

Archaeological monitoring on land adjacent to 27 High Street, Stock, Essex, CM4 9BD

June 2021



by Sarah Veasey

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton, Laura Pooley and Alec Wade
figures by Chris Lister and Sarah Veasey

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

commissioned by landowner

NGR: TQ 6924 9895 (centre)

Planning ref.: 20/00897/CM

CAT project ref.: 2020/08f

ECC code: SKHS21

Museum accession code: CHMER:2020.078

OASIS ref.: colchest3-401871



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CAT Report 1706
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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out on land adjacent to 27 High Street, Stock, Essex, during the groundworks for the construction of a house, garage, summer house and garden wall. The site is located in the centre of the historic village of Stock, where pottery manufacturing was an important industry from the 16th until the 19th century. The only feature uncovered during the monitoring works was a single natural feature, although a good assemblage of post-medieval finds were recovered from the topsoil and a layer of made-ground.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land adjacent to 27 High Street, Stock, Essex from 6th to 29th June 2021. The work was commissioned by the landowner during the construction of a dwelling, garage, summer house and garden wall.

In response to consultation, Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA) 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 a *Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at land adjacent to 27 High Street, Stock* (ECCHEA 2020), written by Alison Bennett. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in response to the requirement for archaeological monitoring (CAT 2020), and was approved by ECCHEA in advance of the groundworks.

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016) 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>).

Evidence of early occupation at stock comes from an area c 90m south-southwest 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 290m 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 209m to the southwest 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 Paddock (CAT Report 1272), 3 The Paddock (CAT Report 1580) or at Caer Luel The Paddock (CAT Report 1201).

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

4 Aims

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify, excavate and record any archaeological contexts revealed during groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Four areas of foundation trenching were excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. These were for a summer house, a garage, the main house and a garden wall.

Main house

The foundation trenches for the main house covered an area of 213 square meters. The trench measured 0.60m wide and 0.70m deep. The majority of the trench was excavated through a layer of tarmac (L4, c 0.08m thick), a layer of topsoil (L1, c 0.25m thick, friable firm dry dark grey-brown clayey silt with 5% stone inclusions) and a layer of made-ground (L2, c 0.22-0.24m thick, firm dry-moist medium-dark silty clay with 75% stone inclusions) into natural (L3, encountered 0.55m below current ground level [bcgl], firm moist light yellow-brown clay). On the north-western edge of the trench L4 was not present.



Photograph 1 Main house foundation trench – view W

The central area of the foundation trench has previously been disturbed by an in-ground swimming pool (Fig 2). The base of the pool was deeper than the natural clay and had been backfilled with rubble, for this reason this area was not monitored.

The only feature uncovered was a natural gully (F1, soft wet light-medium grey-brown-blue silty clay).



Photograph 2 Main house foundation trench with swimming pool backfill – view W

Garage

The garage foundation trench was approximately 28m long, 0.60m wide and 0.60m deep. The trench was excavated through concrete (L4, c 0.08m thick), topsoil (L1, c 0.20m), a layer of made-ground (L2, c 0.30m thick) and into the natural (L3, encountered c 0.50m bcgl). No archaeological finds or features were encountered.

Summer house

The foundation trench for the summer house had a length of 24m, a width of 0.60m and a depth of 1.0m. It was excavated through topsoil (L1, c 0.30m thick), a layer of made-ground (L2, c 0.60m thick) and into natural (L3, encountered c 0.90m bcgl). No archaeological features were observed although finds were recovered from the layers.

Garden wall

The garden wall foundation trench was 29m long, 0.60m wide and 0.060m deep. It was excavated through topsoil (L1, c 0.20m thick), a layer of made-ground (L2, c 0.30m thick) into the natural clay (L3, encountered c 0.50m bcgl). No archaeological features were uncovered in the garden wall foundation trench, but finds were recovered from the topsoil.



Photograph 3 Site shot with Summer house foundation trench in foreground – view S



Photograph 4 Garden wall foundation trench – view SW



Photograph 5 Garage foundation trench – view NW

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material (Appendix 2) *by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The watching brief uncovered a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with 35 sherds with a weight of just over 1.6kg and 0.50 vessels (rim EVE) (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 47g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	19	501	26	0.50
CBM	16	1,146	72	-
All	35	1,647	47	0.50

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

Sherds of pottery and ceramics were recovered from two contexts: topsoil (L1) and made-ground (L2) (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
L1	Topsoil	14	364	26
L2	Made-ground	21	1,283	61
Total		35	1,647	47

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific contexts.

Post-Roman pottery

All the pottery is of post-Roman date and was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (Cotter 2000) and Cunningham (1985) (Table 3) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). There were only 19 sherds with a weight of 501g and EVE of 0.50 (Table 4), and sherds of post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40) account for the majority of this material while various modern (19th-20th century) wares account for the rest. The post-Roman pottery came from two layers: topsoil L1 produced nine sherds with a weight of 205g and EVE of 0.37, and made-ground L2 contained 10 sherds with a weight of 296g and EVE of 0.13. Notable sherds included an oval casserole/brining trough (EVE: 0.07) and a large storage jar (EVE: 0.10) in post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40) and a shallow bowl/dish (EVE: 0.06) in Border ware (fabric F42).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F42	Border ware	16th-17th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48B	English porcelain	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F51A	Late slipped kitchenware	19th-20th century
F51B	Flowerpot	19th-20th century

Table 3 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	10	200	20	0.17
F42	Border ware	1	9	9	0.06
F45M	Modern stoneware	1	13	13	0.00
F48B	English porcelain	1	5	5	0.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	2	21	11	0.00
F51A	Late slipped kitchenware	2	170	85	0.03
F51B	Flowerpot	2	83	42	0.24
Total		19	501	26	0.50

Table 4 Details on the post-Roman pottery.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

The CBM consists of 16 sherds with a weight of just over 1.1kg with a mean sherd weight of 72g (Table 5). CBM was recovered from the topsoil (L1) and made-ground (L2). The CBM consists of a variety of modern material although there was one piece of Roman box-flue tile (Table 5).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
<i>Roman</i>				
RFT	Roman box flue-tile	1	153	153
<i>Post Roman</i>				
PT	Peg-tile	3	83	28
BR	Brick	3	108	36
FT	Floor tile	1	46	46
MT	Modern tile	2	377	189
Mortar		6	379	63
Total		16	1,146	72

Table 5 CBM by period and type.

Table 6 summarizes the dating evidence for the layers which produced dateable ceramic finds. The layers L1 and L2 both date to the 19th/20th century.

Context	Description	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
L1	Topsoil	F40 (oval casserole)/brining trough F42 (shallow bowl/dish) F45M F48D (plate) F51B (plant pot)	BR MT PT	19th/20th century
L2	Made-ground	F40 (large storage jar) F48B F51A	RFT BR FT MT PT	19th/20th century

Table 6 Approximate dates for the individual layers.

6.2 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

Fragments of 19th-/20th-century bottle glass came from L1 and L2 along with post-medieval/modern fragments of clay tobacco pipe, iron, copper-alloy and plastic.

Context no.	Finds no.	Description
L1 or u/s	1	Clay tobacco pipe: Fragment of stem, 1.4g Glass: 15 fragments of bottle glass, colourless, pale green, pale blue and brown, 489.9g, 19th/20th century. Iron: Fragment, 13.3g.
L1	3	Glass: Three fragments of bottle glass, blue and brown, 125.5g, 19th/20th century.
L1	4	Iron: 1) Three fragments of iron strip, 0.73-0.8m long, 0.18m wide and 0.4m thick, 54.2g. 2) Iron nail, 5.4g, modern. Plastic: Two fragments of crumpled plastic, 5.3g, modern. Charcoal/coke/clinker: Two fragments, 2.0g.
L2	3	Glass: 1) Three fragments of glass bottle, colourless and brown, 331.7g, 19th/20th century. 2) Complete pill bottle with metal screw cap, 8.1g. Bottle embossed B.W. & CO. TABLOID. Screw top embossed WELLCOME CHEMICAL WORKS / OVER / 270 / HIGHEST / AWARDS. Burroughs Wellcome Chemical Works. Early 20th century. Copper-alloy: Fragment of hollow copper-alloy pipe, 29.1g, machine-made, 19th/20th century. Iron: Iron ring, 15.7g, possibly a machinery fitting.

Table 7 Miscellaneous finds.

6.3 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The watching brief produced seven pieces of animal bone from L1 in poor to fair condition weighing a total of 154g. Most of the bone was of juvenile pig (probably from the same individual) that had been butchered. The use of a saw to dismember part of the carcass would indicate that this activity was of post-medieval date. Two pieces of otherwise undiagnostic medium sized mammal bone may also be pig. The only other species identified in the assemblage was rabbit (one piece).

Context	No. of	Weight	Species	Comments
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	pieces	(g)		
L1, find no. 4	4	140	Pig	Complete radius (1), ulna (1), femur (1) and tibia (1) with unfused proximal and distal metaphysis. The distal metaphysis of the tibia has been removed by a transverse saw cut. The ulna has a small transverse cut mark on the face of the semilunar notch associated with dismemberment.
	1	2	Rabbit?	Near complete humerus (1) with periostosis affecting the proximal joint.
	2	10	Medium-sized mammal	Fragment of a rib (1) with a transverse cut mark and the complete proximal epiphysis of a humerus that has been burnt black.
Total	7	152		

Table 8 Animal bone by context.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located in the centre of the historic village of Stock, monitoring works on land adjacent to 27 High Street only uncovered a single natural feature. A good assemblage of post-medieval finds were recovered from the layers L1 and L2, dating them both to the 19th to 20th centuries.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank the landowner for funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by M Seehra. The project was monitored for ECC by Alison Bennett.

9 References

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

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- CIfA 2014b *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
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ECCPS	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at The Sweyne Park School, Sir Walter Raleigh Drive, Rayleigh</i> by A 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 Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Hillson, S	2016	<i>Mammal bones and teeth: An introductory guide to methods of identification.</i> Abingdon: Routledge
Historic England	2016	<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>
Schmid, E	1972	<i>Atlas of animal bones.</i> Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIa	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
Iron Age (Middle)	Middle Iron Age, period from c 400 – 100BC
Iron Age (Late)	Late Iron Age, period from c 100 – 50 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
prehistoric	the period prior to the Roman invasion of Britain, i.e. pre AD 43
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Findings: None retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
 The report (CAT Report 1706)
 CAT written scheme of investigation
 Original site record (plans and sections)
 Site digital photos and log
 Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1706)
 ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
 Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
 Graphic files
 Site data
 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 the accession code: CHMER:2020.078

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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 08/10/21

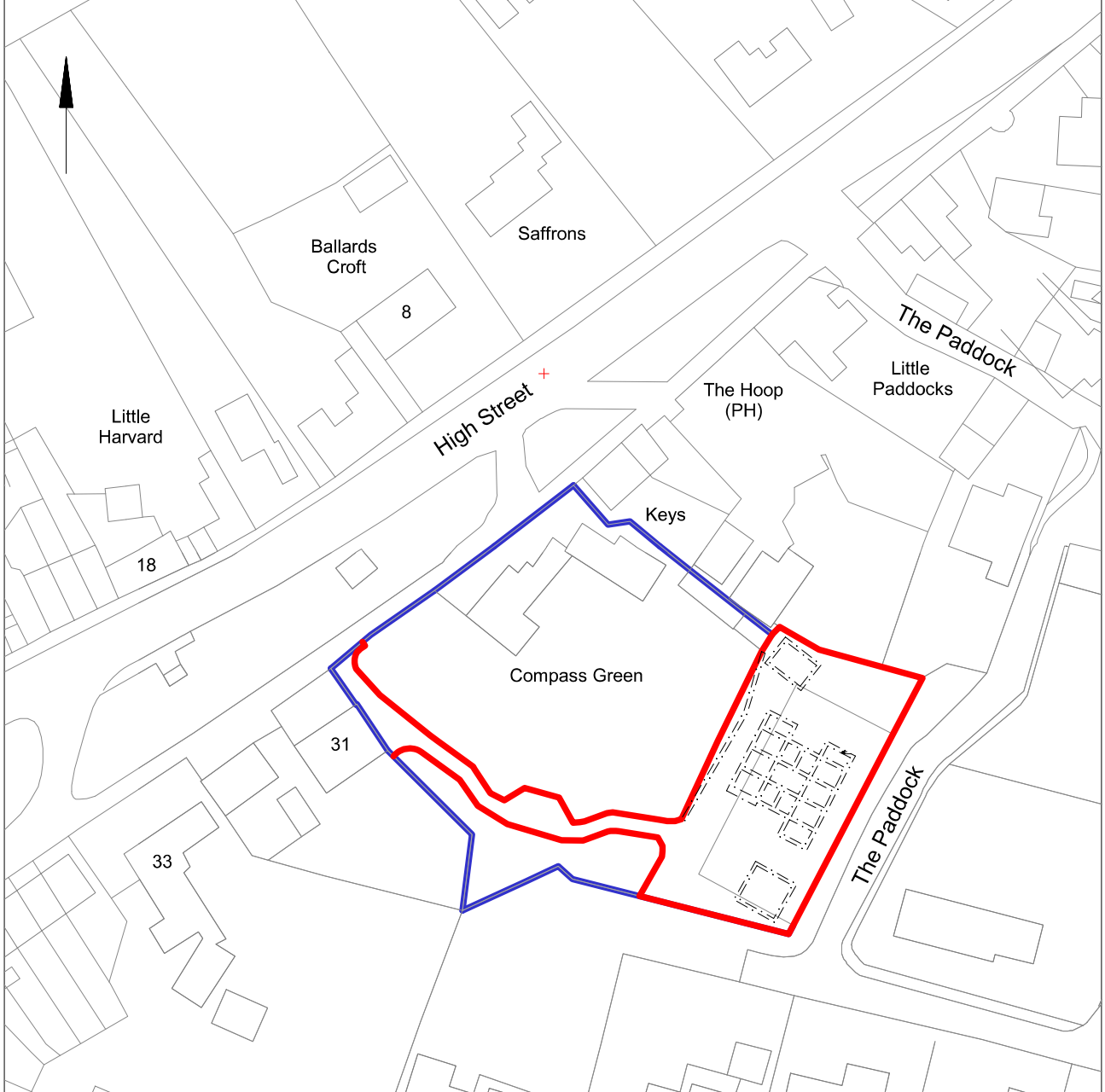
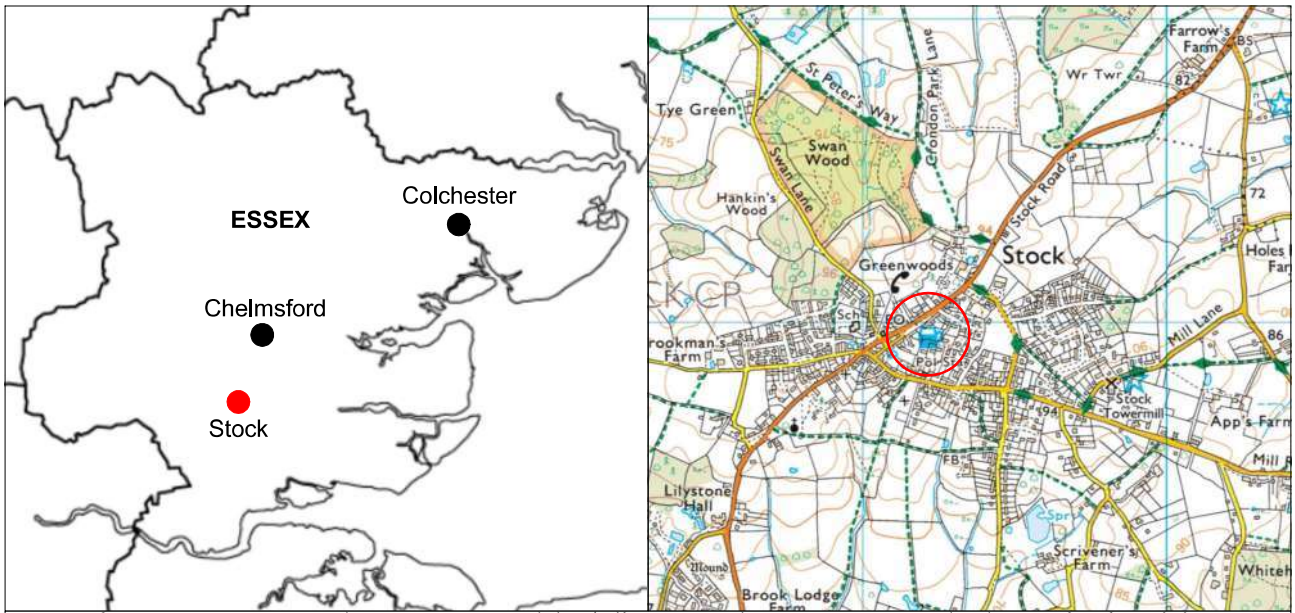


Fig 1 Site location.

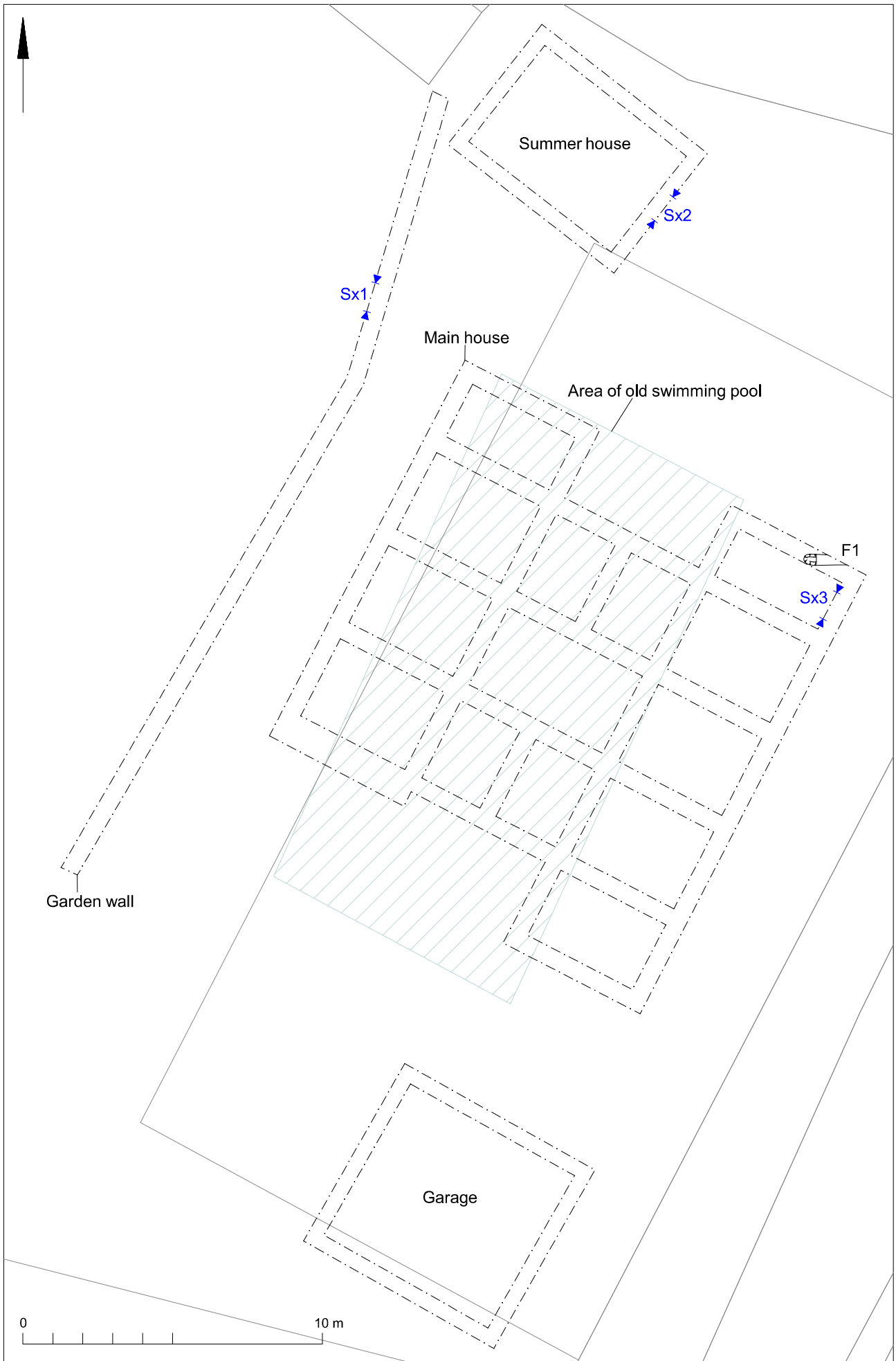
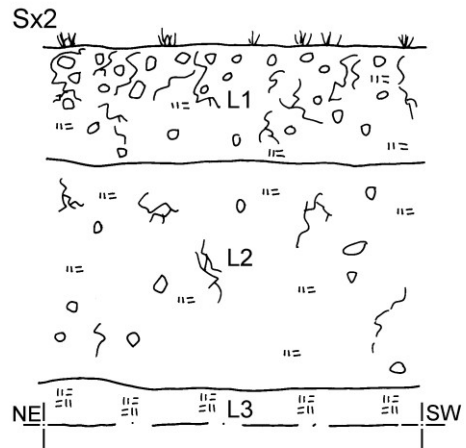
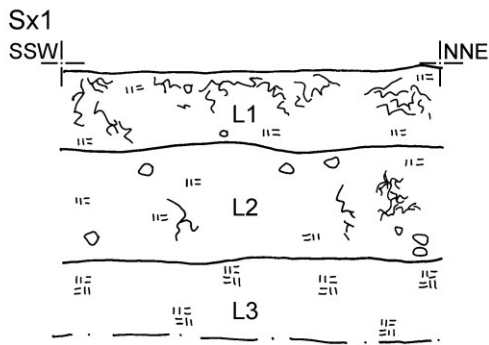
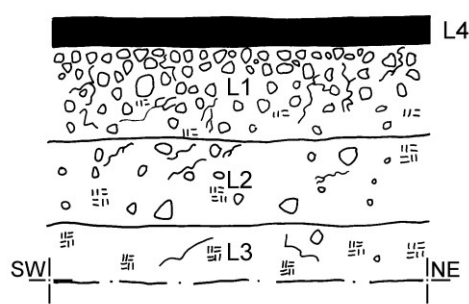


Fig 2 Results.



Sx3



- stones
- roots
- clay
- tarmac



Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-401871

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring on land adjacent to 27 High Street, Stock, Essex, CM4 9BD.
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out on land adjacent to 27 High Street, Stock, Essex, during the groundworks for the construction of a house, garage, summer house and garden wall. The site is located in the centre of the historic village of Stock, where pottery manufacturing was an important industry from the 16th until the 19th century. The only feature uncovered during the monitoring works was a single natural feature, although a good assemblage of post-medieval finds were recovered from the topsoil and a layer of made-ground.
Project dates	Start: 06-06-2021 End: 29-06-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CHMER:2020.078 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	SKHS21 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	19/01486/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/08f - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD STOCK land to the rear of Compass Green, 27 High Street, Stock, Essex
Postcode	CM4 9BD
Study area	1237 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 6924 9895 51.663300180197 0.447333363718 51 39 47 N 000 26 50 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Peter Stoner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Physical Archive ID	CHMER:2020.078
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	CHMER:2020.078
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Paper Archive ID	CHMER:2020.078
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

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Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at
Land adjacent of 27 High Street, Stock



Date:
14/08/20

Land adj. 27 High Street, Stock



Title: Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at land adjacent to 27 High Street, Stock

Contractor: Colchester Archaeological Trust

Planning Reference: 19/01486/FUL

Date issued: 14/08/20

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 of land at 27 High Street, Stock. The proposed development lies on land with archaeological potential for remains associated with medieval and post medieval pottery manufacture. The purpose of the monitoring and recording, is to determine the presence/absence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits/features within the development area and where present to record these features.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development is situated at 27 High Street, Stock centred on NGR TQ 6924 9895. The development area is currently occupied by a tennis court 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 existing buildings and tennis court on the site and the construction of a new dwelling and garage with new access road. The planning application was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in September 2019. As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, a full archaeological condition was recommended to ensure that a programme of archaeological trial trenching and excavation 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 visit the EHER prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation.

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 at Stock Bowling Club (EHER 5507), and medieval pottery and kiln waste came from a sewer trench alongside Common Lane (EHER 5391). Recent excavations at 10 The Paddock revealed large quantities of post medieval pottery, which indicates a nearby kiln (EHER 48334) and near the junction of Common Road and Mill Road where evidence of kilns was found. Historical evidence shows that Stock Common to the north-west of the development area was dug for clay for pottery manufacture. Earlier evidence of occupation in Stock comes from a site to the south of the development area (EHER46565) where Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features were found.

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

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological programme should comprise an archaeologist on site to monitor all groundworks associated with the proposed development and excavate and record any archaeological remains revealed.

Specific aims:

- Evidence of medieval and post-medieval pottery kilns, their extent and date range.
- Evidence of prehistoric settlement.

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. An indicative timetable for the work shall be included within the WSI.

Land adj. 27 High Street, Stock

- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists and the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney, 2003).
- 6.3 All of 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
- 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.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.10 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 will need to be fully excavated if identified during the monitoring.
- 6.11 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.
- 6.12 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the project 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.
- 6.13 Section drawings shall be completed on all trenches identifying the depth of the archaeological deposits and the depth of the natural sub-soil.
- 6.14 The photographic record policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. A photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot shall accompany the photographic record.

6.15 The CIFA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney, 2003) should be used for additional guidance in the production of the archaeological written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

7. Finds

7.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

7.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

7.3 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.

7.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be stated within the written scheme of investigation.

7.5 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Guidelines for Finds Work.

8. Results

8.1 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.

8.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological programme.
- Location plan of monitored area(s) in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners 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).

- 8.3 An OASIS summary sheet shall also be included in the report. A separate copy of the summary will be supplied to the editor of the Archaeology in Essex round-up (Paul Gilman - paul.gilman@me.com). This will be completed in digital form. This shall include a plan showing the position of the trenches.
- 8.4 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the EHER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
- 8.4 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.

9. Archive Deposition

- 9.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Chelmsford), and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 9.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.
- 9.3 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.
- 9.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor at the time of deposition to the museum.

10. Monitoring

- 10.1 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.
- 10.2 Notification of the start of the archaeological work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.
- 10.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

11. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 11.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the CIFA 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.
- 11.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a WSI to the Historic Environment Advisor for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 11.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 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*
- 2009 *Village Design Statement: Planning Guidance for the Parish of Stock*

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 monitoring on land to the rear of Compass Green, 27 High Street, Stock, Essex, CM4 9BD.

NGR: TQ 6924 9895 (centre)

Parish: Stock

District: Chelmsford

Planning reference: 19/01486/FUL

Client: Peter Stoner

Curating museum: Chelmsford

Museum accession code: tbc

ECC project code: tbc

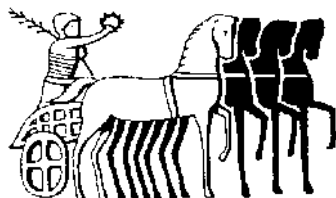
CAT project code: 2020/08f

Oasis project ID: colchest3-401871

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Alison Bennett

This WSI written: 19/08/2020



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

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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on land the rear of Compass Green, 27 High Street, Stock, Essex (Fig 1). Site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TQ 6924 9895. The land is currently a plot to the rear of the garden which includes a large tennis court.

Proposed work

The proposed work involves the demolition of existing buildings and tennis court to be replaced with a new dwelling with detached garage, new access road and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts from 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 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 90m south-southwest 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 290m 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 209m to the southwest 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 Paddock (CAT Report 1272), 3 The Paddock (CAT Report 1580) or at Caer Luel The Paddock (CAT Report 1201).

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

Planning background

A planning application (19/01486/FUL) was submitted in September 2019 to Chelmsford City Council proposing to *demolish existing buildings and tennis court, construct new dwelling with detached double garage. Incorporating new access road from front parking area and new garden wall.*

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 monitoring and recording. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at land adjacent to 27 High Street, Stock – ECC 2020*).

The archaeological work will comprise monitoring of the groundworks (foundations and service trenches) associated with the development with archaeological recording and excavation of any features or finds revealed during this process.

There is said to have been a large swimming pool in the area of part of the tennis courts which may mean there are little surviving strata in that area (see Fig 1 for pool location).

Archaeological work will determine the presence or absence, the extent, date and character and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present and ensure their preservation by record prior to damage or destruction.

Specific aims are:

- Look for evidence of the medieval and post-medieval pottery kilns, their extent and date range.
- Look for evidence of prehistoric settlement.

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 2020)

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 for the duration of the groundworks, plus extra CAT staff for excavation if and when necessary.

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

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of CAT staff. Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If any features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded.

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

A metal detector will be used to examine spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record 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.

Site surveying

The site and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS where possible, 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 monitoring, 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: 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 Advisor 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.

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>

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 – November 2017</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1272	2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 2 The Paddocks, Stock, Essex – May 2018</i> , by E Hicks
CAT Report 1580	forthcoming	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 3 The Paddock, Stock, Essex, CM4 9BG: July 2020</i> , by E Hicks
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological monitoring</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Cunningham, CM	1985	<i>'The Stock pottery'</i> , in <i>Cunningham and Drury 1985</i> , 83-88
ECCPS	2020	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at land adjacent to 27 High Street, 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 Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015	<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



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tel: 01206 501785
email: eh@catuk.org

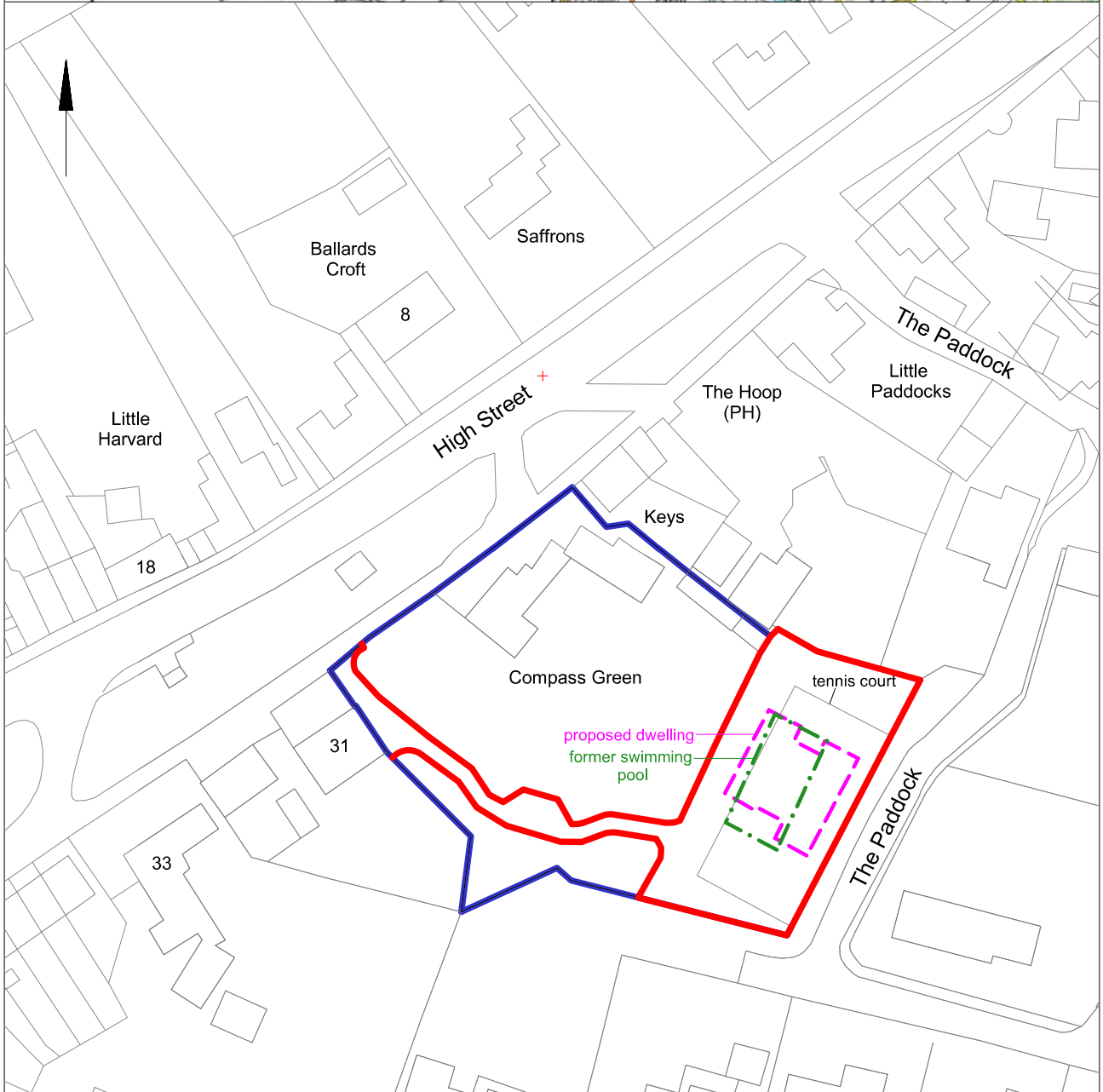


Fig 1 Site location (red), showing location of proposed dwelling (pink) to current tennis courts and previous swimming pool (green).



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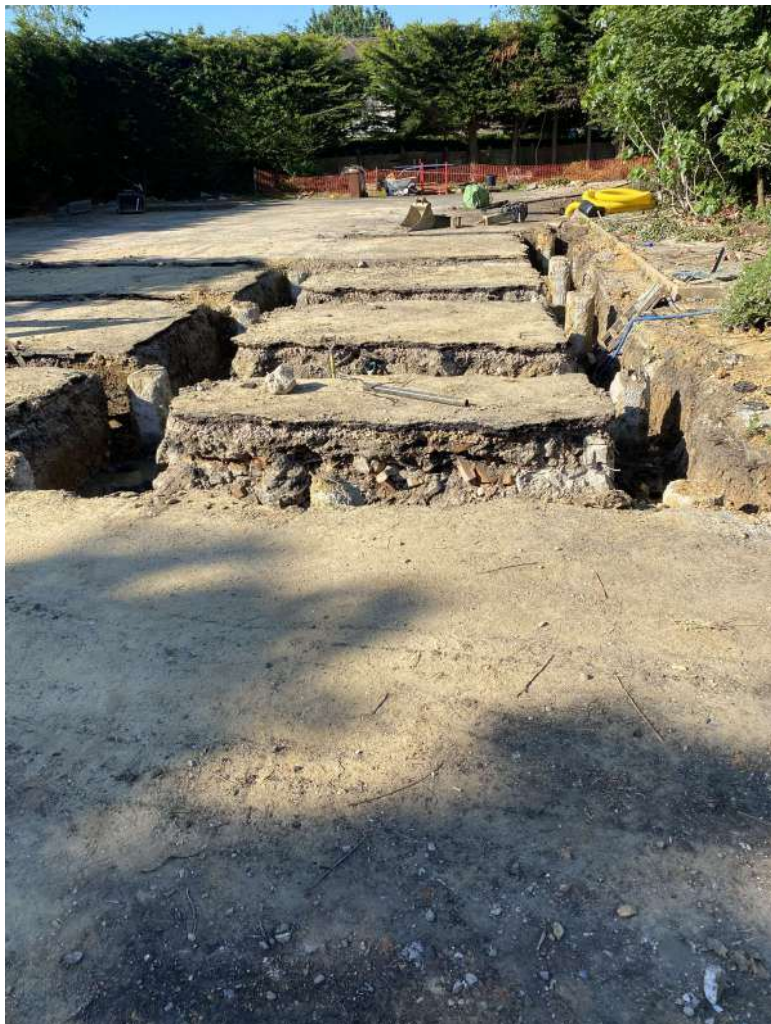
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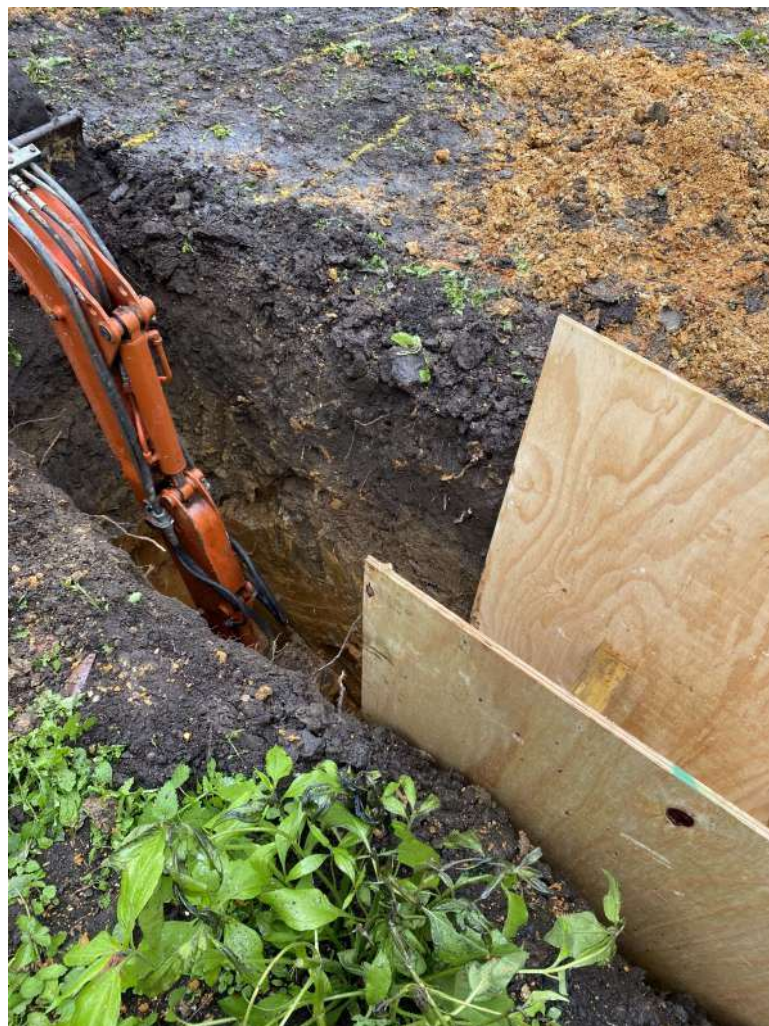
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Filename	Description
SKHS21_Photograph_01.JPG	Site shot - view S
SKHS21_Photograph_02.JPG	Site shot - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_03.JPG	Site shot - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_04.JPG	Site shot - view SE
SKHS21_Photograph_05.JPG	Site shot showing location of garden wall foundation - view NW
SKHS21_Photograph_06.JPG	Site shot - view SE
SKHS21_Photograph_07.JPG	Site shot - VIEW E
SKHS21_Photograph_08.JPG	Garden wall foundation trench - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_09.JPG	Garden wall foundation trench - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_10.JPG	Garden wall foundation trench sx - view E
SKHS21_Photograph_11.JPG	Garden wall foundation trench - view S
SKHS21_Photograph_12.JPG	Rep sx (garden wall foundation trench) - view SE
SKHS21_Photograph_13.JPG	Garden wall foundation trench - view N
SKHS21_Photograph_14.JPG	New access road
SKHS21_Photograph_15.JPG	New access road
SKHS21_Photograph_16.JPG	New access road
SKHS21_Photograph_17.JPG	New access road
SKHS21_Photograph_18.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_19.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view N
SKHS21_Photograph_20.JPG	Garden wall foundation trench - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_21.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view NW
SKHS21_Photograph_22.JPG	Main house foundation trench showing swimming pool backfill - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_23.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view SE
SKHS21_Photograph_24.JPG	Main house foundation trench showing swimming pool remains - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_25.JPG	Piles in main house foundation trench - view SE
SKHS21_Photograph_26.JPG	Garden wall foundation trench - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_27.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view W
SKHS21_Photograph_28.JPG	F1 plan - view NW
SKHS21_Photograph_29.JPG	F1 plan - view NW
SKHS21_Photograph_30.JPG	F1 plan - view W
SKHS21_Photograph_31.JPG	F1 sx - view E
SKHS21_Photograph_32.JPG	F1 sx - view E
SKHS21_Photograph_33.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_34.JPG	Site shot - view W
SKHS21_Photograph_35.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view NW
SKHS21_Photograph_36.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_37.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_38.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_39.JPG	Main house foundation trench with piles - view W
SKHS21_Photograph_40.JPG	Site shot showing main house foundations - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_41.JPG	Main house foundation trench section - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_42.JPG	Main house foundation trench section - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_43.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view W
SKHS21_Photograph_44.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view W
SKHS21_Photograph_45.JPG	Main house foundation trench with swimming pool backfill - view W
SKHS21_Photograph_46.JPG	Main house foundation trench section - view SE
SKHS21_Photograph_47.JPG	Main house foundation trench with swimming pool remains - view W
SKHS21_Photograph_48.JPG	Piles in main house foundation - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_49.JPG	Main house foundation trench rep sx - view NW
SKHS21_Photograph_50.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view N
SKHS21_Photograph_51.JPG	Main house foundation trench - view W
SKHS21_Photograph_52.JPG	Garden wall foundation concreted - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_53.JPG	Site shot - view NW
SKHS21_Photograph_54.JPG	Site shot - view NW

Filename	Description
SKHS21_Photograph_55.JPG	Garden room foundation trench - view SE
SKHS21_Photograph_56.JPG	Garden room foundation trench - view SE
SKHS21_Photograph_57.JPG	Garden room foundation trench section - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_58.JPG	Garden room foundation trench - view SW
SKHS21_Photograph_59.JPG	Garden room foundation trench - view SE
SKHS21_Photograph_60.JPG	Garden room foundation trench - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_61.JPG	Garden room foundation trench - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_62.JPG	Garage foundation trench - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_63.JPG	Garage foundation trench - view NW
SKHS21_Photograph_64.JPG	Garage foundation trench - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_65.JPG	Garage foundation trench section - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_66.JPG	Garage foundation trench section - view NW
SKHS21_Photograph_67.JPG	Garden room foundation trench - view NE
SKHS21_Photograph_68.JPG	Garden room foundation trench section - view SE
SKHS21_Photograph_69.JPG	Site shot - view S
SKHS21_Photograph_70.JPG	Site shot showing location of garden wall foundation - view NW

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SK HS21

Site name: <u>Stack, 27 High Street, WS</u> <u>20/05f</u>		Site code:	
Interpretation <u>top soil</u>		Layer No. <u>1</u>	
Period			
Location /grid ref			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose soft <u>(friable firm)</u> hard <u>(dry)</u> moist wet		
Colour:	very light medium <u>(dark)</u> yellow orange green <u>(grey brown)</u> black		
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR 7.5YR 10YR		
Soil type:	sand silt clay loam <u>(clay silt)</u> sand		
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal oyster daub brick tile		
Inclusions: pieces	gravel %, <u>(stone 5 %)</u> , tile/brick %, pot %, <u>(root 80 %)</u>		
Recording <u>Photo + Sx 1:10</u>			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex	<u>(1 ex)</u>	post-ex
Finds			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>C. 20cm deep. lots of rooting</u>			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
		<u>ref sx taken midway on wall footings</u>	
Completed by: <u>MS</u>	Date: <u>28/06/21</u>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

20/08/21

Site name: Stock, 27 High St LB	Site code:
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Interpretation: Subsoil	Layer No. 2
Period:	
Location / grid ref:	

Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)

Consistence:	very loose soft friable <u>firm</u> hard <u>dry</u> moist wet
Colour:	very light <u>medium</u> dark yellow orange green <u>grey</u> brown black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR 7.5YR 10YR
Soil type:	sand <u>silt</u> clay loam clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal oyster daub brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel %, <u>stone 75%</u> tile/brick %, pot %, %

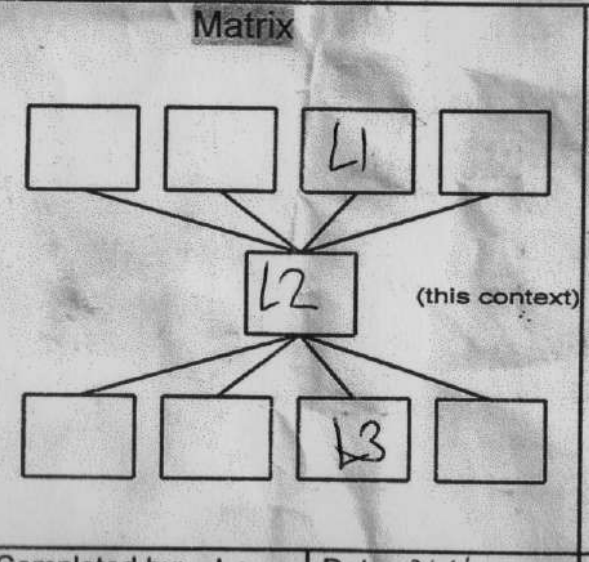
Recording photo + 5x 1:10

Plan nos.	
sx/profile nos.	
Photos taken	pre-ex <u>ex</u> post-ex

Finds

Bag nos.	
Small find nos.	
Sample nos.	

Notes: (can be continued overleaf)
c: 30cm depth



Location and detail sketch
 1st sx taken midway along wall footing

Completed by: MS	Date: 09/06/21	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>
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20/08/21

Site name: <u>Stock, 27 High St WB</u>		Site code:	
Interpretation <u>Natural</u>		Layer No. <u>3</u>	
Period			
Location /grid ref			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	soft	friable <u>firm</u> hard
	dry	<u>moist</u>	wet
Colour:	<u>very light</u>	medium	dark <u>yellow</u> orange green grey <u>brown</u> black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR
Soil type:	sand	silt	<u>clay</u> loam clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	%, stone	%, tile/brick % pot %
Recording <u>Photo + Sx 110</u>			
Plan nos.			
Sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex	<u>ex</u>	post-ex
Finds			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>natural is light orange + blue in south + east of site</u>			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
		<u>1st Sx taken midway along wall footings</u>	
Completed by: <u>MS</u>	Date: <u>08/06/21</u>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

Site name: Stock, 27 High St NB Site code: _____

Interpretation Modern concrete Layer No. _____

Period Modern

Location / grid ref Most of site

Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)

Consistence: very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

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

Munsell (if used): 2.5YR 7.5YR 10YR

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. _____

sx/profile nos. _____

Photos taken pre-ex ex post-ex

Finds

Bag nos. _____

Small find nos. _____

Sample nos. _____

Notes: (can be continued overleaf)
Tennis court surface. Concrete



Location and detail sketch

Completed by: MS Date: 29/06/21 tick here if continued overleaf

Site name: <u>Stock, 27 High St WB</u>		Site code:	
Interpretation: <u>?gully/natural</u>		Feature No. <u>1</u>	
Period: <u>undated</u>			
Location / grid ref: <u>Main house footings</u>			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	<u>soft</u>	friable firm hard dry moist <u>wet</u>
Colour:	very <u>light</u> <u>medium</u> dark yellow orange green <u>grey</u> <u>brown</u> black <u>blue</u>		
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR 7.5YR 10YR		
Soil type:	sand <u>silt</u> <u>clay</u> loam clay silt sand		
Inclusions: flecks	<u>charcoal</u> oyster daub brick tile		
Inclusions: pieces	gravel %, stone / 0 %, tile/brick %, pot %		
Recording <u>photo + sx</u>			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	<u>pre-ex</u>	ex	<u>post-ex</u>
Finds <u>none</u>			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>c. 36cm wide, at least 1.3m long, only 6cm deep. E-W orientation - ?terminates at West end. Occasional small stones + rare charcoal. May be natural due to shallowness + fill similar to natural. Sx of feature flooded due to water table</u>			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
<pre> graph TD L2_L1[] --- F1[F1 (this context)] L2_L2[] --- F1 L2_L3[] --- F1 L2_L4[] --- F1 L3_L1[] --- F1 L3_L2[] --- F1 L3_L3[] --- F1 L3_L4[] --- F1 L2_L3[L2] --- F1 L3_L3[L3] --- F1 </pre>		<p>not to scale.</p> <p>Concrete piling — footing — [F1]</p> <p>↗ N</p>	
Completed by: <u>MS</u>	Date: <u>14/06/21</u>	tick here if continued overleaf *	

Site name: Stock, 27 High St. WB. 2/08f | Site code: _____

Context	F	(? L)	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?			1
	<u>found on spoilheap, north end of wall footings</u>			
Pottery	whole, frags	prehistoric Roman Saxon Med	Post-med Mod ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfrogged / frogged, Peg tile ?		
organics	Animal bone, Human bone, shell, leather, wood			
other	Flint, fe nail, R Glass, P-R glass, painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		

Context	F	L2	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?			2
	<u>from east corner of footings (main house)</u>			
Pottery	whole, frags	prehistoric Roman Saxon Med	Post-med Mod ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfrogged / frogged, peg-tile		
organics	Animal bone, Human bone, shell, leather, wood			
other	Flint, fe nail, R Glass, P-R glass, painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		

Context	F	L2	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?			3
	<u>from garden room footings (north + west)</u>			
Pottery	whole, frags	prehistoric Roman Saxon Med	Post-med Mod ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfrogged / frogged, Peg tile		
organics	Animal bone, Human bone, shell, leather, wood			
other	Flint, fe nail, R Glass, P-R glass, painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		

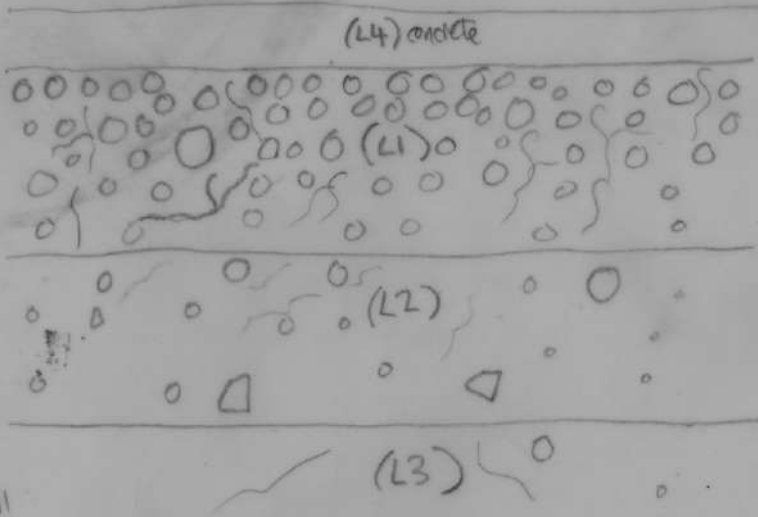
Context	F	L2	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?			4
	<u>from garden room footings (north + west)</u>			
Pottery	whole, frags	prehistoric Roman Saxon Med	Post-med Mod ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfrogged / frogged, Peg tile		
organics	Animal bone, Human bone, shell, leather, wood			
other	Flint, fe nail, R Glass, P-R glass, painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		

Context	F	L	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?			
Pottery	whole, frags	prehistoric Roman Saxon Med	Post-med Mod ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfrogged / frogged, Peg tile		
organics	Animal bone, Human bone, shell, leather, wood			
other	Flint, fe nail, R Glass, P-R glass, painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		

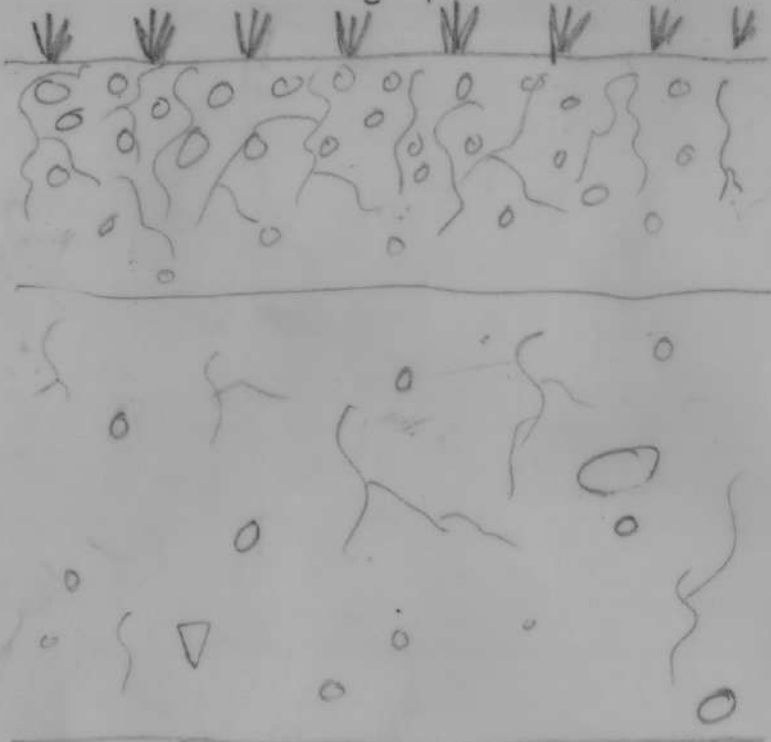
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SE facing rep SX 1/10 MS 2/06/21



NW facing rep SX 1/10 MS 08/06/21



Garden wall?
Summer house



Stock, 27 High St. WB