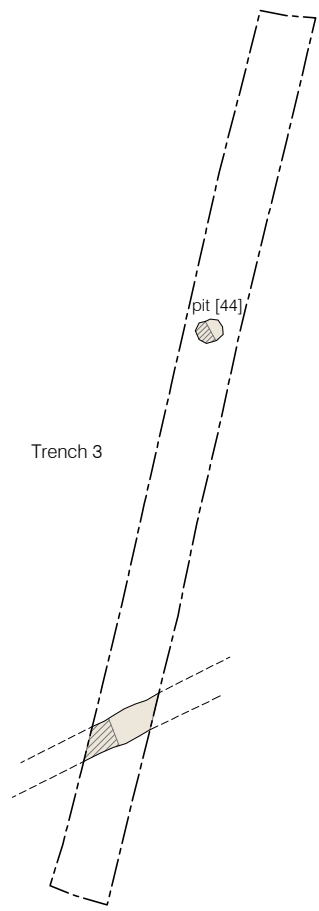
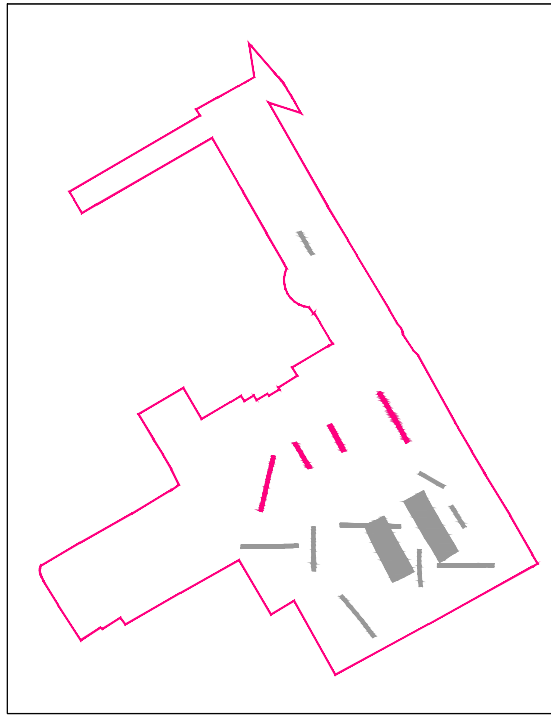
Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 1:250,000; 1:25,000 at A4



- Archaeological Features [Evaluation]
- Archaeological Features [Excavation]
- 2017 Evaluation Trenches
- 2018 SMR Areas
- Conjecture

0 50m

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location showing Excavation Area 1 and 2 and Previous Evaluation Trenches
 1:1,000 at A3



- Archaeological feature
- Excavated slot



Figure 3
Plan of Evaluation Trenches 2, 3, 12 and 13
1:250 at A3

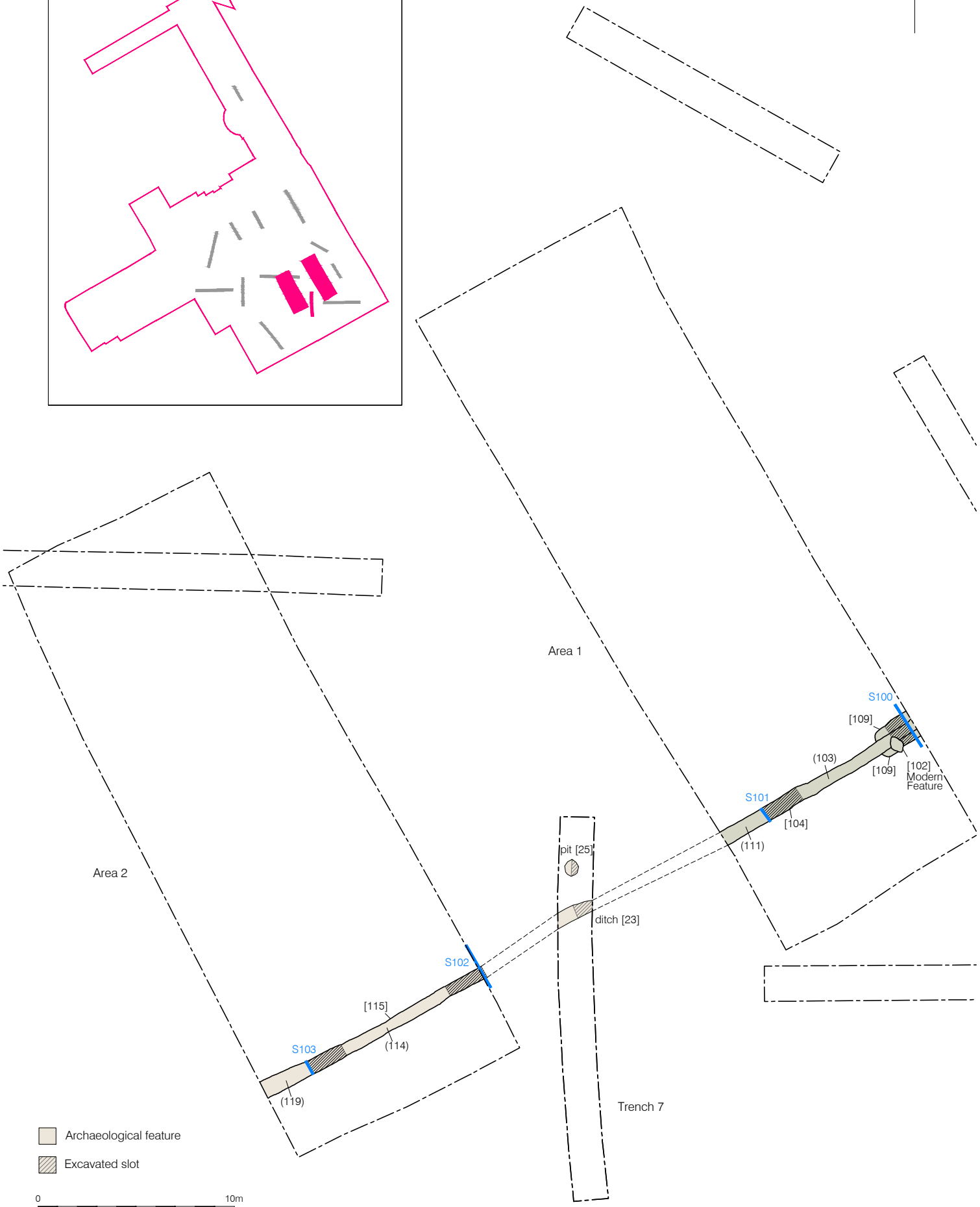
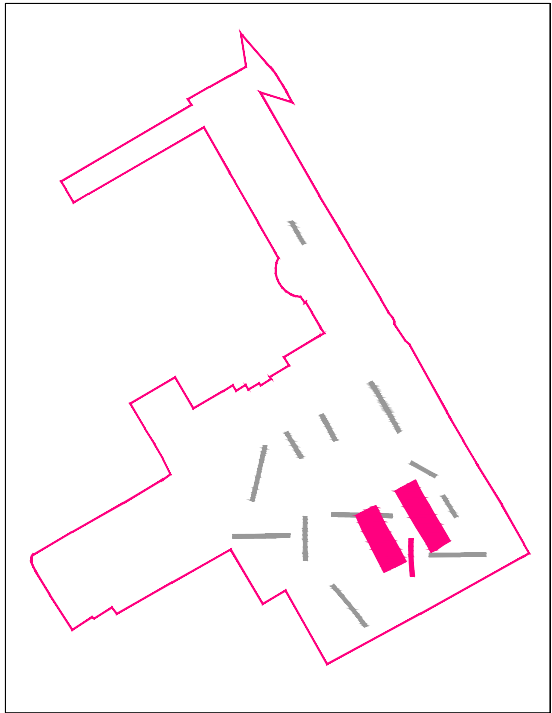
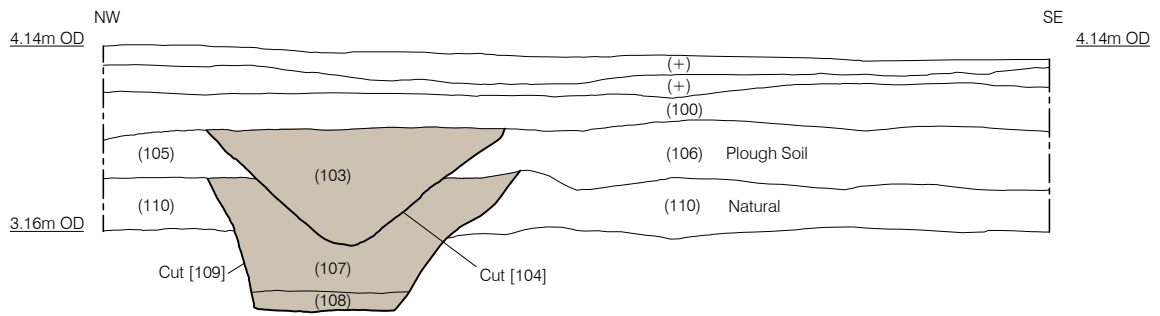
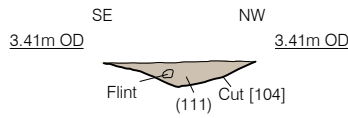


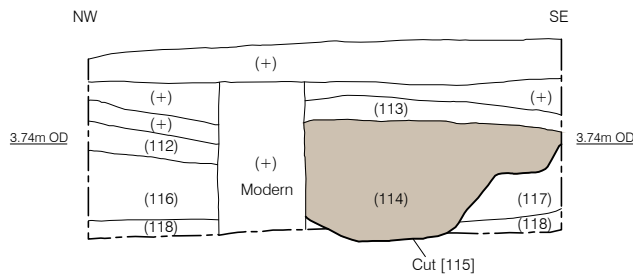
Figure 4
Plan of SMR Areas 1 and 2 and Evaluation Trench 7
1:250 at A4



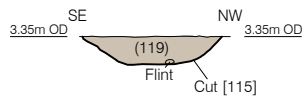
Section 100
South West facing
Area 1



Section 101
North East facing
Area 2



Section 102
South West facing
Area 2



Section 103
North East facing
Area 2



PLATES:



Plate 1: Area 1, Section 100 through Ditch [104], Looking East



Plate 2: Area 1, Ditch [104], Looking East



Plate 3: Area 1, Ditch [104] (Section 101), looking West, 0.5m scale



Plate 4: Modern truncation in North of Area 1, looking North East



Plate 5: Area 2, Section 102 through Ditch [115], Looking East, 0.5m scale



Plate 6: Area 2, Section 103 through Ditch [115], Looking West, 0.5m scale



Plate 7: Area 2, Ditch [115] looking East, 0.5m scale



Plate 8: Modern Truncation in North of Area 2, looking North, 0.5m scale

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Ctx	CTX_Type	Area	Trench	CTX_Interp	CTX_Category	CTX Length	CTX Width	CTX Depth	CTX Levels_high	CTX Levels_low	Phase
1	Layer		12	Topsoil.	Horticultural	15	1.8	0.34	3.81	3.75	4
2	Layer		12	Subsoil.	Horticultural	15	1.8	0.34	3.59	3.47	3
3	Natural		12	Natural Deposits.	Natural	15	1.8	0.08	3.09	3.08	1
4	Fill		12	Fill of ditch [5].	Disuse	7.07	0.71	0.17	3.17	3.15	2
5	Cut		12	Ditch cut.	Ditch	7.07	0.71	0.17	3.17	3.01	2
6	Fill		12	Fill of ditch [7]. For Length see [4]	Disuse		0.81	0.14	3.02	2.97	2
7	Cut		12	Ditch cut. For length see [5]	Ditch		0.81	0.14	3.02	2.86	2
8	Fill		12	Fill of ditch [9].	Disuse	1.8	1.02	0.11	3.07	2.99	2
9	Cut		12	Ditch cut.	Ditch	1.8	1.02	0.11	3.07	2.91	2
10	Fill		6	Fill of probable tree-throw [11].	Natural Silting	2.16	0.98	0.65	3.48	3.43	2
11	Cut		6	Cut of probable tree-throw.	Natural	2.16	0.98	0.65	3.48	2.84	2
12	Layer		6	Topsoil	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.36	4.05	3.97	4

13	Layer		6	Subsoil.	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.32	3.77	3.7	3
14	Natural		6	Natural deposits.	Natural	30	1.8	0.12	3.56	3.34	1
15	Layer		8	Topsoil.	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.45	4.3	4.28	4
16	Void			VOID	Void						
17	Layer		8	Subsoil.	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.37	3.88	3.84	3
18	Natural		8	Natural deposits.	Natural	30	1.8	0.11	3.37	3.3	1
19	Fill		8	Fill of ditch [20].	Disuse	1.98	1.36	0.42	3.34	3.29	2
20	Cut		8	Ditch cut.	Ditch	1.98	1.36	0.42	3.34	2.91	2
21	Layer		7	Subsoil.	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.3	3.74	3.7	3
22	Fill		7	Fill of ditch [23].	Disuse	1.89	0.65	0.1	3.32		2
23	Cut		7	Ditch cut.	Ditch	1.89	0.65	0.1	3.32	3.22	2
24	Fill		7	Fill of pit [25].	Disuse	0.9	0.6	0.15	3.25	3.21	2
25	Cut		7	Pit cut.	Pit	0.9	0.6	0.15	3.25	3.07	2

26	Natural		7	Natural deposits.	Natural	30	1.8	0.09	3.35	3.11	1
27	Layer		10	Topsoil.	Horticultural	15	1.8	0.45	4.2	4.19	4
28	Layer		10	Subsoil.	Horticultural	15	1.8	0.28	3.66	3.58	3
29	Natural		10	Natural deposits.	Natural	15	1.8	0.08	3.27	3.16	1
30	Fill		10	Fill of ditch [31].	Disuse	1.8	0.87	0.19	3.38	3.3	2
31	Cut		10	Ditch cut.	Ditch	1.8	0.87	0.19	3.38	3.18	2
32	Layer		13	Topsoil.	Horticultural	15	1.8	0.24	3.7	3.67	4
33	Layer			Subsoil.	Horticultural	15	1.8	0.28	3.38	3.33	3
34	Natural		13	Natural deposits.	Natural	15	1.8	0.1	3.19	2.93	1
35	Fill		13	Fill of ditch [36].	Disuse	1.8	0.56	0.08	3.21	3.17	2
36	Cut		13	Ditch cut.	Ditch	1.8	0.56	0.08	3.21	3.11	2
37	Fill		13	Fill of ditch [38].	Disuse	1.8	0.35	0.1	3.02	3	2
38	Cut		13	Ditch cut.	Ditch	1.8	0.35	0.1	3.02	2.91	2
39	Layer		3	Topsoil.		30	1.8	0.27	3.77	3.75	4

40	Layer		3	Subsoil.	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.32	3.57	3.48	3
41	Natural		3	Natural deposits.	Natural	30	1.8	0.09	3.22	3.12	1
42	Fill		3	Secondary fill of pit [44].	Backfill	0.87	0.63	0.13	2.97	2.94	2
43	Fill		3	Primary fill of pit [44].	Backfill	0.87	0.67	0.19	2.94	2.82	2
44	Cut		3	Pit cut.	Pit	0.87	0.67	0.32	2.97	2.64	2
45	Fill		3	Fill of ditch [46].	Disuse	2.33	1.05	0.24	3.23		2
46	Cut		3	Ditch cut.	Ditch	2.33	1.05	0.25	3.23	2.99	2
47	Fill		1	Fill of ditch [48].	Disuse	4.43	0.25	0.07	3.61		2
48	Cut		1	Ditch cut.	Ditch	4.43	0.25	0.07	3.61	3.44	2
49	Layer		1	Topsoil.	Horticultural	15	1.8	0.44	4.34	4.23	4
50	Layer		1	Subsoil.	Horticultural	15	1.8	0.21	4.01		3
51	Natural		1	Natural deposits.	Natural	15	1.8	0.06	3.63	3.51	1
52	Void			Tarmac and 20thC made ground.	Void						
53	Layer		2	Subsoil.	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.54	3.57	3.55	3

54	Fill		2	Fill of ditch [55].	Disuse	2.24	0.8	0.29	3.27	3.11	2
55	Cut		2	Ditch cut.	Ditch	2.24	0.8	0.29	3.27	2.94	2
56	Layer		2	Natural deposits.	Natural	30	1.8	0.1	3.12	2.73	1
57	Fill		2	Fill of ditch [2].	Disuse	1.8	0.82	0.26	3.12	2.98	2
58	Cut		2	Ditch cut.	Ditch	1.8	0.84	0.26	3.12	2.77	2
59	Fill		2	Fill of ditch [60].	Disuse	7.68	0.6	0.23	2.91	2.87	2
60	Cut		2	Ditch cut.	Ditch	7.68	0.6	0.23	2.91	2.67	2
61	Fill		2	Fill of posthole [62].	Disuse	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.81	2.73	2
62	Cut		2	Posthole cut.	Post-hole	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.81	2.51	2
63	Layer		4	Topsoil.	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.36	3.92	3.78	4
64	Layer		4	Subsoil.	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.29	3.58	3.56	3
65	Natural		4	Natural deposits.	Natural	30	1.8	0.03	3.27	3.45	1
66	Layer		5	Topsoil.	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.28	4.14	3.87	4
67	Layer		5	Subsoil.	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.35	3.74	3.52	3

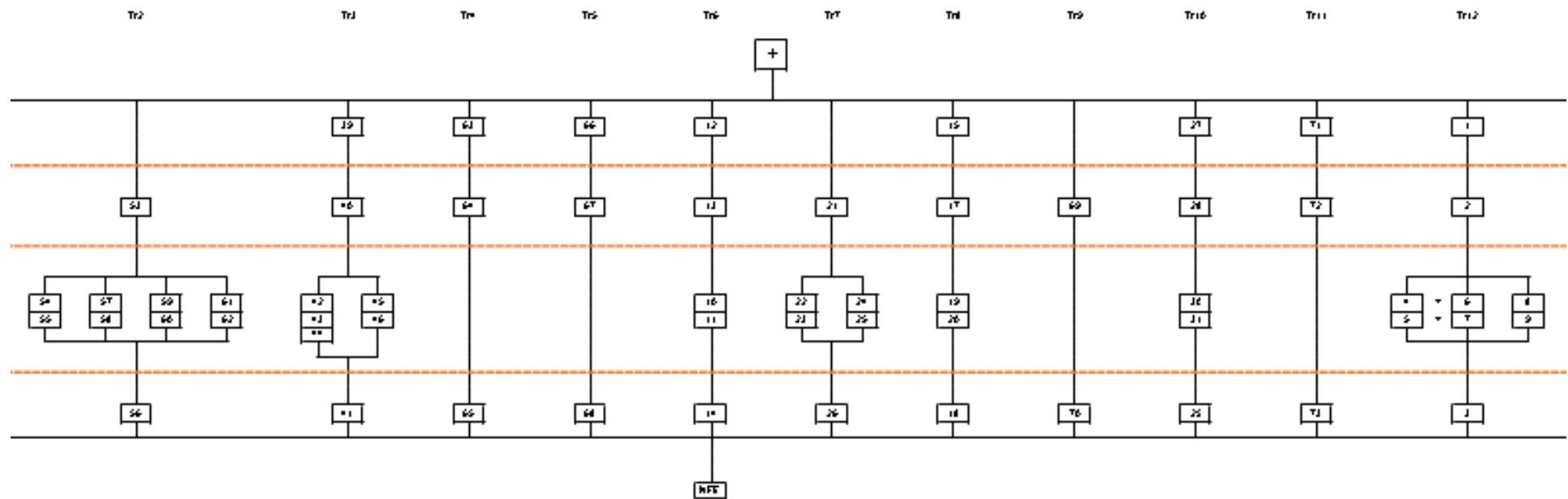
68	Natural		5	Natural deposits.	Natural	30	1.8	0.08	3.24	3.03	1
69	Layer		9	Subsoil.	Horticultural	30	1.8	0.47	3.62	3.53	3
70	Natural		9	Natural deposits.	Natural	30	1.8	0.08	3.15	3.06	1
71	Layer		11	Topsoil.	Horticultural	15	1.8	0.26	3.78	3.75	4
72	Layer		11	Subsoil.	Horticultural	15	1.8	0.26	3.52	3.5	3
73	Natural		11	Natural deposits.	Natural	15	1.8	0.5	3.26	3.24	1
100	Layer	1		Dark greyish brown silty clay	Levelling	35	11	0.25	3.89		4
101	Fill	1		Fill of natural feature	Natural Silting	0.84	0.45	0.4	3.14		4
102	Cut	1		Cut of natural feature	Natural	0.84	0.45	0.4	3.14	2.74	4
103	Fill	1		Mid greyish brown silty clay fill	Accumulation	1.55	6.8	0.6	3.7		3
104	Cut	1		Cut for linear ditch	Ditch	11	1.55	0.6	3.7	3.09	3
105	Layer	1		Mid yellowish brown sandy silt (plough soil)	Agricultural	0.8		0.25	3.69	3.64	3
106	Layer	1		Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Agricultural	3.2		0.35	3.74		3

107	Fill	1		Mid yellowish brown silty sand and clay	Backfill	1.96	1.65	0.6	3.44		3
108	Fill	1		Mid greyish brown sandy gravel	Natural Silting	0.82		0.1	3.04		3
109	Cut	1		Cut of ditch terminus	Ditch	1.96	1.65	0.7	3.44	2.74	3
110	Natural	1		Sandy clay with patches of natural gravel	Natural	35	11		3.44	3.39	1
111	Fill	1		Mid greyish brown silty clay	Backfill	4.2	0.8	0.13	3.34		3
112	Layer	2		Levelling Layer	Levelling	0.7		0.14	3.86	3.74	4
113	Layer	2		Levelling Layer	Levelling	1.45		0.13	3.99	3.89	4
114	Fill	2		Fill of Linear Ditch	Infilling	8	1.35	0.63	3.87	3.8	3
115	Cut	2		Cut of Linear Ditch	Ditch	12.5	1.35	0.65	3.87	3.23	3
116	Layer	2		Post Medieval Plough soil	Agricultural	0.68		0.35	3.7	3.63	3
117	Layer	2		Post Medieval Plough soil	Agricultural	0.5		0.35	3.74		3
118	Natural	2		Sandy Clay	Natural	0.67		0.1	3.39	3.34	1

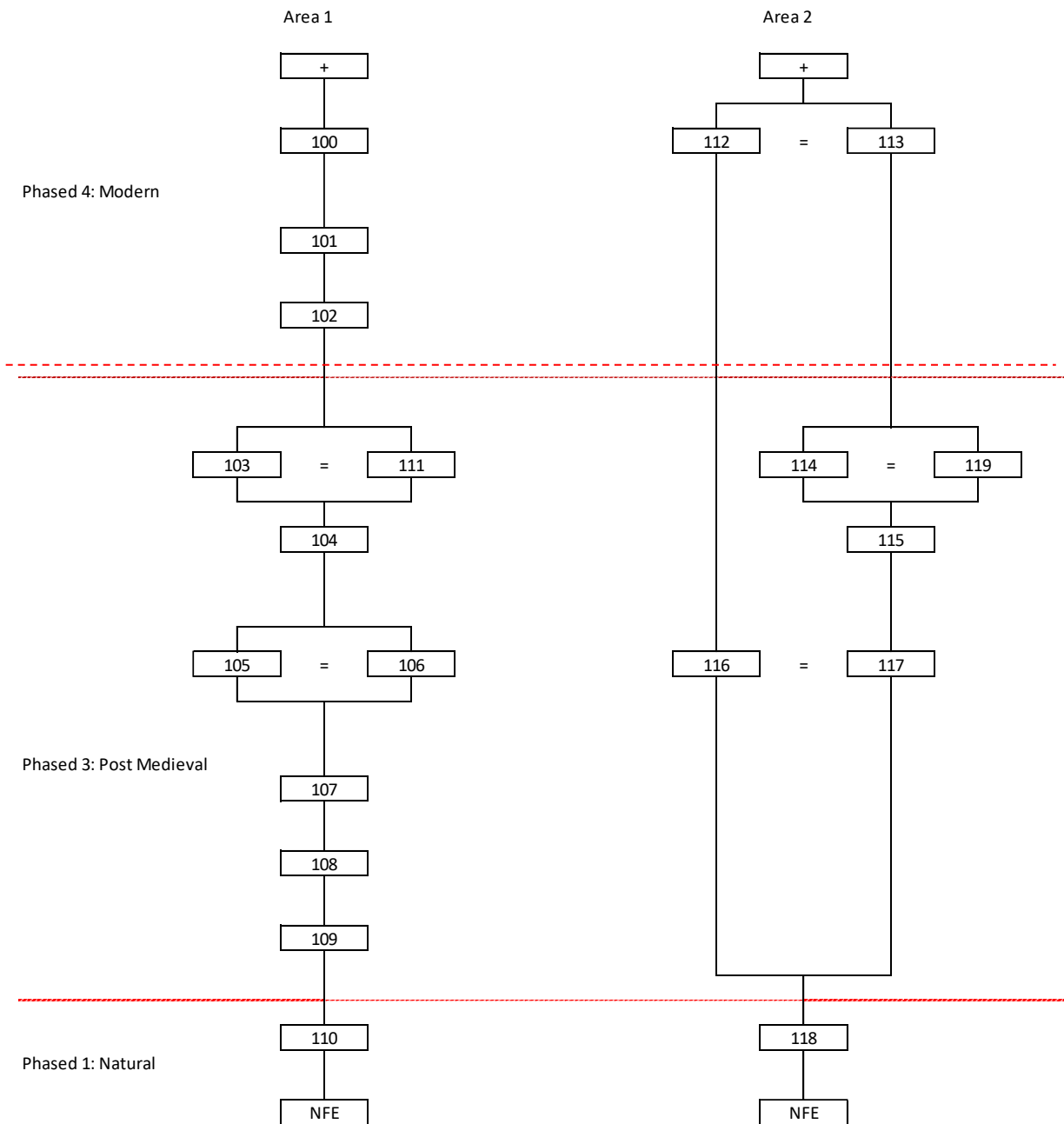
119	Fill	2		Fill of Linear Ditch	Infilling	4.5	0.9	0.65	3.35		3
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APPENDIX 2: PHASED MATRIX

Evaluation Matrix



Excavation Matrix



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery (39 sherds/12 estimated number of vessels/954g) dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods was recovered from the archaeological work and found as small groups in five contexts. The pottery is in a good condition, although the post-medieval redwares were prone to glaze lamination: this may have been the result of either manufacturing faults, weathering or erosion processes. On the whole, the majority of the pottery appears to have been deposited soon after breakage. The classification of the Essex Roman fabrics follows that of Symonds and Wade (1999), while the Essex post-Roman pottery codes are according to Cunningham (1985) and Cotter (2000).

The pottery types and their distribution

The distribution of the pottery types are shown in Table 1. The Roman fine greyware could have come from a number of sources, which include Essex and London (Symonds and Wade 1999, 434) while the medieval pottery all appears to be derived from the Mill Green industry (Cotter 2000, 180–2) and includes sherds of a cooking pot and a jug

The post-medieval redwares are all of the Essex-type fine fabric and were made at a number of locations that include Buttsbury, Ramsden Bellhouse, South Hanningfield and Stock to the north of the study area, while to the east and closer to the site was located the production centre of Stifford (Cotter 2000, 181–91, fig.129). However, not all of these kiln sites were necessarily contemporaneous with the redwares that were all found in deposit [107]. Forms found in the clear-glazed fine redware (fabric 40) consist of a medium flared bowl, a dish and a rounded jug, while the brown-glazed wares include sherds of rounded jars, which include an example with an internal lid-seated rim, while the base of another vessel has an internal glaze with a metallic appearance. A tin-glazed ware flared bowl found in context [107] has an external lead glaze and an internal blue on white Wanli-type border dated c. 1620–50, although the painted design appears somewhat debased or cruder than other examples. Two conjoining rim sherds from a Creamware plate, dated c. 1740–1830 were solely found in context [119].

Context	Period	Code	Expansion	Form/ description	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Spot date
47	Roman	GP	Fine grey ware	-	50–120	1	1	7	50–120
54	Medieval	35	Mill Green ware	Jug (decorated with two converging vertical white slip bands and green mottled clear glaze; body sherd)	1270–1350	2	2	31	1270–1350
59	Medieval	20C	Mill Green coarse ware	Cooking pot	1270–1400	2	1	33	1270–1400
107	Post-medieval	40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	Bowl: medium flared, dish, jars: rounded and includes medium sized examples, jug	1550–1900	30	6	834	1620–1650
		46a	English tin-glazed wares	Bowl, medium rounded (decorated with a debased Wanli border)	1570–1846	2	1	38	
119	Post-medieval	48C	Creamware	Plate	1740–1830	2	1	11	1740–1830

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

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery is of little significance as it occurs in such a small quantity and without much meaning.

The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was found in and to demonstrate Roman activity in the vicinity of the site, and late 13th-14th century and post-medieval activity on the study area.

There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

References

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

Cunningham, C. M. 1985. 'A typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex', in Cunningham, C. M., and Drury, P. J., *Post-Medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford*. Chelmsford Archaeological Trust, Report **5**, Council for British Archaeology, **54**, 1–16.

Symonds, S. and Wade, S. 1999, *Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86*, Colchester Archaeological Report **10**. Colchester Archaeological Trust.

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

The glass assemblage consists of two unstratified, intact bottles (740g) and both items are mould made in clear soda glass. The first item is of a kidney-section type and has a double ring rim finish, a short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulders and the base is recessed on the underside and embossed 'J L & C^o L^D C/LP 502-2'. The latter probably refers to the glass bottle maker. The type of bottle is dated from c. the 20th century and was usually used for selling alcoholic spirits. The item has a height of 151mm, a rim diameter of 22mm and the base has dimensions of 81mm in length x 40mm in width and weight 268g. The second bottle is a branded cylindrical type and has a reinforced extract type rim, a short cylindrical neck with two rounded cordons at the base above a rounded shoulder. At the top of the cylindrical wall is a pair of rounded cordons above a single example, which provides a border for the embossed company name of 'P. & J. ARNOLD LTD'. Above the base (with a concave underside embossed 'U C B 1187') are two more cordons. The company P. & J. Arnold Ltd was established in 1724 in Aldersgate Street, London and made ink and other stationary products. The company merged with Stephens in 1942 after their works in Aldersgate were bombed (<http://www.thepalimpsest.co.uk/2015/10/ink-day-p-j-arnold.html>). The bottle is therefore most likely to date to the early 20th century and before 1942. The vessel measures 212mm in height, has a rim diameter of 31mm and a base diameter of 71mm and weighs 472g.

The glass assemblage has no significance as it consists of unstratified material. The vessels were probably associated with use in the British Bata shoe factory, which was laid out in c. 1933 (Garwood 2017). The glass bottles have no potential and there are no recommendations for further work on the material, which can be discarded, as it is fully catalogued.

References

Garwood, A. 2017. Building Recording of the Computer Centre Building, Bata Factory, Thames Industrial Park, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Essex, RM18 8RH. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report no. R12859.

The Palimpsest. <http://www.thepalimpsest.co.uk>. Accessed March 20th 2018.

APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Methods

This small building material assemblage (11 examples 3.6g) from the evaluation ETPM16 (Valcarcel-Estors 2016) and excavation at Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Essex ETPM17, was reviewed to determine its overall character, and to provide a list of spot dates.

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

Fabrics and Forms

The assemblage is dominated in its entirety by post medieval peg tile and brick. There was no Roman or medieval ceramic building materials. There was a complete absence of stone.

Early Post Medieval 7 examples 3.2kg

Brick 3039; 3046; 3065 (1450-1700)

A feature of the ceramic building material assemblage from ETPM17, was the large quantity of early post medieval poorly made thin (2inch) bricks made from brickearth from a ditch terminus [107] and ditch fill [111] in area 1 ditch fill in area 2 [114]. Although brick-earth red bricks continue to be produced outside the confines of the City and London and Southwark into the 18th and 19th century (Ken Sabel pers. comm.), the examples from ETPM16 are poorly made and crinkly with a thickness (2 inches) typical of Henrician or possibly Stuart sized bricks. This would suggest that they are probably 16th or 17th century in date, rather than relating to any of the Victorian structures from this site.

Late Post Medieval 5 example 0.4kg

2276 peg tile (1480-1900)

Common late post medieval peg tile fragments with fine moulding sand are found throughout the site.

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
54	2276 type	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
59	2276 type	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
107	2276; 3046; 3065	Early post-medieval peg tile, Very shallow (2 inch) poorly made early post medieval brick	3	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
111	2276 type; 3039	Early post-medieval peg tile; Very shallow (2 inch) poorly made early post medieval brick	5	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
114	3046	Very shallow (2 inch) poorly made early post-medieval brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	No mortar

Review

The value of this small building material assemblage lies with a sizeable group of early post medieval bricks (Tudor –Stuart) in date that turn up from [107] [111] [114]. Not only are they poorly made but are of a thickness (2 inches) typical of Henrician sized brick. There are no obvious structures to which they belonged, the area continued to serve as agricultural land for much of the post medieval period. (Fairman 2017). However, at East Tilbury there are 17th -century structures including cottages and there are rebuilds to the parish church of St Margaret to consider. The brick could have come from the Tower and North Aisle which may have been targeted by the Dutch fleet in 1667, with the south Arcade then blocked. (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/essex/vol4/pp38-41>).

Recommendations

The building material assemblage very much reflects early post medieval builds somewhere in the vicinity of East Tilbury, which is of interest in itself. Most of this group should be discarded as full recording was undertaken.

Bibliography

Fairman, A. 2017. *Thames Industrial Park, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Essex. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation*. Unpublished Pre-Construct Archaeology report.

Valcarcel-Estors. A. 2016. *Building Material Evaluation. ETMP17*. Unpublished evaluation report for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

APPENDIX 6: METAL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

Two metal finds were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. The potentially earliest find is the likely fragment of an iron scythe or sickle blade (SF 1; cf. Goodall 2011, figs 7.7–7.9). This object was recovered from the fill of Ditch [46], a context that has been placed in medieval Phase 2 (Seddon 2017, 18). The find would fit well with an agricultural use of the site, something that continued into the post-medieval period. The second object, an iron nail, was retrieved from the fill of Ditch terminus [109]. It was associated with pottery dating from 1620–1650 (see Jarrett Appendix 3).

Significance and recommendations for further work

The likely sickle or scythe blade fragment from East Tilbury fits well with the agricultural use of the site in the medieval and post-medieval period. No further work is recommended for this object. However, it is suggested the fragment is x-rayed to obtain a more decisive identification. This would also be useful for archival purposes, preserving the object by record. The iron nail can be discarded.

References

Goodall, I. H. 2011. *Ironwork in Medieval Britain: an Archaeological Study*, Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 31.

Seddon, G. 2017. Thames Industrial Park, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Essex, RM18 8RH: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation, unpublished assessment report PCA Ltd

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The site is located at the southern periphery of East Tilbury. It encompasses a study area within the Thames Industrial Park, alongside Princess Margaret Road, which was initially trial trenched (evaluation stage in February 2017) and then received further attention in March 2018. These various trenches recovered evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity. This report includes the faunal evidence from both the evaluation and later mitigation stages of excavation. The former was originally reported on by Deighton (2017).

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage

Both stages of excavation provided just 7 bone fragments, 6 from the evaluation and one from the later mitigation. All of the evaluation bones were taken from medieval ditches, specifically fill (4) of ditch [5] (cattle pelvis acetabulum, distal humerus, proximal femur and a maxilla fragment) and fill (35) of ditch [36] (a sheep/goat proximal metacarpus), these from Trenches 12 and 36 respectively. The later excavation bone (a cattle distal femur) is somewhat later, this taken from the fill (107) of ditch [109] and dated by the associated finds between 1620 and 1650. Some butchery marks (cleaver cuts) were observed on the medieval bones, while the femur from (107) showed extensive dog gnawing damage at the distal end and a cleaver mark midshaft.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

This minor collection of bones is in relatively good condition and appears to derive from well dated deposits. The quantities involved are too small to warrant any detailed interpretation of medieval or post-medieval animal usage in this area, the available information merely suggesting the food use of cattle and sheep, and that older animals were present, signifying the exploitation of both cattle and sheep for secondary products (milk, wool etc) as well as for their meat (as shown by the butchery marks).

No further work is required.

References

Deighton, K, 2017 Appendix 4: Animal Bone Assessment, in G, Seddon, An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Thames Industrial Park, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Essex, Unpublished PCA Report, 38

APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-315144

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Assessment of Thames Industrial Park, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Essex
Short description of the project	An archaeological strip, map and record exercise was undertaken in advance of development at the Thames Industrial Estate, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Essex. This follows an earlier evaluation which identified potential features of interest. These areas were targeted and revealed the underlying geological horizons as truncated by pits and linear features indicative of a medieval or early post-medieval field system.
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ETPM17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC Uncertain
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX THURROCK EAST TILBURY Thames Industrial Park, Essex, RM18 8RH
Postcode	RM18 8RH
Site coordinates	TQ 68015 78276 51.477927622531 0.419748882287 51 28 40 N 000 25 11 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.73m Max: 3.65m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	PCA
Project design originator	Amelia Fairman
Project director/manager	Amelia Fairman
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Project supervisor	Tanya Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Thames Industrial Estate

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Bata Museum
Physical Archive ID	ETPM17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Bata Museum
Digital Archive ID	ETPM17
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Bata Museum
Paper Archive ID	ETPM17
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Assessment of Thames Industrial Park, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Essex, RM16 8RH
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, T
Date	2018
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