

Archaeological evaluation at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock, CM4 9RG

September 2021



by **Megan Seehra**

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton and Laura Pooley
figures by Sarah Veasey

fieldwork by Sarah Veasey and Chloe Hill

commissioned by Andrew Turk (Turk Homes Ltd)

NGR: TQ 7038 9840 (centre)

Planning ref.: CHL 20/00773/FUL

CAT project ref.: 21/08d

ECC code: SKMR21

Chelmsford Museum accession code: tbc

OASIS ref.: colchest3-428549



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CAT Report 1715

October 2021

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1 Summary

Archaeological evaluation was carried out at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock during the construction of a single dwelling. The development site is within a village that had a thriving pottery industry from the 16th to 19th centuries. The site is also near prehistoric activity, and a Roman cremation cemetery. Despite this, only three 19th- to 20th-century features were found.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological evaluation at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock which was carried out on the 23rd September 2021. The work was commissioned by Andrew Turk of Turk Homes Ltd in advance of the construction of a single dwelling. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological trial trenching and excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Alison Bennett (ECCPS 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

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 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>).

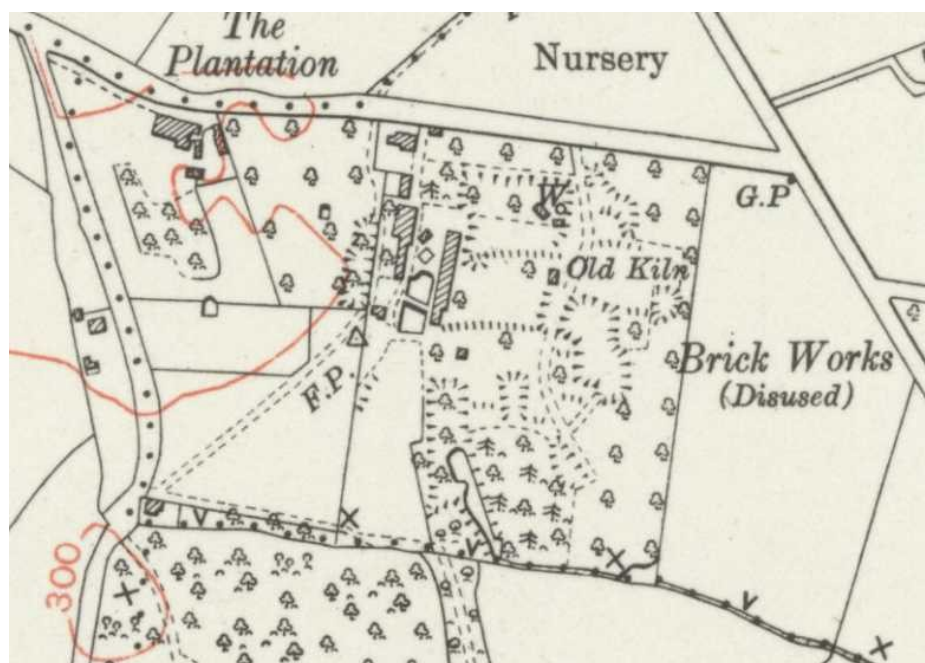
Evidence of early occupation in Stock comes from an area c 1.2km west of the development site and includes a possible Iron Age enclosure (EHER 9135) and a probable Roman cremation cemetery (EHER 5380). A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age gully was identified during archaeological monitoring (EHER 46565) c 1km to the north-west.

Elizabeth Cottage is located on the site on a former brick works (EHER 15541). It is thought to have operated from at least 1863 (if not earlier) until 1917, during this time it had two operators – John Banham (1863 till early 1890's) succeeded by Thomas Henry Webster (1890's -1917). The brick works is visible on the 1st edition OS map (Map 1) and on the later 1924 OS map (Map 2), where it is labelled as disused.

Jarvis (1934) wrote 'There was a brick-works in the Mill Road until about 1900 and was for many year a flourishing concern. Within living memory as many as 50 hands were employed there'. Whilst there are minor traces of Stock bricks in the buildings on the site, no major traces of the brick works survive above ground. The last building in Stock to have been constructed of Stock's local bricks is Christ Church in the High Street.



Map 1 Extract of the 1st edition OS map (1881) showing the brick works.



Map 2 Extract of the 1923 OS map, showing the brick works now as disused.

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Three trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Due to various obstructions on the site (tree-protection zones, a large disused bonfire area and overhead cables), all three trenches were moved from the positions originally proposed in the WSI. The new positions of the trenches can be seen on Figs 1-2.

Trench 1 was 10m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.55m in depth. It was dug on a rough NNW-SSE orientation. No archaeological features were found, but there was a modern service at the SSE end. Only two layers were observed in this trench. L4 was a turfed topsoil and was 0.35m thick, and sealed the orange-brown clay natural (L3). The natural was observed from c 0.4-0.55m deep.

Trench 2 was 20m in length, 1.8m wide, and was 0.56m in depth. It was orientated on an NW-SE alignment. A large modern pit containing brick, coal and clinker was present but not excavated at the south-east end of the trench. Three more modern services were also observed. A post-medieval to modern make-up layer was on the surface (L2, c 0.3m thick) which sealed the clay natural (L3, observed from c 0.56m deep)



Photograph 1 Trench 1, looking north-west



Photograph 2 Trench 2, looking north-west

Trench 3 was 10m long, 1.8m wide, and was excavated to a depth of 0.49-0.69m. It was on an N-S orientation. A possible modern gravel surface/path (F1) on an E-W orientation was observed at the south end of the trench. It was c 1m in width, and at least c 0.05 in depth. Modern finds were recovered from the fill, including a coin. A probable tree throw (F2) was also monitored and excavated at the north end of T3. It was less than 1m wide, and c 0.15m in depth. Modern finds were also recovered from this feature. Three layers were observed in T3. L1 was the modern yard surface c 0.25-0.29m thick, consisting of areas of block paving and small gravel. Below this was L2, a modern make-up with large amounts of CBM fragments. This was c 0.4m thick. It sealed L3, the clay natural, which was observed at a depth of c 0.5-0.7m.

A full description of context information can be seen in Appendix 1.



Photograph 3 Trench 3, looking south

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and Pottery finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of pottery and CBM totalling six sherds with a weight of 387g and EVE of 0.27. This material came from features F1 and F2. Feature F1 contained three sherds (12g) of 19th/20th Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric 48D) including a bowl (EVE: 0.03) and two sherds (235g) of pan-tile dating from the 17th century onwards. Feature F2 contained a piece of 19th/20th Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric F48D) plate (EVE: 0.24) decorated with a willow-pattern design.

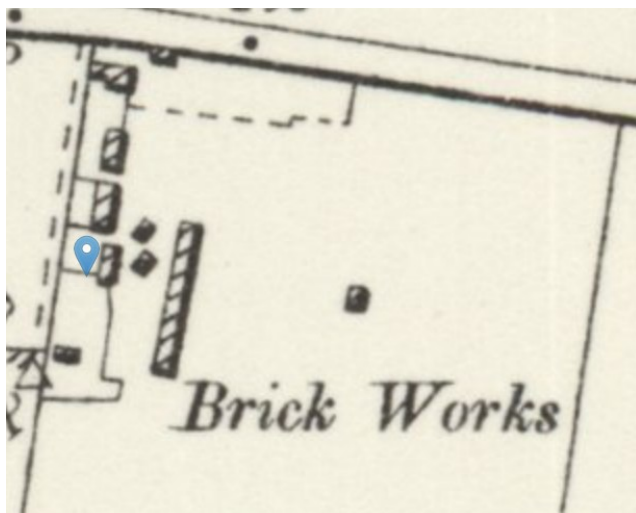
6.2 Small finds

by Laura Pooley

A 19th-century penny in very poor condition and completely illegible came from F1 (finds no. 2), 34mm diameter, 12.9g.

7 Conclusion

An OS map from 1898 (map 3) shows that this site was a former brick works, with structures that by the 1960s (map 4) were no longer there. As previously mentioned in this report, the brick works were shown to be disused by 1923. It is likely the modern features found were from the site's function as a brick works. In spite of being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no surviving archaeological deposits were encountered during the evaluation.



Map 3 OS map (1898) showing the brick works.



Map 4 OS map (1961) showing area without buildings.
Site location is blue marker

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Andrew Turk of Turk Homes Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by S Veasey and C Hill. Figures are by S Veasey. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Alison Bennett.

9 References

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

CAT	2020	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation and excavation at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock, CM4 9RG</i> by S Veasey
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	2021	<i>Brief for trial trenching and excavation at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock.</i> By A Bennett
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>
Jarvis, D.	1934	<i>Stock, Essex – Its History and Romance</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.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
Bronze Age (Late)	Late Bronze Age, period from c 1000 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
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
evaluation	a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork, which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area. This may take the form of an intrusive investigation of a percentage of the site, geophysical or topographical survey. The results of this investigation will establish the requirements for any further work.
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 (Early)	Early Iron Age, period from c 600 – 400BC
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	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, 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
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1715)

ECCPS brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record)

Site digital photos and log
Inked sections
Digital record
The report (CAT Report 1715)
ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Survey data

12 Archive deposition

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

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Distribution list:

Andrew Turk (Turk Homes Ltd)
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

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Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

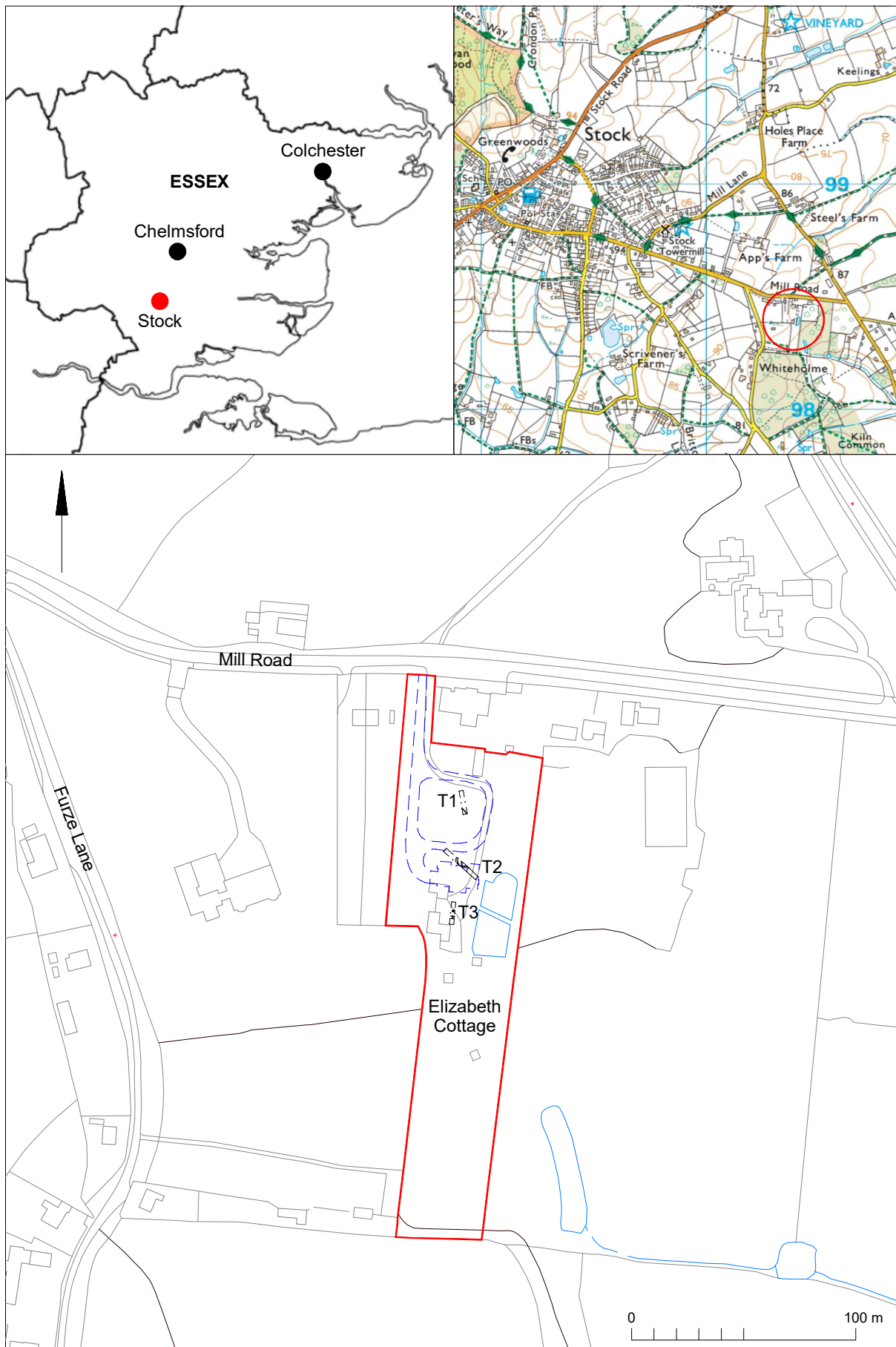
tel.: 01206 501785

email: ms@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 14/10/2021

Appendix 1 Context list

Trench no.	Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
T3	L1	-	Yard surface	Block paving and small gravel	Modern
T2, T3	L2	-	Make-up	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: tile/brick 60%	Post-medieval-modern
All	L3	-	Natural	Firm moist medium yellow/orange/brown clay	Post-glacial
T1	L4	-	Turfed topsoil	Soft dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks	Modern
T3	F1	1, 2	?Gravel path	Firm moist medium yellow/brown clay and inclusions of: stone 75%	Modern
T3	F2	3	Pit/tree-throw	Firm moist light orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 15% pot 5%	Modern
T2	F3	-	Pit	Firm moist medium/dark grey/brown/black silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks	Modern



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

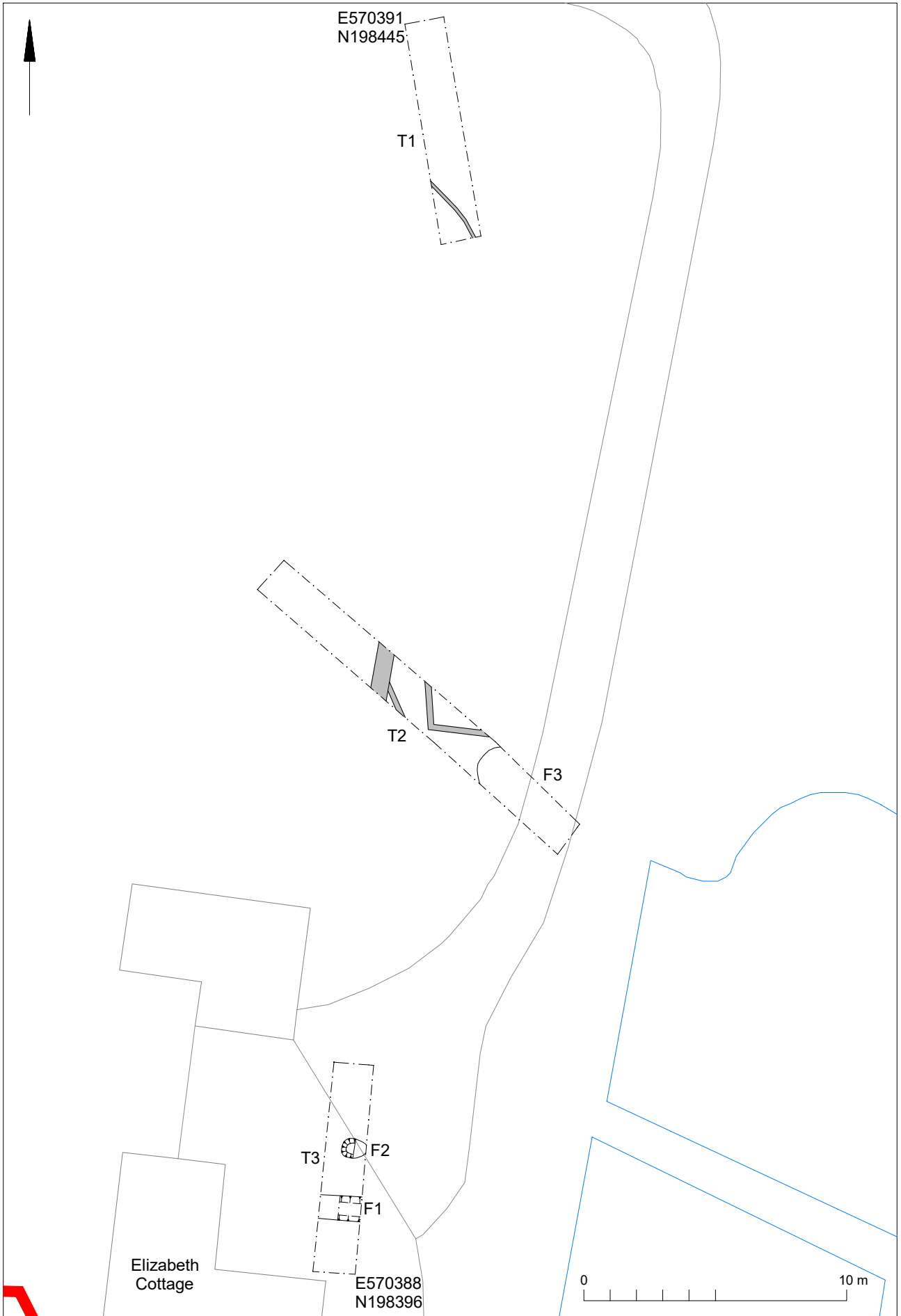


Fig 2 Results. Modern services in grey.

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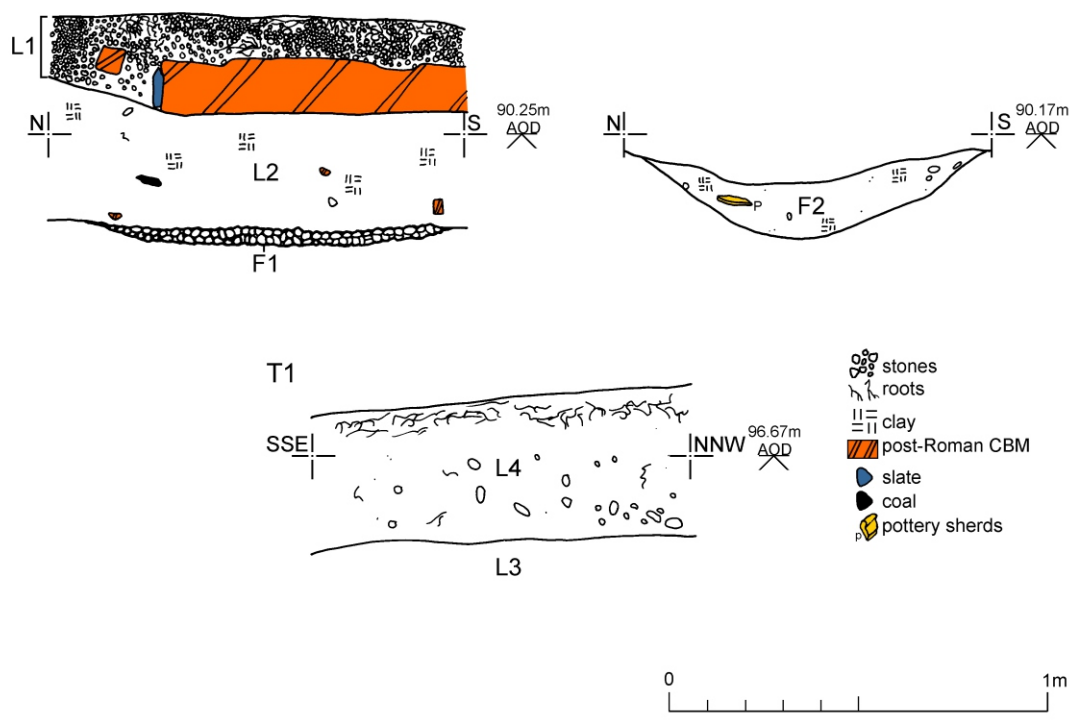


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

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Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-428549

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation and excavation at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock, CM4 9RG
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock during the construction of a single dwelling. The development site is within the limits of village that had a thriving pottery industry from the 16th to 19th centuries. The site is also nearby prehistoric activity, and a Roman cremation cemetery. Despite this, only three 19th to 20th century features were found.
Project dates	Start: 23-09-2021 End: 23-09-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2021/08d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHL 20/00773/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SKMR21 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	GRAVEL PATH Modern
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	""""Targeted Trenches""""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD STOCK Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock
Postcode	CM4 9RG
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 7038 9840 51.658013362322 0.463534120867 51 39 28 N 000 27 48 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Sarah Veasey
Project director/manager	Adam Wightman
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Megan Seehra
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Turk Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Archive ID	SKMR21
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Paper Archive ID	SKMR21
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock, CM4 9RG
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seehra, M.
Other bibliographic details	1715
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Entered by	Megan Seehra (ms@catuk.org)
Entered on	14 October 2021

OASIS:

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Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at
Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock



Date:
27/07/21



Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock

Title: Brief for Archaeological trial trenching and excavation at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock

Agent: E&M Design

Planning Reference: CHL 20/00773/FUL

Date issued: 27/07/21

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.

27/07/21

Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock

*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 trial trenching and excavation at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock. The proposed development lies on the site of a former post medieval brickworks. 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 forms 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

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development is situated on land at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock centred on NGR TQ 7038 9840. Details of the planning application can be found on the Chelmsford City Council web site.

3. Planning Background

The development comprises the demolition of the present house and erection of a replacement new house. A planning application was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in June 2020. As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, a full archaeological condition was recommended to ensure that appropriate archaeological recording is undertaken. This advice is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework. The recommendation 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.

Elizabeth Cottage is situated with the area of former brickworks (EHER 15541) which are shown on the 1st edition OS maps, dating from prior to 1863, and operational to c.1917. There is likely to be the remains of brick kilns and other features associated with these brickworks.

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. Trial trenches will be required to assess the front of the present structure (to be demolished), the side access and the rear house.

Specific aims:

- Evidence of post-medieval brick kilns and manufacture, their extent and date range.
- Evidence of earlier 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.

6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney, 2003).

6.3 All 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.
- 6.9 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 and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned. Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the first archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor to deepen the trenches by this method.
- 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 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. The preservation state of human bone should be recorded, so as to inform development of the WSI for any future excavation.
- 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 IFA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations 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 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 4 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 trenches and excavated area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the excavated areas shall be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Reports on specific areas of specialist study
- Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).

- 8.3 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.
- 8.4 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).
- 8.5 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).

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

11. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 11.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide the basis for a measurable standard and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 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 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties
Glazebrook, J. 2. Research agenda and strategy. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ.
Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East
Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the
East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24
- 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 an archaeological evaluation and excavation at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock, CM4 9RG

NGR: TQ 7038 9840 (centre)

District: Chelmsford

Parish: Stock

Planning reference: CHL 20/00773/FUL

Commissioned by: Andrew Turk

Client: Turk Homes Ltd

Curating museum: Chelmsford

Museum accession number: [tbc](#)

ECC project code: [tbc](#)

CAT project code: 2021/08d

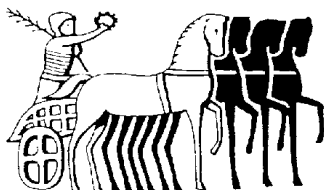
Oasis project ID: colchest3-428549

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

Contracts Manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Alison Bennett

This WSI written: 16.08.2021



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, in the south-east of the village of Stock (Fig 1). Site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 7038 9840.

Proposed work

The planning application proposes the demolition of existing cottage and associated buildings and the erection of a single dwelling.

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>).

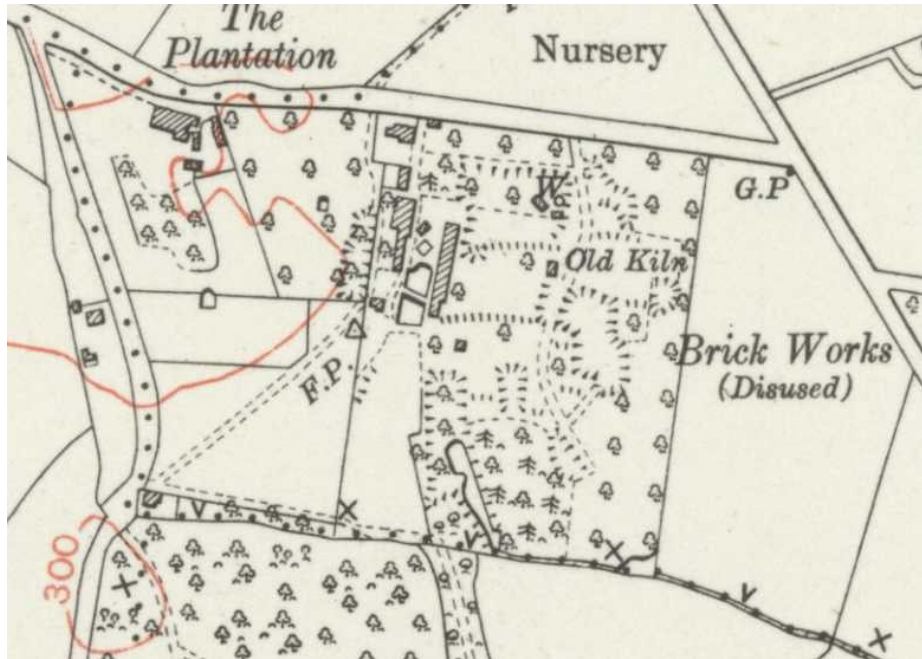
Evidence of early occupation in Stock comes from an area c 1.2km west of the development site and includes a possible Iron Age enclosure (EHER 9135) and a probable Roman cremation cemetery (EHER 5380). A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age gully was identified during archaeological monitoring (EHER 46565) c 1km to the north-west.

Elizabeth cottage is located on the site on a former brickworks (EHER 15541). It is thought to have operated from at least 1863 (if not earlier) until 1917, during this time it had two operators – John Banham (1863 till early 1890's) succeeded by Thomas Henry Webster (1890's -1917). The brickworks is visible on the 1st edition OS map (Map 1) and on the later 1924 OS map (Map 2), where it is labelled as disused.

Jarvis (1934) wrote 'There was a brick-works in the Mill Road until about 1900 and was for many year a flourishing concern. Within living memory as many as 50 hands were employed there'. Whilst there are minor traces of Stock bricks in the buildings on the site no major traces of the brickworks survive above ground. The last building in Stock to have been constructed of Stock's local bricks is Christ Church in the High Street.



Map 1 Extract of the 1st edition OS map (1881) showing the brick works.



Map 2 Extract of the 1923 OS map, showing the brickworks now as disused.

Planning background

The original planning application (CHL 20/00773/FU) was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in June 2020 proposing the *demolition of existing dwelling, detached garage and outbuildings. Construction of replacement development.*

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 by trial-trenching and excavation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for trial trenching and excavation at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock – ECC 2021*).

It is proposed that three trenches be evaluated. T1 and T3 will measure 10m in length and T2 will measure 20m in length. All trenches will be 1.8m wide. This equates to 40m of linear trenching covering an area of 72m². Trenches are positioned within the footprint of the proposed development while taking into account arboreal constraints.

Specific areas of interest are:

- Evidence of post-medieval brick kilns and manufacture, their extent and date range
- Evidence of earlier settlement

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

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)

- East of England 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 ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCPS 2021)

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 project officer and one archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

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.

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

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station 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 micromorphical 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.

In the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory investigation of the site. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during excavation, 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. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client and SCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. Following Historic England guidance (2018) all archaeological human remains excavated during the course of the project will either be analysed and reported by CAT project osteologist Megan Seehra or will be sent to external specialist Julie Curl.

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.

The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within two months of the 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>

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| 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 | 2020 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| 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> |
| Digital Curation Centre (DCC) | 2013 | <i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i> |
| ECCPS | 2021 | <i>Brief for trial trenching and excavation at Elizabeth Cottage, Mill Road, Stock.</i> By A Bennett |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Historic England | 2015 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological</i> |

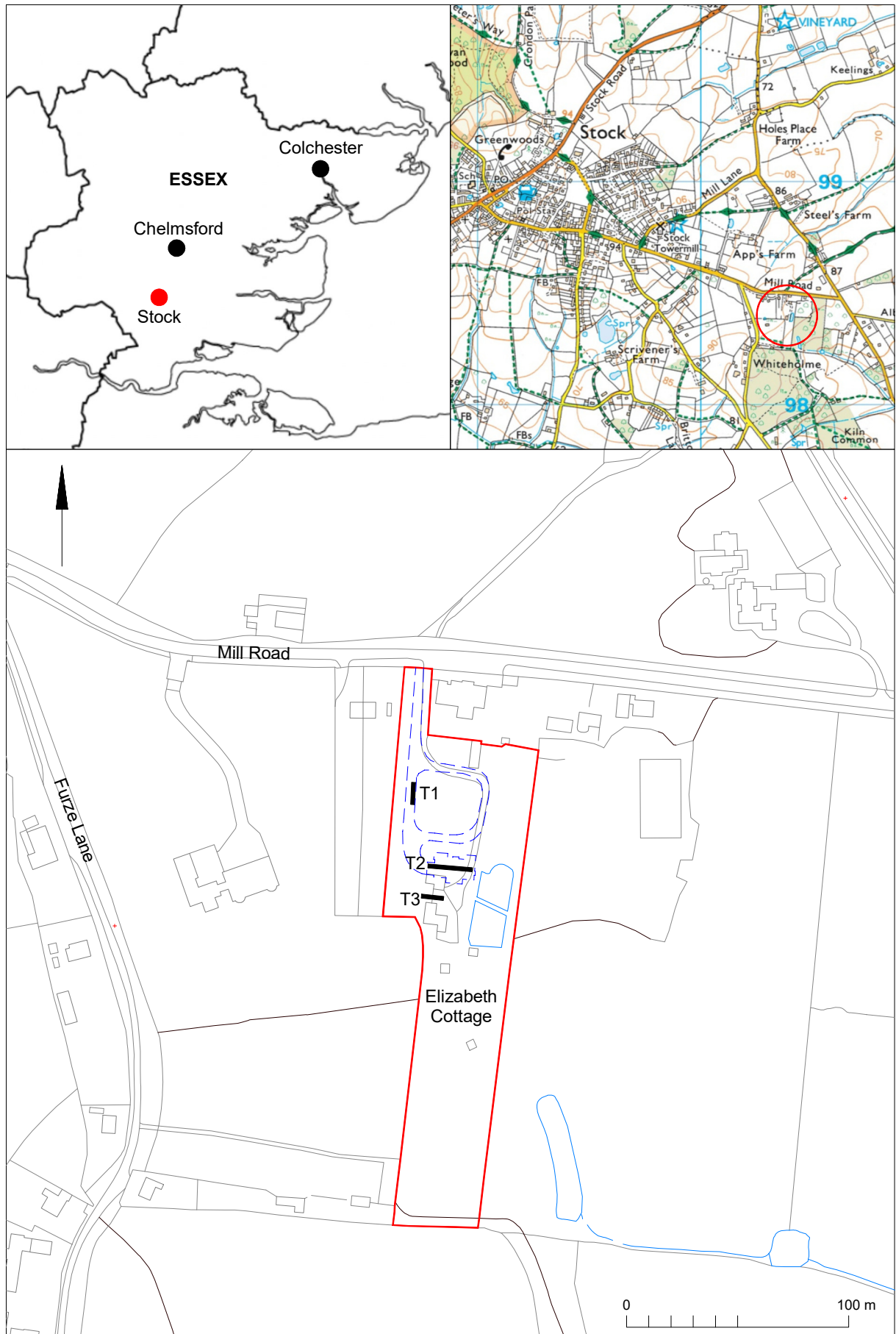
Jarvis, D.	1934	<i>Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Stock, Essex – Its History and Romance</i> <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

Sarah Veasey



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

Site: Stock Elizabeth Cottage EVAL

Site code: SKMR21

Layer No.

Interpretation Yard surface

Period Modern

Location

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Type

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

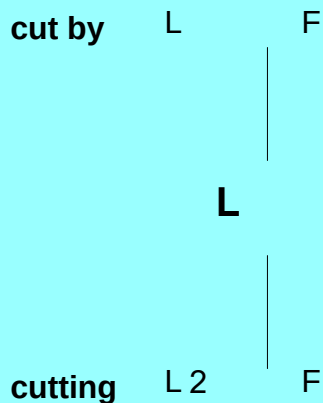
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos:

NOTES Modern yard surface, areas of block paving and areas of small gravel.



By SV

Date 23/09/21

Site: Stock Elizabeth Cottage EVAL

Site code: SKMR21

Layer No.

Interpretation Make-up

Period Post-medieval

Location Trenches 2 and 3

2

SOIL DESCRIPTION

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

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

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces 60

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

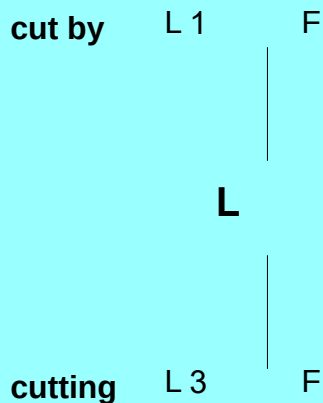
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos:

NOTES Modern makeup layer with large amounts of ceramic building material.



By SV Date 23/09/21

Site: Stock Elizabeth Cottage EVAL

Site code: SKMR21

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural

Period Post-glacial

Location Whole site

3

SOIL DESCRIPTION

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

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

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

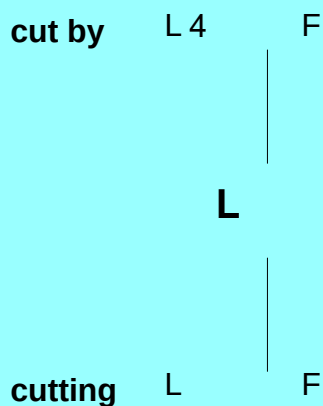
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Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos:

NOTES Natural clay



By SV Date 23/09/21

Site: Stock Elizabeth Cottage EVAL

Site code: SKMR21

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil

Period Modern

4

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

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

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

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓ ✓

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

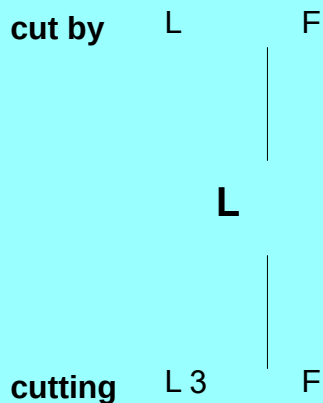
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos:

NOTES Turfed topsoil



By SV

Date 23/09/21

Site: Stock Elizabeth Cottage EVAL

Site Code: SKMR21

Feature No.

Interpretation ? Gravel path

Period Modern

Location

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

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

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

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓
charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

Inclusions: pieces gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %
75

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

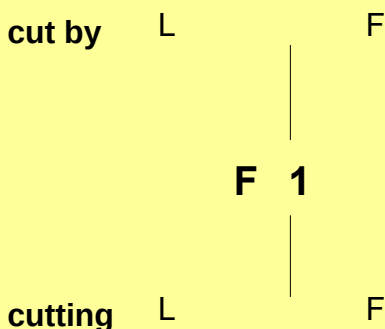
FINDS Pot, ceramic building material, coins

Find Nos

1290

1291

NOTES Possible garden path? Very stoney, regular mid-sized subrounded stones.



By SV Date 23/09/21

Site: Stock Elizabeth Cottage EVAL

Site Code: SKMR21

Feature No.

Interpretation ?Pit/tree throw

Period Modern

Location

2

SOIL DESCRIPTION

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

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

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓

Inclusions: pieces gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %
15 5

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS China

Find Nos

1292

NOTES Small, rounded feature with obvious areas of rooting.

cut by L F

F 2

cutting L F

By CH Date 23/09/21

Site: Stock Elizabeth Cottage EVAL

Site Code: SKMR21

Feature No.

Interpretation ?Pit

Period Modern

Location

3

SOIL DESCRIPTION

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

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

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓ ✓ ✓

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

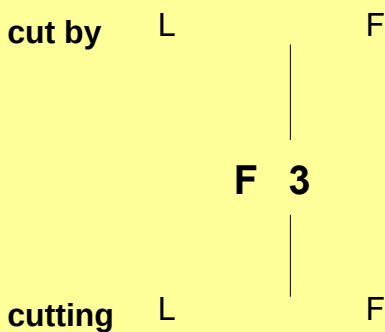
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos

NOTES Very large modern pit, not excavated. Modern brick, coal, clinker in fill - not retained.



By SV Date 23/09/21

Site: Stock Elizabeth Cottage EVAL

Site code: SKMR21

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

1

1290

upper fill

middle fill
✓

lower fill
✓

?

good
✓

poor

?

Notes Finds number 1

Pottery

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?
✓ ✓

CBM

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile
P-R Brick ✓

Organics

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

other

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

Small Find? Small Find No. Small Find type

Sample? Sample No. Sample type

Site: Stock Elizabeth Cottage EVAL

Site code: SKMR21

Find No.

	Feature No.	Layer No.	u/s				
CONTEXT	1						1291

upper fill	middle fill	lower fill	?	good	poor	?
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Notes Finds number 2

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find? ✓	Small Find No.	Small Find type coin
Sample?	Sample No.	Sample type

Site: Stock Elizabeth Cottage EVAL

Site code: SKMR21

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

2

1292

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

✓

Notes Finds number 3

whole

frags

✓

prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type



001



002



003



004



005



006



007



008



009



010



011



012



013



014



015



016



listing

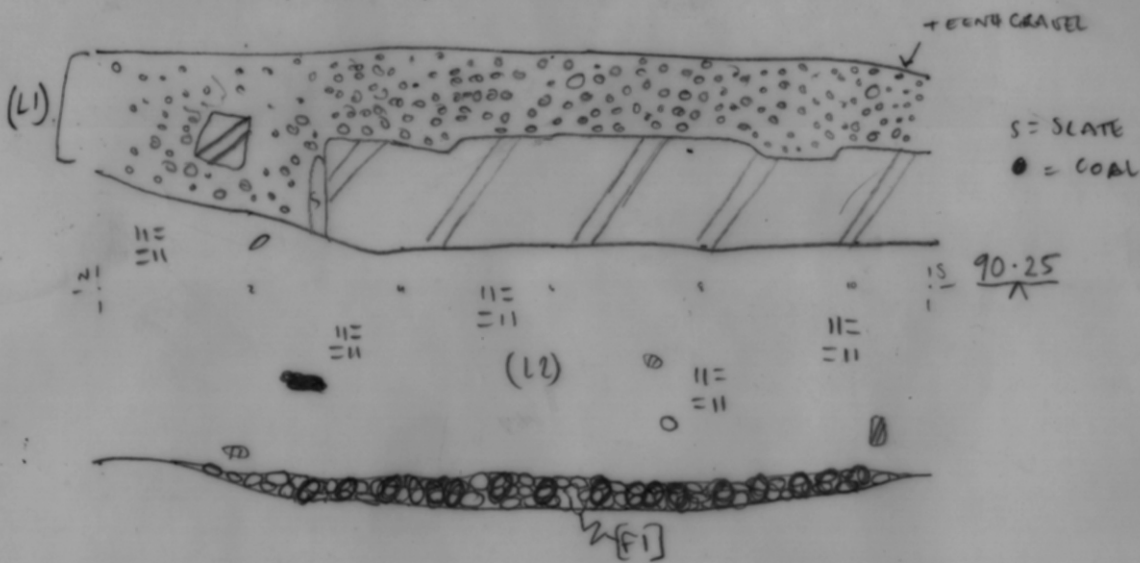
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SKMR21_PhotoGraph_002.jpg	F1 plan - view E
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_003.jpg	F1 plan and T3 rep sx - view E
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_004.jpg	F2 plan - view E
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_005.jpg	F2 sx - view E
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_006.jpg	T3 trench shot - view N
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_007.jpg	T3 trench shot - view S
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_008.jpg	Site shot
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_009.jpg	F3 plan - view SE
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_010.jpg	F3 plan - view SE
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_011.jpg	T2 trench shot - view NW
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_012.jpg	T2 trench shot - view SE
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_013.jpg	T1 rep sx - view SW
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_014.jpg	T1 trench shot - view NW
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_015.jpg	T1 trench shot - view SE
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_016.jpg	Site shot
SKMR21_PhotoGraph_017.jpg	Site shot

F2, W FAC SK, 1:10, 23/09/21, CH



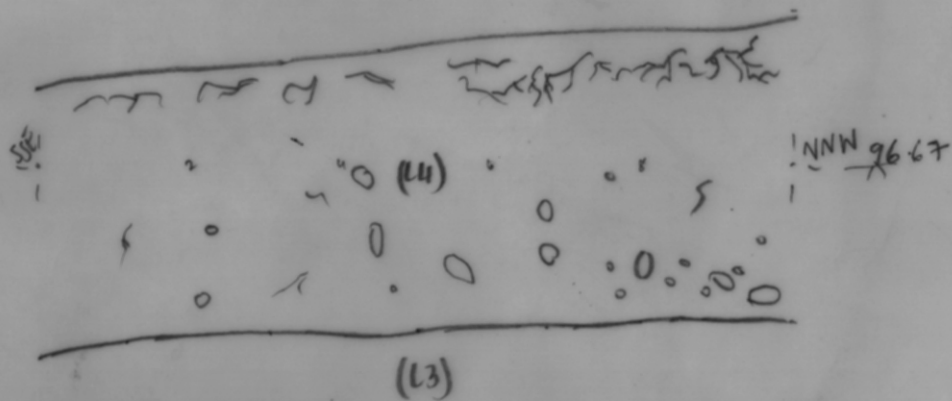
form light grey fine, silty clay

F1 + T3 REP SK, W FACING, 1:10, 23/09/21 SV



- L1 - TINY GRAVEL + BRICKS
- L2 - Mid grey brown clay with rare stones.
- F1 - STONES IN GREEN BROWN CLAY.

T1 REP SK, ENE FACING, 1:10, SV, 23/09/21



STOCK ELIZABETH COTTAGE EVAL