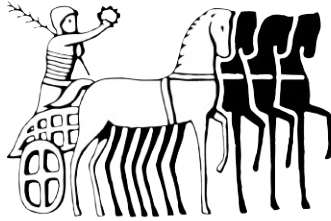


# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2122**  
**issued January 2025**

**Archaeological evaluation at Tillingham Hall Farm, North Steet, Tillingham, Essex, CM0 7ST:  
January 2025**



**CAT project ref.: 2024/12d**  
**ECC code: EEX61131**

**Archaeological evaluation at Tillingham Hall Farm, North  
Street, Tillingham, Essex, CM0 7ST:  
January 2025**

**NGR: TL 99285 04003 (centre)**

**Planning district: Maldon  
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**commissioned by GHC Archaeology & Heritage  
on behalf of Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral  
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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out at Tillingham Hall Farm, North Street, Tillingham, Essex, ahead of the construction of a residential housing estate. The development site is located to the north of Tillingham Hall, a medieval building that was completely rebuilt in the 19th century with an enclosed farmyard to the north.*

*Excavations revealed nine features, six of which were modern. A wall foundation dated from the late 18th to the 19th century and is part of the farmyard buildings to the north of the rebuilt hall.*

*Interestingly a tree-throw and dump layer produced pottery of Late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman date, along with sherds of prehistoric pottery, animal bone and oyster shell fragments.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Tillingham Hall Farm, Tillingham, Essex on the 6th to 8th January 2025. The work was commissioned by GHC Archaeology & Heritage, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral via Strutt & Parker, and took place ahead of the construction of up to 25 residential dwellings.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Planning Services (ECCPS), the Historic Environment Advisor advised that, to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2023).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological trial trench evaluation was prepared on behalf of St Paul's Cathedral via Strutt & Parker by Camilla Collins of GHC Archaeology & Heritage (Collins 2024).

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Gurney 2003; Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024).

### 3 Archaeological and geological background

A full archaeological background was written by Camilla Collins of GHC Archaeology & Heritage for the WSI. The following is a summary.

There has been no recorded activity of prehistoric or Roman date within a 500m search radius of the site.

Tillingham developed as a settlement in the early medieval period, with much of the village under the ownership of St Paul's Cathedral since c 720. The Domesday Book recorded 32 resident households in the parish and 10 plough-teams. The historic layout of the village remains largely unknown, although the current street pattern is thought to broadly follow that of the medieval settlement which focused on the Square to the south of the Church of St Nicholas. During the post-medieval period the village gradually expanded, principally via purpresture along the western side of the main road. Many extant buildings which face the square date to between the 17th and 19th centuries.

The Grade II\* listed parish Church of St Nicholas (NHLE 124773) is located to the south of the development site. The existing building is principally Norman, having a 12th century nave, an early 13th century chancel, and a 14th century west tower. It is likely there would have been an earlier church on the site, as a grant of the parish was given to St Paul's Cathedral at around 610.

The development site lies inside the plot of the historic Tillingham Hall (MEX1036768), located to the north of the church. The medieval building was the principal manor house of the parish and was administered by the Canon's of St Paul's. It was completely re-built in the 19th century, with the addition of a large, enclosed, farmyard to its north. Principal buildings within the farmyard included a brick-built grain mill and implement shed, erected between 1876 and 1896, and a timber-framed stable, built between 1838 and 1876. The stable originally had 14 bays and is distinguished by a hayloft and a brick forge. It is shown on the 1838 Tithe Award Map.

The site is currently occupied by a number of redundant farm buildings, including the remnants of the Victorian farmstead (comprising stables, an implement shed with integrated workshops and a grain drying tower which was formerly a steam powered grain mill) in addition to several constructions of 1970s origin.

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the site has a bedrock geology of the Palaeogene Thames Group, a stratigraphic unit comprised of clay, silt and sand. Within the Tillingham district, Quaternary (2.588 Mya to present) River Terrace deposits of sand and gravel form superficial deposits.

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

## 4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

## 5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Five trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. All were 1.8m wide. A full context list with soil descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.

### Trench 1

Trench 1 totalled 32m long and was L-shaped, aligned north/south and east/west. It cut through modern topsoil (L1, 0.25m thick) and subsoil (L2, 0.15-0.29m thick) onto natural (L3, identified at a depth of 0.46-0.54m below current ground level (bcgl)).

Shallow post-holes F2 and F4 may represent the remnants of an old fence line associated with the Victorian farmyard. Post-hole F2 was almost circular in plan, 0.28m by 0.22m and 0.07m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Charcoal inclusions were noted within the fill, but no finds were recovered. Posthole F4 was similar at 0.39m by 0.3m and 0.08m deep with concave and shallow sides. The feature produced animal bone and 19th-20th century glass.

Also identified in the trench was an undated pit/post-hole (F1) and a tree-throw. Pit/post-hole F1 was approximately oval in plan, 0.62m by 0.36m and 0.11m deep, with a concave base and moderately steep sides. It contained charcoal inclusions, but no finds were recovered. Tree-throw F3 was, c 2.8m by >1.1 but only 0.14m deep. The feature was irregular in plan with an undulating base and contained two fills. The upper fill was defined by containing numerous inclusions of charcoal along with a tiny fragment of prehistoric pottery, three sherds of probable Roman pottery and animal bone.

### Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned west-north-west/east-south-east. It was excavated in two sections to avoid a service and totalled 16m long. It cut through a layer of modern crush (L4, 0.26-0.28m thick) and L2 (0.05-0.25m thick) into L3 (encountered at between 0.33-0.51m bcgl). A sondage was excavated to confirm the identification of L3 as natural. A large modern pit (2.6m by >1.7m) was identified but left unexcavated.





**Photograph 1** Trench 1, looking south.



**Photograph 2** Trench 3, looking north-west.

### Trench 3

Trench 3 was also aligned west-north-west/east-south-east, and like T2 was excavated in two sections to avoid a service. It totalled 24m long and cut through L4 (0.4-0.57m thick) and L2 (0.03-0.12m thick) into L3 (encountered at between 0.52-0.60m bcgl). A patch of contaminated ground was identified in the centre of the trench.

### Trench 4

Trench 4 was aligned north-north-west/south-south-east and was 28m long. It cut through L1 (0.24-0.53m thick) and L2 (0.26-0.48m thick) onto L3 (encountered at between 0.72-0.79m bcgl). A sondage was excavated to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

Curved ditch F6 entered the trench on a north-north-west alignment before curving to the south-east. It had a V-shaped base, moderately steep sides and was 0.95m wide and 0.25m deep. Modern brick and pipe pieces were found in the ditch along with fragments of mortar, animal bone and oyster shells were recovered. The ditch cut L5 (c 3m long), a layer which included oyster shell fragments, a sherd of prehistoric pottery, a sherd of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery and some animal bone.



**Photograph 3** Trench 4, looking north-north-west.





**Photograph 4** L5, looking north-east.



**Photograph 5** Trench 5b, looking west-north-west.



## Trench 5

Trench 5A was 9m long and aligned east/west. Trench 5B was 37m long and aligned west-north-west/east-south-east. They cut through L1 (0.3-0.4m thick) and L2 (0.23-0.26m thick) into L3 (encountered between 0.53-56m bcgl). There were three modern features in T5B. North/south gully F5 was 0.36m wide and 0.09m deep and produced pieces of modern window glass. Pit F8 (4m by >1.8m) was unexcavated due to the presence of modern contamination visible on the surface. Sub-rectangular pit F10 had vertical sides and a flat base (1.07m by 0.48m and 0.21m deep) and produced fragments of modern brick.

Dominating T5A was F9, comprised of two brick wall foundations, aligned east/west and north/south. As excavated the east/west stretch of wall 3.4m long and the north/south 0.3m. The east-west stretch was constructed of red unfrogged bricks and was three bricks wide (c 0.32m wide) with bricks arranged in running bond. Two courses of the foundation remained. Demolition debris, represented by a thin layer of mortar fragments, was present on the north-west side of this wall. The north/south stretch of wall also built of unfrogged bricks. It was two courses high, with the upper course comprised of a single row set in stack bond. Scattered individual bricks, pieces of slate and mortar fragments, presumed remnants of demolition, surrounded and partly covered this wall. Brick samples from the foundation were dated from the late 18th to 19th century.



**Photograph 6** Wall foundation F9, looking north.

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The EVAL produced a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) at 15 sherds with a weight of 4.3kg, EVE of 0.10 and mean sherd weight (MSW) of 288g (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	6	55	9	0.10
CBM	9	4,267	474	-
<b>All</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>0.10</b>

**Table 1** Summary of the pottery and CBM.

#### Pottery

Tree-throw F3 produced three sherds (24g) from a very overfired, slightly deformed (kiln second?), plain dish (EVE:0.10) in grey sandy fabric, which is possibly of Roman date (fabric KX), and similar to the Cam 39B dish suggesting a date from AD 140 onwards. This feature also produced a small handmade pottery crumb (2g) which is tempered with sand (HMS).

The dump layer L5 (10) produced one sherd (16g) of Late Iron Age to early Roman shell and grog-tempered (fabric HD?) pottery. This layer also produced one sherd (13g) of prehistoric handmade pottery (HMO) which has a brown/orange exterior and black core with linear voids from burnt out organic temper.

#### CBM

Features F6, F8, F9 and F10 produced a small assemblage of brick, peg-tile and pipe at nine sherds with a weight of 4.2kg. A modern frogged brick with an illegible stamp was recovered from pit F8, while a late 18th-19th century un-frogged brick with dimensions of 230mm x 110mm x 65mm came from wall F9. A modern salt-glazed pipe fragment came from ditch F6.

#### Conclusion

Table 3 summarizes the dating evidence for the feature and layers which contained dateable pottery and CBM. The small quantity of finds coupled with the difficulties in identifying some of the pottery makes dating some of these contexts provisional.

Context	Description	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	CBM	Spot dates
F3	Tree-throw	HMS	KX (CAM 39)?	-	Roman, mid-2nd century?
F6	Ditch	-	-	BR MOD PIPE	Modern
F8	Pit	-	-	BR (FROGGED) PT	Modern
F9	Wall	-	-	BR	Late 18th-19th century
F10	Pit	-	-	BR	Modern
L5	Dump layer	HMO?	HD?	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman?

**Table 2** Spot dates for the individual features and layers.

## 6.2 Glass, iron, slate, metal-working debris and shell

by Laura Pooley

Finds of glass, iron, slate, metal-working debris and shell are listed in the table below. The glass, iron, slate and metal-working debris are all of 19th to 20th century date.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F4	2	<b>Glass:</b> Fragment of bottle glass, pale green, 5.7g, 19th-20th century.
F5	3	<b>Glass:</b> Two fragments of modern clear window glass, 13.6g. Discarded.
F6	5	<b>Oyster shell:</b> Seventeen (four whole, rest fragments), 152.3g. <b>Metal working debris:</b> two fragments, 116g.
F8	7	<b>Slate:</b> Fragment, 12.5g. Discarded.
L1	4	<b>Horseshoes, 19th-20th century:</b> 1) Complete with toe-clip, no calkins, 170mm wide, 165mm long, 577g. 2) Almost complete, damage to front so not possible to determine if had toe-clip, no calkins, 160mm wide, 140mm long, 351g.
L5	10	<b>Oyster shell:</b> Ten (mostly whole), 219.5g.

**Table 3** Finds of glass, metal-working debris, slate, iron and oyster shell listed by context.

## 6.3 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of 48 pieces of animal and bird bone (290g) from three features and a deposit identified as a dump layer. The bone was fragmented<sup>2</sup>, in poor to fair surface

<sup>2</sup> Only one near complete bone was recovered, the femur of a chicken from L5.



condition and somewhat discoloured, with darker irregular spots or patches affecting much of the material. Two of the features, post-hole F4 and ditch F6, were of modern date and contained only fragments of cattle or undiagnostic pieces of cow or horse sized mammal bone.

The remaining two contexts also produced pottery dating to the Late Iron Age (LIA)/early Roman period (dump layer L5 in trench 4) and mid-2nd century AD (tree-throw F3 in T1), produced most of the assemblage by number of pieces (39). Four species were identified in the assemblage from L5 and F3, horse, cow, sheep or goat (no distinction being possible due to a lack of diagnostic features) and chicken. Although no clearly identifiable cut or chop marks were noted on the material it is possible that some of the fragments from L5 may show signs of butchery. These include a rib from a cow or horse sized mammal and two smaller vertebrae fragments broken or split sagittally. No signs of dog gnawing were noted but the generally poor surface condition of the bone may have made any slight incidence of this condition difficult to determine.

Context	Find no.	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
F3	1	1	16	Horse (Equus)	1 astragalus fragment.
		21	14	Sheep or goat size?	11 diaphysis fragments. 9 unidentified fragments. 1 small fragment including part of an articular surface.
F4	2	1	28	Bos (Cow)	1 fragment of the proximal end of a right radius.
		1	1	Unidentified	1 unidentified fragment.
F6	5	7	78	Cow or horse size	1 rib fragment. 6 diaphysis fragments.
L5	10	1	34	Bos (Cow)	1 tooth fragment (lower 1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> molar). 2 small fragments of horn core.
		1	2	Ovis/capra (Sheep or goat)	1 mandible fragment.
		1	6	Gallus (Chicken)	1 femur (near complete).
		7	88	Cow or horse sized	2 rib fragments (1 possibly cut into a segment 124mm long?). 5 vertebrae fragments.
		4	18	Sheep or goat size	4 vertebrae fragments (2 broken/fractured sagittally?).
		1	1	Bird (Indeterminate species)	1 diaphysis fragment.
		2	4	Unidentified	2 unidentified fragments.
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>290</b>		

**Table 4** Animal bone listed by context.

## 7 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at Tillingham Hall Farm, Tillingham, Southminster, revealed nine features and five layers across five trial-trenches. Levels of preservation were generally poor with a substantial covering of modern topsoil or crush across the site. There were also numerous modern interventions for drainage, services, etc, and most of the features recorded during the evaluation – two post-holes, two pits, a gully, and a ditch – were associated with the modern farm. There were only three contexts of note.

The discovery of prehistoric, Late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman pottery from tree-throw F3 and dump layer L5 is interesting as there is no evidence on the HER for prehistoric or Roman activity within 500m of the site (GCH 2024). Oyster shells and animal bone from both contexts suggests this could be domestic waste. However, as these remains were scarce, as no features clearly associated with domestic activity were found on the development site and given both features were located close to site boundaries, it is probable that the focus of occupation was located elsewhere.

Bricks from the wall foundation (F9) dated from the late 18th to the 19th century. Tillingham Hall was completely re-built in the 19th century, and the wall foundation is part of the large, enclosed farmyard built to its north. The 1838 Tithe Map shows that this wall was a part of the eastern north/south range of buildings.



**Map 1** 1838 Tithe Map. Eastern wing indicated by the blue arrow.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Camilla Collins of GHC Archaeology & Heritage for commissioning the project on behalf of Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral via Strutt & Parker. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister, with fieldwork carried out by N Rayner with E Hicks, M Perou, B Jenkins and S Kumar. Figures were compiled by X Smith and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Maria Medlycott.

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

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## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1540
modern	period from AD 1901 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> cces <b>S</b> to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1540 to c 1901
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### **Digital:**

CAT Report 2122

GHC Archaeology & Heritage Ltd WSI.

Digital photographs

Site data

Survey data



## **12 Archive deposition**

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (digital archive).

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### **Distribution list:**

Camilla Collins of GHC Archaeology & Heritage  
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ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor  
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

## Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Trench no.	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	1, 4, 5	1	Topsoil	Moist soft dark grey-brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks and inclusions of brick and tile fragments and oyster shells. Rooting occurred throughout.	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Soft friable medium mottled yellow-grey-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks. Inclusions of brick and tile pieces and oyster shells. Rooting traces throughout.	Post-medieval
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm dry to moist medium to dark yellow-brown sandy silt and sandy clay. Interspersed areas of stony clay.	Post-glacial
L4	2, 3	-	Crush	Fragmented concrete.	Modern.
L5	4	10	Dump layer	Moist, firm to hard medium to dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. The fill contained pot sherds, oyster shells and animal bones.	?Late Iron Age/early Roman
F1	1	-	Pit/post-hole	Soft, moist dark grey-brown sandy loam with charcoal flecks, with 1% stones. 0.62m by 0.36m and 0.11m deep.	Undated
F2	1	-	Post-hole	Soft, friable, moist, dark yellow- to grey-brown sandy loam, with charcoal flecks and 1% stones. 0.28m by 0.22m and 0.07m deep.	Modern
F3	1	1	Tree-throw	Upper fill: Firm, dry to moist medium grey-brown sandy silt, with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small stones. Some clay lenses. Lower fill: Dry, compact dark brown sandy silt, with 20% stones. c 2.8m by >1.1m and 0.14m deep.	?Roman
F4	1	2	Post-hole	Soft, moist medium yellow- to grey-brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks and oyster shell inclusions. 0.39m by 0.3m and 0.08m deep.	Modern
F5	5	3	Gully	Friable, dry, medium grey-brown sandy silt, with 2% stone. 0.36m wide and 0.09m deep.	Modern
F6	4	5	Ditch	Friable, moist, dark grey-brown silty clay, with charcoal flecks and oyster inclusions. 0.95m wide and 0.25m deep.	Modern
F7	-	-	VOID	-	-

F8	5	7	Pit	Medium green-grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks. Modern contamination, finds recovered from surface. 4m by >1.8m	Modern
F9	5	9	Brick wall foundation	Two stretches of red brick wall.	Post-medieval
F10	5	-	Pit	Firm, dry medium grey-brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks. Brick and tile fragment inclusions. 1.07m by 0.48m and 0.21m deep.	Modern

**Appendix 2 Pottery list**

Context	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Burning	Overfired	Deformed	Kiln second	Fabric Group	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F3	Tree-throw	1	3	24	8		2	0	0		X	X	X	KX	CAM 39B	DISH	0.10	130	?, GREY, SAND, IRREG EXT (OVF/HARD)	140	300
F3	Tree-throw	1	1	2	2									HMS					OR EXT, BL CORE, SAND	PREH	PREH
L5	Dump layer	10	1	13	13		0	0	1					HMO					?, BASE?, OR/BR, BL CORE, LAMINATED, VOIDS, BURNT OUT TEMPER	PREH	PREH
L5	Dump layer	10	1	16	16									HD					GREY/BL, SMOOTH, SHELL/CALCITE & GROG, WHEEL?	-100	69

**Appendix 3 CBM list**

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	Stamp	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F6	Ditch	5	1	62	62	X	MOD PIPE							SALT-GLAZED	1800	2000
F6	Ditch	5	1	6	6	X	UNID CBM								?	?
F6	Ditch	5	1	6	6	X	BR								1500	2000
F8	Pit	7	1	113	113	X	PT								1200/1250	1600
F8	Pit	7	1	1132	1132	X	BR	FROGGED	X					ILLEGIBLE STAMPS	1850	2000
F9	Wall foundation	9	1	2898	2898		BR	UN-FROGGED		230	110	65	X	OR/RED	1775	1900
F10	Pit	8	1	28	28	X	BR							MODERN	1800	2000
F10	Pit	8	2	22	11	X	BR								1500	2000



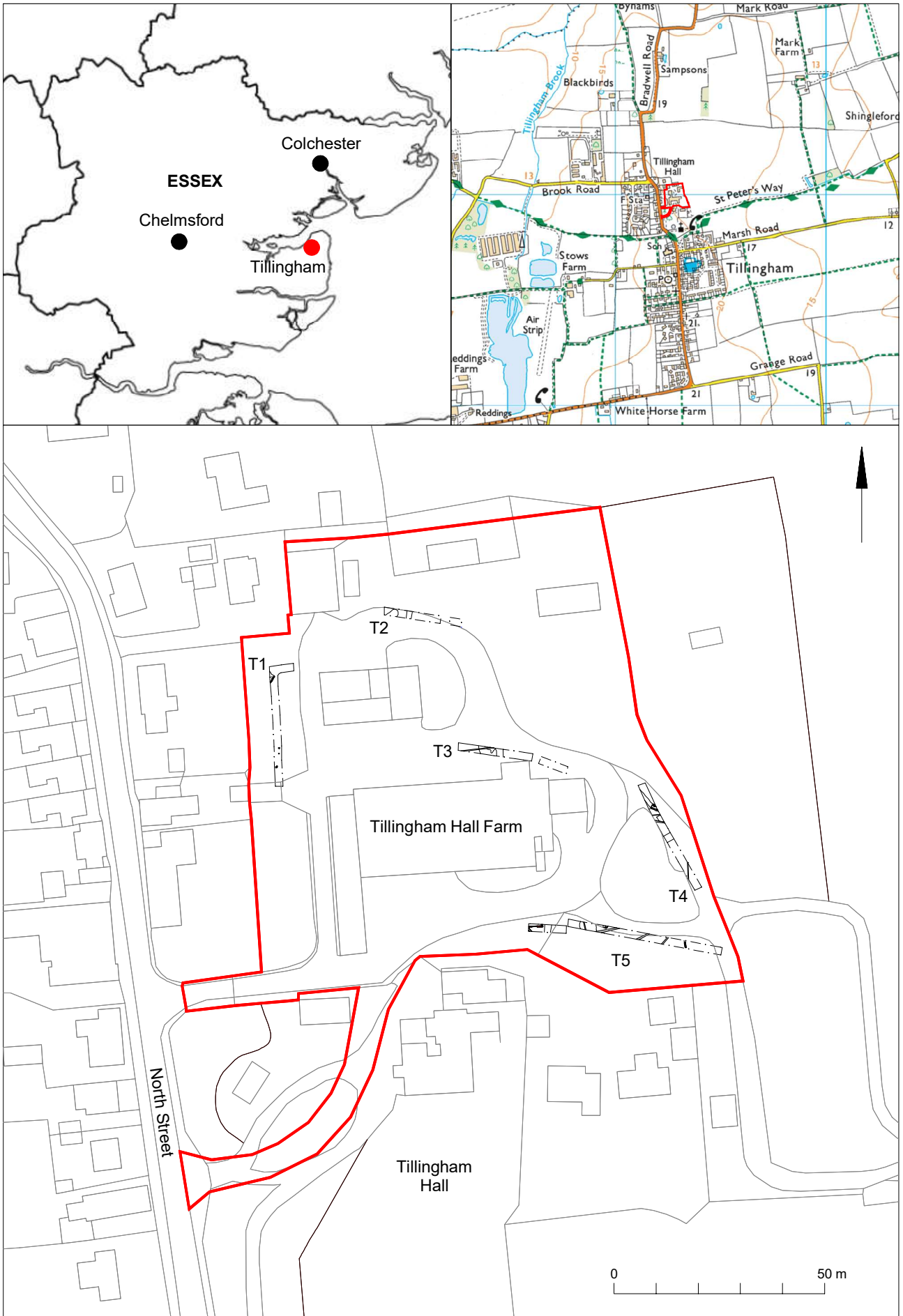


Fig 1 Site location.

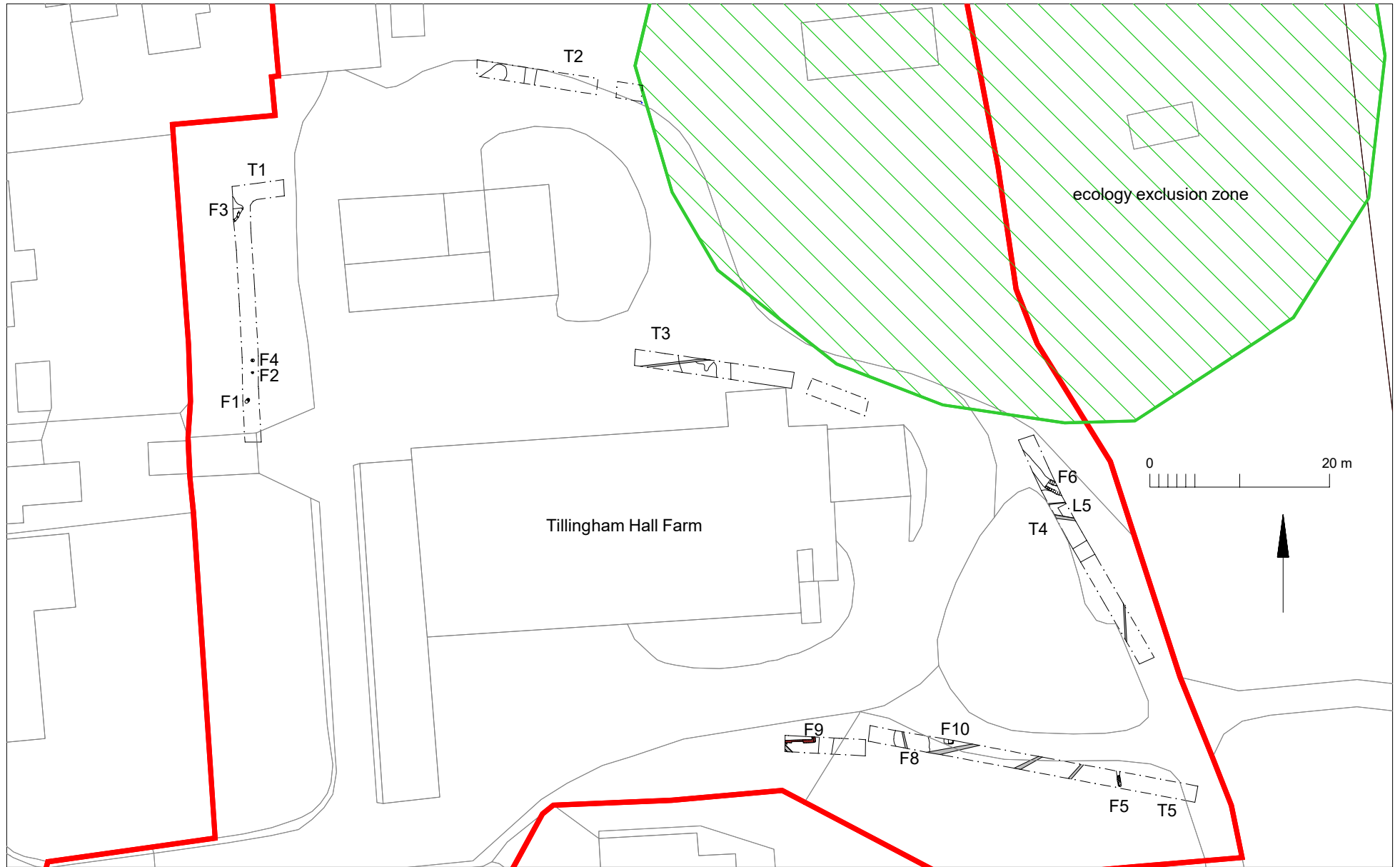


Fig 2 Results

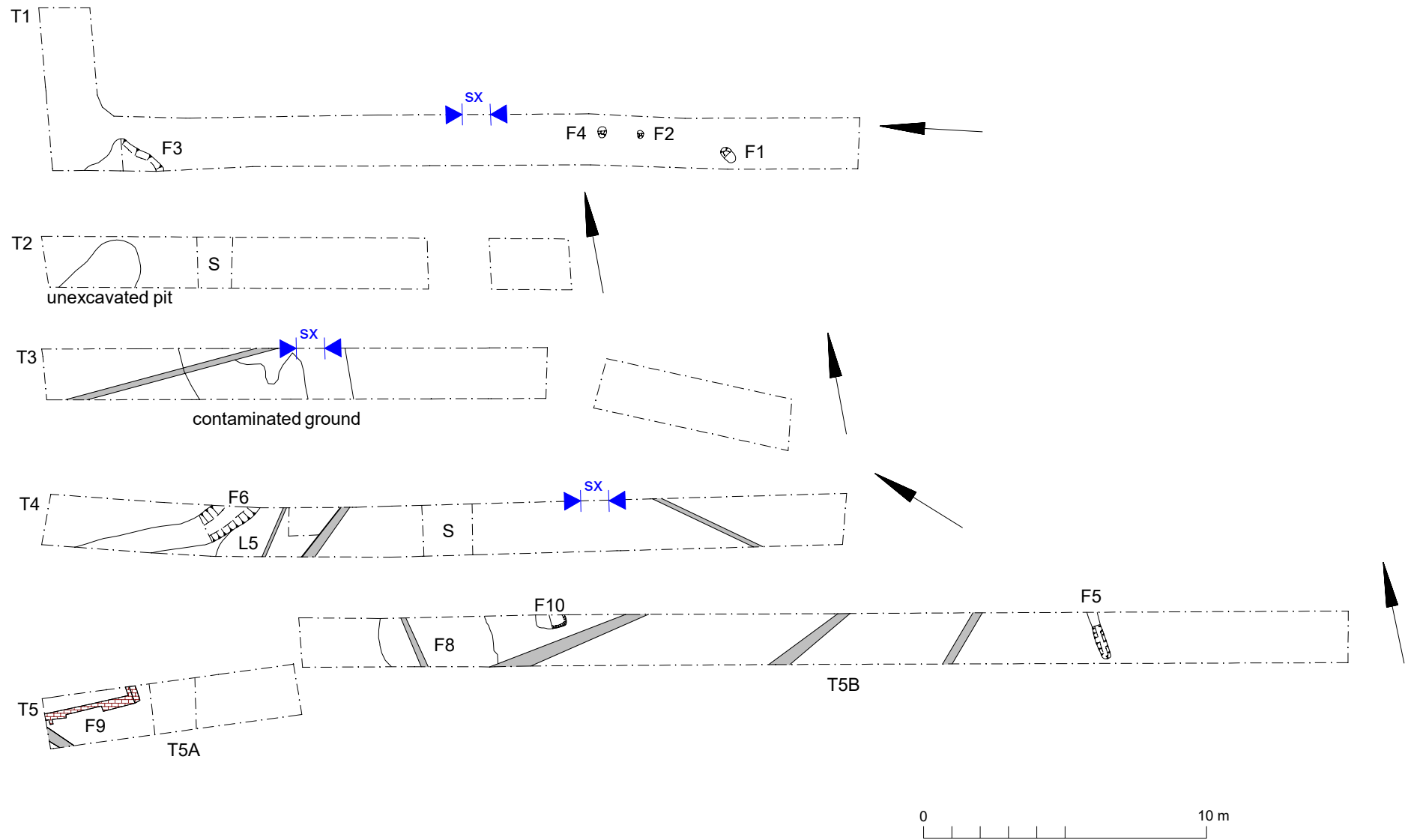


Fig 3 Trench plans (s = sondage; modern services highlighted in grey).

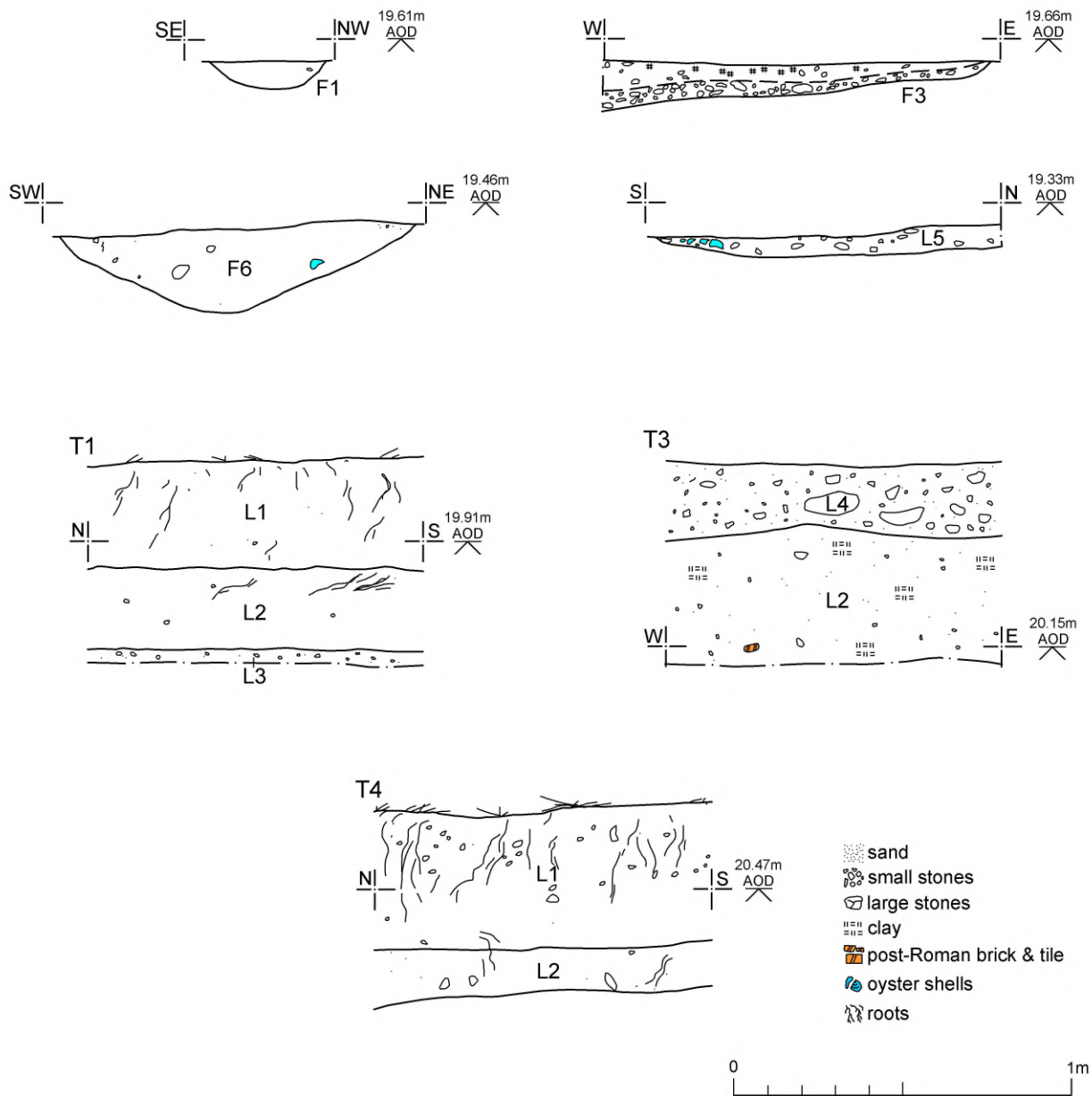


Fig 4 Sections.

# OASIS Summary for colchest3-530398

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-530398
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at Tillingham Hall Farm, North Street, Tillingham, Essex, CM0 7ST: January 2025
Sitename	Tillingham Hall Farm, Tillingham, Essex, CM0 7ST, United Kingdom
Sitecode	EEX61131
Project Identifier(s)	2024/12d
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	18/01476/OUT
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	06-Jan-2025 - 08-Jan-2025
Location	Tillingham Hall Farm, Tillingham, Essex, CM0 7ST, United Kingdom NGR : TL 99256 03983 LL : 51.69920991283529, 0.881987655100688 12 Fig : 599256,203983
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Maldon Parish : Tillingham
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) carried out as specified in the project brief and WSI.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out at Tillingham Hall Farm, North Street, Tillingham, Essex, ahead of the construction of a residential housing estate. The development site is located to the north of Tillingham Hall, a medieval building that was completely rebuilt in the 19th century with an enclosed farmyard to the north. Excavations revealed nine features, six of which were modern. A wall foundation dated from the late 18th to the 19th century and is part of the farmyard buildings to the north of the rebuilt hall. Interestingly a tree-throw and dump layer produced pottery of Late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman date, along with sherds of prehistoric pottery, animal bone and oyster shell fragments.
Keywords	Farm Building - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Tree Throw - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Layer - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Vessel - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Vessel - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Vessel - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Religious body Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - EEX61131

Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;
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**Report generated on: 23 Jan 2025, 08:49**