

**Archaeological Monitoring
Colville Hall
Chelmsford Road
White Roding
Essex**

**Project No: 8195
Site Code: WHRCH 12 & 14**



Report No: 2014317

October 2014

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NGR: TL 5534 1347

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**ASE Report No: 2014317
OASIS No: 192086**

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by the property owner, Mrs Philippa Wisbey, to undertake archaeological monitoring during various groundworks works at Colville Hall, White Roding, associated with its development as a wedding venue. The site comprises a complex of historic buildings of medieval and Tudor date, set within what is probably a moated enclosure. The site is a Scheduled Monument and many of the buildings are listed.

Monitoring was undertaken during the topsoil strip for the construction of a new access road to the hall, and various footing and service trenches for extensions to existing buildings within the historic farm complex.

Recorded archaeological remains outlying the farm complex comprised a number of field boundary ditches, some of which may have their origins in the medieval period. Few discrete features, such as pits or post-holes, were identified and those present were undated.

Structural remains of walls, constructed of Tudor brick, were identified within the scheduled farm complex. These were relatively unsubstantial and are likely to relate to garden features or outbuildings. No other archaeological remains, such as floors or yard surfaces, were observed in association.

It is intended that further archaeological monitoring works will be undertaken during subsequent phases of renovation and development of the Colville Hall site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 The Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) was originally commissioned by Mrs Philippa Wisbey to undertake archaeological monitoring during construction groundworks for a new access road and extensions to existing buildings at the historic site of Colville Hall. Part way through the programme of works, ECC FAU was externalised from Essex County Council by means of its transfer to the UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology's commercial contracting arm, Archaeology South-East, in May 2013. The monitoring work was undertaken during three phases of work from February 2012 to July 2014.

1.1.2 Colville Hall lies on the southwest side of White Roding (or 'Roothing') village which is situated 16km to the west of Chelmsford. The site is accessed by a private road off the A1060 Chelmsford to Bishop's Stortford road (NGR TL 5534 1347; Fig. 1).

1.1.3 The farm at Colville Hall occupies a moated site containing several medieval and post-medieval timber-framed and thatched barns and other traditional farm structures of a wealthy farmstead, ranging from the 12th to 18th century, many of which are Grade I or II Listed. Together they form a well-preserved group within their historic landscape setting. The affected buildings have been the subject of historic building recording (Letch 2013). The historic core of the site occupies an area of c.1 hectare. The hall lies within the remains of a possible moated site and there are signs of an adjacent medieval deserted village (DMV). The historic core of the site is a Scheduled Monument (SM 213 and EHER 1126).

1.1.4 Archaeological monitoring has been undertaken during the construction of a new access road onto the site, extensions to Mill Pond Barn and to the house, and related service trenches such as those for electricity and water supplies. It is anticipated that further monitoring works will be undertaken during subsequent phases of conversion works associated with the site's development as a wedding venue.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to British Geological Survey mapping (www.bgs.ac.uk) the underlying geology of the site comprises London Clay (clay sand and silt) bedrock overlain by glacial tills of the Lowestoft Formation, laid down in the Quaternary period (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer – accessed 28/08/2014).

1.2.2 The site is accessed from the A1060 (which links White Roding to Hatfield Heath) to Colville Hall. This access route runs down a south facing valley side to a small stream and then rises up to the house and farm complex to the south. A gravel driveway leads up to the house and on its east side is a pond. A series of earthworks around the complex indicates the possible outline of a moat and fish ponds. On the east side of the house is an existing fish pond and garden. Ground level varies from around 70mOD around the house to c.65mOD in the vicinity of the stream.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The monitoring works were related to two planning applications, for the wedding venue and extensions to the farm house.
- 1.3.2 The planning application to convert Mill Pond Barn, the cart shed, byre and stables for use as part of a proposed wedding venue was validated by Uttlesford District Council (UDC) in April 2012 (UTT/0678/12/FUL and 679/12/LB). Mindful of the historic integrity of the farm complex and the archaeological importance of the scheduled monument, the ECC HE team recommended that a full archaeological condition for building recording and archaeological monitoring be placed on the planning permission. Archaeological monitoring was agreed for all groundworks below a depth of 0.2m associated with the conversion.
- 1.3.3 Further planning applications (UTT/14/0104 and UTT/14/0105) for proposed kitchen and utility room extensions to Colville Hall were submitted to Uttlesford District Council in January 2014.
- 1.3.4 As the development lies in an area of significant archaeological potential ECC Place Services, in their capacity as advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that an archaeological condition be attached to any grant of planning consent. The archaeological condition (3) that was recommended and subsequently attached to the grant of the various planning permissions is based upon guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and states that:

RECOMMENDATION: Full condition

No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the implementation programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with English Heritage.

REASON: The proposed development lies on the site of Coville Hall which is a protected scheduled monument and is a significant group of historic buildings dating back to 13th Century within a moated enclosure (EHER 4356; SAM 213). The proposed extension has the potential to uncover evidence of medieval occupation on the site. This would be in accordance with Uttlesford Local Plan Policy ENV4 (adopted 2005) and the NPPF.

- 1.3.5 It is understood that Scheduled Monument consent for the works has been obtained from English Heritage.
- 1.3.6 The ECC Place Services Historic Environment team issued a brief for the outline scheme (2012) and a Written Scheme of Investigation was subsequently produced by ECC FAU (2012).
- 1.3.7 An outline of the kitchen extension works was later provided in a brief issued by ECC Place Services (2014) and detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Archaeology South-East (2014) that was subsequently approved by the HEM team. Additional works were covered by the WSI.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The aim of the monitoring work was to sufficiently excavate and record any archaeological remains exposed during groundworks in order to ensure their preservation by record.
- 1.4.2 Specific research objectives were to recover evidence for origins and development of the site, such as remains of yard surfaces or floors, and to relate these to existing standing structures.
- 1.4.3 The research objectives addressed those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and the updated research agenda (Medlycott 2011).

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of archaeological monitoring in association with planning permission for the wedding venue (construction of a new access road and extensions Mill Pond Barn) and extensions to the hall and carried out by Andy Letch and Kate Clover during several visits between February 2012 and July 2014. The fieldwork was managed by Adrian Scruby.
- 1.5.2 All groundworks associated with extension works to the hall were completed in July 2014. Further visits are likely to be made when groundworks for the wedding venue resume, sometime around July 2015 (R. Marriage pers. comm.). The results of this work will be covered in a separate report.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford and the brief and written scheme of investigation produced for the site, which show that the scheme works are located in an area of high archaeological potential within a Scheduled area.
- 2.2 Roman artefacts were collected by Robert Judd, farmer at Colville Hall in c.1846. These dated to the 1st to 4th centuries AD and included coins dating from the Emperors Nero to Gratian, burial urns, oil lamps and some unusually-designed metal keys (HER 4358). In addition the HER records "RB sherds. Mr Noane (?) Colville Hall Dec 1955. Found in fields 300 yards south west of the church" (HER 4500).
- 2.3 The Colville Hall complex is a scheduled monument (SM 213; Fig 1) and comprises a house and surrounding farm buildings of various types and dates, many of which are listed (Fig. 1) set in its own grounds. EHER considers it a remarkably well-preserved Tudor manor complex and records the hall itself as being a timber-framed house, originally built c.1500 (though altered in the 17th century), with contemporary gatehouse and outbuilding (EHER 4356-7). Other buildings include: a 12th century barn, altered in the 13th century; a late 14th-early 15th century byre; a 15th century granary; a brewhouse built c.1500 or earlier; a 15th or early 16th century barn. In view of the presence of medieval buildings, a length of substantial dry and a shallow surface depression are speculated to be the remains of an enclosing homestead moat (EHER 4356). A mill pond and associated leet earthworks are located to the north of the complex, with a probable mill site nearby, now

tree-covered. Formal gardens lie to the south of the house and a Tudor brick arch. Beyond this are earthworks of a deserted medieval village and remains of two fish ponds (EHER 4356).

- 2.6 No archaeological investigations have previously been carried out in the area of the hall and scheduled area. However, as a precursor to the archaeological monitoring, a historic building record was made of the structures directly affected by the proposed conversion works in 2012 (Letch 2013).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The monitoring works undertaken to date have been carried out in two stages, in 2012 and 2014. The first followed the excavation of a new access road for the proposed wedding venue across farmland to the north-east of the Hall. The second, undertaken in 2014 monitored the excavation of an electricity cable trench from the sub hut to Mill Pond Barn and the Old Diary, extensions on the east side of the house to create larger kitchen and utility rooms and an extensions to Mill Pond Barn on the north side of the farm complex, associated with the wedding venue.

- 3.1.1 The construction contractor's groundworks were observed by an attending archaeologist. Where archaeological remains were exposed and identified, these were cleaned and investigated, as appropriate. Where possible to do so, manual sample excavation was undertaken.

- 3.1.2 Watching brief record sheets were completed during each site visit. A record of the deposit sequences encountered was made and a digital photographic record maintained. Where archaeological features were encountered they were recorded using ASEs context recording system, hand-drawn (plans and sections) and photographed (digital). Locations were tied in to the national grid using GPS.

- 3.1.3 Finds were retained for specialist analysis. No environmental samples were collected.

- 3.1.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Saffron Walden museum in due course. The contents of the archive are summarised below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	59
No. of files/paper record	1 File
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	None
Photographs	58
Bulk finds	1 Box
Registered finds	None
Environmental flots/residue	None

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 To date, the archaeological monitoring at Colville Hall has identified a number of archaeological features during the various phases of work, with 59 contexts being recorded (summarised in Appendix 1). A number of these relate to modern disturbance and are not discussed further. The following section describes the results of monitoring by area of works.

4.1 Access Road

4.1.1 A c.240m long and 5m wide access road for the proposed wedding venue was excavated by machine on the north-east side of the site in February 2012 (Figs. 2 and 3.1). Its route followed a course from the main road in a curvi-linear south-westerly direction across arable land, following the natural slope of the valley down to the brook at the bottom, from where the ground again rises across meadow land up to the existing farm track on the east side of Mill Pond Barn. Land on the north side of the brook was outside the Ancient Monument but land on its south side was within it (Fig 1).

4.1.3 Approximately 0.3m of brown grey silty clay ploughsoil [27] was removed onto a layer of undisturbed brown silty clay subsoil [28], which was of the same thickness. Below this was a creamy yellow chalky clay natural deposit [29], which was excavated into by 0.1m down to the desired construction level.

4.1.4 Several features were found within the northern part of the route (Fig. 2), which was excavated through the ploughed field. They included three post-holes, a field boundary ditch and two linear, probably natural, features. No finds were recovered from the fills of any of these.

4.1.5 At the northern end of the access route was oval post-hole [12], approximately 0.5m in diameter, on the east side of the trench (Fig. 3.2). It was filled by [11], a natural-looking clean single brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks typical of the fill deposits here. The feature was shallow, at only 0.12m, with a flattish base and was either a naturally-derived feature or perhaps part of an undated structure of some sort. There were also several narrow curvi-linear features to the south that appeared to be natural in origin and were not excavated.

4.1.6 To the south along the bend in the road were two other possible post-holes. Post-holes [24] and [26] were slightly larger than [12] (0.5m-0.6m diameter) and more rounded in shape, but just as shallow. Their size suggests they may be the remnants of small pits. Again the fills were clean silty clay and contained no finds.

4.1.7 Just to the south of these were two linear features, [18] and [20]. Again, these were shallow and filled with the same brown silty clay and their irregular edges suggested they were also natural features. Beyond this was an east-west aligned probable old field boundary [22] which was not excavated because a field drain and water main were cut through by the machine and the lower part of the trench became flooded (Fig. 3.3).

4.1.8 Two relatively wide parallel post-medieval ditches were excavated in the meadow on the south-west side of the stream. These features lay on a south-east to north-west orientation, were 4m apart and extended beyond either side of the access road excavation (Fig. 2). It is likely they marked either side of a trackway but there is no indication of such on historic mapping. The first of these, ditch [14], contained a single grey clay silt deposit [13] which had noticeably more cultural material in it than the features investigated on the north side of the stream, in the form of charcoal flecks, tile and bone (not retained). Ditch [16], filled by [15], was located to its south-east and had a similar form and date. There is little doubt the two are contemporary and follow the line of the slope. The north end of this ditch was cut by a modern water pipe trench. A single post-medieval tile fragment was recovered from fill [15].

4.2 Electricity cable trench

4.2.1 At the start of the second phase of monitoring works in June 2014, a c.90m long L-shaped electricity cable trench was excavated along the edge of the gravel trackway from the existing electrics shed towards the 'Old Dairy' building to the west between the farm complex and Mill Pond Barn. A spur also led northwards to the proposed area of the barn extension (Fig. 4).

4.2.2 The trench was 0.6m-wide and dug to a depth of between 0.6m and 0.75m through a 0.4m-thick flint/gravel/clay trackway deposit present at this location (and shown on historic maps) and into the natural yellow brown chalky clay natural.

4.2.3 Two linear features were identified within the trench. The first was an east-west aligned ditch [04] located on the short L-shaped arm of the trench, feature (Fig. 4). This was a fairly substantial linear cut measuring 1.65m wide and 1m deep, into the natural clay and overlain by track deposits (Fig.5.1). It was filled with [03], a brown-grey silty clay, which contained burnt daub and charcoal fleck inclusions and finds of two pot sherds, bone and brick/tile dating it to the early post-medieval period. The second feature was a 2.1m length of north-south aligned ditch that terminated within the spur of the barn extension trench. Ditch [06] had steep sides and a rounded profile. It appeared to cut another feature, possibly a pit, [08], on the west side; although both features had similar fills (Fig. 5.2). No finds were collected from these features. Excavation showed it to be 1.25m deep, again cutting into the natural clay soil. A dark reddish brown layer was found mixed in with the natural further along the spur that was initially suspected to be a burnt deposit. However, the absence of burnt material associated with it, and its irregular nature, suggested it was a natural geological feature (Fig. 5.3).

4.3 Water pipe trench

4.3.1 The excavation of a new water pipe trench was monitored in June 2014 (Fig. 6). It was cut along the driveway, linking a manhole to the east of the house with one further to the north. The trench ran for c.25m, was 0.3m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.8m below the present surface level.

4.3.2 At the northern end of the trench a possible ditch [59] was observed, filled by a brown silt-clay [58]. This feature was orientated roughly west-east and may have been a continuation of ditch [04] observed in the electricity cable trench

to the west. At the southern end of the trench were the remains of two brick walls [30] and [32], situated in construction cuts [34] and [33] respectively. Wall [30] was orientated north-south and constructed of half and three-quarter bricks, with a backfill [31] identifiable in the construction trench [34]. Wall [32] comprised a crushed brick wall base on an east-west orientation. The bricks were of 15th to 17th century date. The walls were covered by a mixed brick, tile and mortar deposit [29] that is likely to be a demolition/levelling deposit. The walls may perhaps be retaining walls around a pond which are illustrated on the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25" map dating to 1874 (not reproduced).

4.4 Kitchen and Utility Room Extensions

- 4.4.1 Service and foundation trenches in the vicinity of the kitchen and utility rooms were subject to archaeological monitoring in July 2014 (Fig. 6). These trenches were generally between 0.3m and 0.45m wide and up to 1.5m deep (Fig. 7.1).
- 4.4.2 A north-south aligned wall [51]/[52] was located to the north of the kitchen extension (Fig. 7.2). Two courses of probable Tudor brickwork [51] were identified, adjacent to a course of similar un-mortared bricks [52]. They were constructed on a clay and mortar deposit [55] and a silty clay [56] which overlaid a mixed layer of crushed brick and clay layer [57] lining construction cut [54].
- 4.4.3 A rubble filled cut [54] was identified to the west of [51]/[52]. It post-dated the latter features and the bricks in the rubble [53] appeared to be later in date.
- 4.4.4 To the east of the utility room a number of features were identified in section. The earliest feature was east-west aligned cut [43] of unknown function. It was filled by [42] and sealed by layer [41], a grey-brown clay. The fragmentary remains of a possible wall [37] were recorded on the surface of [41], but only a single course (two bricks) survived and so this interpretation is not considered to be definitive. These deposits were covered by [39], a disturbed silty clay, which was cut by various modern intrusions such as [45], a cut for various pipework.
- 4.4.5 Deposit [39] was also identified to the north of the utility room. In this instance it overlaid the remains of two walls [46] and [48] (Fig.7.3), both built with Tudor brick and orientated north-south and east-west. These were in construction cuts [47] and [49]; the latter may link with wall [30]/[34] identified in the water pipe trench to the north.

4.5 Barn Extension

- 4.5.1 The excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the barn to the north of the hall were also subject to monitoring in July 2014 (Fig. 4). These trenches were between 0.5 and 1m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.5m.
- 4.5.1 A north-south orientated ditch [36] was observed in the south wall trench, but no artefacts were recovered from its fill. The southward continuation of this trench had not been previously observed in the adjacent electricity cable trench.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL

5.1 SUMMARY

5.1.1 The monitoring work produced a small assemblage of finds (Table 2). Finds were quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. Packaging and storage policies follow IfA (2013) guidelines.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)
3	2	13	1	80	4	29	2	3	1	184
5					2	31	3	35		
30			4	5624						
32			3	1798						
39	1	6	1	5						
44	1	11								
<i>Total</i>	4	30	9	7507	6	60	5	38	1	184

Table 2: Overview of the finds assemblage

5.2 Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered just four pieces of post-Roman pottery from three individually numbered contexts. Context [3] produced two quite fresh sherds (14g) from oxidised cooking pots in Colchester-type Ware. The sherds can be placed anywhere between c.1275 and 1450. Context [39] produced a 6g clear glazed jug sherd in a similar fabric likely to be of mid 13th to mid 15th century date. The final sherd was recovered from context [44] and consists of a fresh 10g bodysherd in an oxidised Colchester-type jug decorated with white slipped lines under a clear external glaze. A later 13th to mid 15th century date is again probable.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material by Trista Clifford

5.3.1 Nine pieces of ceramic building material weighing a total of 7478g were recovered from four separate contexts.

5.3.2 Roofing tile was recovered from [3] and [32]. Context [3] contained a fragment from a peg tile with circular nail hole in a coarse, sandy fabric (wt 79g) while context [32] contained a fragment in a fine silty fabric with sparse shelly inclusions.

5.3.3 Bricks consisted of unfrogged Tudor bricks in silty fabrics. Examples from [30] are irregular in form, c100mm wide and c55mm thick with creased sides and irregular arrises. Two are over-fired, including a complete example 200mm in length which varies in breadth (85-100mm) and thickness (50-60mm) along its' length. Bricks from [32] are of similar size, more regular in form, with indented margins. The assemblage is of broadly 15th-17th century date (Ryan 1996, 95).

5.4 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Context [3] produced a 184g fragment of non-calcareous buff coarse Tertiary sandstone. The piece shows no signs of having been humanly modified and is likely to have been naturally available in the vicinity of the

site.

5.5 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

5.5.1 Six animal bone fragments weighing 60g were recovered from two separate contexts. The bones are of moderate to poor condition with some evidence of surface erosion. Context [3] produced fragments from a medium mammal scapula. A large mammal rib fragment with evidence of saw marks to the shaft was also present. Context [5] contained two bird bones; a humerus and tibio-tarsus fragment from a domestic goose.

5.6 Molluscs by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 Two lower and one upper oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) valves weighing 38g were recovered from context [5], probably representing waste from utilisation as a food resource. Parasitic infestation is evident on one lower valve. Unidentified land snail was recovered from [3]. The assemblage has been discarded.

5.7 Overview

5.7.1 The finds assemblage is of very small size but includes some pottery of later medieval date and CBM belonging to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. The animal bone and marine molluscs also provide some limited evidence for the exploitation of food resources.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 A range of features were recorded during the monitoring works. The ditches [04] and [22] are both illustrated on historic mapping and are evidently field boundaries. Dating evidence was limited but the presence of some medieval pottery in the fill of [04] may hint at a medieval origin for these features. The trackway at the southern end of the new access road, comprising ditches [14] and [15], is likely to be post-medieval in date although it does not appear on historic mapping. The discrete features along the access road, shallow pits or post-holes are also undated and their function is unclear. The general paucity of archaeological features and finds within the access road route, other than field boundary ditches, would suggest that the historic land use surrounding the medieval and later farm complex was much the same as that of the present day; that is, primarily agricultural.

6.2 The identified archaeological remains within the historic farm complex are primarily boundary/drainage ditches or structural remains. The location of the ditches would suggest that past land divisions within the area of the moated enclosure were broadly similar to those of the present day, with ditch [04]/[59] (now marked by a fence and hedgeline) and [06] perhaps separating the agricultural land from the farmstead.

6.3 The structural remains were generally insubstantial and would appear to be of late medieval/early post-medieval date. They are most likely to relate to water management/garden features and outbuildings rather than being part of substantial buildings. No floor surfaces or yards, other than the surviving trackway cut by the electricity cable trench, were identified which would suggest the monitored works lay outside substantive buildings and the farmyards, presumably in gardens. Indeed, wall fragments 30, 32, 46 and

48, would seem to be enclosing walls around landscape features such as ponds. Overlying layers that post-date the removal of these various farmstead ditches and structures are later post-medieval or perhaps modern.

- 6.4 To date, the remains exposed and disturbed by the groundworks associated with the various conversion works undertaken at Colville Hall largely date to the Tudor or later use of the site. Their density and complexity is low and they seemingly relate to the division and enclosure of the immediate environs of the farm complex. Other than the recovery of a small quantity of diagnostic pottery, no remains of medieval date have been encountered. However, given the limited extents of the monitored areas and their close proximity to later buildings and disturbance, this is perhaps not unexpected.

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Appendix 1: Context Information

Context	Type	Description	Depth/ thickness
01	Layer	Topsoil/rubble around house	0.3m
02	Layer	Modern trackway along cable trench	
03	Fill of 04	Mid brown grey silt clay. Single fill. Pot & CBM	1m
04	Ditch	At N end, aligned E/W	1m
05	Fill of 06	Mid brown grey silt clay. Single fill	0.65m
06	Gully	Gully terminating to north.	0.65m
07	Fill of 08	Mid brown grey silt clay. Single fill, cut by 06	0.3m
08	Cut	Probable linear feature seen in section	0.3m
09	Layer	Natural dark red spread.	0.3m
10	Natural	Natural yellow chalky clay. Unex.	-
11	Fill of 12	Mid brown silt clay. Single fill. Occ. chalk flecks.	0.12m
12	Posthole	Solitary posthole	0.12m
13	Fill of 14	Light grey clay silt. Tile & bone finds.	0.46m
14	Ditch	SE-NW aligned at S end of road.	0.46m
15	Fill of 16	Light brown silt clay. Tile find	0.46m
16	Cut	Ditch parallel to 14. Post-med	0.46m
17	Fill of 18	Mid brown silt clay. Single fill. Occ. chalk flecks	0.2m
18	Cut	Linear irregular feature, possibly natural. Prehistoric?	0.2m
19	Fill of 20	Mid brown silt clay. Single fill. Occ. chalk flecks	1m
20	Cut	Linear irregular feature, possibly natural. Prehistoric?	1m
21	Fill of 22	Mid brown silt clay. Single fill. Rare chalk flecks	-
22	Ditch	E-W aligned. Partly submerged field boundary	1.9m wide
23	Fill of 24	Mid brown silt clay. Single fill. Occ. chalk flecks.	80mm
24	Posthole	Shallow with 30-degree edges forming N-S line with 26	80mm
25	Fill of 26	Mid brown silt clay. Single fill. Occ. chalk flecks	0.12m
26	Posthole	Shallow with 30-degree edges forming N-S line with 24	0.12m
27	Layer	Ploughsoil along access road; brown grey silt clay	0.3m
28	Layer	Subsoil along access road: brown silty clay	0.3m
29	Layer	Demolition material above walls 30 & 32	0.25m

30	Wall footings	Brick footings aligned N-S. Red bricks c.200mm x 50mm x 90mm, some soft, some vitrified.	0.45m+
31	Fill of 34	Construction cut fill. Redep. chalky clay	0.3m
32	Wall footings	Crushed brick footings aligned E-W; Fill of 33	0.3m
33	Cut	Construction cut for wall 32	0.3m
34	Cut	Construction cut for wall 30. Contains 31 & 30	0.45m+
35	Fill of 36	Mid brown silt clay. Freq. chalk. Unex. Due to trench depth (1.5m)	1m
36	Cut	Probable later linear feature.	1m
37	Wall	2 bonded Tudor bricks, 1 skin wide: 210mm x 50mm & 180mm x 50mm. width unknown	-
38	Fill of 40	Re-deposited natural	-
39	Layer	Grey brown silt clay, mixed to south by roots. Occ tile frags	0.38m
40	Cut	Later cut, prob. related to garden feature	0.35m
41	Layer	Grey brown silt clay similar to 39, with occ chalk frags	0.22m
42	Fill of 43	Firm grey brown silt clay. Unex.	-
43	Cut	Unidentified cut, truncated to S by house	0.55
44	Fill of 45	Fill of modern pipe trench	
45	Pipe trench	Modern pipe trenches	0.55m
46	Wall	Brick wall, Tudor?.	c. 0.25m
47	Cut	Construction cut for 46	c. 0.25m
48	Wall	Brick, wall, Tudor	c. 0.25m
49	Cut	Construction cut for 48	c. 0.25m
50	Layer	Disturbed clay layer	-
51	Wall	Brick Wall	0.25m
52	Wall	Wall footing adjacent to 51	0.2m
53	Fill	Brick rubble fill of 54	0.4m
54	Cut	Cut, unknown type	0.4m
55	Layer	Crushed mortar bedding	0.2m
56	Layer	Charcoal rich layer	0.2m
57	Layer	Crushed brick and clay	0.1m
58	Fill	Firm grey brown silt clay fill of 59	-
59	Cut	Ditch	-

Appendix 2: EHER Summary Form

Site name/Address: Colville Hall, White Roding	
Parish: White Roding	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TL 5534 1347	Site Code: WHRCH12 and WHRCH14
Type of Work: Archaeological monitoring	Site Director/Group: A. Letch, ASE
Date of Work: Feb 2012 and July 2014	Size of Area Investigated: 1 ha overall site area
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Saffron Walden Museum	Funding source: Client
Further Work Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos: SM 22 (EHER 1126)
Final Report: EAH roundup	OASIS No: 192086
Periods Represented: Medieval, Tudor, Post-Medieval, modern	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p><i>Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during various groundworks works at Colville Hall, White Roding, associated with its development as a wedding venue. The site comprises a complex of historic buildings of medieval and Tudor date, set within what is probably a moated enclosure. The site is a Scheduled Monument and many of the buildings are listed.</i></p> <p><i>Monitoring was undertaken during the topsoil strip for the construction of a new access road to the hall, and various footing and service trenches for extensions to existing buildings within the historic farm complex.</i></p> <p><i>Recorded archaeological remains outlying the farm complex comprised a number of field boundary ditches, some of which may have their origins in the medieval period. Few discrete features, such as pits or post-holes, were identified and those present were undated.</i></p> <p><i>Structural remains of walls, constructed of Tudor brick, were identified within the scheduled farm complex. These were relatively unsubstantial and are likely to relate to garden features or outbuildings. No other archaeological remains, such as floors or yard surfaces, were observed in association.</i></p> <p><i>It is intended that further archaeological monitoring works will be undertaken during subsequent phases of renovation and development of the Colville Hall site.</i></p>	
<p>Previous Summaries/Reports: <i>Letch, A. 2013. Farm Buildings at Colville Hall, Chelmsford Road, White Roding, Essex: Historic Building Record, ECC FAU rep.2632</i></p>	
Author of Summary: E. Heppell	Date of Summary: 8 October 2014

Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ref: 192086

Project details

Project name Colville Hall, White Roding. Archaeological Monitoring

Project summary

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during various groundworks works at Colville Hall, White Roding, associated with its development as a wedding venue. The scheduled site comprises a complex of historic buildings of medieval and Tudor date, set within what is probably a moated enclosure.

Monitoring was undertaken during the topsoil strip for the construction of a new access road to the hall, and various footing and service trenches for extensions to existing buildings within the historic farm complex.

Recorded archaeological remains outlying the farm complex comprised a number of field boundary ditches, some of which may have their origins in the medieval period. Few discrete features, such as pits or post-holes, were identified and those present were undated.

Structural remains of walls, constructed of Tudor brick, were identified within the scheduled farm complex. These were relatively unsubstantial and are likely to relate to garden features or outbuildings. No other archaeological remains, such as floors or yard surfaces, were observed in association.

Project dates	Start: 01-07-2012 End: 30-08-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	- None
Significant Finds	- None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD WHITE ROOTHING Colville Hall
Postcode	CM6 1RQ
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5534 1347 51.7977924109 0.252983811603 51 47 52 N 000 15 10 E
Height OD / Depth	Min: 60.00m Max: 70.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Andy Letch
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

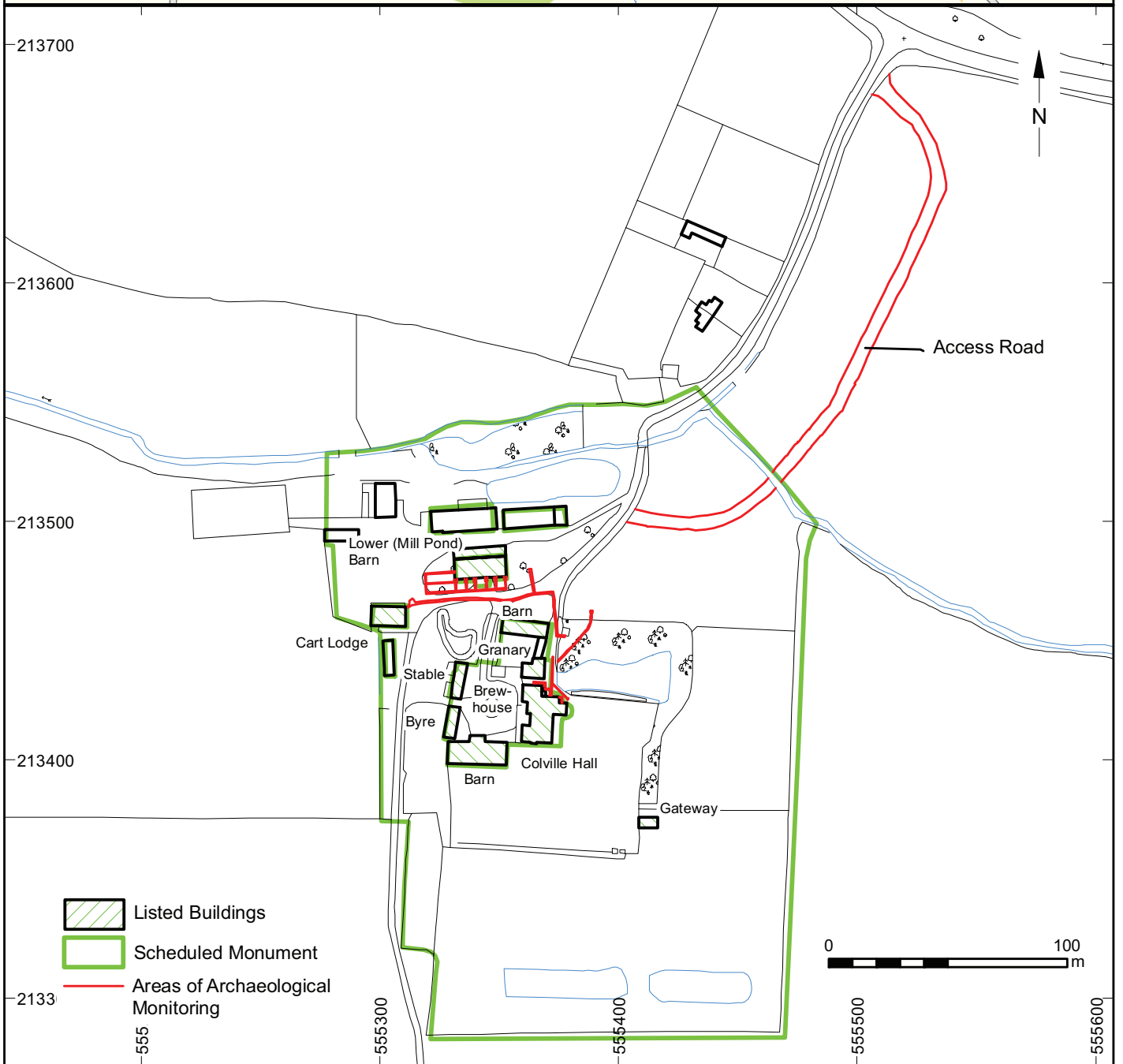
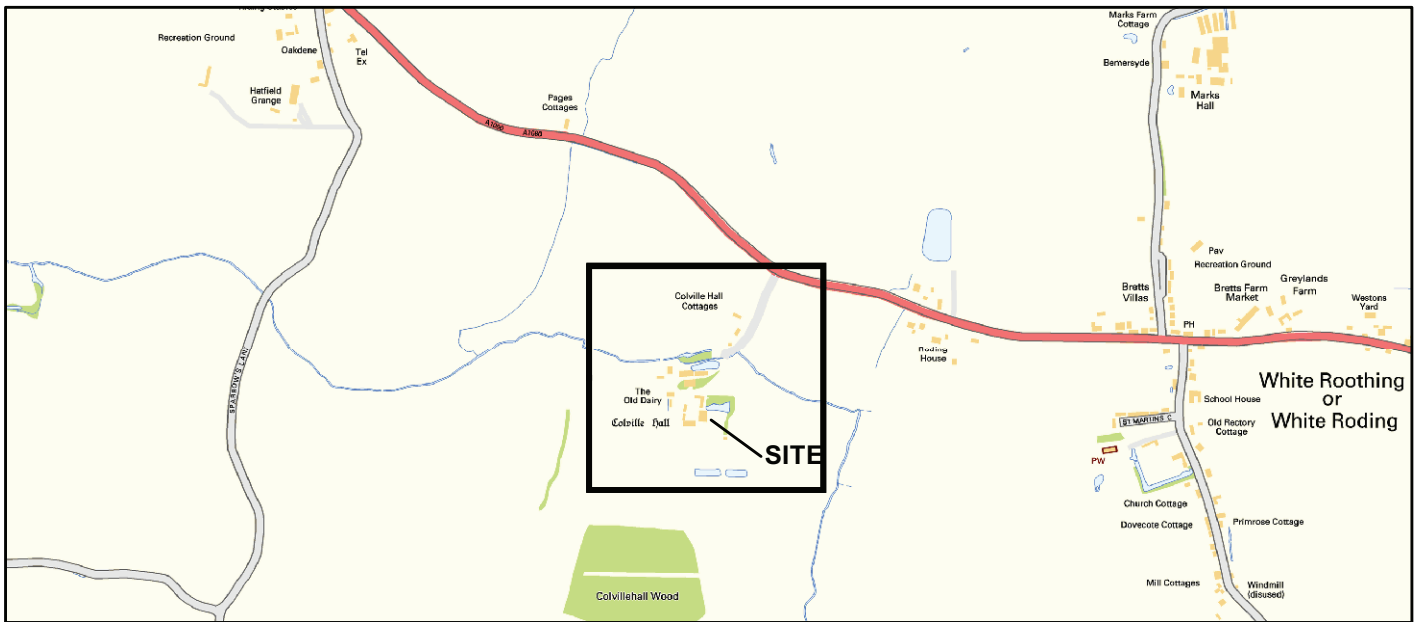
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum
Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets",
"Survey"
Paper Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Plan", "Section"

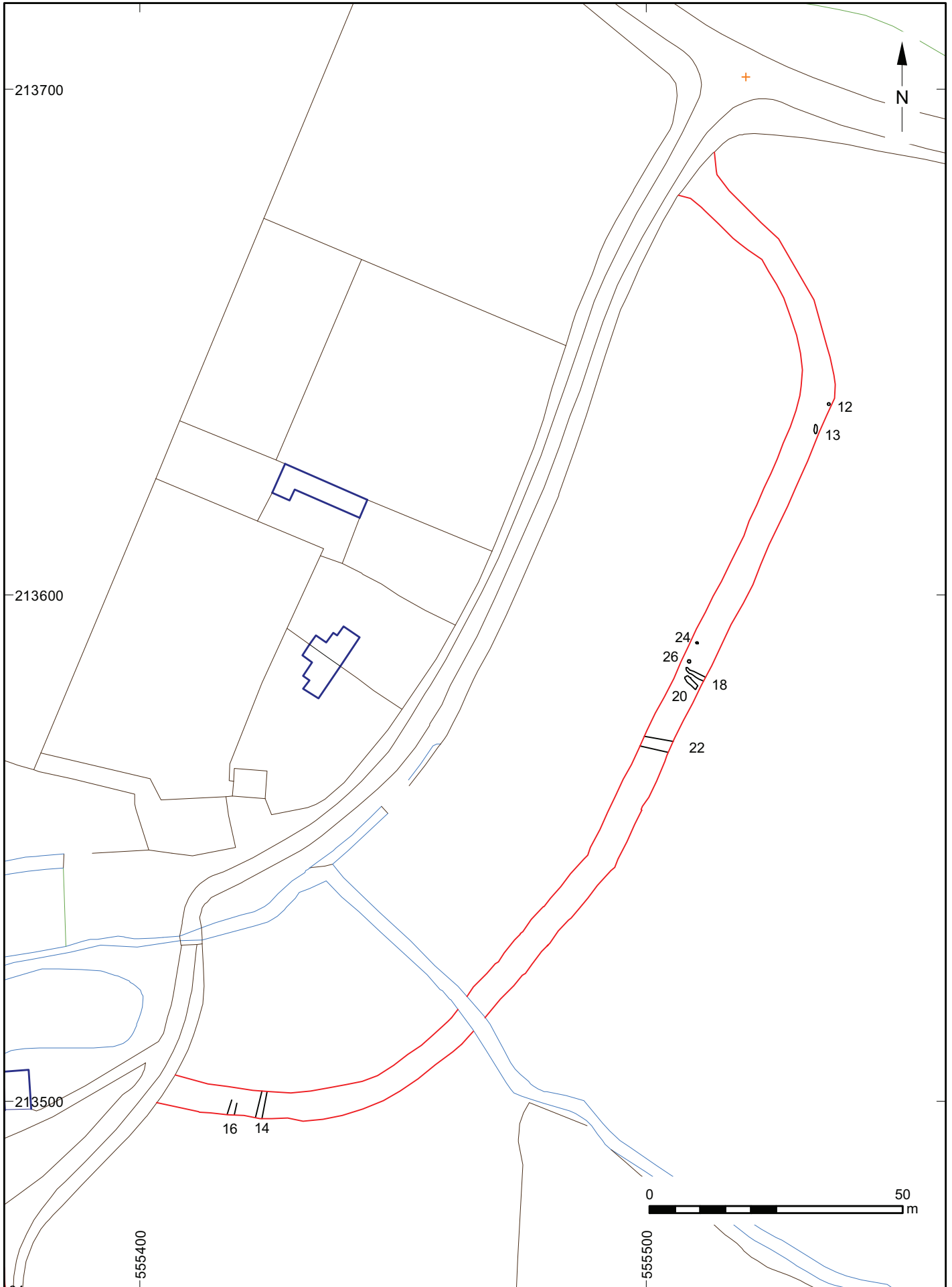
Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological Monitoring at Colville Hall, White Notley
Author(s)/Editor(s) A. Letch
Other bibliographic details Report No. 2014371
Date 2014
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Description PDF Digital report - A4 with text and figures

Entered by E. Heppell (e.heppell@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 8 October 2014



© Archaeology South-East		Colville Hall		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8195	October 2014	Location of area of archaeological monitoring and designated assets		
Report Ref: 2014317	Drawn by: EH			



© Archaeology South-East		Colville Hall	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8195	October 2014	Access Road. Archaeological Features	
Report Ref: 2014317	Drawn by: APL/EH		



3.1 General view of the access road, looking north

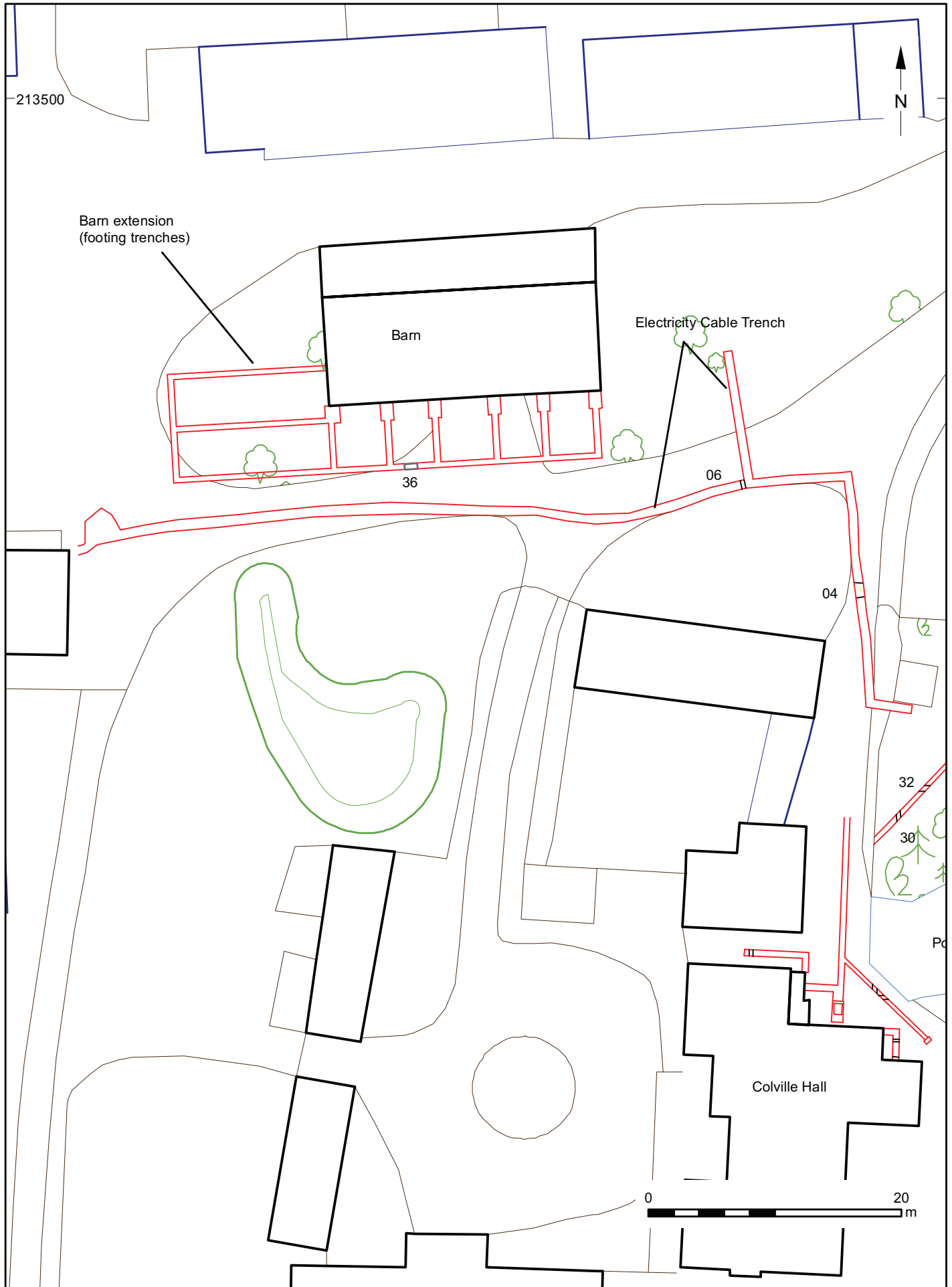


3.2 Feature [12], 2m scale, looking north-west



3.3 General view showing the flooded access track in the vicinity of feature [22]

© Archaeology South-East		Colville Hall	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8195	October 2014	Access Road. Photographs	
Report Ref: 2014317	Drawn by: EH		



© Archaeology South-East		Colville Hall	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8195	October 2014	Electricity Cable Trench and Barn Extension. Archaeological Features	
Report Ref: 2014317	Drawn by: APL/EH		

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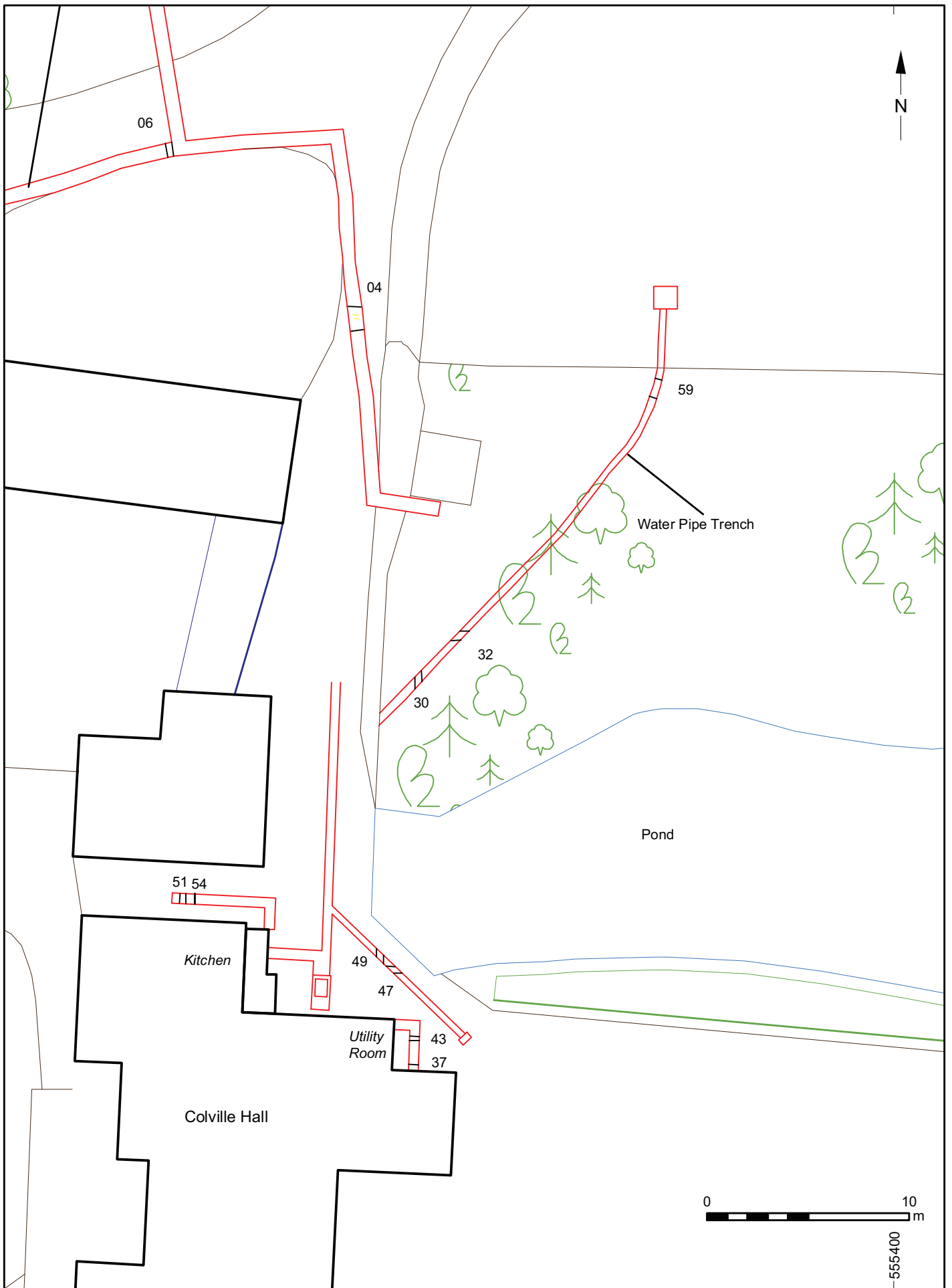
5.1 Ditch [04], looking west, 1m scale



5.2 Ditch [06] and pit [08], looking south, 1m scale



5.3 Layer [09], 1m scale



© Archaeology South-East		Colville Hall		Fig. 6
Project Ref: 8195	October 2014	Kitchen and Utility Room Extensions. Archaeological Features		
Report Ref: 2014317	Drawn by: APL/EH			



7.1 General view of the kitchen foundation trenches



7.2 Wall [51], looking north, 0.5m scale



5.3 Walls [46] and [48], 1m scale

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