

Archaeological evaluation at 3 The Paddock, Stock, Essex, CM4 9BG

July 2020



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Ziya Eksen and Matthew Perou

commissioned by Bill Wright (Silverswan Homes)

NGR: TQ 6937 9900 (centre)

Planning ref.: CHL 19/01350/FL

CAT project ref.: 20/04b

ECC code: SKTP20

Chelmsford Museum accession code: CHMER: 2020.077

OASIS ref.: colchest3-391820



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

CAT Report 1580
August 2020

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out at 3 The Paddock, Stock, Essex, in advance of the construction of two dwellings with a detached garage. The site lies near to the putative site of a kiln which was part of the village's historic pottery industry. Despite the location of the site in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains or material were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 3 The Paddock, Stock, Essex which was carried out on 22nd July 2020. The work was commissioned by Bill Wright of Silverswan Homes in advance of the construction of two dwellings and a detached garage, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with an *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Alison Bennett (ECCPS 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2020).

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

3 Archaeological background

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

The development site lies within an archaeologically-sensitive area. A possible Iron Age enclosure and a possible Roman cremation were uncovered within an area some 300m to the southwest (EHER 9135, EHER 5380). A Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age gully was also observed during archaeological monitoring approximately 300m to the southeast (EHER 46565).

From the 16th to the 19th century, pottery manufacture formed an important part of the economy of Stock. Evidence of Stock's historic pottery industry was first uncovered in 1971, when groups of glazed and unglazed 17th- and 18th-century sherds, glaze splashed peg-tiles and saggars were discovered on Common Lane and Mill Road (EHER 5391). Consequently, it was speculated that the site of a kiln lay between these two locations (Cunningham 1985, 83). A subsequent evaluation by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (FAU) at 71 Mill Road, between the two locations, however, found no kiln-related material (Ennis 2007).

In 2011, CAT carried out an evaluation c 300m to the west of the present site, at 'Pottery House'. Some 15kg of pottery and 3.7kg of broken and glaze-splashed peg-tile fragments were recovered from a pit at the rear of the property (CAT Report 598). A further evaluation at 10 The Paddock in 2013 revealed a deep deposit of topsoil which

contained a significant quantity of post-medieval pottery sherds and peg-tile fragments which may have originated from a nearby kiln (CAT Report 704, EHER 48334). Subsequent investigations at 'Caer Luel', The Paddocks in 2017 (CAT Report 1201) and at 2 The Paddocks in 2018 (CAT Report 1272) uncovered no archaeological remains or material.

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was 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 2-3)

Two trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. They were both 12m long and 1.8m wide.

For the most part, trench T1 was cut through a modern demolition layer (L1, c 0.35-0.47m thick, firm medium grey/brown sandy-silt) which had impacted the underlying natural clays (L2, firm medium yellow/orange clay). The southern end of the trench was excavated through modern topsoil (L3, c 0.18m thick, firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with charcoal flecks) and an accumulation layer (L4, c 0.32-0.34m thick, loose moist medium yellow/brown silty-sand with charcoal and CBM flecks) onto L2 (encountered at a depth of 0.51-0.53m below current ground level [bcgl]). Trench T2 was excavated through L3 (0.14-0.17m thick) and L4 (0.34-0.38m thick) onto L2 (encountered at a depth of c 0.5m bcgl).

No archaeological remains or material were encountered. The demolition of the buildings which previously stood here had resulted in extensive disturbance of the natural, however, and this may have truncated any deposits which might have been present.



Photograph 1 T1 trench shot - looking south southwest

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological remains or material were encountered.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Bill Wright of Silverswan Homes for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with Z Eksen and M Perou. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Alison Bennett.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2, Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 598 | 2013 | <i>Archaeological trial-trenching at 16-20 Mill Road, Stock, Essex. March 2011,</i> by A Wightman and H Brooks |
| CAT Report 704 | 2013 | <i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 10, The Paddock, Stock, Essex: May 2013,</i> by A Wightman |
| CAT Report 1201 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at Caer Luel, The Paddock, Stock, CM\$ 9BG: November 2017,</i> by L Pooley |
| CAT Report 1272 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 2 The Paddocks, Stock, Essex, CM4 9BG: May 2018,</i> by E Hicks |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Cunningham, CM & Drury, PJ | 1985 | <i>Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford.</i> CBA Research Report 54 |
| ECCPS | 2019 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at 3 The Paddock, Stock,</i> by Alison Bennett |
| Ennis, T | 2007 | <i>71 Mill Road, Stock: Archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> ECC Field Archaeology Unit Report 1746 |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |
| Phillips, C | 2003 | <i>The Story of Stock and Buttsby</i> |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material

modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
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: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1580)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1580)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Chelmsford Museum under accession code CHMER: 2020.077

Distribution list:

Bill Wright, Silverswan Homes
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

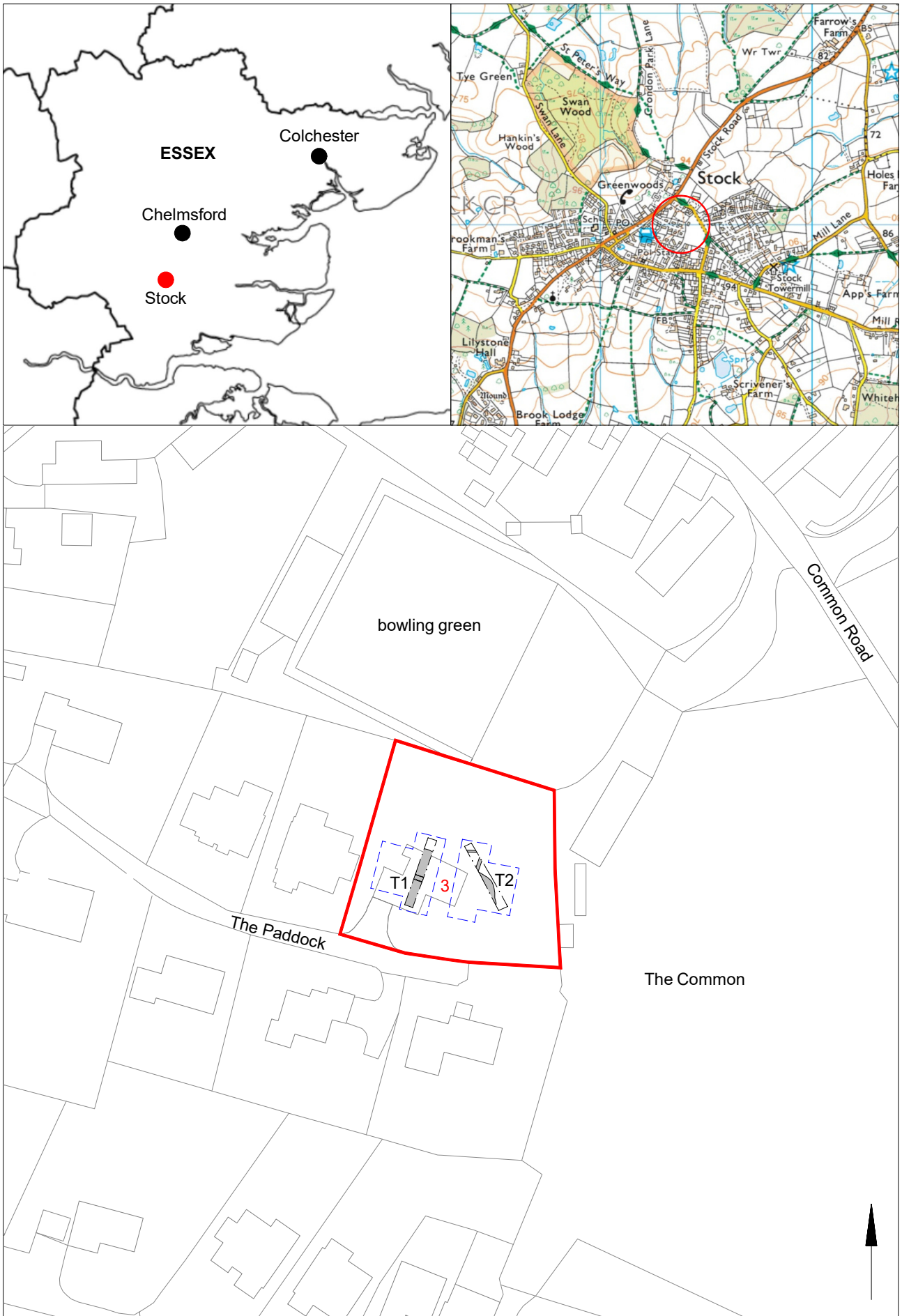


Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 24.08.2020



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue lines).

0 50 m

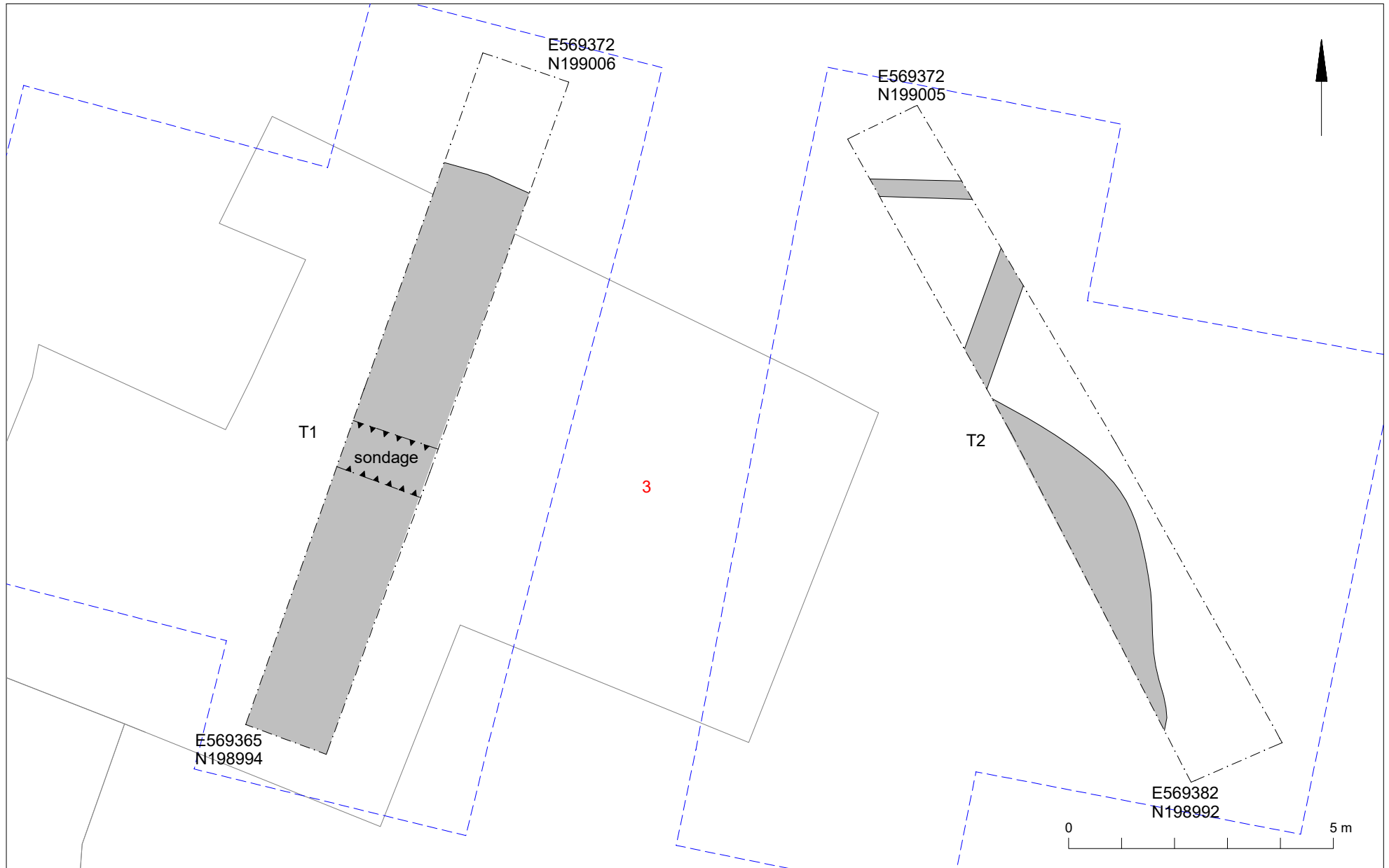


Fig 2 Evaluation results (extent of disturbance to natural from building demolition and modern services shown in grey)

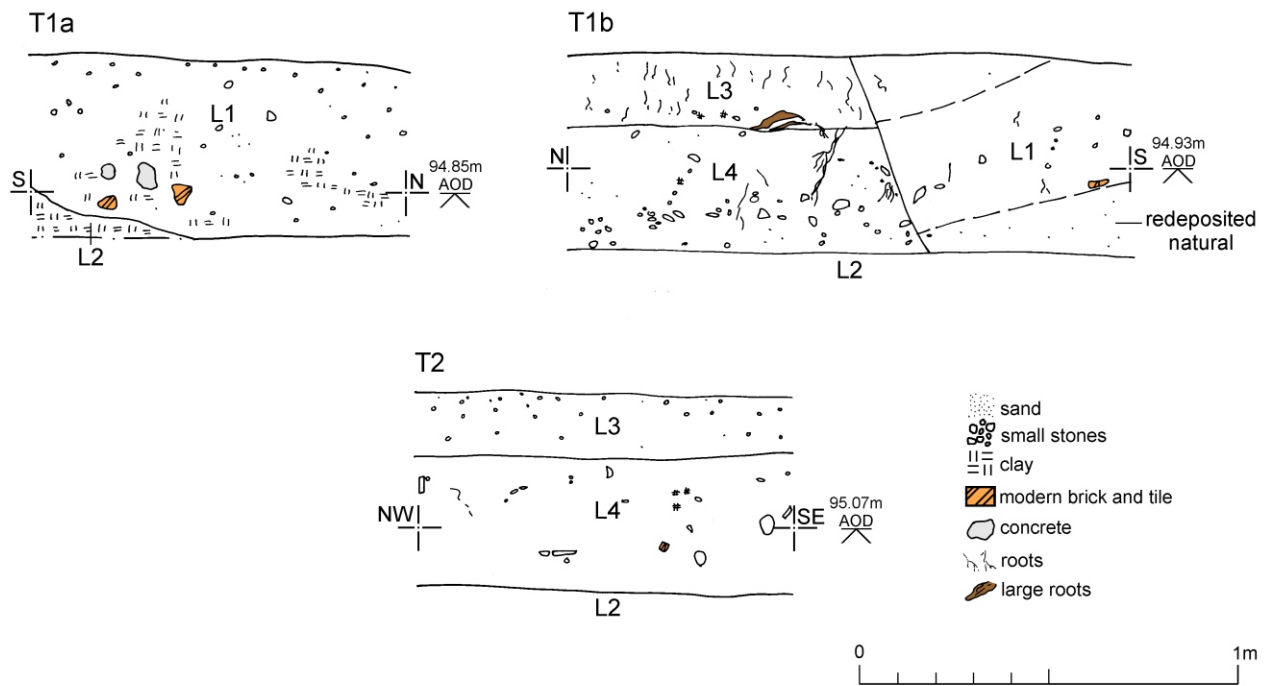


Fig 3 Representative sections.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-391820

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation and excavation at 2 The Paddock, Stock, Essex, CM4 9BG.
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out at 3 The Paddock, Stock, Essex, in advance of the construction of two dwellings with a detached garage. The site lies near to the putative site of a kiln which was part of the village's historic pottery industry. Despite the location of the site in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains or material were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 22-07-2020 End: 22-07-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CHL 19/01350/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/04b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHMER: 2020.077 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	SKTP20 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD STOCK 2 The Paddock, Stock, Essex
Postcode	CM4 9BG
Study area	0.13 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 6937 9900 51.663710078578 0.449235644691 51 39 49 N 000 26 57 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 94.69m Max: 94.92m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of	Developer

sponsor/funding
body

Name of
sponsor/funding
body Silverswan Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Chelmsford Museum

Digital Archive ID CHMER: 2020.077

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Chelmsford Museum

Paper Archive ID CHMER: 2020.077

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation at 3 The Paddock, Stock, Essex, CM4 9BG: July 2020

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.

Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1580

Date 2020

Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust

Place of issue or publication Colchester

Description A4 loose-leaf brass-stapled

URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Entered by Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)

Entered on 25 August 2020

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Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at
3 The Paddock, Stock



Date:
17/10/19





Title: Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at 3 The Paddock, Stock

Developer: Siverswan Homes

Planning Reference: CHL 19/01350/FUL

Date issued: 17/10/19

Historic Environment Advisor: Alison Bennett | alison.bennett@essex.gov.uk |
03330 136851

Museum: Chelmsford Museum

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council should be contacted to assess whether any changes are required. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

*The contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their **written scheme of investigation** as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.*

1. Introduction

The Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological investigation at 3 The Paddock, Stock. The proposed development lies close to known sites of post medieval pottery production.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development is situated at 3 The Paddock, Stock centred on NGR TQ 6937 9900. The development area is currently occupied by the current house and garden. Details of the proposed development can be found on the Chelmsford Planning web site.

3. Planning Background

The development comprises the demolition of the existing dwelling and construction of two detached houses. A planning application was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in August 2019. As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, a full archaeological condition was recommended to ensure that appropriate archaeological recording is undertaken. This advice is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework. The recommendation that was made is:

RECOMMENDATION: Full condition

(i) No development or preliminary ground works shall take place within the site until a written scheme of investigation for the programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

(ii) No development or preliminary ground works shall take place until such time that the programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors are advised to obtain the EHER data prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation.

The Historic Environment Record shows that this development is within an area of archaeological potential. Pottery manufacture was an important industry in Stock from the 16th to the 19th centuries. This has been evidenced by the finding of post-medieval pottery kilns to the north-east of the development area around Stock Common, which was dug for clay for pottery manufacture, immediately to the north of the development at Stock Bowling Club (EHER 5507), to the east at 10 The Paddock where large quantities of post medieval pottery indicate a nearby kiln (EHER 48334) and near the junction of Common Road and Mill Road where evidence of kilns was found. There is the possibility that archaeological features and deposits may extend into the proposed development area.

For further details of the history of Stock see Phillips (2003)

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological work should aim to record the location, extent, date and character of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development. The archaeological work will comprise the excavation of two trenches across the footprint of each of the proposed new buildings, possibly as an L-shape, after demolition of the original house. The fieldwork will assess the potential for further archaeological remains being recovered from this development.

Specific aims:

- Evidence of prehistoric activity.
- Evidence of post-medieval pottery manufacture.

The initial work will comprise the trial trenching which will be followed by a summary report. If significant archaeological deposits are identified, further work maybe required, comprising open area excavation of those deposits, following an onsite meeting with the Historic Environment Advisor. If no archaeological deposits are identified a report on the trial trenching alone will be required.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological work shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation.
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney, 2003).
- 6.3 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 6.5 Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.6 A site code shall be obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council.
- 6.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

7. Trial Trenching Methodology

- 7.1 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 7.2 Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor to deepen the trenches by this method.
- 7.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.

- 7.4 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.5 Masonry walls shall be carefully cleaned and planned. Where possible these will be left in situ. If these have to be removed then detailed drawings both in plan and section will be required.
- 7.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 7.7 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site.
- 7.8 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 7.9 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.
- 7.10 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations and excavations*, and the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region* document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.
- 7.11 A meeting will be held on site once the trial trenching has been completed to define requirements for further work. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with a completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.**

8. Post Excavation Assessment

- 8.1 An updated post excavation assessment shall be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 8.2 Where archaeological results do not warrant a post excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the Historic Environment Advisor to proceed straight to grey literature /publication.

9. Finds

- 9.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 9.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 9.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who will be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 9.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be stated within the written scheme of investigation.
- 9.5 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologists Guidelines for Finds Work.

10. Results

- 10.1 The full report shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Advisor within a length of time (but not exceeding 2 months) from the end of the fieldwork. A single digital copy shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 10.2 This report must contain:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological programme.
 - Location plan of trenches and excavated area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the excavated areas shall be given 10 figure grid references.
 - A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - Reports on specific areas of specialist study

- Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and included in the report. A copy should also be e-mailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects in the Journal (paul.gilman@me.com).

10.3 Publication of the results at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

11. Archive Deposition

11.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Chelmsford), and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

11.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 2 months of the completion of the report and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

11.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor at the time of deposition to the museum.

12. Monitoring

12.1 The Historic Environment Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

12.2 Notification of the start of the archaeological work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.

12.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

12.4 All excavated trenches must be inspected by the Historic Environment Advisor prior to their backfilling.

13. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 13.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide the basis for a measurable standard and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 13.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a WSI to the Historic Environment Advisor for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 13.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- Brown, N. and 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties
Glazebrook, J. 2. Research agenda and strategy. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ.
Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East
Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the
East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24
- Phillips, C. 2003 *The Story of Stock and Buttsbury*

For further information regarding the content of this brief and as part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

Alison Bennett
Place Services
Essex County Council
County Hall
Chelmsford
CM1 1QH

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation and excavation at 3 The Paddock, Stock, Essex, CM4 9BG.

NGR: TQ 6937 9900 (centre)

District: Chelmsford

Parish: Stock

Planning reference: CHL 19/01350/FUL

Commissioned by: Bill Wright

Client: Silverswan Homes

Curating museum: Chelmsford

Museum accession number: [tbc](#)

ECC project code: [tbc](#)

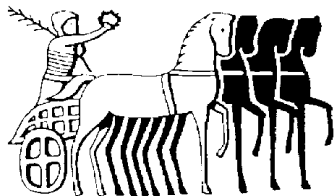
CAT project code: 2020/04b

Oasis project ID: colchest3-391820

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Alison Bennett

This WSI written: 14/04/2020



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is at 3 The Paddock, Stock, Essex (Fig 1). The site is currently in use as a single dwelling and garden, centred at National grid reference (NGR) TQ 6937 9900.

Proposed work

The planning application proposes the demolition of the existing dwelling to be replaced with two new dwellings, a detached garage and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological includes extracts of CAT Reports, the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The Historic Environment Record shows that this development is within an area of archaeological potential.

Evidence of early occupation at stock comes from an area c 300m south-west of the development site and includes a possible Iron Age enclosure (EHER 9135) and a probable Roman cremation cemetery (EHER 5380). A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age gully was identified during archaeological monitoring (EHER 46565) c 300m to the south-east.

In the later period, pottery manufacture was an important industry in Stock from the 16th-to the 19th-centuries. The discovery of the Stock pottery industry began in 1971, when groups of glazed and unglazed 17th- and 18th-century sherds, glaze splashed peg-tiles and saggars were discovered in two locations in Stock – on Common Lane and Mill Road (EHER 5391). In her 1985 publication of the Stock material, Carol Cunningham (1985, 83) quite logically suggested that there was an unlocated kiln site midway between the two groups of finds. This remained the supposition until Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (FAU) carried out an evaluation at 71 Mill Road, between the two groups of finds, and found no kiln related material (Ennis 2007). Therefore, as a result of the 2007 work, it appeared that the 1971 and 1975 finds represented two separate kiln sites. In 2011, an evaluation by CAT c 300m to the west at 'Pottery House' revealed 15kg of pottery and 3.7kg of broken and glaze-splashed pegtile fragments dumped in a pit at the rear of the property (CAT Report 598). During an evaluation at 2 The Paddock CAT found the back-garden of the property revealed a deep deposit of topsoil which contained a notable quantity of post-medieval pottery sherds and peg-tile fragments which may derive from a nearby kiln (CAT Report 704, EHER 48334). However, no archaeological remains or finds were found during investigations at the adjacent 2 The Paddocks (CAT Report 1272) or at Caer Luel The Paddocks (CAT Report 1201).

Planning background

A planning application (CHL 19/01350/FUL) was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in August 2019 for the *demolition of existing dwelling, with the construction of two replacement dwellings and a detached garage for plot 2*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains a phased full archaeological condition was recommended. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at 3 The Paddock, Stock – ECC 2019*).

Specifically, two trial-trenches will be positioned within the footprints of the proposed new dwellings (see Fig 1). Although the brief requested potential L-shaped trenches, CAT proposes two linear trenches, each 14m long by 1.8m wide, positioned to avoid disturbance from the existing foundations. This equates to 28m of trenching covering an area of 50.4m².

Aims of the archaeological work are to target:

- Evidence of prehistoric activity
- Evidence of post-medieval pottery manufacture

Further area excavation may be required should significant archaeological deposits/features be identified that cannot be preserved *in situ*. This will be decided by the ECCHEA on completion of the trial-trenching and report.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCPS 2019)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to ECCHEA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer and two archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the ECCHEA, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proformarecord sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the ECCHEA.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide

information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the ECCHEA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra
or to outside specialists:
animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services
Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:
flint: Hazel Martingell
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to ECCHEA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the ECCHEA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the ECCHEA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

Results

Notification will be given to ECCHEA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive.

A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

Archive deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to ECCHEA.

Monitoring

ECCHEA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with ECCHEA prior to them being carried out.

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of ECCHEA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
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| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 598 | 2013 | <i>Archaeological trial-trenching at 16-20 Mill Road, Stock, Essex. March 2011</i> , by A Wightman and H Brooks |
| CAT Report 704 | 2013 | <i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 10, The Paddock, Stock, Essex: May 2013</i> , by A Wightman |
| CAT Report 1201 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at Caer Luel, The Paddock, Stock – November 2017</i> , by L Pooley |
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| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
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| Cunningham, CM | 1985 | <i>'The Stock pottery'</i> , in Cunningham and Drury 1985, 83-88 |
| ECCPS | 2019 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at 3 The Paddock, Stock</i> , by Alison Bennett |
| Ennis, T | 2007 | <i>71 Mill Road, Stock. Archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> ECC Field Archaeology Unit Report 1746, February 2007 |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East |

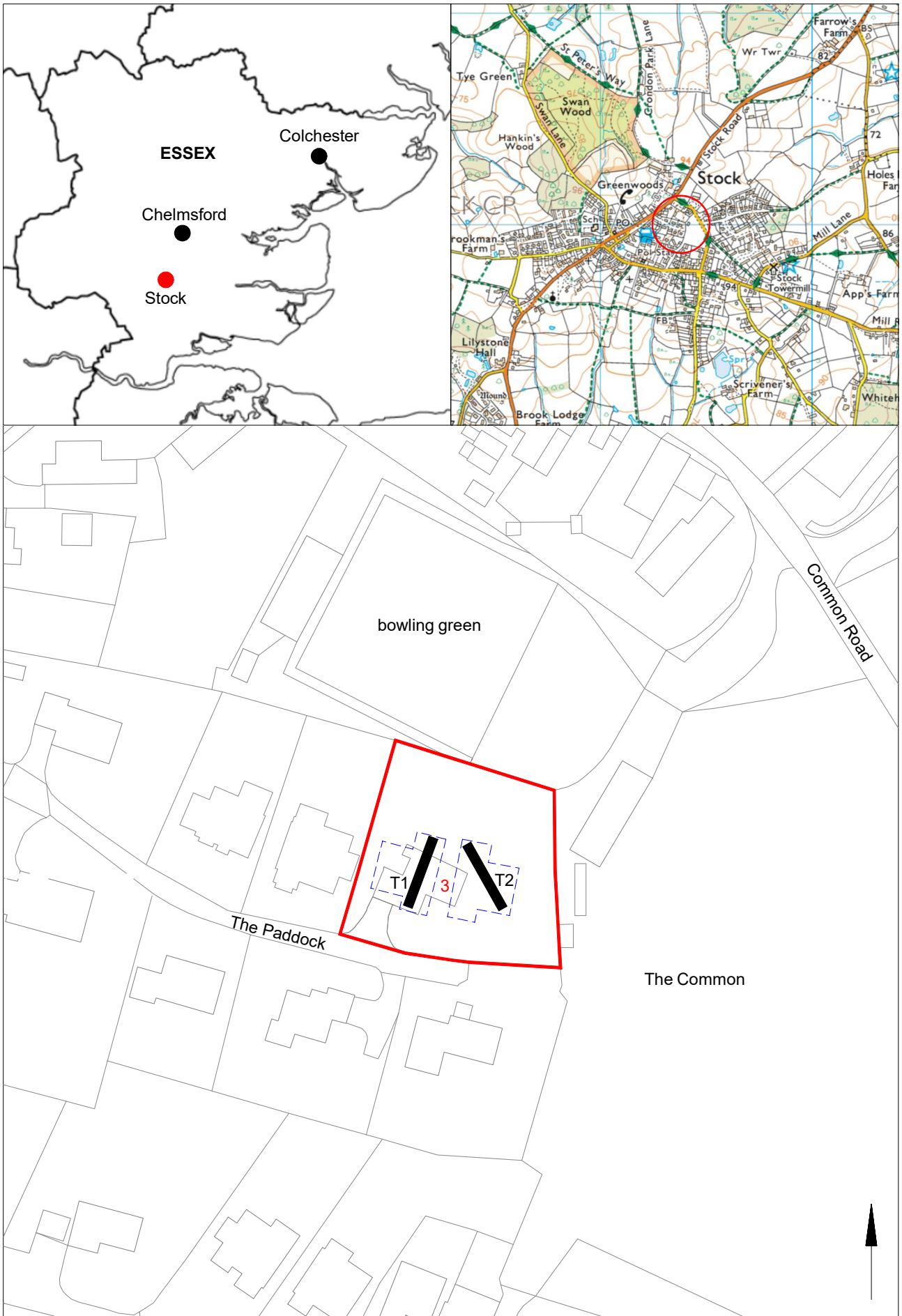
Historic England (HE)	2015	Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Phillips, C	2003	<i>The Story of Stock and Buttsby</i>

Emma Holloway



Colchester Archaeological Trust,
 Roman Circus House,
 Roman Circus Walk,
 Colchester,
 Essex, CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
 email: eh@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue lines).

0 50 m

Site: Stock 3 The Paddock EVAL

Site code: SKTP20

Layer No.

Interpretation Demolition layer

Period Modern

Location Southern end of t1

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING

Plan nos

Section nos

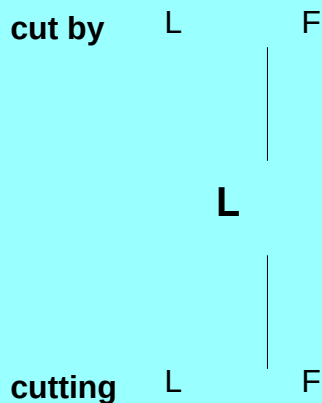
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Modern demolition layer with modern building debris, sealing L2 (natural). Located on site of demolished building. Backfill of redeposited natural. Approximately 45cm deep.



By Date 22/07/20

Site: Stock 3 The Paddock EVAL

Site code: SKTP20

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural

Period Post-glacial

2

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING

Plan nos

Section nos

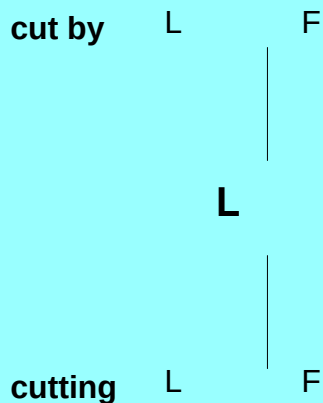
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Natural layer, heavily disturbed by building work at the southern end of T1.



By

Date 22/07/20

Site: Stock 3 The Paddock EVAL

Site code: SKTP20

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil

Period

3

Location Northern end of T1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING

Plan nos

Section nos

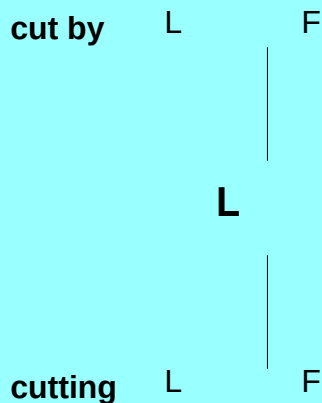
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Compact soil, 28cm deep.



By Date 22/07/20

Site: Stock 3 The Paddock EVAL

Site code: SKTP20

Layer No.

Interpretation Subsoil

Period

4

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓ ✓

Inclusions: pieces gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

RECORDING

Plan nos

Section nos

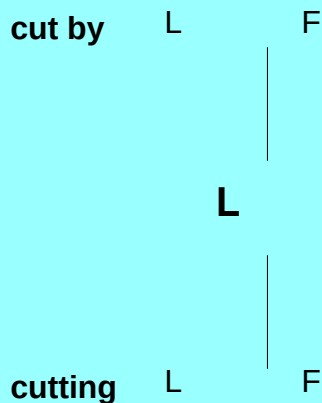
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Subsoil 30cm deep.
With occasional modern ceramic building material flecks and small stones.



By Date 22/07/20



001



002



003



004



005



006



007



008

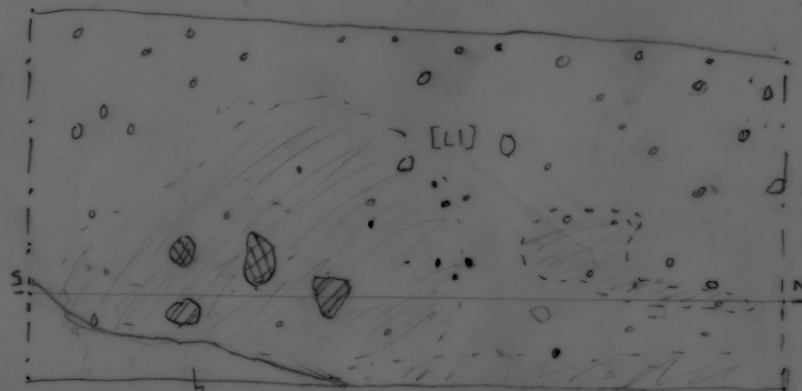


009

CHMER2020.077_SKTP20_3-The-Paddock-Stock_EVAL_PhotosgraphicLog

Filename With Ext	annotation
CHMER2020.077_SKTP20_Photoqraph_001.jpg	Working shot
CHMER2020.077_SKTP20_Photoqraph_002.jpg	Site shot
CHMER2020.077_SKTP20_Photoqraph_003.jpg	T1 trench shot - looking north northeast
CHMER2020.077_SKTP20_Photoqraph_004.jpg	T1 trench shot - looking south southwest
CHMER2020.077_SKTP20_Photoqraph_005.jpg	T1 rep sx - looking east northeast
CHMER2020.077_SKTP20_Photoqraph_006.jpg	T1 rep sx - looking west
CHMER2020.077_SKTP20_Photoqraph_007.jpg	T2 rep sx - looking northeast
CHMER2020.077_SKTP20_Photoqraph_008.jpg	T2 trench shot - looking northwest
CHMER2020.077_SKTP20_Photoqraph_009.jpg	T2 trench shot - looking southeast

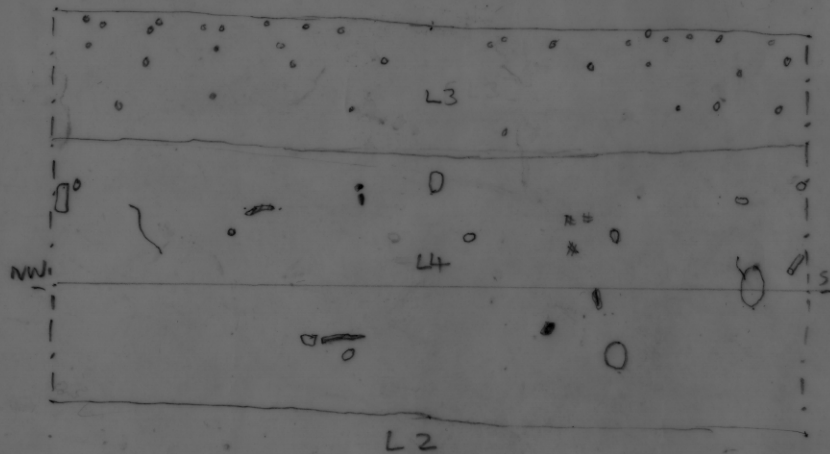
T1, E facing rep sx, 1:10, MP, 22/7/20



key -
 ⊙ - Mod. CBM
 ⊗ - Concrete
 ○ - Stones
 ● - CBM flecks

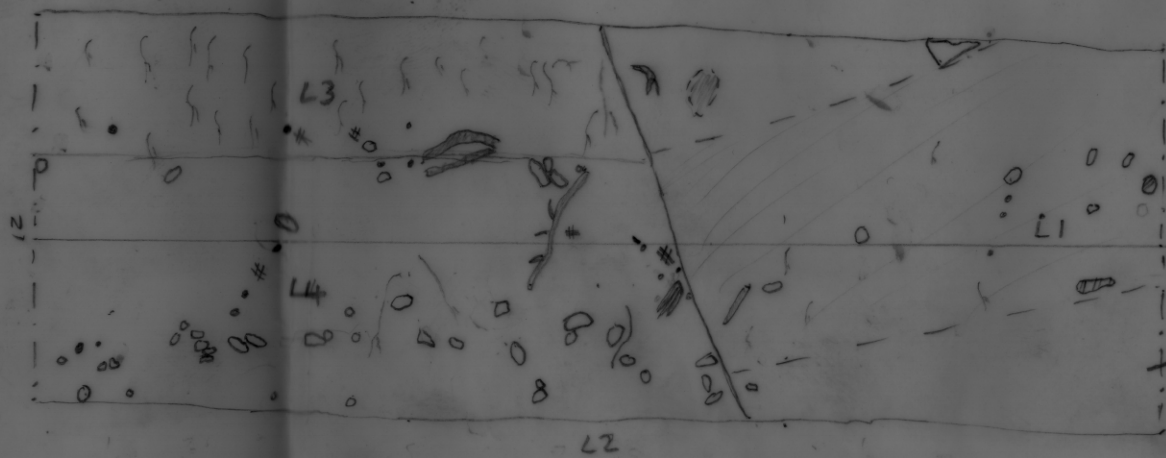
L2 - Nat firm yellowy orange clay

T2, SW facing rep sx, 1:10, MP, 22/7/20



T1, W facing Rep sx, 1:10, MP, 22/7/20

STOCK



key -
 ○ - Stone
 ✕ - Charcoal
 ⊙ - CBM (mod)
 ● - CBM flecks
 / - rooting

- L1 - Demo Layer - mixed yellow clay (redep Nat.) and med greyish Brown silty Sand. Occ. CBM flecks and pieces.
- L3 - Loose mid Grey Brown silty Sand with rare charcoal and CBM flecks. (Pos. root disturbance from L4).
- L4 - Loose mid yellowish Brown silty Sand with occ. charcoal and CBM flecks and freq. small stones.

3. THE Paddock STOCK EVAL CHMER: