

**Archaeological Evaluation at
94 South Street Tillingham,
Essex**

**ASE Project No: 8114
Site Code: TISS14**

ASE Report No: 2014188



June 2014

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OASIS ID: 181644**

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mr Robin Levy to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 94 South Street, Tillingham, Essex, in advance of the redevelopment of the site.

Eight archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, removing 0.5-0.65m of overburden deposits to reveal the top of the natural clays and gravels at a maximum elevation of 20.76m AoD in the north of the site and 20.90m AoD in the south.

Six cut features were recorded to be present below the overburden deposits in three of the trenches. This included two roughly east-west aligned ditches containing medieval pottery. Other than small quantities of pottery, these lacked finds assemblages indicative of significant occupation activity and may instead have functioned as field boundaries or drains.

Another ditch, a gully, a shallow pit and an isolated post-hole contained no diagnostic artefacts and are undated. Some or all of these could conceivably be contemporary with the medieval ditches. However, a small quantity of residual Late Iron Age / early Roman pottery sherds retrieved from the site hints at an earlier phase of activity at this location.

Given the low density and complexity of remains encountered in the evaluation trenches, the archaeological potential of the remainder of the site is likely to be relatively modest. However, the results of this work accord with those of previous archaeological investigations elsewhere in Tillingham.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Mr Robin Levy to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 94 South Street, Tillingham, Essex, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 99290 03129.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The superficial geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as River Terrace Deposits 3 – Sand and Gravel, overlying bedrock deposits comprising the silty clay of the Thames Group (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer, Accessed 24/01/2014).

1.2.2 The site is presently unused and comprises agricultural land in the south and east (Fig.3), with the remains of industrial buildings in the centre. The 0.9 hectare development is located on the southern edge of the historic village of Tillingham, at the junction of South Street and Grange Road. It is bounded by residential development to the north, South Street to the east, Tillingham Road to the South and a mix of residential development and agricultural land to the west.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application (MAL/12/00832) was submitted to Maldon District Council in 2012 for the construction of 24 houses with associated access roads, parking and services. As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Historic Environment Record as having a high potential for archaeological deposits to be present, ECC Place Services, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that a phased archaeological condition be attached to any grant of planning consent.

1.3.2 The archaeological condition that was recommended and subsequently attached to the grant of planning consent was based upon guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and states that:

L1 Archaeological Assessment

No development including any site clearance or ground works of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents: the owner of the site or successors in title has submitted an archaeological assessment by an accredited archaeological consultant to establish the archaeological significance of the site. Such archaeological assessment shall be approved by the local planning authority and will inform the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates such approved programme of archaeological work.

L2 Implementation of Archaeological Fieldwork Programme

No development including any site clearance or ground works of any kind

shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents: the owner of the site or successors in title has submitted an archaeological assessment by an accredited archaeological consultant to establish the archaeological significance of the site. Such archaeological assessment shall be approved by the local planning authority and will inform the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates such approved programme of archaeological work.

- 1.3.3 A Brief of Works was subsequently issued by ECC Place Services' Historic Environment team (ECC Place Services 2014). In response, ASE produced a Written Scheme of Investigation which was approved by the ECC HE team prior to commencement of site works (ASE 2014).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The aims and objectives of the field evaluation were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigations (ASE 2014). The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation were assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area.

- 1.4.2 Specific objectives for the trenching were to determine whether any features likely to be associated with the adjacent crop mark complex extend into the development area and, if so, to determine their nature and date.

- 1.4.3 In the event that significant remains are located the report seeks to identify appropriate research objectives for any further work, in line with *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site between the 19th and 22nd of May 2014 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE Jan 2014). The work was carried out by Steve Chew (Project Supervisor). The fieldwork was managed by Adrian Scruby and the post-excavation work managed by Mark Atkinson.

- 1.5.2 The evaluation results will be circulated to the client and the ECC Place Services team, and will be used to inform the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological investigation before or during development.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 In the prehistoric period Tillingham was essentially a coastal site located at the end of a gravel ridge bordered by salt-marsh. There are a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age finds from the area as well as crop mark evidence for the settlement of the area in the prehistoric and Roman periods, which includes both regular enclosures and ring-ditches. In addition there are numerous Red Hills dating to the late Iron Age and Roman period along the

old interface between dry land and marsh.

- 2.2 Tillingham first appears in the historical record in c.610AD in the Cartularium Saxonicum, when it was granted by King Ethelbert of Kent to Bishop Mellitus to help fund his new Bishopric of London. The Dengie peninsula, in common with the South Essex plain, is divided into rectilinear field patterns. This is a planned ancient landscape of probable middle or late Saxon date. The boundaries of the development site form part of this rectilinear pattern.
- 2.3 The Domesday Book describes Tillingham as a manor with 20 villagers, 8 smallholders and 4 slaves, with land under plough and pasture, as well as a mill and a fishery (Rumble 1983, 5.5).
- 2.3 Archaeological investigation at 14 Marsh Road, to the north of the study area and near the church and Tillingham Hall, revealed two ditches of undetermined date (Dyson 2013).
- 2.4 The development site lies adjacent to a cropmark complex (EHER 13453) comprising linear features and pits, and likely to be of prehistoric or Roman date. Other apparent anomalies are very likely periglacial features.
- 2.5 To the north of the site, evaluation at Vicarage Lane recorded medieval and post-medieval ditches, pits and post-holes behind the disturbed street frontage (Roy 2004) On the basis of this evidence the medieval plots were postulated to extend only c.25m back from the roadside at this location in the settlement.
- 2.5 No archaeological investigation has previously been carried out on the site or in its immediate vicinity.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 Six trenches measuring 40.00m x 1.80m and two measuring 20.00m x 1.80m were mechanically excavated on the site, located as shown in Figure 1. Trench 8, in the south of the site, was moved a metre north to avoid the existing hedgerow. An additional 1.80m-wide slot was excavated on the western side of trench 4 to further investigate archaeological remains found (Figure 1).
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a Cat cable avoidance tool prior to excavation. Machine removal of overburden deposits was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with regional standards in field archaeology (Gurney 2003), and the by-laws and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were opened with a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket observed at all times by an experienced archaeologist. Exposed

deposits were observed and inspected for archaeological remains. Where appropriate, archaeological remains were manually excavated. The minimum excavation sample sizes were a 1m-wide section for gullies and ditches and 50% for self-contained features (e.g. pits or post-holes).

- 3.1.5 All identified archaeological remains were recorded using standard ASE methodologies. Written records comprising individual trench and context recording sheets were created. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. A GPS with map-based software was used to locate site boundaries and archaeological features and relate them to the Ordnance Survey. Colour digital photographs were taken of the trenches, of significant archaeological features within them, and of work in progress.
- 3.1.6 Bulk soil samples were collected from selected deposits for the recovery of finds and environmental material where deposits were considered conducive to their survival.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of Archaeology South-East. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1). The archive will be deposited at Colchester Museum under the site code TISS14.

Number of Contexts	19
No. of files/paper record	26
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	3
Photographs	53 colour prints from digital images
Bulk finds	5 small bags from 4 contexts
Trench Sheets	65
Registers	4

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 There was no vertical truncation of the archaeological remains. Horizontal truncation was evident with site overburden comprising cultivation soil layers totalling as much as 0.55m in thickness. Although present, modern ceramic-piped land drains, relating to recent land-use as a cultivated field, are not routinely described in this report.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation identified six cut features consisting of 4 ditches or gullies, a pit and a post-hole. These were exposed in trenches 3, 4 and 8. In general, feature legibility was good with clear definition between feature fills and the surrounding natural deposit.
- 4.1.3 The heights Above Ordnance Datum show that the site is on a gentle south-north slope with current ground level dropping by 0.34m (21.50m-21.16m AoD). This distinction is reflected in a similar slope in the surface of the underlying, natural sandy gravel (20.89m -20.65m AoD).

4.1.4 Trenches 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 revealed layers of topsoil, subsoil and natural, but contained no archaeological remains. In all trenches the topsoil [001] was a rich brown, loose sandy clay overlying a lighter, greyish-brown, moderately compacted silty clay [002] subsoil. Both contained infrequent stones and the very occasional fragment of ceramic building material. The natural deposit consisted of orange/yellowish brown silt clay with moderate small, angular gravel fragments [003] and clean sandy gravel with occasional patches of pre-grit [004]. In trenches 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 localised patches of sterile, brown slightly sandy clay [006] were also recorded. This has been interpreted as naturally deposited and probably glacial in origin. The recorded thicknesses of these deposits in each of the archaeologically negative trenches are presented in Table 2. Trenches containing recorded archaeological remains are then described (sections 4.2-4.4) and pertinent trench plans are presented at the back of the report.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max thickness	Max height AOD
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22m	21.32m
1	1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28m	21.10m
1	1/003	Layer	Natural	0.15m	20.87m
1	1/004	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	20.76m
2	2/005	Layer	Overburden	0.21m	21.37m
2	2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26m	21.16m
2	2/003	Layer	Natural	0.10m	20.96m
2	2/004	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	20.86m
5	5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23m	21.28m
5	5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18m	21.05m
5	5/004	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	20.87m
6	6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.27m	21.25m
6	6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25m	20.98m
6	6/003	Layer	Natural	0.16m	20.73m
6	6/004	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	20.65m
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28m	21.26m
7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23m	20.98m
7	7/003	Layer	Natural	Not exc.	20.75m

Table 2: Trenches with no archaeological features

4.2 Trench 3

4.2.1 Trench 3 was located in the central area of the site and measured 40.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Fig.1). Natural gravel was found at 20.87m AoD at the south of the trench. The natural sand [003] was sealed by a layer of light brown, sandy clay subsoil [002]. This subsoil was observed in all excavated trenches. Flecks of chalk were observed in this layer in Trench 8 to the south. A single fragment of ceramic building material was recovered from it, tentatively dating it to the early Post-medieval period. Occasionally individual plough marks could be seen on its surface. This deposit was sealed by a layer of very humic, mid brown sandy clay topsoil [001], again observed in all trenches (apart from in Trench 2, which was situated over abandoned industrial buildings) and varied in depth between 0.17m and 0.28m. All archaeological features across the site underlay these layers and were cut into the natural gravel.

4.2.2 A shallow linear gully [008] was observed to run northeast-southwest across the approximate middle of this trench (Figs. 2 and 4). It was 0.61m wide, 0.18m deep and its single fill contained occasional flint pebbles some of which may have been scorched or burnt; a find that is often associated with Bronze Age contexts in this part of Essex. 5.75m of its length was exposed within the trench.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
3	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.28m	Modern
3	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.26m	Post-med/modern
3	[7]	Fill of [8]	0.61m x 5.75m+	0.18m	Undated, Prehistoric?
3	[8]	Ditch			
3	[4]	Natural gravel	-	-	-

Table 3: Trench 3, list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trench 4

4.3.1 Trench 4 was located in the east of the site, parallel to South Street. It measured 40.00m north-south by 1.80m east-west (Fig.1). This trench was extended to the west following the discovery of ditch [17] and pit [19]. Natural gravel was found at 20.65m AOD at the north of the trench. All archaeological features were cut into it.

4.3.2 A 0.95m wide linear ditch [10] ran roughly east-west across this trench (Figs. 2 and 5). It was observed to be 0.22m deep and its single fill contained two sherds of shell-tempered ware dating it to the 12th or early 13th century. Approximately 9m metres to the south a second narrow ditch or gully [17] also crossed the trench on an east-west alignment (Figs. 2 and 6). This feature was 0.66m wide, 0.22m deep and its single fill contained pottery dating it to c.1200 AD. A single sherd of medieval coarseware is slightly later (later 12th to 13th century) and may be intrusive. Three sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were also retrieved from this ditch and are considered residual.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
4	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.28m	Modern
4	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.29m	Post-med/modern
4	[9]	Fill of [10]	0.95m x 1.80m+	0.22m	12th or 13th century
4	[10]	Ditch			
4	[16]	Fill of [17]	0.66m x 3.60m+	0.22m	12th or 13th century
4	[17]	Ditch			
4	[18]	Fill of [19]	0.96m x 0.80m	0.24m	Undated
4	[19]	Pit?			
4	[3]	Natural Clay	-	0.14m	-
4	[4]	Natural gravel	-	-	-

Table 4: Trench 4, list of recorded contexts

4.3.3 At the south of the trench a sub-circular pit [19] cut the natural gravel. This feature measures 0.96m east-west by 0.80m north-south and 0.24m deep. Its single fill contained no finds.

4.4 Trench 8

4.4.1 Trench 8 was located in the south area of the site, parallel to Tillingham Road. It measured 40.00m east-west by 1.80m north-south (Fig. 1). Natural sandy gravel was found at 20.70m AoD at the east of the trench, into which two archaeological features were recorded to cut.

4.4.2 A shallow linear gully [12] was observed to run NNE-SSW across Trench 8. It was 0.37m wide and 0.09m deep (Fig. 2). No finds were retrieved from the single fill of his feature.

4.4.3 Sub-circular post-hole [14] was recorded to the west of the gully. This feature was 0.33m east-west, 0.37m north-south and 0.18m deep. It contained the remains of a distinct post-pipe, 0.12m in diameter and also 0.18m deep. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

Trench	Context	Description	Length/Width	Depth	Period
8	[1]	Topsoil layer	-	0.35m	Modern
8	[2]	Subsoil layer	-	0.27m	Post-med/modern
8	[11]	Fill of [12]	0.37m x 1.80+	0.19m	Undated
8	[12]	Gully			
8	[13]	Fill of [14]	0.33m x 0.35m	0.18m	Undated
8	[14]	Post-hole			
8	[15]	Post pipe	0.12m x 0.12m		
8	[3]	Natural clay	-	-	-

Table 5: Trench 8, list of recorded contexts

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from three contexts (table 1). All finds have been washed and dried or just air dried. Finds were all quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. Finds have been packed and stored following IFA guidelines (2008). All finds have been recorded in full on pro forma archive sheets.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)
2			1	20
9	2	4		
16	13	96		
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>20</i>

Table 6: Quantification of the finds

5.2 Late Iron Age/ Early Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

Three sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, weighing 20g, were found as probable residual elements in ditch fill [4/16]. They comprise two examples of probable post-conquest black surfaced sandy fabrics containing rare shell inclusions and one black-surfaced ware with sparse grog. One of the sandy fabrics is associated with a small rim sherd from a lid.

5.3 Medieval Pottery by Helen Walker

5.3.1 A total of thirteen sherds weighing 84g was excavated from two contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16). Most of the pottery comes from the fill [4/16] of ditch/gully [4/17] and comprises sherds of medieval coarseware. Most sherds have oxidised surfaces and reduced cores, rather than the more typical uniform grey of medieval coarseware and are therefore borderline between medieval coarseware and early medieval ware. The only featured sherd present is a flat-topped everted rim (Cunningham's sub-form B2) perhaps from a bowl, and there are several body sherds present that may belong to this vessel. The rim is likely to date to c.1200. Also present is a thick-walled sherd perhaps from a jar or cooking-pot, patches of fire-blackening on the external surface show it has been heated over a fire. The unevenness of the vessel walls and the absence of throwing lines indicate it was coil-built rather than wheel-thrown, indicating a date well before the mid-13th century.

The only other medieval finds from this excavation comprise two sherds of sand-with-shell-tempered ware from ditch fill [09], although the shell has leached out over time leaving characteristic lens-shaped vesicles. These sherds could be of a similar date to the pottery found in ditch/gully [17], i.e. dating to the later 12th to early 13th century. However, also found in ditch/gully [17] were three sherds of possible Iron Age pottery and it follows that if residual pottery from an earlier archaeological period has got into the feature then this small quantity of medieval pottery could also be residual and the ditch in-filled at a later date.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

A single roof tile fragment was recovered from subsoil [002]. The fragment is abraded and comprises an orange matrix with common medium quartz, moderate coarse quartz and moderate coarse iron-rich inclusions. The fragment can only broadly be dated to the early post-medieval period.

5.5 Finds Summary

The evaluation has produced a small assemblage including 15 fragments of pottery and a single piece of ceramic building material. The earliest evidence comprises three Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherds, found residual within a medieval pit. Medieval pottery, the largest group of which was found in [16], dates broadly to the 12th to 13th century. Overall, the assemblage is very small, and none of the fragments are of significance beyond providing dating evidence.

- 6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES** by Lucy Allott
- 6.1 Three bulk soil samples were collected from ditch fill deposits [3/07] <1>, [4/09] <2> and [4/16] <3>, to recover environmental artefacts such as charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, bones and shells and to generally assist finds recovery. The samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, and the flots and residues were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 2). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and estimated quantities of their contents are recorded in Appendix 3. Taxonomic identifications were made by comparing the macrobotanical remains with modern specimens and with those documented in reference manuals (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, and NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997) and Zohary and Hopf (2000).
- 6.2 The flots obtained from these samples were dominated by modern uncharred rootlets with a small quantity of modern seeds and insect remains. Together these suggest a degree of bioturbation within the ditch features. Small assemblages of charcoal and charred macro plant remains were also recovered. With the exception of a single land snail shell in sample <3> no other environmental remains were present in the samples.
- 6.3 The majority of wood charcoal fragments measured <2mm in size and although they were moderately well preserved, several provide evidence for sediment infiltration which may be a result of fluctuations in ground water. The charcoal assemblage is too limited to warrant further work.
- 6.4 Charred cereal caryopses were recorded in samples <2> [9] and <3> [16]. The assemblages consist of wheat, including free-threshing bread-type wheat, barley and indeterminate fragments of cereal grain. A very short and rounded wheat grain (measuring 3.75 x 1.25mm) was noted in sample <3>. This sample also contained stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) seeds. Stinking mayweed is an arable weed common on heavy clay-rich soils on which the wheat crops could also have been grown. These seeds are moderately common components of medieval botanical assemblages in the region.
- 6.5 All of the soil samples were taken from ditches which are likely to contain amalgams of dumped and discarded debris or sediments and associated occupation debris that accumulated gradually. Charred remains tend to be less abundant and/or less well preserved in such secondary deposits than in features containing deposits that can be directly associated with primary plant or fuel use activities. Although in this instance the charred macro plant remains were generally well preserved they were very infrequent. As such, they provide only limited evidence for cereals that may have been used at the site or cultivated locally. The limited weed assemblage suggests that this cultivation took place on clay-rich soils. The presence of free-threshing bread-type wheat and barley is consistent with other medieval sites in the region. Unfortunately the current assemblages are too limited to provide significant information regarding crop cultivation, fuel use or the composition of the local vegetation.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 A low density and complexity of below-ground archaeological remains are demonstrated to be present within the development site. These occur in trenches 3, 4 and 8, toward the eastern and southern frontages and in the approximate centre of the site. All are truncated cut features in the natural deposit that survive below approximately 0.5-0.65m of reworked topsoil and subsoil.
- 7.2 The presence of apparently residual Late Iron Age or early Roman pottery sherds hints at activity of this date on or near by the site. However, no features of this date have been identified.
- 7.3 The two medieval ditches recorded in trench 4 ditches, containing low quantities of artefacts, indicate a modest level of activity at this time. These ditches may constitute plot boundaries or drains. However, their continuations across the site were not observed in adjacent trenches and no patterning can be discerned.
- 7.4 The remaining undated features, the ditch in trench 3, pit in trench 4 and gully and post-hole in trench 8, while probably not modern, could be of a wide range of dates. Which some could conceivably be Late Iron Age or earlier, it is as likely that they are contemporary with the dated medieval ditches. However, there is little indication that these constitute past domestic occupation activity at this location. Given the limited exposure of these features and their lack of patterning, it is not possible to meaningfully relate any of them to the plotted anomalies of the adjacent cropmark site.
- 7.5 These recorded remains are of a similar date and nature to discoveries previously made elsewhere in Tillingham, with medieval and post-medieval features being encountered at Vicarage Lane and undated ditches at Marsh Road, both to the north. However, no archaeological evidence relating to the settlement's Saxon origins has yet been identified.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author and Archaeology South-East would like to thank Mr Richard Levy for commissioning the archaeological work and Maria Medlycott of ECC Place Services for her advice and monitoring on behalf of the LPA. The fieldwork was project managed by Adrian Scruby. Elissa Menzel processed the finds and Andy Lewsey produced the figures for this report. Mark Atkinson managed the post-excavation process.

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Appendix 1: Medieval Pottery Quantification

Con-text	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
9	10	2	4	Sand-with-shell-tempered ware: sherd: both sherds from same vessel, oxidised, vesicles where shell has leached out	12 th to earlier 13 th C
16	17	10	76	Medieval coarseware borderline early medieval ware: B2 rim perhaps from a bowl and several joining sherds that may be from this vessel; large thick-walled sherd from coil-built vessel showing patches of fire-blackening on external surface	c.1200
		1	4	Medieval coarseware recovered from soil-sample <3>: unfeatured body sherd	
		13	84		

Appendix 2: Environmental residue quantification

Residue quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and weights in grams.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	7	ditch	40	40	*	<2g	**	4g			
2	9	ditch	40	40	*	<2g	*	<2g			
3	16	ditch	40	40	*	<2g	*	<2g	*	<2g	pot */ 4g - magnetic material */<2g

Appendix 3: Environmental Flots Quantification

Flots quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	Land Snail Shells
1	7	17	120	100	98	<2	**	*	*	**							* modern	
2	9	13	80	80	95	<2	*		*	**	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealìa	+ / ++					
3	16	16	120	100	95	<2			*	**	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (incl 1 very short 3.75x1.25mm) Cerealìa indet.	+ / ++ / +++	*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> , indet seed?	++		* (1)

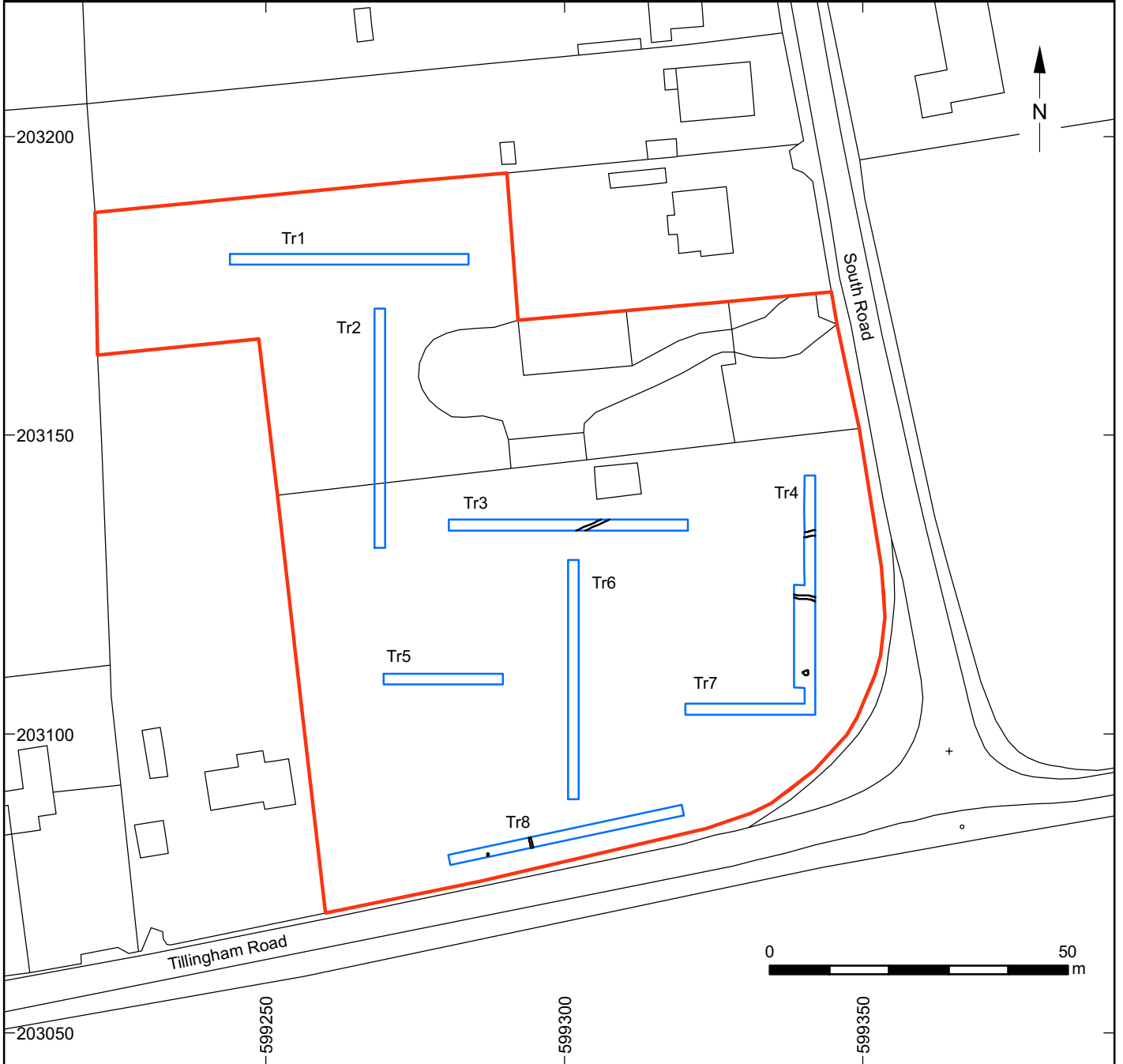
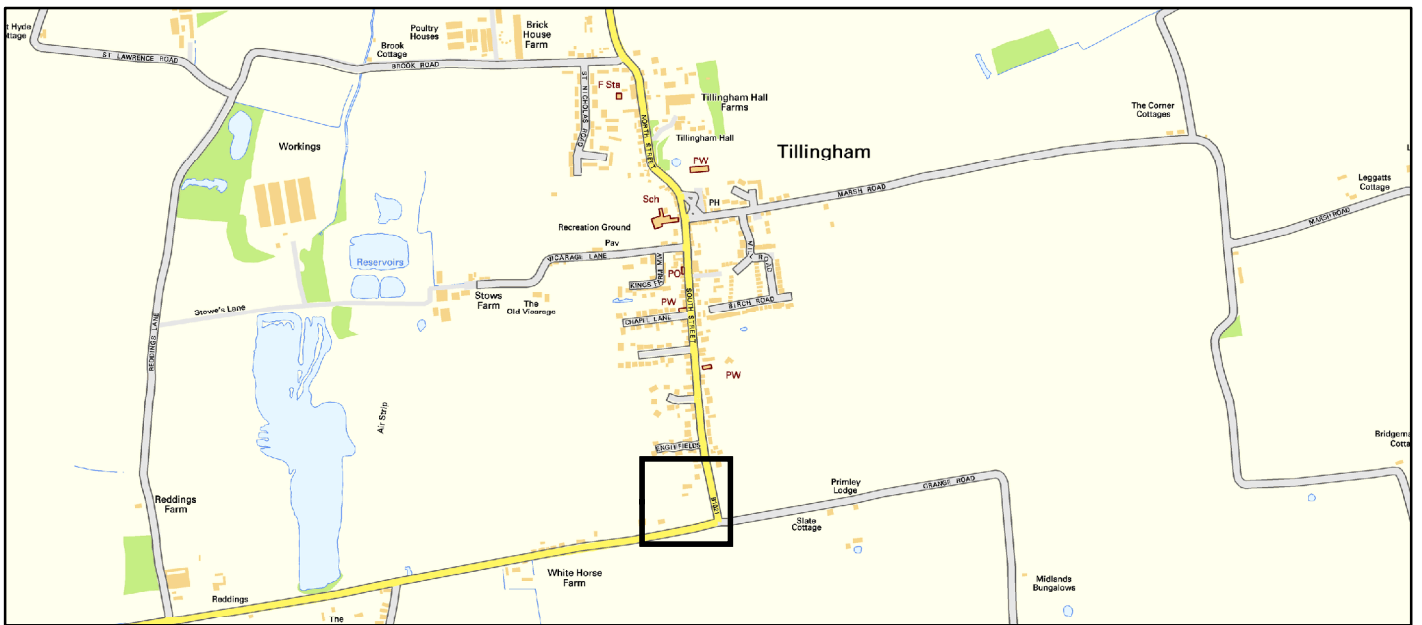
Appendix 4: HER Summary Form

Site name/Address: 94 South Street, Tillingham, Essex, CM0 7TH	
Parish: Tillingham	District: Maldon
NGR: 99290 03129	Site Code: TISS14
Type of Work: Evaluation	Site Director/Group: Steve Chew, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 19-22 May 2014	Size of Area Investigated: 0.9ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated?: unknown	Related HER Nos:
Final Report: EAH roundup	OASIS ref:
Periods Represented: Late Iron Age/Early Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval, undated	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to 94 South Street, Tillingham, in advance of the redevelopment of the site.</i></p> <p><i>Eight archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, removing 0.5-0.65m of overburden deposits to reveal the top of the natural clays and gravels at a maximum elevation of 20.76m AoD in the north of the site and 20.90m AoD in the south.</i></p> <p><i>Six cut features were recorded to be present below the overburden deposits in three of the trenches. This included two roughly east-west aligned ditches containing medieval pottery. Other than small quantities of pottery, these lacked finds assemblages indicative of significant occupation activity and may instead have functioned as field boundaries or drains.</i></p> <p><i>Another ditch, a gully, a shallow pit and an isolated post-hole contained no diagnostic artefacts and are undated. Some or all of these could conceivably be contemporary with the medieval ditches. However, a small quantity of residual Late Iron Age / early Roman pottery sherds retrieved from the site hints at an earlier phase of activity at this location.</i></p> <p><i>Given the low density and complexity of remains encountered in the evaluation trenches, the archaeological potential of the remainder of the site is likely to be relatively modest. However, the results of this work accord with those of previous archaeological investigations elsewhere in Tillingham.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: None	
Author of Summary: S. Chew	Date of Summary: 23/06/14

Appendix 5: OASIS Report Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-181644	
Project details	
Project name	94 South Street Tillingham
Short description of the project	Eight archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. Six cut features were recorded in three of the trenches, including two east-west aligned ditches which contained 12th or early 13th century pottery. Another ditch, a gully, a shallow pit and a single post-hole were undated. A small quantity of residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was retrieved from one of the medieval ditches.
Project dates	Start: 19-05-2014 End: 22-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Associated project reference codes	TISS14 - Sitecode 8114 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Medieval POST-HOLE Uncertain DITCH Uncertain GULLY Uncertain PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON TILLINGHAM 94 South Street
Postcode	CM0 7TH
Study area	0.90 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 99290 03129 51.6909392513 0.883715690702 51 41 27 N 000 53 01 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.76m Max: 20.90m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Private Client

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Steve Chew
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Geophysics", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliog	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at 94 South Street, Tillingham, Essex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Chew, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE rep 2014188
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Arcaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Braintree
Description	A4, text with figures and photographic plates
URL	http://www.oasis.ac.uk
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	23 June 2014



© Archaeology South-East		South Street, Tillingham		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8114	Jun 2014	Location of archaeological evaluation trenches		
Report Ref: 2014188	Drawn by: APL			

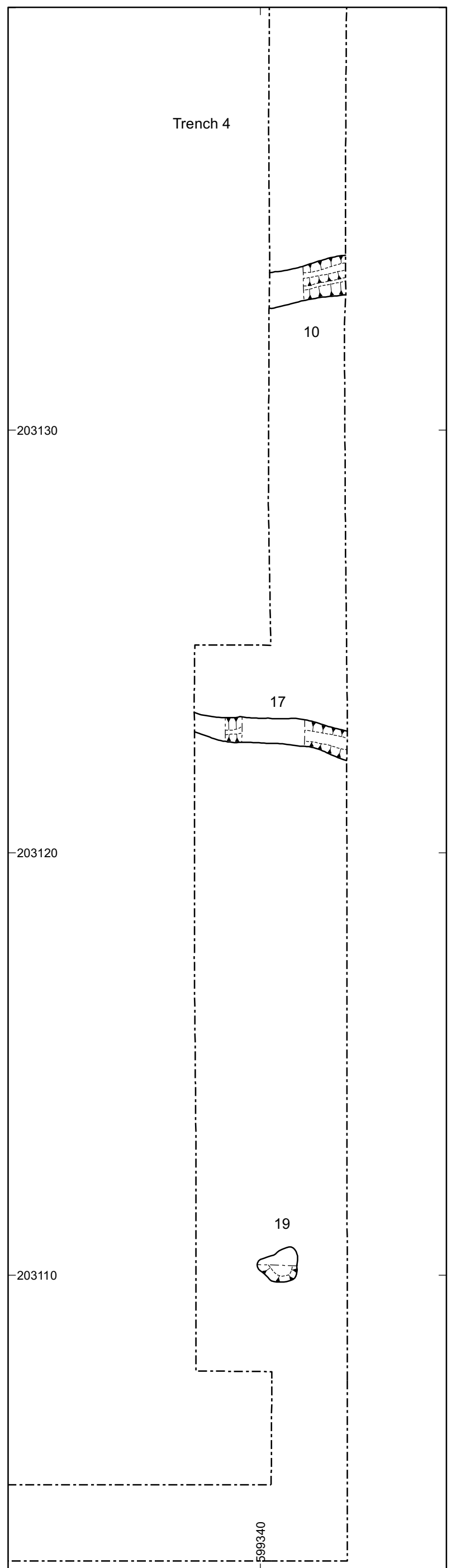
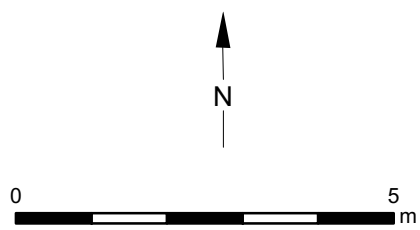
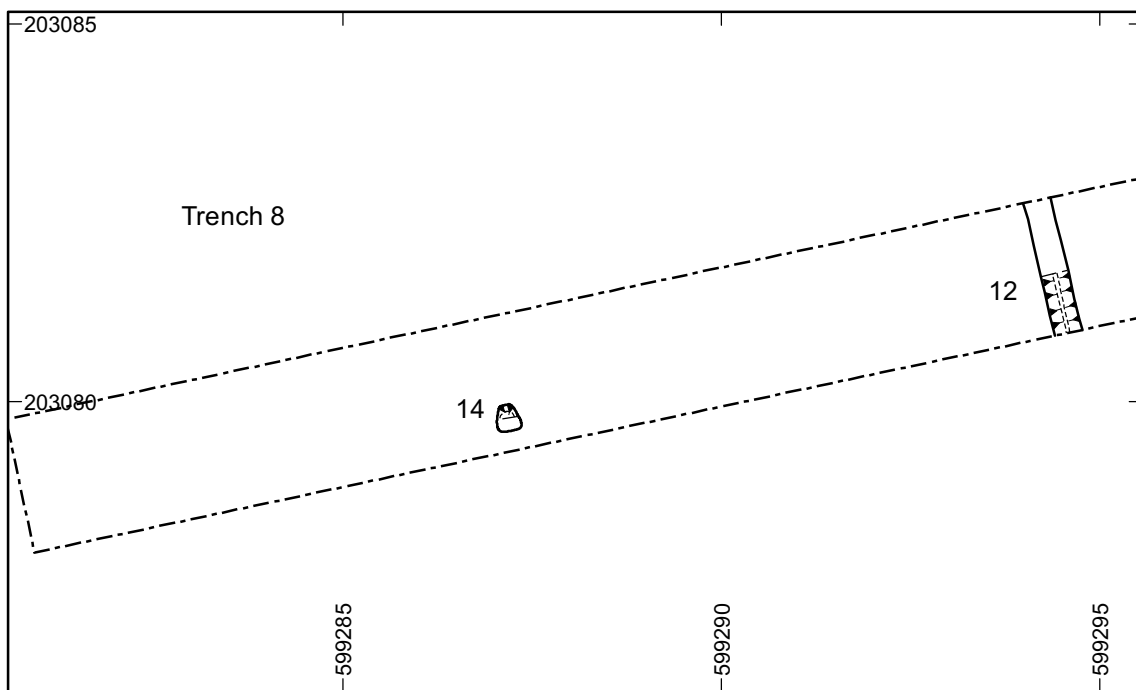
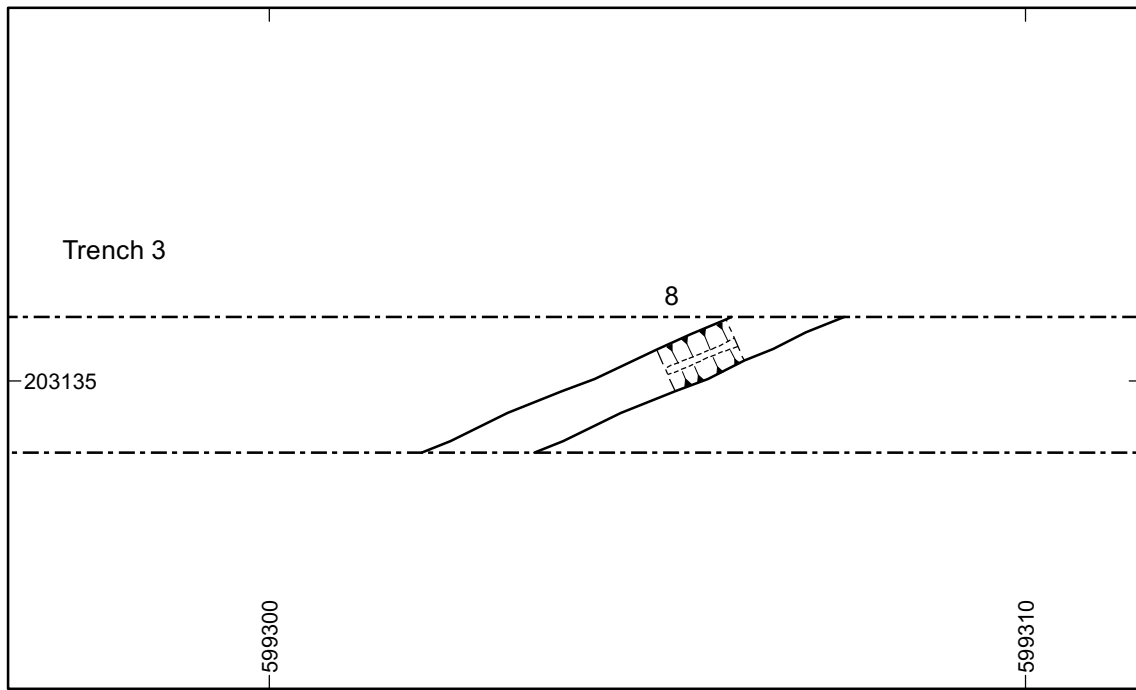




Figure 3. Site view looking south



Figure 4. Ditch [8], trench 3, looking west



Figure 5. Ditch [10], looking east



Figure 6. Ditch [17], looking west

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