

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

July 2022



by Harvey Furniss

figures by Chris Lister, Harvey Furniss and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Harvey Furniss, Karl Davies and Gabby Smith

commissioned by Bill Wright, Silverswan Homes

NGR: TQ 69311 98932 (centre)

Planning ref.: CHL 22/00541/FL

CAT project ref.: 2022/05i

ECC code: SKTP22

Chelmsford Museum accession code: CHMER: 2022.016

OASIS ref.: colchest3-506862



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CAT Report 1831

July 2022

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (two T-shaped trial-trenches) was carried out at 9 The Paddock, Stock, Essex, in advance of the construction of two dwellings with driveways. 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 carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 9 The Paddock, Stock, Essex on 20th July 2022. The work was commissioned by Bill Wright of Silverswan Homes in advance of the construction of two dwellings and driveways.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Mark Baister 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 Evaluation and Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Mark Baister (ECCPS 2022), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2022).

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* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 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>).

At Stock the local landscape is undulating rising to around 94 metres OD. The geology comprises of London clay to the east, with claygate member to the west overlain by Bagshot formation sand/gravels and head clay silt/sand/gravel in the river valleys (Bennett 2006, 30). The medieval and post-medieval core survives in good condition in the historic village of Stock and is protected as a conservation area (Bennett 2006, 133).

The Historic Environment Record shows that the development site is within an area of archaeological potential. From the 16th to the 19th century, Stock had a thriving brick, tile and pottery industry which formed an important part of the local economy. Discoveries relating to this industry include an 18th-century brick and tile kiln c 110m to the north of the development site (EHER 5507). Significant quantities of kiln waste have been recovered at 10 The Paddock (CAT Report 704, EHER 48334), approximately 160m to the south-east near a manhole on the junction of Mill Road and Unwin Place (EHER 5391), and 260m to the south-west at 16-20 Mill Road (CAT Report 598). Recent archaeological investigations at 'Caer Luel', The Paddocks (CAT Report 1201), 2 The Paddocks (CAT Report 1272), 3 The Paddocks (CAT Report 1580) and 1 The Paddocks (CAT Report 1709) have, however, uncovered no significant archaeological remains.

A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age gully was found south-east of the site (EHER 46565) and to the south-west of the site is the location of a possible Iron Age enclosure (EHER 9135) and Roman cremation cemetery (EHER 5380).

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 T-shaped trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trench 1 (T1) totalled 27m long and Trench 2 (T2) 24m. Both trenches measured c 1.8m wide.

The stratigraphy of the trenches was:

- topsoil (L1, c 0.2-0.24m thick, friable, mid to dark greyish-brown silty-loam) sealing
- subsoil (L2, c 0.13-0.27m thick, firm, mid to light grey-brown silty-loam with frequent stone inclusions) over
- a layer of firm, dark orange clay natural (L3).

No archaeological remains or material were encountered.

Modern disturbance in the central and southern areas of both trenches was the result of the removal of pre-existing building foundations (see Fig 2). The depths of the disturbance were taken by measuring against the top of the surviving topsoil, Trench 1 measured at 0.62m deep and 0.52m in Trench 2.



Photograph 1 Trench 1, view east



Photograph 2 Representative section from Trench 1 view west



Photograph 3 Trench 2 view north

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 H Furniss with K Davies and G Smith. Figures are by C Lister, H Furniss and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Mark Baister.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| Bennett, A | 2006 | <i>Chelmsford Borough Historic Environment Characterisation Project</i> . ECC |
| 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 | 2022 | <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, CM4 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 |
| CAT Report 1580 | 2020 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 3 The Paddock, Stock, Essex, CM4 9BG: July 2020</i> , by E Hicks |
| CAT Report 1580 | 2021 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 1 The Paddock, Stock, Ingatestone, Essex – September 2021</i> , by M Seehra |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| ECCPS | 2022 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at 9 The Paddock, Stock</i> , by Mark Baister |
| 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 | 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> |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CifA	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
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 digital archive

The report (CAT Report 1831)
ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Site data
Survey data

12 Archive deposition

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

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Distribution list:

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ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

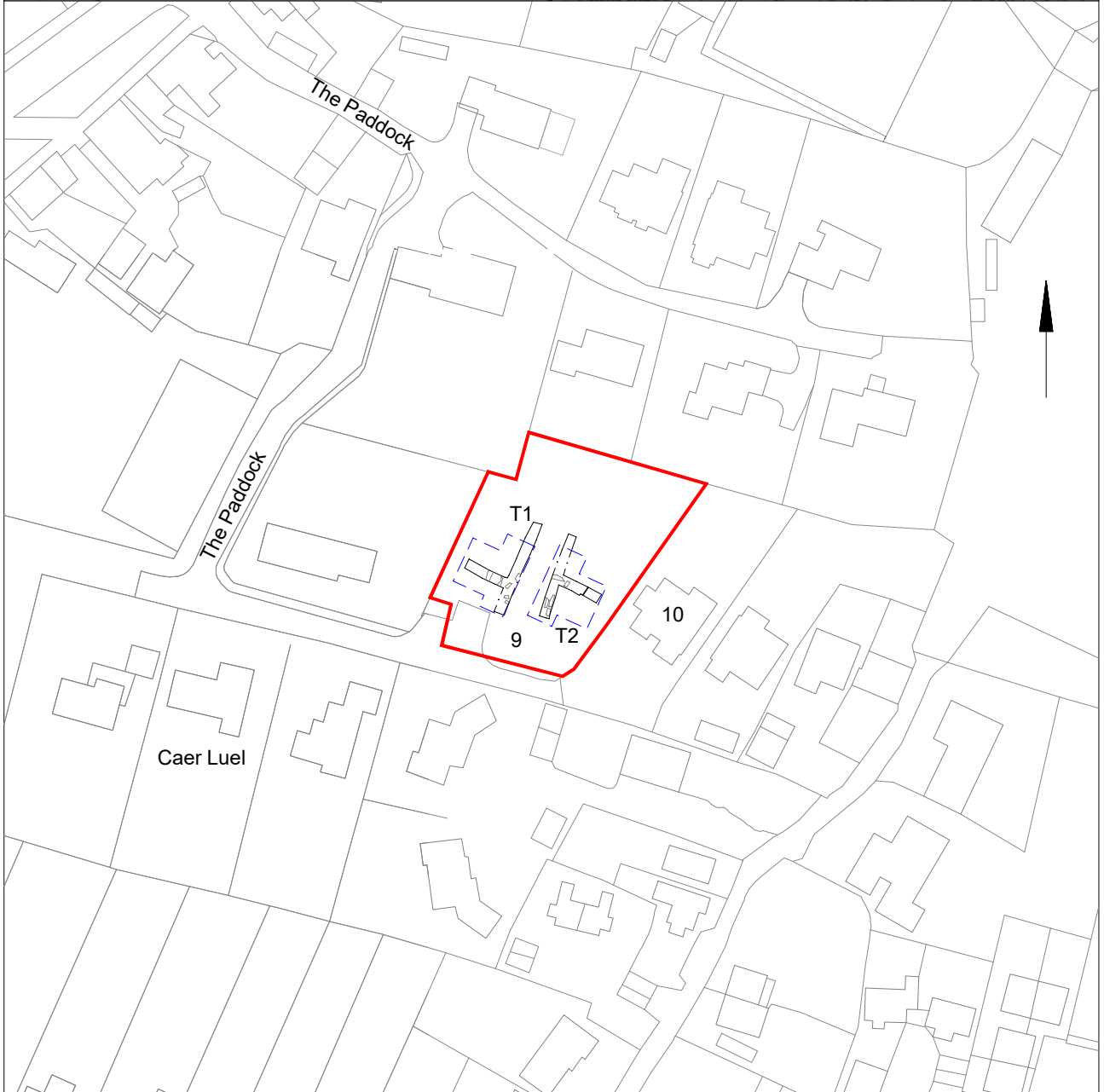
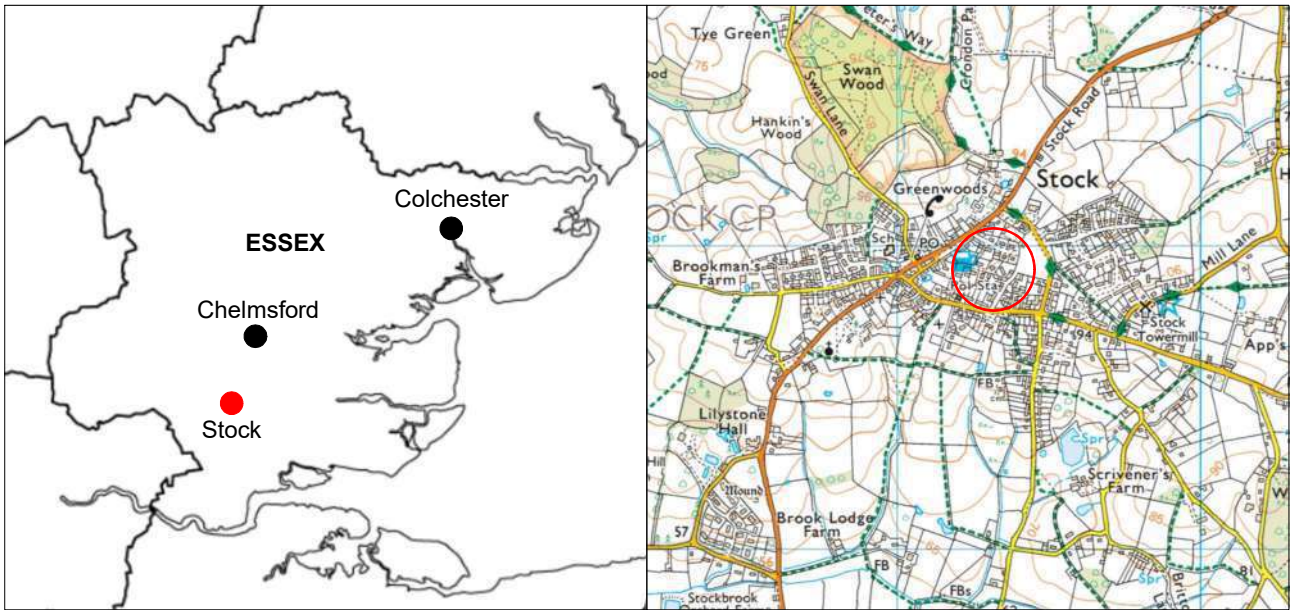


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Date: 29/07/22



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



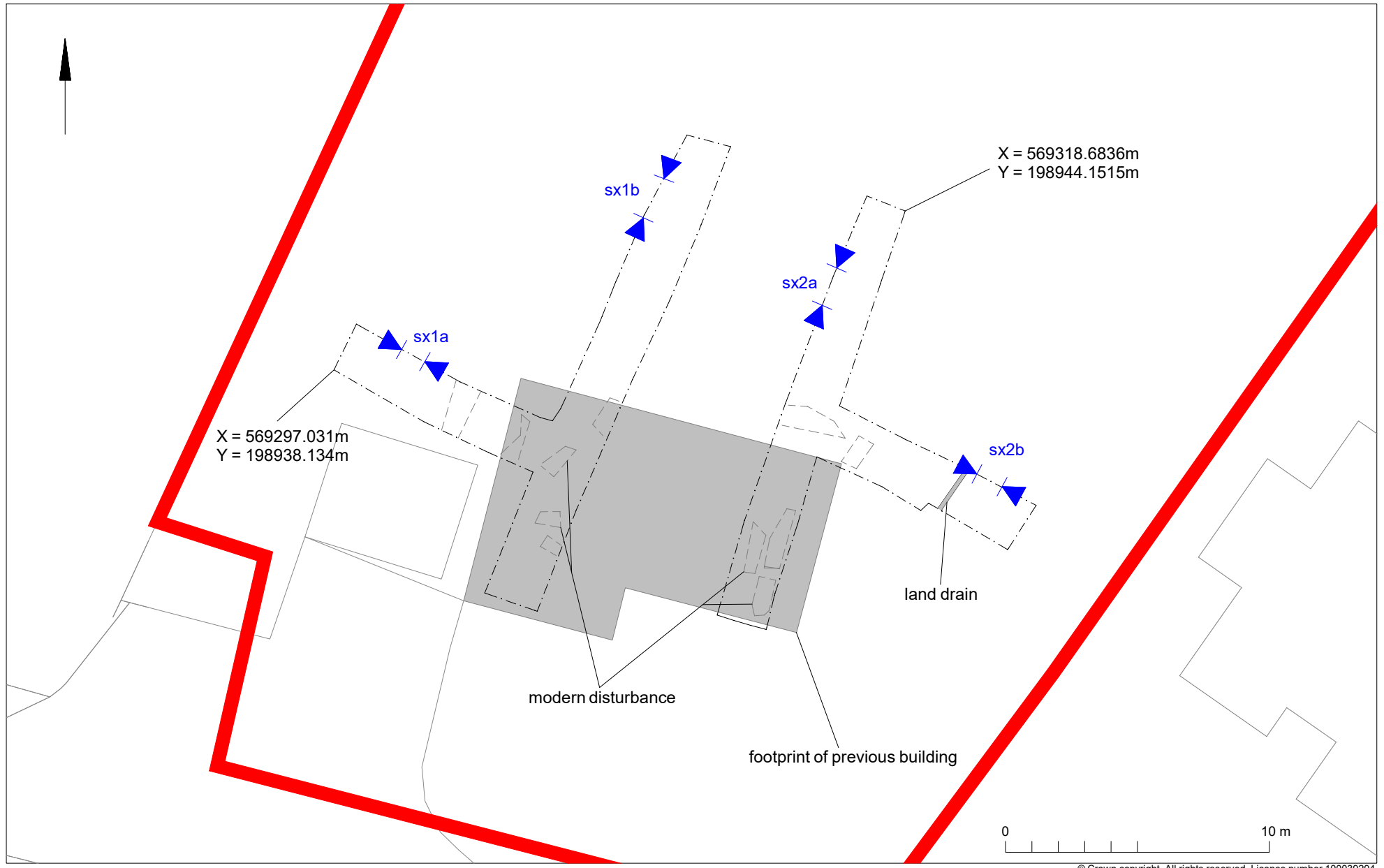


Fig 2 Results

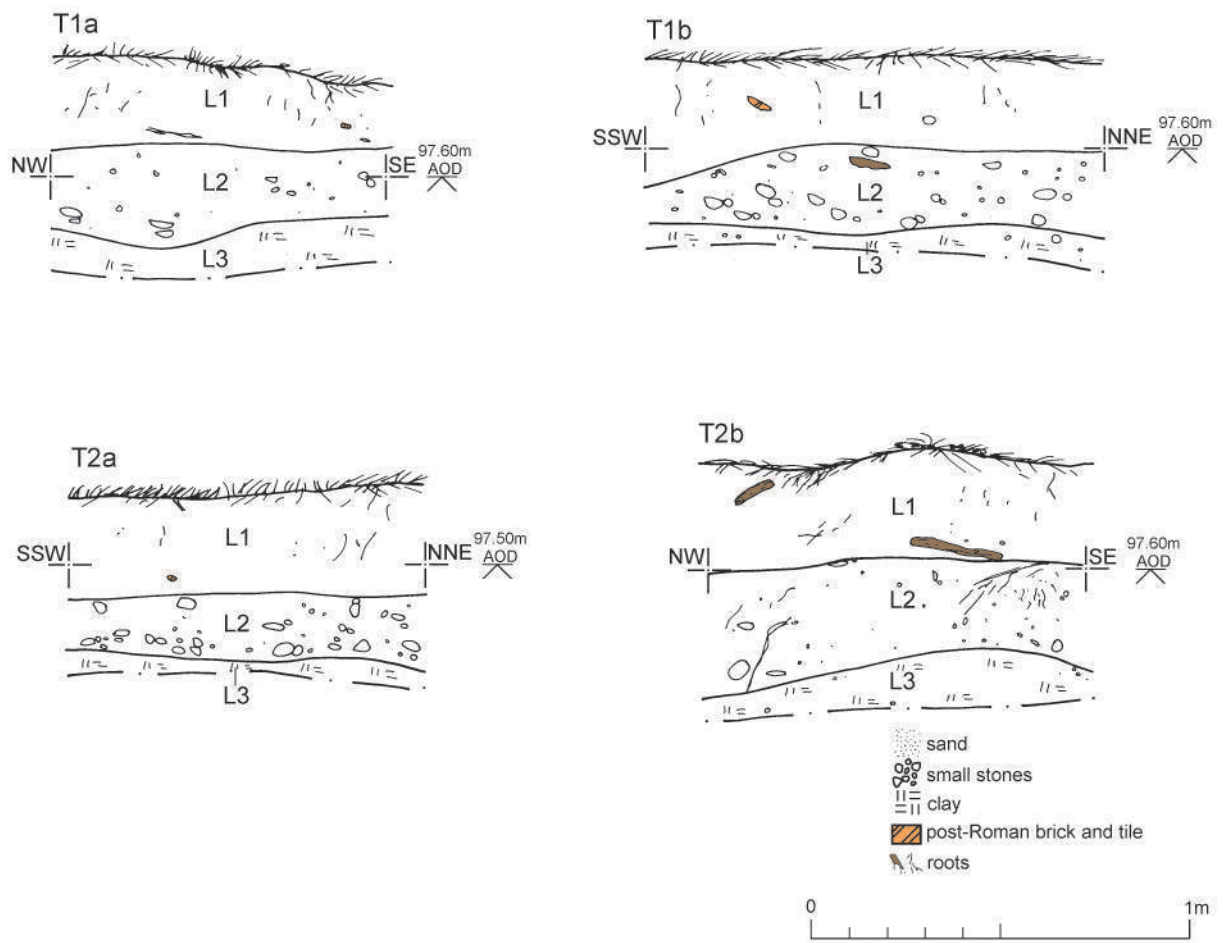


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Summary for colchest3-506862

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-506862
Project Name	Evaluation at 9 The Paddock, Stock, Ingatestone, Essex, CM4 9BG
Sitename	9 The Paddock, Stock, Ingatestone, Essex, CM4 9BG
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	2022/05i
Planning Id	CHL/22/00541/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	20-Jul-2022 - 20-Jul-2022
Location	9 The Paddock, Stock, Ingatestone, Essex, CM4 9BG NGR : TQ 69311 98932 LL : 51.6636617027053, 0.446670710394087 12 Fig : 569311,198932
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Chelmsford Parish : Stock
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation of two T-shaped evaluation trenches as outlined in the site brief and WSI
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (two T-shaped trial-trenches) was carried out at 9 The Paddock, Stock, Essex, in advance of the construction of two dwellings with driveways. 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.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	H, Furniss
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at 9 The Paddock, Stock



Date: 16/05/22





Title: Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at 9 The Paddock, Stock

Agent: Robin Duffy (RD Consulting)

Planning Reference: CHL/22/00541/FUL

Date issued: 16/05/22

Historic Environment Advisor: Mark Baister | mark.baister@essex.gov.uk

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 9 The Paddock, Stock. The proposed development site lies in an area with a high archaeological potential for remains associated with medieval and post-medieval pottery manufacture.

The purpose of the initial investigation, consisting of trial-trenching, 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 and to determine the need for any further archaeological work or mitigation measures.

This brief details the first phase of below ground archaeological work on the site. If any further work is required, this will follow on from a site visit and agreement to expand into open area excavation and/or monitoring of groundworks associated with the development.

This document forms the basis for any Written Scheme of Investigation submitted by an archaeological contractor for approval by this office. It is recommended that an individual or organisation with membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is instructed for this work. Details of ClfA registered organisations can be found at:

<https://www.archaeologists.net/ro>

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development is situated on the north side of The Paddock, east of Stock High Street, and is centred on NGR TQ 69311 98932. The development area is currently occupied by a dwelling and its garden. Details of the proposed application can be found on the Chelmsford planning website.

3. Planning Background

The development comprises the demolition of the existing dwelling and garage and the construction of two new dwellings, with associated development including formation of access. A planning application was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in March 2022. 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 paragraph 205. 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.

Pottery manufacture was an important industry in Stock from the 16th to the 19th centuries. This has been evidenced by the finding of medieval and post-medieval pottery and kiln waste in multiple locations around the village, including from a sewer trench at the junction between Common Lane and Mill Road to the south of the proposed development (EHER 5391). Most pertinently, excavations immediately adjacent to the proposed development at 10 The Paddock revealed large quantities of post-medieval pottery, including wasters, indicating the presence of a nearby kiln (EHER 48334). Historical evidence also shows that Stock Common to the north of the development area was dug for clay for the pottery manufacture.

Earlier evidence of occupation in Stock exists in the form of a probable Roman cremation cemetery (EHER 5380) along with a possible Iron Age enclosure (EHER 9135), both to the south of the development site.

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 a programme of evaluation trenches, carried out after the demolition of the current buildings to ground-level. Two 'T'-shaped evaluation trenches should be positioned to sample the footprints of the proposed new buildings. This fieldwork will assess the potential for further archaeological remains being present within the development site.

Specific aims include the recovery of:

- Evidence relating to medieval and post-medieval pottery kilns, their extent and date range.
- Evidence relating to earlier settlement.

The initial work will comprise trial trenching which will be followed by a summary report. If significant archaeological deposits are identified, further work may be required, comprising open area excavation of those deposits and/or monitoring of the development's groundworks. If no archaeological deposits are identified a report on the trial trenching alone will be required.

6. General Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological work shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The number of staff involved, the structure of the team and an indicative timetable for the work shall be stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for 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 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, photographic record and finds recovery policies 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 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).
- 7.6 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.
- 7.7 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.
- 7.8 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.
- 7.9 The CiFA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, and the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* documents should all 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.

7.10 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 of the end of the fieldwork, or at an alternatively agreed time with the Historic Environment Advisor. A final publication report and grey literature report deadline shall be agreed following the post excavation assessment.

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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines.

10. Results

10.1 The full report shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Advisor within a length of time (but not exceeding 4 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 areas 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 and <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
 - 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. Contractor's Written Scheme of Investigation

- 13.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the CfA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation 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 Written Scheme of Investigation 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

- Bennett, A 2006 Chelmsford Borough Historic Environment Characterisation Project.
ECC
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East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24
- Philips, C. 2003 *The Story of Stock and Buttsbury*
- 2011 *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.

Mark Baister
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Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 9 The Paddock, Stock, Ingatestone, Essex, CM4 9BG

NGR: TQ 69311 98932 (centre)

District: Chelmsford

Parish: Stock

Planning reference: CHL/22/00541/FUL

Client: Bill Wright (Silverswan Homes)

Curating museum: Chelmsford Museum

Museum accession number: [tbc](#)

ECC project code: [tbc](#)

CAT project code: 2022/05i

Oasis project ID: colchest3-506862

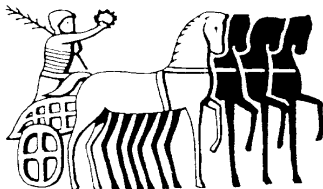
Contracts Manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

Post-excavation Manager: Laura Pooley

ECC monitor: Mark Baister

This WSI written: 19/05/2022



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies on land just to the east of the main centre of the historic village of Stock at 9 The Paddock, Stock, Essex (Fig 1), centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 69311 98932. The land is currently in use as a single dwelling and garden.

Proposed work

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

Archaeological background

The following archaeological includes extracts of 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>).

At Stock the local landscape is undulating rising to around 94 metres OD. The geology comprises of London clay to the east, with claygate member to the west overlain by Bagshot formation sand/gravels and Head clay silt/sand/gravel in the river valleys (Bennett 2006, 30). The medieval and post medieval core survives in good condition in the historic village of Stock and is protected as a conservation area (Bennett 2006, 133).

The Historic Environment Record shows that the development site is within an area of archaeological potential. From the 16th to the 19th century, Stock had a thriving brick, tile and pottery industry which formed an important part of the local economy. Discoveries relating to this industry include an 18th-century brick and tile kiln c 110m to the north of the development site (EHER 5507). Significant quantities of kiln waste recovered at the adjacent 10 The Paddock (CAT Report 704, EHER 48334), approximately 160m to the south-east near a manhole on the junction of Mill Road and Unwin Place (EHER 5391) and 260m to the south-west at 16-20 Mill Road (CAT Report 598). Recent archaeological investigations at 'Caer Luel', The Paddocks (CAT Report 1201), 2 The Paddocks (CAT Report 1272), 3 The Paddocks (CAT Report 1580) and 1 The Paddocks (CAT Report 1709) have, however, uncovered no significant archaeological remains.

A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age gully was found south-east of the site (EHER 46565) and to the south-west of the site is the location of a possible Iron Age enclosure (EHER 9135) and Roman cremation cemetery (EHER 5380).

Planning background

The original planning application (CHL/22/00541/FUL) was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in March 2022 proposing to *'demolish existing dwelling and garage. Construction of 2 dwellings with formation of access.'*

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 an archaeological evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for archaeological evaluation and excavation at 9 The Paddock, Stock – ECC 2022*).

It is proposed that two 'T-shaped' trenches be evaluated within the site targeting the footprints of the new dwellings. Each trench will measure 22m long and 1.8m wide, covering a combined area of 79.20m².

Specific project aims

- look for evidence relating to the medieval and post-medieval pottery kilns, their extent and date range
- evidence relating to earlier settlement

The initial work will comprise of the evaluation trenching which will be followed by a site meeting with the ECCHEA. If significant archaeological deposits are identified further archaeological work may be required, comprising of open area excavation and/or monitoring of the development's groundworks. This will be decided by the ECCHEA on completion of the evaluation 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-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by ECCHEA (ECCPS 2022)

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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). 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 project officer and two archaeologists for one days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Harvey Furniss/Sarah Veasey

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 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.

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.

The trench 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 or GPS, 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 Historic England guidance (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 Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). 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

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

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 / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: 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* (Historic England 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. <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- 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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

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

Any finds or paper archive created will be deposited with the appropriate museum on completion of the final publication report and confirmed in writing to the ECCHEA.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The ECCHEA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the ECCHEA at the time of their deposition.

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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ClfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct. Revised October 2021</i>
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Bennett, A	2006	<i>Chelmsford Borough Historic Environment Characterisation Project. ECC</i>
ECCPS	2021	<i>Brief for archaeological evaluation and excavation at 1 The Paddock, Stock, by M Baister</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
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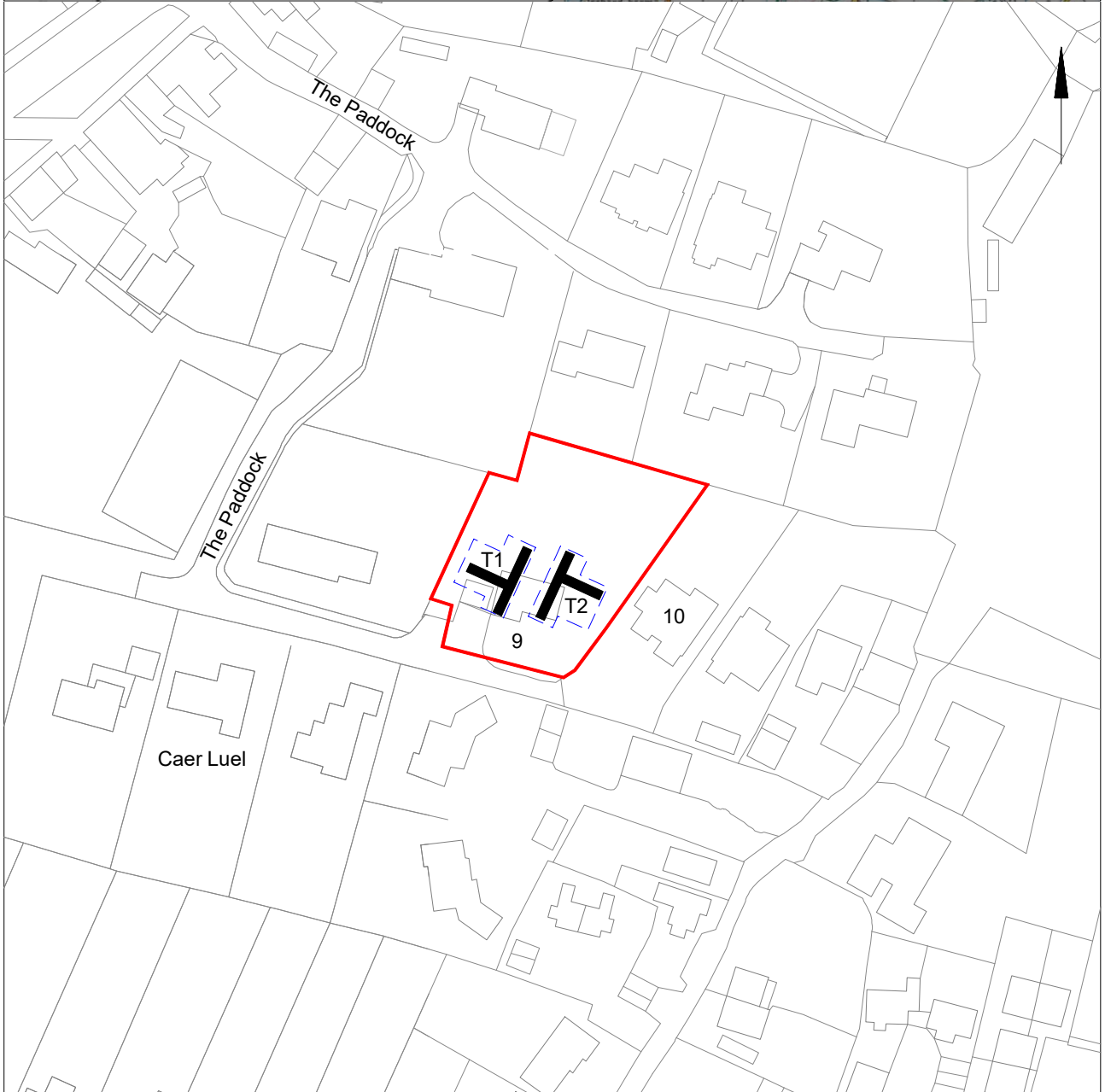
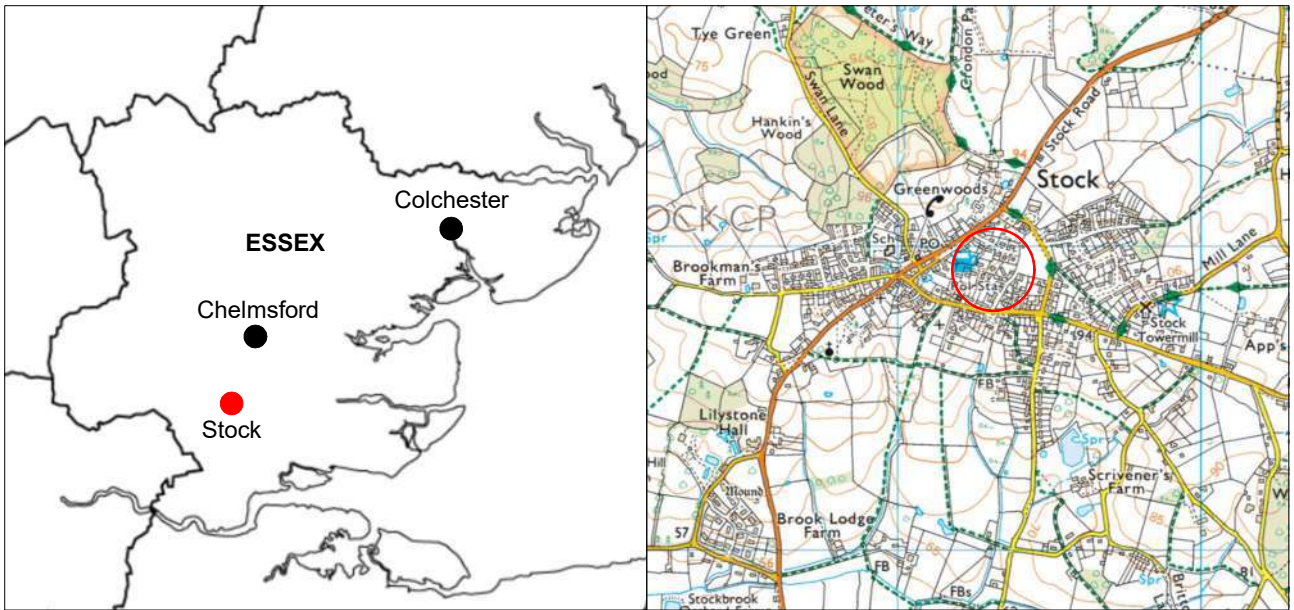
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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue lines).





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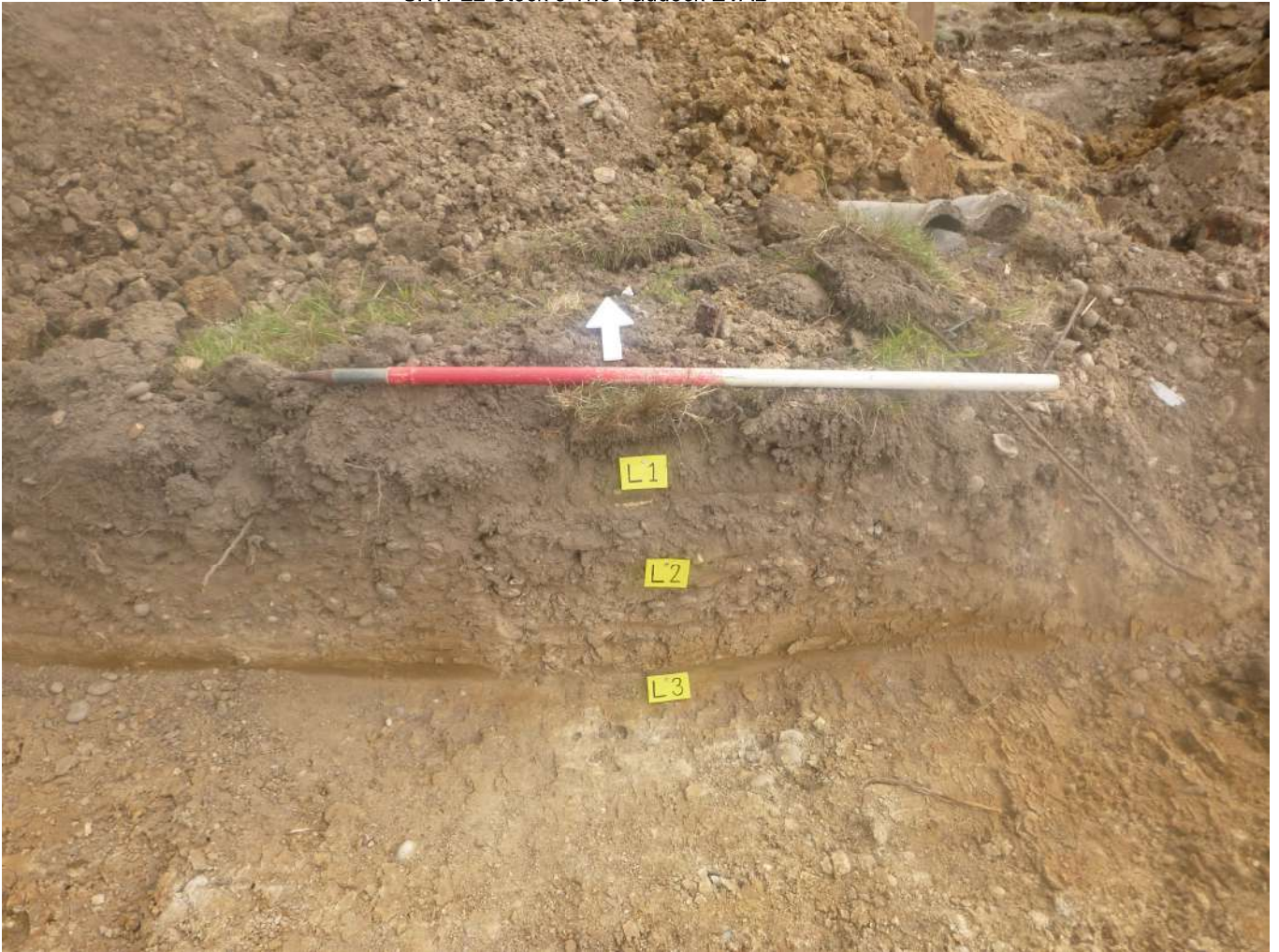
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listing

SKTP22_Photo graph_001.jpg Trench 4 looking W
SKTP22_Photo graph_002.jpg Trench 4 looking W
SKTP22_Photo graph_003.jpg Trench 4 looking W
SKTP22_Photo graph_004.jpg Trench 4 rep sx looking NW
SKTP22_Photo graph_005.jpg Trench 4 rep sx looking N
SKTP22_Photo graph_006.jpg Trench 3 rep sx looking E
SKTP22_Photo graph_007.jpg Trench 3 rep sx looking E
SKTP22_Photo graph_008.jpg Trench 3 rep sx looking E
SKTP22_Photo graph_009.jpg Trench 3 rep sx looking E
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SKTP22_Photo graph_012.jpg Trench 3 looking N
SKTP22_Photo graph_013.jpg Trench 3 looking NW
SKTP22_Photo graph_014.jpg Trench 3 looking NE
SKTP22_Photo graph_015.jpg Trench 3 looking N
SKTP22_Photo graph_016.jpg Trench 3 shot looking NW
SKTP22_Photo graph_017.jpg Trench 3 show looking NE
SKTP22_Photo graph_018.jpg Trench 4 and 3 looking NNW
SKTP22_Photo graph_019.jpg Trench 1 looking E
SKTP22_Photo graph_020.jpg Trench 1 looking E
SKTP22_Photo graph_021.jpg Trench 1 looking E
SKTP22_Photo graph_022.jpg Trench 1 rep sx looking N
SKTP22_Photo graph_023.jpg Trench 1 rep sx looking N
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SKTP22_Photo graph_036.jpg Trench 2 looking N
SKTP22_Photo graph_037.jpg Trench 2 looking N
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