

**An archaeological evaluation
by trial-trenching at 10, The Paddock,
Stock, Essex
May 2013**



**report prepared by Adam Wightman
and Howard Brooks**

**on behalf of
Silerswan Homes**

CAT project ref.: 13/01b
ECC Historic Environment code: SKTPD13
Chelmsford museum accession code: CHMRE 2013.075
NGR: TQ 69344 98925 (c)



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CAT Report 704
May 2013

Summary

Two evaluation trenches were excavated at 10 The Paddock, Stock in May 2013, prior to the construction of two new dwellings.

No structural remains associated with medieval or post-medieval pottery manufacture were identified during the evaluation. However, a significant quantity of post-medieval pottery sherds and glaze-splashed tile fragments were collected from the topsoil. These probably derive from a nearby kiln site.

Introduction

This is the archive report on the archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 10 The Paddock, Stock, Essex (NGR TQ 69349892; Fig 1). The proposed development comprised of the demolition of a large detached house and the construction of two smaller detached dwellings (Fig 2).

The development site is located in an area with the potential for remains associated with medieval and post-medieval pottery manufacture. For more information on the historical background of the area and details of archaeological finds recovered in the vicinity, see the brief issued by the Historic Environment officer (HE 2012) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (CAT 2013), both of which are appended to this report.

Two trial-trenches (T1 and T2), both 10m x 1.8m, were excavated within the footprints of the two proposed buildings (Fig 2). Both trenches were positioned so as to avoid large heaps of concrete generated during the demolition of the house. The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.

Results

T1 (Fig 2, Plate 1)

T1 was positioned across the footprint of the demolished house and the former driveway (Fig 2). The ground had been disturbed in modernity throughout T1. A 0.9m-deep layer of re-deposited natural clay, interspersed with pockets of dark silty-soil and modern building materials (L1), directly overlaid the yellow natural clay (L2) (Plate 1). Post-medieval pottery sherds and peg-tile fragments were recovered from L1 (Table 1), but no archaeological features survived beneath the modern disturbance.

T2 (Figs 2-3, Plate 2)

T2 was located in the back-garden of the former dwelling (Fig 2). 450mm of medium brown sandy-silt topsoil (L3) overlaid a 150mm thick layer of buried topsoil (grey/brown clayey-silt) (L4) which, in turn, overlaid the natural orange clay (L2) (Fig 3). A significant quantity of post-medieval pottery and peg-tile was collected from the topsoil (L2), most of which was located at a depth of c 300mm below modern ground-level. However, there were no distinguishable layers or deposits within the homogenous topsoil deposit and no archaeological features were identified cut into the natural clay (Plate 2).



Plate 1: T1, facing north-east. Plate 2: T2, facing south-west.

Finds

by Howard Brooks

This is a small group of finds (129 items, 5354g), consisting mainly of post-medieval pottery (88 sherds, 2280g) and peg-tile (34 pieces, 2170g). All finds are listed below in Table 1 (pottery Fabrics are after CAR 7). The main point of interest is that some glaze-splashed peg-tile fragments with broken-off pot rims are clearly derived from a post-medieval kiln.

The 2013 pottery

It cannot be stated categorically that the post-medieval pottery from the 2013 site is kiln product. However, there are several reasons why it may be: first, the 2013 site is directly north of the 1971 Common Lane site (see below); second, all previous Stock kiln groups are defined by a combination of glaze-splashed tiles and Fabric 40 sherds; third, although saggar fragments and wasters are absent, they were also absent from the definite kiln group from the 2011 Pottery House site (see below).

Discounting sherds of modern ironstone, flowerpot and an unidentified sherd (4 sherds, 93g), the potential kiln group consisted of Fabric 40 PMRE (post-medieval red earthenware: 36 sherds, 1978g, 94% of all possible kiln product), Fabric 40a (Metropolitan slipware, 5 sherds, 114g, 5.4%), and Fabric 40 bl (black-glazed: 2 sherds, 8g, 0.03%). The range of sherd colours is shown on Plate 3 and the Fabric 40a Metropolitan ware on Plate 4.



Plate 3: Fabric 40 sherds showing range of colours (clockwise from top left) lustrous dark brown, brown, olive green, orange



Plate 4: Fabric 40a Metropolitan slipware

The peg-tiles and the kiln sites

There are seven fragments of peg-tile (420g) with glaze spill on both sides and (convincingly in support of this being kiln debris) in some cases on the broken tile edge (Plate 5). They generally have broken-off pot rims adhering to one surface, or the scars showing where pots have broken off. As with similar tiles from 1971 and from the 2011 CAT evaluation at 'Pottery House' (300m west), these tiles were undoubtedly stacked inside a kiln and the glaze has dripped off the pots onto the tiles during firing. Cunningham does not give quantities of glaze-splashed tiles from the Common Lane site (which was in the field immediately to the south of the 2013 site), so a direct comparison of proportions of tiles to potsherds with the 2013 site is not possible. The location of the kiln in which these peg-tiles were used is unknown, but was probably located south of the Common Lane site.



Plate 5: peg-tile fragments with glaze splash, broken-off pot rims, and scars

Other finds

The other finds (fragments of non-kiln tiles and brick, modern drain, clay tobacco-pipe, iron nail) are catalogued below but not discussed here.

Table 1: finds catalogue (D = discarded)

context	finds no	qnty	weight (g)	description
L3	2	13	1268	plain peg-tile fragments. D.
L3	2	1	453	cast concrete drain fragment, very modern. Impressed on top surface "R(egistere)D IN GREAT B[ritain]" D.
L3	2	10	366	plain peg-tile fragments.D.
L3	2	3	63	indeterminate brick fragments.D.
L3	2	1	42	kiln debris. Peg-tile with glaze spill on both sides and the break, with and broken pot rim stuck to surface.
L3	2	2	108	kiln debris. Peg-tiles with glaze spill and broken pot rim (or scars) on surface.
L3	2	24	337	Fabric 40 plain body sherds. Glaze colour varies from olive green, through medium brown to dark brown. There were no black-glazed pieces here (ie Fabric 40bl, but there are sherds elsewhere in this group). None of these are wasters.
L3	2	3	84	Fabric 40 base fragments
L3	2	11	265	Fabric 40 rim fragments
L3	2	3	80	Fabric 40a Metropolitan Slipware fragments
L3	2	4	270	kiln debris. Peg-tiles with glaze spill, 2 with scars of broken pots on surface.
L3	2	2	34	Fabric 40a Metropolitan slipware (rims)
L3	2	3	70	Fabric 40 rims
L3	2	3	347	Fabric 40 base fragments, one is of a tryg.
L3	2	7	225	Fabric 40 plain body sherds
L3	2	2	209	Fabric 40 body sherds with handle attachments
L3	2	1	53	Fabric 40 handle
L3	2	2	248	very modern roof tile fragments. D.
L1	1	1	15	Fabric 40 body sherd. D.
L1	1	1	5	peg tile fragment with glaze spill
L1	1	1	6	Fabric 48d rim. D.
L4	3	2	21	Fabric 40 body sherds. D.
L2/L3 neighbour's garden	5	1	76	Fabric 40 sherd with socket
L2/L3 neighbour's garden	5	1	19	Fabric 40bl (black-glazed) base
L2/L3 neighbour's garden	5	1	28	peg-tile fragment with glaze splash and broken pot rim
L3/4	4	2	72	Fabric 51b flowerpot sherds. D.
L3/4	4	1	140	v modern roof tile. D.
L3/4	4	1	73	peg-tile fragment. D.
L3/4	4	1	10	part of rusted iron nail. D.
L3/4	4	12	280	plain Fabric 40 body sherds (D= 5 sherds 15g)
L3/4	4	5	56	Fabric 40 rim sherds
L3/4	4	2	8	Fabric 40bl sherds
L3/4	4	1	8	Fabric 40 base sherd
L3/4	4	1	15	thin red Fabric, smooth, black surface, white slip splash. Too smooth to be Fabric 21a Colchester-type ware. Fabric 21/40 hybrid??
totals		129	5354	

Discussion

The construction and subsequent demolition of the previous dwelling has caused significant ground disturbance in the south-western corner of the site. In the back-garden of the property, a deep deposit of topsoil which contained a notable quantity of post-medieval pottery sherds and peg-tile fragments, overlaid the natural clay. No structural remains or deposits associated with post-medieval pottery manufacture were identified during the evaluation.

The early OS maps indicate that the land to the south-west of Stock Common was covered in fields until the 1960's. It is possible that the pottery and peg-tile fragments recovered during this evaluation derive from a kiln located nearby and that some of the waste from this kiln was simply spread across the neighbouring fields.

The Stock pottery industry (Fig 4)

The discovery of the Stock pottery industry began in 1971, when groups of glazed and unglazed 17th- and 18th-century sherds, glaze-splashed peg-tiles and saggars were discovered in two locations in Stock – on Common Lane and Mill Road. In her 1985 publication of the Stock material, Carol Cunningham (1985, 83) quite logically suggested that there was an unlocated kiln site midway between the two groups of finds. This remained the supposition until Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (FAU) carried out an evaluation at 71 Mill Road, between the two groups of finds, and found no kiln-related material (Ennis 2007). Therefore, as a result of the 2007 work, it appeared that the 1971 and 1975 finds represented two separate kiln sites.

In 2011, an evaluation by CAT 300m to the west at 'Pottery House' revealed 15kg of pottery and 3.7kg of broken and glaze-splashed peg-tile fragments dumped in a pit at the rear of the property (CAT Report 598). A kiln must have been located nearby, producing Metropolitan slipware and post-medieval red earthenware in the late 17th and 18th centuries. This 2011 discovery took to three the number of probable kilns in Stock. The glaze-splashed peg-tile fragments from the current site are more likely to be debris from the kiln which produced the Common Lane finds, and should not necessarily be regarded as evidence for a fourth Stock kiln site.

It cannot be stated categorically that the post-medieval pottery from the 2013 site is kiln product. However, the presence of the glaze-splashed tile shows that the Fabric 40, 40a, and 40bl sherds from the 2013 site may be kiln product.

Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank RD Consulting/Silverswan Homes for commissioning and funding the project. The site work was undertaken by A Wightman and M Baister. The section illustrations are by E Holloway.

The project was monitored by Alison Bennett for the Essex County Council Historic Environment team.

References

Note: all CAT fieldwork reports are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAR 7	2000	<i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-1985. Colchester Archaeological Report 7, by John Cotter</i>
CAT	2013	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological trial-trenching at 10 The Paddock, Stock, Essex, by A Wightman</i>
CAT Report 598	2011	<i>Archaeological trial-trenching at 16-20 Mill Road, Stock, Essex. Client report prepared by Adam Wightman and Howard Brooks</i>
Cunningham CM	1985	'The Stock pottery', in Cunningham and Drury 1985, 83-88
Ennis, T	2007	<i>71 Mill Road, Stock. Archaeological monitoring and recording. ECC Field Archaeology Unit Report 1746, February 2007</i>
HE	2012	<i>Archaeological investigation at 10 The Paddock, Stock, Ingatestone, Essex, by A Bennett Essex County Council HEM team</i>

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Distribution list:

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Appendix 1: contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the evaluation brief issued by the ECC HEM team
- 1.2 Copy of the WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment

2 Site archive

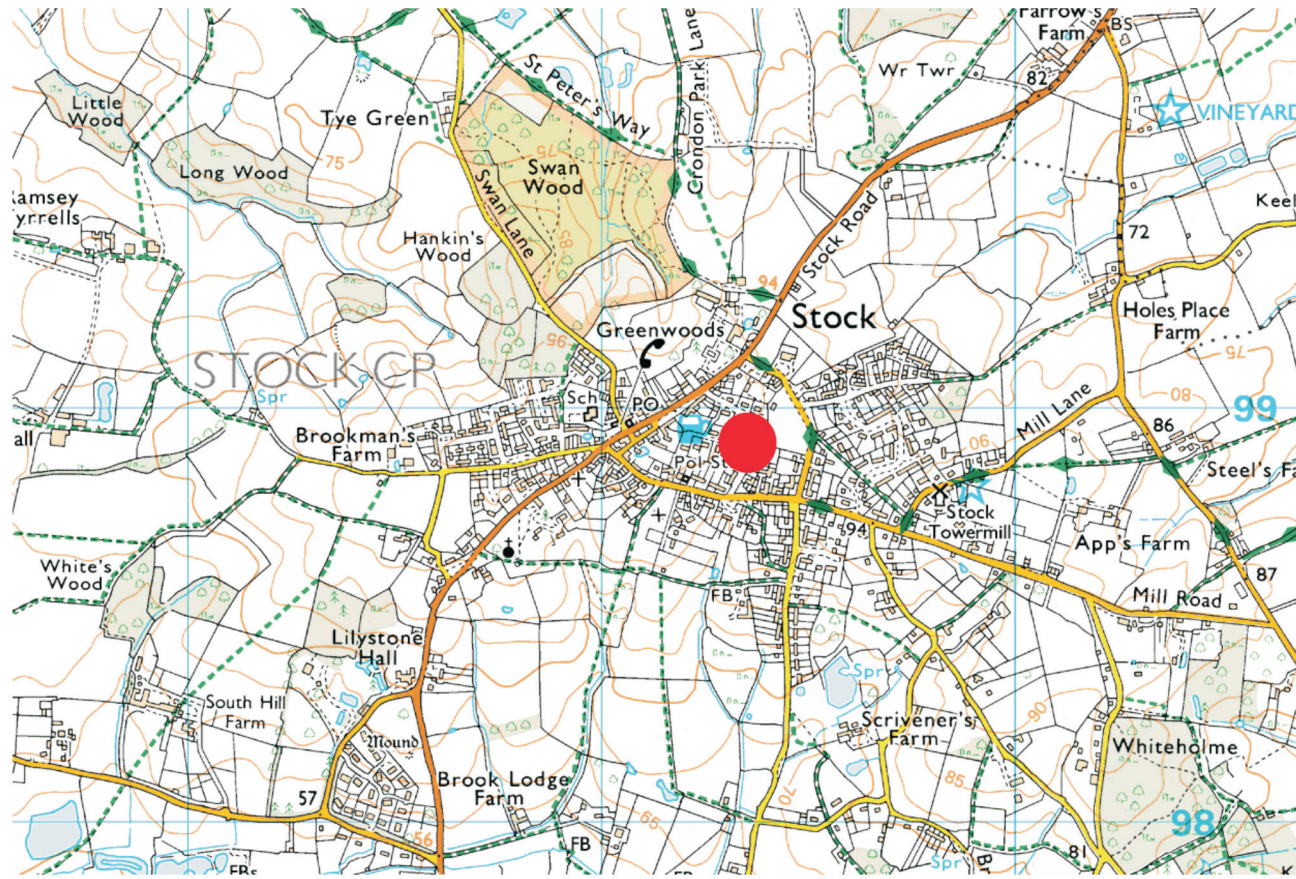
- 2.1 Site digital photographic record
- 2.2 Attendance register
- 2.3 Context sheets (L1-L4, T1-T2)
- 2.4 Finds register
- 2.5 Site photographic record on CD
- 2.6 OS benchmark information
- 2.7 2 x A4 Sx sheets

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Finds report
- 3.2 Monitoring (client) report

Not in wallet

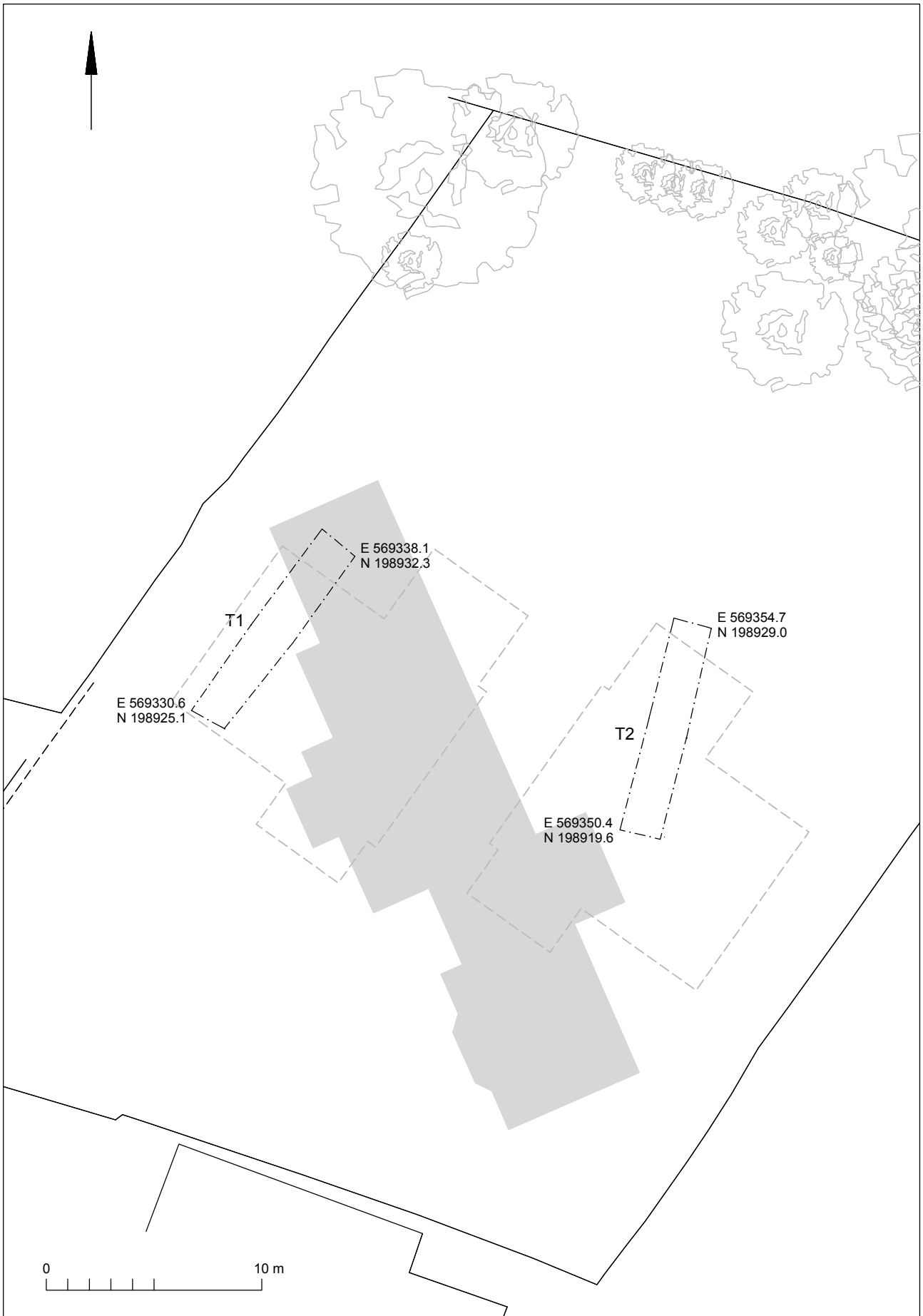
The finds (1 museum box)



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Fig 1 Site location, marked by a red dot.





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Fig 2 Trench locations. The footprint of the demolished building is shaded grey and the footprints of the proposed dwellings are shown as dashed lines.

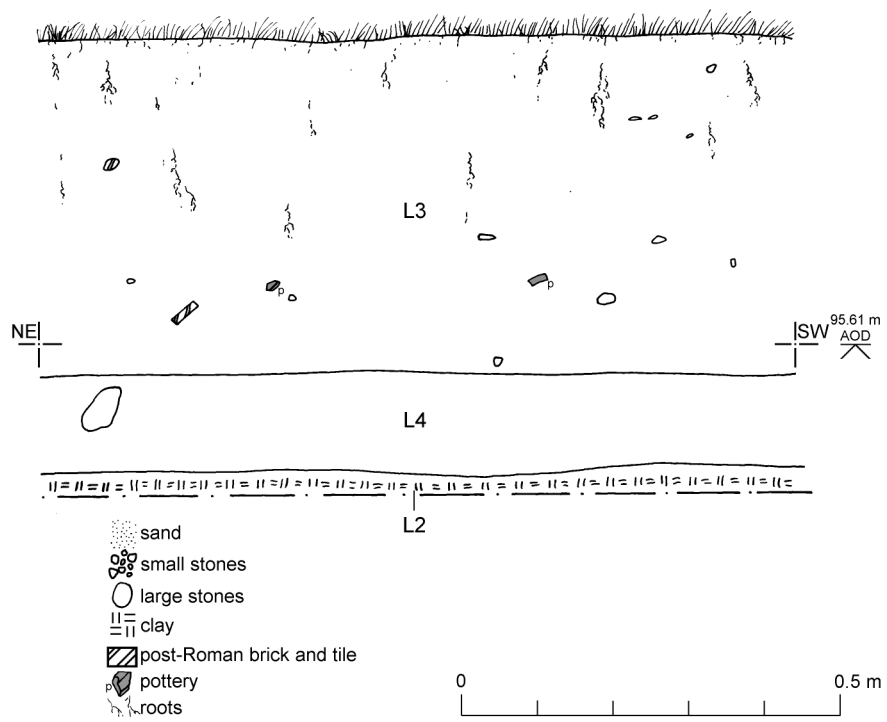
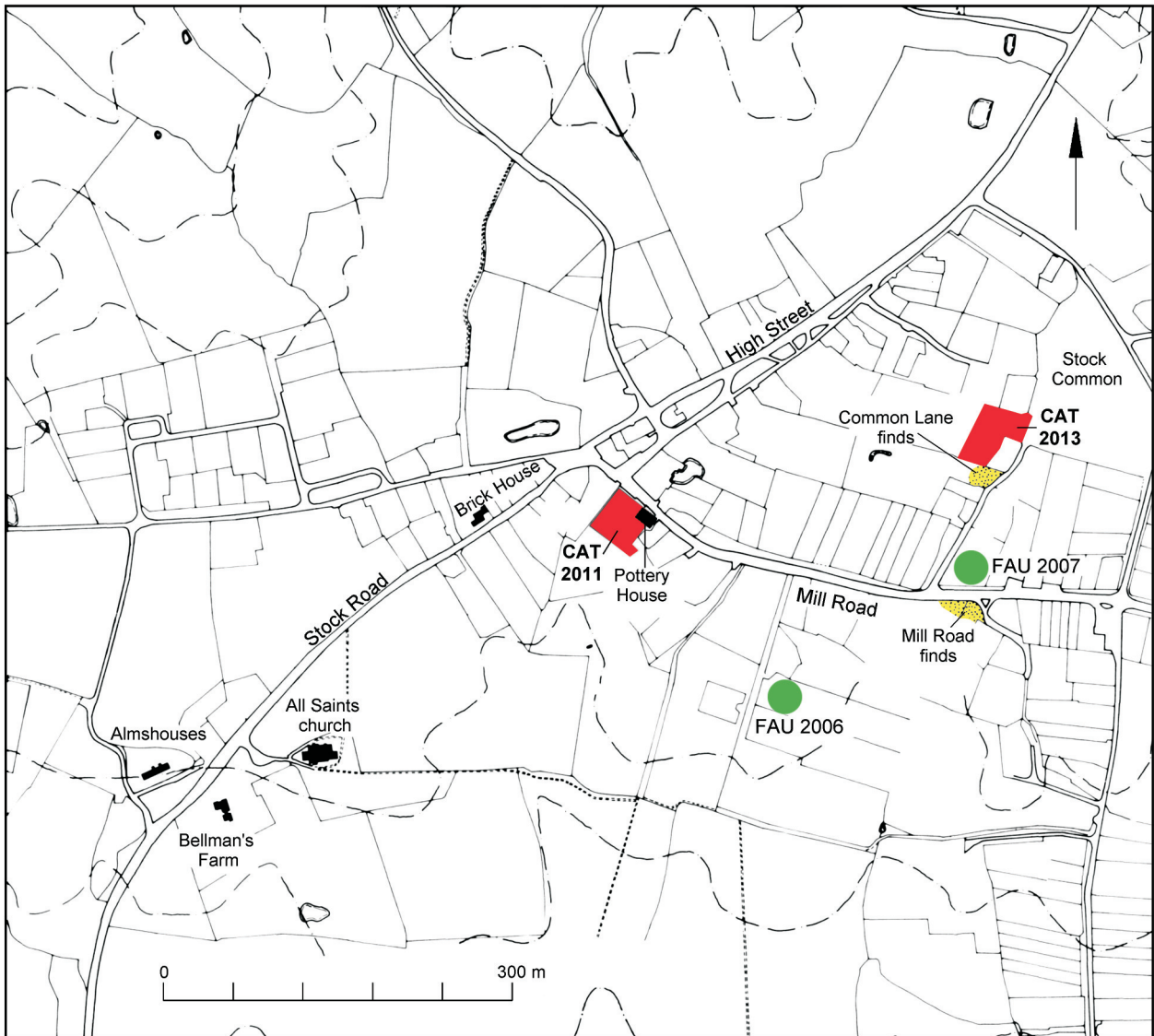


Fig 3 T2: representative section.



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Fig 4 Location of 2013 site, showing previous discoveries of kiln material.

**Essex Historic Environment Record/
Essex Archaeology and History**

Summary sheet

Address: 10, The Paddock, Stock, Essex	
Parish: Stock	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TQ 69344 98925 (c)	Site codes: CAT project – 13/01b ECC – SKTPD13 Museum accession – CHMRE 2013.075
Type of work: Evaluation by trial-trenching	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: May 2013	Size of area investigated: 2 x 10m trenches
Location of curating museum: Chelmsford Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 5507, 5391
Final report:	CAT Report 704
Periods represented:	post-medieval
Summary: <i>Two evaluation trenches were excavated at 10 The Paddock, Stock in May 2013, prior to the construction of two new dwellings. No structural remains associated with medieval or post-medieval pottery manufacture were identified during the evaluation. However, a significant quantity of post-medieval pottery sherds and glaze-splashed tile fragments were collected from the topsoil. These probably derive from a nearby kiln site.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
Keywords: ?post-medieval kiln dump, pottery, tile	Significance: *
Author of summary: Adam Wightman	Date of summary: May 2012

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

AT 10 THE PADDOCK, STOCK,

INGATESTONE

November 2012



Essex County Council

Site: 10 The Paddock, Stock, Ingatestone

Planning Applications: 12/01451/FUL

Agent: RD Consulting

Historic Environment Officer: Alison Bennett (01245 437637)

Museum: Chelmsford (01245 615121)

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment officer 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 Officer of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological investigation at 10 The Paddock, Stock. The proposed development lies on land with 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 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 the trench.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development is situated on land at 10 The Paddock, Stock centred on NGR TQ 69349892. The development area is occupied by the current house.

3. Planning Background

The planning application comprises the demolition of the present house and erection of two new houses. The application was submitted to Chelmsford Borough Council in September

2012. As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, a full archaeological condition was recommended to ensure that appropriate archaeological recording was undertaken. This advice given in the new National Planning Policy Framework. The recommendation made to the Borough stated:

"No development, or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority."

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 (To make an appointment contact Ms A. Bennett, 01245 437637).

Pottery manufacture was an important industry in Stock from the 16th to the 19th centuries. This has been evidenced by the finding of post medieval pottery kilns to the north of the development area at Stock Bowling Club (EHER 5507), and medieval pottery and kiln waste came from a sewer trench alongside Common Lane (EHER 5391). Historical evidence shows that Stock Common to the east of the development area was dug for clay for pottery manufacture.

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. Two trial trenches shall be excavated on the site of the new buildings to assess the potential for further archaeological remains being recovered from this development.

Specific aims:

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

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 Officer one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.6 A site code shall be obtained from the Historic Environment Officer 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.
- 6.8 Two trial trenches shall be excavated on the site of the proposed new buildings.
- 6.9 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 6.10 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 Officer 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.
- 6.16 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.
- 6.17 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 Officer 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 Officer.

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 with sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis. This includes tabulation of data by context and non-technical summaries. The objective presentation of data must be clearly separated from interpretation. Recommendations for further investigations must be clearly separated from the results and interpretation, and will be incorporated into the project brief for future archaeological work.
 - Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- 8.3 An EHER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the Historic Environment Officer. This will be completed in digital form. This shall include a plan showing the position of the trenches.

- 8.4 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the EHER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
- 8.4 Publication of the results at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

9. Archive Deposition

- 9.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Chelmsford), and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Officer.
- 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 Officer.
- 9.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Officer at the time of deposition to the museum.

10. Monitoring

- 10.1 The Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council 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 Officer one week in advance of its commencement.
- 10.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Officer prior to them being carried out.
- 10.4 All excavated trenches must be inspected by the Historic Environment Officer 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 Officer of Essex County Council for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.

11.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Officer shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24
- Phillips, C. 2003 *The Story of Stock and Buttsbury*
- 2009 *Village Design Statement: Planning Guidance for the Parish of Stock*

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

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Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological trial-trenching at 10 The Paddock, Stock, Essex

NGR: TQ 69349892

January 2013



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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at 10 The Paddocks, Stock, Essex. The work is to be carried out on behalf of RD Consulting/Silverswan Homes by the Colchester Archaeological Trust.
- 1.2 The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing house and the erection of two new houses (TQ 69349892).
- 1.3 The proposed development lies on land with archaeological potential for remains associated with medieval and post medieval pottery manufacture.
- 1.4 The application was submitted to Chelmsford Borough Council in September 2012 (12/01451/FUL). As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, a full archaeological condition was recommended to ensure that appropriate archaeological recording was undertaken. This advice is given in the new National Planning Policy Framework. The recommendation made to the Borough stated:
"No development, or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority."
- 1.5 Any variations to this WSI will be agreed beforehand with Essex County Council's Historic Environment Management team (HEM).

2 Archaeological background

This section is based on records held by The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

Pottery manufacture was an important industry in Stock from the 16th to the 19th centuries. This has been evidenced by the finding of post medieval pottery kilns to the north of the development area at Stock Bowling Club (EHER 5507), and medieval pottery and kiln waste came from a sewer trench alongside Common Lane (EHER 5391). Historical evidence shows that Stock Common to the east of the development area was dug for clay for pottery manufacture.

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

3 Aims

The specific aim of the investigation is to determine the presence or 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.

Specific research requirements include:

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

4 Methodology (Fig 1)

- 4.1 Two trial-trenches will be excavated, one within each of the footprints of the two proposed buildings (Fig 1). T1 is located partially within the footprint of the former building and partially to the west and will assess whether the construction of the previous building has destroyed any surviving archaeological deposits. T2 is located in the back garden of the former building (Fig 1). Both trenches are 10m long.
- 4.2 It is probable that the archaeological evaluation will be undertaken in March 2013.
- 4.3 All features and finds uncovered will be planned and excavation will be undertaken to characterise any surviving archaeological remains to achieve the aims set out in section 3.
- 4.4 A meeting will be held on site once the excavation of the trial trenches has been completed to discuss any excavation requirements. Depending on the results of this work open area excavation across the areas of the two buildings may be required.
- 4.5 Where appropriate, modern overburden will be removed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. Machine stripping will only be undertaken

- to the top of the first archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the Historic Environment Officer to deepen the trenches by this method.
- 4.6 Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.
 - 4.7 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
 - 4.8 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.
 - 4.9 All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. Section drawings will be completed on all trenches identifying the depth of the archaeological deposits and the depth of the natural sub-soil. 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 site will be located to the National Grid.
 - 4.10 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. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register should accompany the photographic record. This should detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
 - 4.11 A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.
 - 4.12 The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

5 General methodology

- 5.1 The relevant documents of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) will be followed, i.e. Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2008a) and Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluations (2008b). Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA 3, EAA 8, EAA 14 and EAA 24.
- 5.2 A site code will be requested from HEM before fieldwork commences.
- 5.3 At the start of work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.4 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 1999 updated 2012).

6 Finds

- 6.1 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a license from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains will 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 will be recorded, so as to inform development of the WSI for any future excavation.
- 6.2 Environmental sampling policy. CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer at the University of East Anglia whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. The English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England) is available for further advice.
- 6.3 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with the HEM officer and the site owner.
- 6.4 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 6.5 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Chelmsford Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 6.6 The site archive will be presented to Chelmsford museum in accordance with their requirements.

- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2008a).
- 6.9 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

7 Results

- 7.1 The full report will be submitted within 4 months from the end of the fieldwork, with a single digital copy supplied to the HEM Officer. The report will contain;
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will 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.
 - The discussion and conclusions will be made (where appropriate) with reference to the objectives outlined in *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000).
 - Specialist reports
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 7.2 An EHER summary sheet will be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HEM Team officer. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed). This will include a plan showing the area of monitoring and excavation and the converted structures.
- 7.3 If, after discussion with HEM, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level) will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*. An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the EHER, which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

8 Monitoring

- 8.1 The HEM Team of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, reporting, and publication stages.
- 8.2 Notification of the start of work will be given to the HEM Team one week in advance of its commencement.
- 8.3 All excavated trenches must be inspected by the HEM Team Officer prior to their backfilling.
- 8.4 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with HEM Team before they are carried out.

9 Archive deposition

- 9.1 The full archive will be deposited at Chelmsford museum within 2 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to HEM.
- 9.2 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Chelmsford Museum. The storage of the archive will accord with Chelmsford Museum's guidelines.
- 9.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to HEM at the time of deposition at the museum.
- 9.4 Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Chelmsford Museum's storage systems.
- 9.5 The photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on disk and hard copies of selected digital photos on high-quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Chelmsford Museum.

10 References

- Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (**EAA8**)
- Colchester Archaeological Trust
Glazenbrook, J. 1999 *Policies and procedures*. 1999 (updated 2012)
- 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 3 (**EAA3**)
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (**EAA14**)
- IfA 2008a *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- IfA 2008b *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*.
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 24 (**EAA 24**)
- Phillips, C. 2003 *The Story of Stock and Buttsbury*

Adam Wightman 18/01/13

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Appendix - team structure and details

List of team members

Site supervision and Recording

Adam Wightman

Assistants

TBC

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT): Prehistoric and Roman pottery
Joanna Bird (Guildford): Samian ware
Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile
Howard Brooks (CAT): Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery
Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham): Roman glass
Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds
Julie Curl: Human bone and large Animal bone assemblages
John Davis (Norwich Museum): Roman coins
Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): Environmental remains
Helen Chappell (English Heritage): Regional Science Advisor
Hazel Martingell (Braintree): Lithics
Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics
Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums): Roman Amphoras
Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford): Medieval and later brick and tile
Sue Tyler (ECC): Saxon Pottery.
Helen Walker (ECC): Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery.
Adam Wightman (CAT): small animal bone and lithic assemblages

Graphics

Adam Wightman, Chris Lister and Emma Spurgeon

Report writing

Adam Wightman & Howard Brooks

Senior Site Staff

Adam Wightman BSc, MA

After graduating from the University of Sheffield in 2004 with a BSc Hons in Archaeology and Prehistory, Adam worked for CAT during the Roman Circus excavations at Colchester Garrison in 2004/5. He then went on to work for Cambridge Archaeological Unit before completing a Masters in the Archaeology of Human Origins at the University of Southampton where he focused on lithic and animal bone analysis. Since returning to CAT in 2006 Adam has carried out evaluations and excavations at the Great Dunmow Salesrooms, 143-147 High Street Maldon, Firstsite Newsite in Colchester town centre, and at 21 St Peters Street adjacent to Colchester's Roman wall. He now completes assessments and full reports on small assemblages of animal bone and lithics for CAT.

Finds Specialists

Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Steve's first involvement with Colchester archaeology was in 1985, working on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project to assist in processing the enormous collection of Roman pottery from excavations in the town. He graduated from Reading University with a degree in archaeology and subsequently studied for his post-graduate Certificate in Archaeology at Oxford. Returning to CAT, he has since worked on many CAT projects at various supervisory and directorial positions, including the major projects at Stanway Iron Age burial site and Gosbecks Roman temple/theatre complex. Stephen has also, through much hands-on experience, built up a considerable working knowledge of LIA and Roman ceramics. He now completes ceramic assessments and full reports for CAT, drawing on the unrivalled catalogues provided by the standard Colchester works *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947), *Roman Colchester* (Hull 1958) and now *CAR 10*, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

Joanna is one of the country's top samian specialists. Among her large corpus of work is a contribution to the publication *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-1986*.

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Ernest is a Colchester schoolteacher with a wide interest in archaeology and the classical world. In this sense, he is following in the footsteps of A.F. Hall, and Mike Corbishley who were also local schoolmasters. He has developed his specialism by large scale hands-on experience with Roman brick and tile, and has contributed to the *Arch J, CAR 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-1985*.

Howard Brooks BA, MIFA (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1970 when he dug at Sheepen, Colchester with Rosalind Dunnett (now Niblett). He studied archaeology at the University of Wales, and graduated in 1975. He worked for Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981, and again in 1985, where he was involved at various levels of responsibility (up to Co-Director) in the excavation of deeply stratified urban remains in Roman Colchester and suburbs (Colchester Archaeological Report 3 [1994]). Between 1992 and 1995 he worked for Essex County Archaeology Section, first in directing the fieldwalking and excavation project at Stansted Airport (East Anglian Archaeology 107, 2004), and then in Development Control. Howard then left ECC to set up and run HBAS, the county's smallest contracting team, in which capacity he carried out over twenty field projects and wrote a dozen consultancy reports. He rejoined CAT in 1997. He regularly contributes to Essex Archaeology & History, and teaches University evening classes on archaeology.

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

Yet another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85*, and *Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993)*. Among her major works is the internationally selling *Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*.

Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds

Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the *Colchester Archaeological Reports*, and was principal author of the best-selling *Colchester Archaeological Reports 2 (Roman small finds)*, 4 (*The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*) and 5 (*The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*). She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

Julie Curl (Norfolk) Animal Bone

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. After many years working as both a bone specialist and in graphics for the NAU Julie has recently established her own freelance company Sylvanus in which she specialises in Archaeological and Natural History illustrations as well as being a freelance animal and human bone specialist. She has been producing faunal remains reports for many years and produces assessments and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

John has, for some years, written reports on Roman coins from Colchester excavations. He specializes in barbarous radiates, and has contributed to *British Numismatic Journal* on that topic. Among his other publications is a contribution to *Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, and *CAR 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993)*.

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA

Val has fifteen years experience in environmental archaeology, working for English Heritage, County Units and independent archaeological bodies across the United Kingdom and Southern Ireland. She has published reports in East Anglian Archaeology (including occasional papers), Proceedings of the

Prehistoric Society, Medieval Archaeology and Norfolk Archaeology. Specialist work for various police authorities across England and Northern Ireland. Val is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with special accreditation for environmental archaeology and she is also a Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists.

Helen Chappell (English Heritage) Regional Science Advisor

Helen Chappell is English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor (RSA) for the East of England, providing regionally-based advice on all aspects of archaeological science: geophysics, scientific dating, hydrology, geoarchaeology, analysis of biological remains and technological residues, artifact analysis and conservation. RSAs give advice to a range of organizations and also produce good practice standards and guidelines. RSAs are all actively involved in research, and applying new methodologies to site investigation and management.

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics

Hazel has for many years worked as a lithics illustrator and specialist, undertaking work for The British Museum, ECC Field Archaeology Unit and for London and Cambridge Universities, to name but a few. Since 1987 she has been self-employed and has excavated at a Middle Stone Age site at Gorham's Cave, Gibraltar as well as writing and illustrating worked flint reports for CAT, ECC FAU, and the British Museum. Her impressive publication record includes reports on sites from around the globe. Closer to home she has published work in *Essex History and Archaeology*, The *East Anglian Archaeology* Monograph series, *Antiquity* and *British Museum Occasional Papers*. Hazel is a fellow of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors and a founder member of the Lithics Study Group, London.

Valerie Rigby (Hertfordshire) LIA ceramics

Formerly working for the British Museum, Val is one of the country's leading authorities on later prehistoric ceramics in general, and traded wares in particular. She has published widely. Her major work include *Baldock: the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72 (Britannia Monograph Series 7, with Ian Stead)*. On a more local level, she has contributed to the magisterial *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-88*, and to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Research Report 57, 1985)*.

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile

Pat has for many years been examining excavated collections of brick and tile from Essex sites, and contributing reports which are usually consigned to the gloomier parts of archive reports, or as footnotes in published texts. Her regular contributions to *Essex Archaeology & History*, therefore, under-represent the devoted study which Pat has put in over the years. Nobody knows more about local brick and tile, except for David Andrews, with whom she collaborated on significant sections of *Cressing Temple: A Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex (1993)*.

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museum) Amphoras

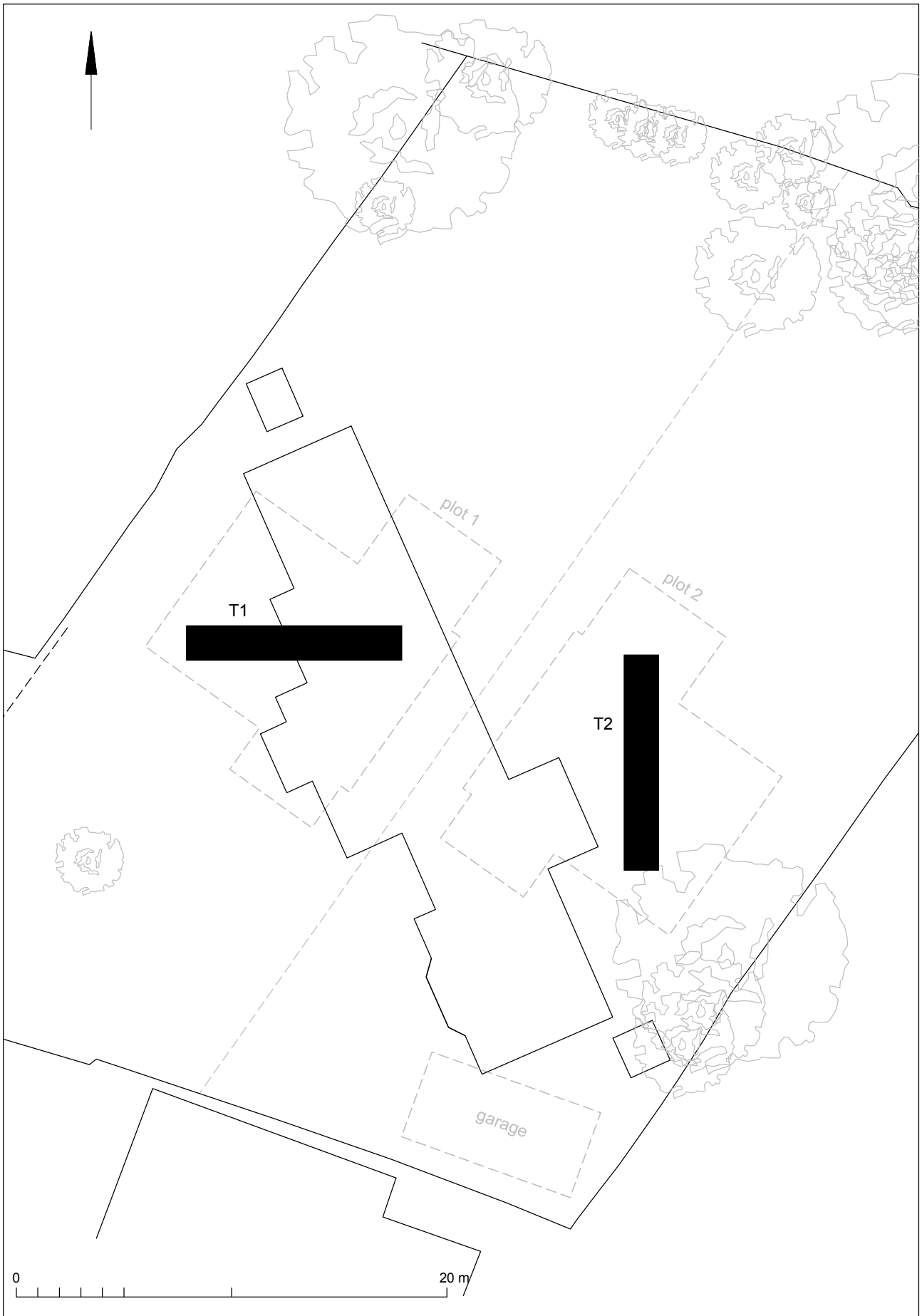
Paul has worked at Colchester Museum since the late 1970s. His PhD specialism was Roman amphoras, a topic on which he writes specialist reports. His main areas of interest are prehistory and the Roman period, and he has developed a familiarity with those periods and their ceramics. He has published widely. His major works include *Amphoras from the 1970 excavations at Colchester Sheepen (BAR 142, 1985)*, contributions to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Res Rep 57, 1985)*. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*.

Sue Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

Sue is the County authority on Saxon material, especially pottery. She has had several spells working with Essex County Archaeology Section, interrupted by a late-1980s spell in Hertfordshire. She has written reports on Saxon material for many Essex Projects, and contributes regularly to *Essex Archaeology & History*, including the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Prittlewell (*Essex Archaeol Hist* 19 (1988)).

Helen Walker BSc (ECC) Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Helen is Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group's medieval and post-medieval pottery specialist. Before joining ECC in 1985, she worked on finds in Carmarthen, and for Hampshire CC on projects in Winchester. Since 1985, she has contributed reports on ceramics to many other projects in the county. A regular contributor to *Essex Archaeology & History*, her principal publications include reports on the Rayleigh kiln dump, and George Street and Church Street, Harwich (*Essex Archaeology & History*, 21 [1990]), and North Shoebury (*EAA* 75).



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Fig 1 Trench plan. The existing buildings are shown in black and the proposed development is shown in light grey.