

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2017  
issued January 2024**

**Historic building recording and archaeological  
evaluation on land to the rear of Colne Place,  
97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex, CO6 2RB**

**January 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/12b  
ECC code: ECCP24**

**Historic building recording and archaeological evaluation  
on land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street,  
Earls Colne, Essex, CO6 2RB: January 2024**

**NGR: TL 86045 28907 (centre)**

**Planning ref.: 23/01947/FUL**

**CAT project ref.: 2023/12b  
CAT Report 2017**

**ECC code: ECCP24  
OASIS id: colchest3-521342 (HBR)  
colchest3-521341 (EVAL)**

**report prepared by Sarah Veasey**

**historic building fieldwork by Sarah Veasey  
evaluation fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Ziya Eksen, Charlie  
Hodges and Matt Perou**

**commissioned by Ross Bain, Vaughan & Blyth  
on behalf of Vaughan & Blyth**

<b>Prepared by:</b>	Sarah Veasey	Junior Project Officer
<b>Reviewed by:</b>	Laura Pooley	Post-excavation manager
<b>Reviewed by:</b>	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
<b>Reviewed and approved by:</b>	Howard Brooks	Director of Archaeology
<b>Issued:</b>	24/01/2024	

**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex CO2 7GZ

*tel.:* 01206 501785

*email:* [services@catuk.org](mailto:services@catuk.org)

*web:* [www.catuk.org](http://www.catuk.org)

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## 1 Summary

*A programme of historic building recording and archaeological evaluation was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex. The site is located in the grounds of Colne Place (NHLE no. 1170224), a Grade II listed building. Colne Place is largely 19th century in date but incorporates the remains of an earlier 17th-/18th-century building.*

*The recording of the garden revealed four garden features; a wall, a gate with brick piers and two small sets of steps. Historic mapping indicates the garden was initially designed between 1839 and 1876 and the features added by 1896. The modern layout of the garden is reminiscent of that recorded on the 1st edition OS map.*

*A phase of archaeological evaluation was undertaken after the recording. Two trenches were excavated but neither revealed any archaeological remains, except a small quantity of finds recovered from the topsoil.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording and archaeological evaluation carried out on land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex. The work was commissioned by Ross Bain on behalf of Vaughan & Blythe and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on 5-8th January 2024. The site is centred at NGR TL 86045 28907 (Fig 1).

A planning application (23/01947/FUL) was submitted to Braintree District Council in January 2023 comprising the *Erection of 4 No. Residential Units, associated works, including car park and bin store.*

In response to this application, the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA) recommended a full archaeological condition to the council. This included a Historic England building recording of the garden followed by an archaeological evaluation (ECC 2023). This recommendation was given due to the historical provenance of the barn. The recommendation was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2023).

All work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological investigation at R/O Colne Place, High Street, Earls Colne, Braintree* written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2023), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT (2023a) in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS in advance of the work.

In addition to the project brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-c, 2022, 2023a-b),
- *Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2023b).

## 3 Historic building recording aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the garden prior to any building work. The building recording was carried out to Level 1 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

*“Level 1 is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building’s location, age and type. This is the simplest record and it will not normally be an end in itself, but will be contributory to a wider study. Typically it will be*

*undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments to identify buildings for planning purposes, and whenever resources are limited and much ground had to be recovered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date.”*

In particular the record considered the:

- Plan form of the site, including historic landscape and garden features.
- Materials and method of construction of any garden features.
- Date(s) of the garden features.
- Original function and layout.

#### **4 Historic building recording methodology**

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated plan of the garden at a scale of 1:300.
- A description of the garden and garden features. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

#### **5 Evaluation aims**

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

#### **6 Historical background** (Fig 1)

The following background includes extracts of the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> and the Essex Records Office (ERO)).

The proposed development site is located adjacent to the historic town of Earls Colne (EHER 18469), the origins of which can be traced back to the 10th century. By the 14th century, the settlement had become a small market town. Earls Colne has an excellent catalogue of built heritage, with a large number of listed buildings facing on to the High Street, including the Grade I listed parish church of St Andrew (NHLE no. 1337907), to the south of the proposed development. The church is at least 14th century in origin, if not earlier, with additions dating to the 15th, 16th and 19th centuries.

To the east of the development area is the site of Earls Colne Priory (EHER 8620), identifiable as a low earthwork. The priory is well documented and has records dating from its inception in the 12th century till its demolition in 16th century. Partial excavation of the site has confirmed the unusually large size of the complex as well as considerable Roman foundations, possibly from a villa (EHER 8623). A Roman road is postulated as crossing through the town.

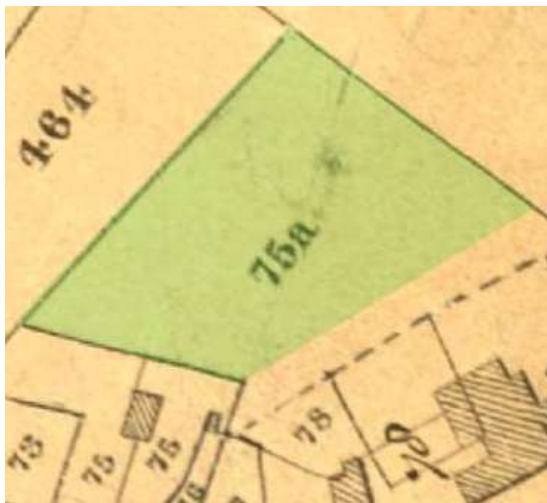
The area proposed for development is part of the formal gardens originally associated with Colne Place (97 High Street, NHLE no. 1170224, EHER 28746), a Grade II listed building. Colne Place is largely early 19th century but also incorporates the remains of a 17th/18th century building.



The title apportionment from 1838 (Map 1) records the area of garden as a 'School croft', likely associated with the local Grammar school. Croft refers to a small parcel of land, often used for farming but associated with a house rather than a farm.

The first time the garden appears on historic mapping is the 1st edition 6-inch OS map (Map 2, 1876). It is depicted as having a series of tree-lined pathways and a number of trees around the perimeter. The pathways are somewhat reminiscent of the garden's current layout. The map does not depict any of the garden features recorded in this report. Both this map (and later mapping) suggests the garden contains a mixture of fir and deciduous trees.

Whilst the later mapping shows the garden in less detail, the 1896 and 1920 editions of the OS map both depict the wall at the south-east boundary of the site, indicating a construction date of between 1876 and 1896. Similarities in the bricks used between the wall and the gate indicate the gate was also constructed at this time. Its also likely the steps were constructed at this time. A small glass house is depicted adjacent to the wall on the 1896 OS map.



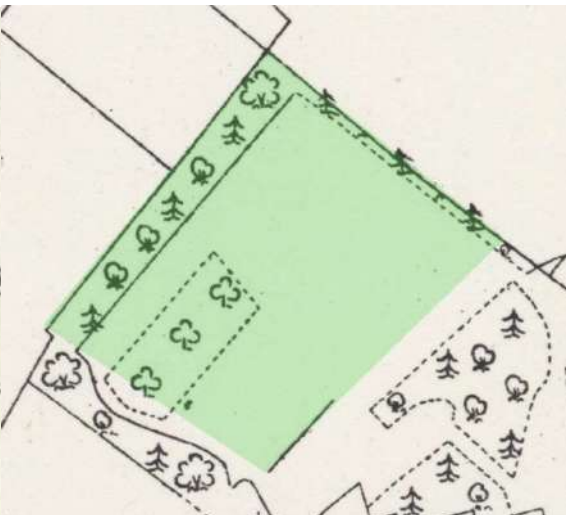
**Map 1** Extract of the 1838 tithe map. The area of the garden highlighted in green.



**Map 2** Extract of the 1st edition 6-inch OS map (1876). The garden highlighted in green.



**Map 3** Extract of the 1896 25-inch OS map. The garden highlighted in green.



**Map 4** Extract of the 1920 25-inch OS map. The garden highlighted in green.

## 7 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-3)

The garden detailed in this report is roughly 72m by 53m. Four garden features are present; a brick wall, a gate with two brick piers and two small sets of steps.



**Photograph 1** Overview of garden. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Much of the garden is laid with turf with intercutting gravel paths (see Fig 2). The north-eastern, north-western and south-western boundaries are lined with a mixture of fir and deciduous trees, most of which have become overgrown. In several areas, small shrubs have been used to line the pathways and denote the flower beds. At the northern end of the garden are four beds, arranged in a rough semi-circular shape.



**Photograph 2** Detail of south-western tree-line. Photograph taken facing south-west.

An earthen bank, with a height of approximately 1m, crosses the centre of the garden, dividing it into an upper and lower level. A second smaller and less prominent bank is located in the north of the garden.

Both banks contain a small flight of stairs. The steps comprise bricks (brick dimensions: 220 x 110 x 65mm, three courses for the small steps and one course for the larger steps) topped with



a stone tread. The stairs are flanked with short walls comprising red brick laid in Header bond. Both sets of stairs have a modern metal handrail, painted black.



**Photograph 3** Location shot of large steps, showing bank. Photograph taken facing north-west.



**Photograph 4** Detail of large steps. Photograph taken facing west.





**Photograph 5** Detail of small steps. Photograph taken facing south-west.

In the north-eastern corner of the garden, amongst the tree-line, is an iron gate with brick piers. The piers consist of red brick (brick dimensions: 225 x 110 x 65mm) laid in English-bond with queen closers. At the top of the piers are three courses of brickwork, with a slight oversail, followed by a course of chamfered bricks. At the base of the piers are four courses of bricks topped with a course of chamfered bricks. The main body of the piers have king closers on their corners. On top of the piers is an iron ogee arch with a filigree infill. The gate itself is iron, with fleur de lis finials and a stone step at ground level. As there is no evidence that a wall or fence ever projected from any face of the piers, it is likely the gate served as an entrance/exit in the tree-line.



**Photograph 6** Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing south south-east.





**Photograph 7** Detail of iron arch above gate. Photograph taken facing north-west.



**Photograph 8** Detail of stone step in gateway. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Along the south-eastern boundary of the development area is a wall consisting of red brick (brick dimensions: 225 x 110 x 65mm) laid in Flemish bond and topped with a row of headers. The wall is approximately 22m long with a pier at each end and a central buttress (on the north-western elevation). In the wall, low to the ground and adjacent to the buttress, is a brick arch which has been blocked, perhaps evidence of a historic water course or a hearth for a hot house (although, no on-site evidence was present for either of these). Queen closers have been used in the construction of the piers, with no evidence the wall was ever extended in either direction. The wall's original purpose was likely a solid surface for plants to grow against.





**Photograph 9** Detail of wall. Photograph taken facing south south-west.



**Photograph 10** Detail of bricked up arch in wall. Photograph taken facing north-west.

## **8 Evaluation results** (Figs 4-5)

Two evaluation trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Both trenches were T-shaped and total length of 27m with a width of 1.8m.

The trenches were excavated through a layer of topsoil (L1, c 0.1-0.41m thick, soft moist dark grey/brown silt and inclusions of: stone 1%) and subsoil (L2, c 0.05-0.41m, firm moist medium brown clayey silt and inclusions of: stone 5%) into the natural geology (L3, c 0.30-0.76m below current ground level, loose friable moist medium orange/brown clay and inclusions of: gravel 20% stone 60%).

No archaeological features were identified in either trench.





**Photograph 11** Site shot. Photograph taken facing north-east.



**Photograph 12** Trench 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.



**Photograph 13** Trench 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.

## 9 Finds

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The evaluation uncovered a small assemblage of pottery at 11 sherds with a weight of 168g and EVE of 0.11. All of this material was recovered from topsoil L1.

**Table 1** Quantities of CBM and pottery.

This assemblage includes a small quantity of Roman pottery with one (57g) of oxidised ware (fabric DJ) and two sherds (19g) of greyware (fabric GX). There was one sherd (13g) of medieval Colchester ware (fabric F21) and one sherd (38g) of post-medieval red earthenware (fabric F40). Finally, the remaining pottery (5 sherds at 41g, EVE:0.11) consists of 19th-20th century Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D) including a plate or dish (EVE:0.08) and a saucer or dish (EVE:0.03). None of this material was retained.

## 10 Conclusion

The garden recorded at the rear of Colne Place represents a good, albeit it unkempt, example of a relatively small formal garden associated with a large house. The cartographic evidence places the garden's inception to between 1839 and 1876 and the layout seems to have changed very little since.

By the beginning of the 19th century, the aristocracy were becoming bored of the naturalistic landscape garden popularised during the 18th century. By the time Queen Victoria took the throne, fashions were changing and designers preferred to bring houses and gardens into a stylistic unity, with features such as balustrades, terraces, statues and fountains making a

comeback. Flowerbeds had rigid layouts with defined edges, although these were now filled with richly coloured and exotic plants.

As they use the same types of bricks, the garden features recorded at Colne Place (the wall, gate and steps) were all likely constructed during the same period. The only feature that is clearly depicted on historic mapping is the wall, which first appears on the 1896 OS map, giving a construction date of 1876-1896. Although it is possible they were constructed when the garden was initially laid out and just deemed too small to warrant being included on the 1st edition OS map.

The evaluation phase of work undertaken in the garden revealed no evidence of other garden features or any other archaeological remains. This, paired with the historic mapping, indicates the layout of the garden is much the same today as it was when it was first laid out in the Victorian period, although the definition of some of the gravel paths has been lost.

The sherds of pottery recovered from the topsoil indicate nearby multi-period occupation, which is unsurprising due to the site's proximity to the historic centre of Earls Colne.

## 11 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank the landowner for commissioning and funding the work. The building recording was carried out by Sarah Veasey. The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken by Nigel Rayner with Ziya Eken, Charlie Hodges and Matt Perou. Figures are by Sarah Veasey, based on original architects drawings by Purcell and on-site records. The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor for Essex County Council.

## 12 References

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

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper <b>8</b> (EAA <b>8</b> ).
CAT	2023a	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for historic building recording and archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex, CO6 2RB</i> by S Veasey
CAT	2023b	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy.</i> Colchester Archaeological Trust.
CIfA	2020a	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
CIfA	2020b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
CIfA	2020c	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
CIfA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022.
CIfA	2023a	<i>Standard for archaeological field evaluation.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
CIfA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> )
EAA <b>14</b>	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by D. Gurney
EAA <b>24</b>	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of</i>



		<i>England, East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by M Medlycott</i>
ECCPS	2023	<i>Brief for archaeological investigation at R/O Colne Place, High Street, Earls Colne, Braintree by T O'Connor</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
Medlycott, M	1998	<i>Earls Colne Historic Town Assessment Report</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24).</i>
MHCLG	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>
Thacker, C	1979	<i>The history of gardens</i>
Yorke, T	2005	<i>The country house explained</i>

### 13 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCEHA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
English-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternate courses of headers and stretchers
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Flemish-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and stretchers within a single course
HE	Historic Environment
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation
Victorian	the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1901

### 14 Archive deposition

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

### 15 Contents of digital archive

CAT Report 2017  
 CAT WSI  
 Digital photographs  
 Site data  
 Survey data

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**Distribution list**

Vaughan & Blyth

Teresa O'Connor, Essex County Council Place Services

Essex Historic Environment Record

## Appendix 1

### Historic building record photographic record

ECCP24_photograph_001.JPG	Overview of garden. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECCP24_photograph_002.JPG	Overview of garden. Photograph taken facing south-east.
ECCP24_photograph_003.JPG	Overview of garden. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECCP24_photograph_004.JPG	Overview of garden. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_005.JPG	Detail of south-western tree line. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECCP24_photograph_006.JPG	Detail of north-western tree line. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_007.JPG	Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing south south-east.
ECCP24_photograph_008.JPG	Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing south-east.
ECCP24_photograph_009.JPG	Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_010.JPG	Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_011.JPG	Detail of iron arch above gate. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_012.JPG	Detail of iron arch above gate. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_013.JPG	Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing north.
ECCP24_photograph_014.JPG	Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_015.JPG	Detail of stone step in gateway. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_016.JPG	Detail of stone step in gateway. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_017.JPG	Detail of gate lock. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECCP24_photograph_018.JPG	Detail of gate hinge. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECCP24_photograph_019.JPG	Detail of fleur de lis finials on gate. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECCP24_photograph_020.JPG	Detail of pathways at north-eastern end of garden. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECCP24_photograph_021.JPG	Detail of pathways at north-eastern end of garden. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECCP24_photograph_022.JPG	Detail of small steps. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECCP24_photograph_023.JPG	detail of small steps. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECCP24_photograph_024.JPG	Detail of small steps. Photograph taken facing south.
ECCP24_photograph_025.JPG	Location shot small steps. Photograph taken facing north.
ECCP24_photograph_026.JPG	Detail of demolished brickwork covered with peg-tile.
ECCP24_photograph_027.JPG	Location shot of big steps. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_028.JPG	Detail of big steps. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECCP24_photograph_029.JPG	Detail of big steps. Photograph taken facing west.
ECCP24_photograph_030.JPG	Detail of big steps. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECCP24_photograph_031.JPG	Location shot of big steps. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_032.JPG	Detail of wall. Photograph taken facing south south-west.
ECCP24_photograph_033.JPG	Detail of arch in wall. Photograph taken facing south.
ECCP24_photograph_034.JPG	Detail of arch in wall. Photograph taken facing south.
ECCP24_photograph_035.JPG	Detail of north-eastern buttress. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECCP24_photograph_036.JPG	Location shot with Colne Place in the background. Photograph taken facing south-east.
ECCP24_photograph_037.JPG	Detail of wall. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_038.JPG	Detail of bricked up arch in wall. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECCP24_photograph_039.JPG	Detail of bricked up arch in wall. Photograph taken facing north-west.





ECCP24\_photograph\_001 Overview of garden. Photograph taken facing north-east.



ECCP24\_photograph\_002 Overview of garden. Photograph taken facing south-east.



ECCP24\_photograph\_003 Overview of garden. Photograph taken facing south-west.



ECCP24\_photograph\_004 Overview of garden. Photograph taken facing north-west.





ECCP24\_photograph\_005Detail of south-western tree line. Photograph taken facing south-...

ECCP24\_photograph\_006Detail of north-western tree line. Photograph taken facing north-w...



ECCP24\_photograph\_007Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing south south-east.

ECCP24\_photograph\_008Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing south-east.





ECCP24 photograph\_009Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing north-west.



ECCP24 photograph\_010Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing north-west.



ECCP24\_photograph\_011Detail of iron arch above gate. Photograph taken facing north-west. ECCP24\_photograph\_012Detail of iron arch above gate. Photograph taken facing north-west.





ECCP24\_photograph\_013Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing north.



ECCP24\_photograph\_014Detail of gate. Photograph taken facing north-west.



ECCP24\_photograph\_015Detail of stone step in gateway. Photograph taken facing north-we...



ECCP24\_photograph\_016Detail of stone step in gateway. Photograph taken facing north-we...





ECCP24\_photograph\_017Detail of gate lock. Photograph taken facing south-west.



ECCP24\_photograph\_018Detail of gate hinge. Photograph taken facing north-east.



ECCP24\_photograph\_019Detail of fleur de lis finials on gate. Photograph taken facing north...



ECCP24\_photograph\_020Detail of pathways at north-eastern end of garden. Photograph ta...





ECCP24\_photograph\_021Detail of pathways at north-eastern end of garden. Photograph ta...



ECCP24\_photograph\_022Detail of small steps. Photograph taken facing south-west.



ECCP24\_photograph\_023detail of small steps. Photograph taken facing south-west.



ECCP24\_photograph\_024Detail of small steps. Photograph taken facing south.





ECCP24\_photograph\_025Location shot small steps. Photograph taken facing north.



ECCP24\_photograph\_026Detail of demolished brickwork covered with geotextile.



ECCP24\_photograph\_027Location shot of big steps. Photograph taken facing north-west.



ECCP24\_photograph\_028Detail of big steps. Photograph taken facing south-west.





ECCP24\_photograph\_029Detail of big steps. Photograph taken facing west.



ECCP24\_photograph\_030Detail of big steps. Photograph taken facing south-west.



ECCP24\_photograph\_031Location shot of big steps. Photograph taken facing north-west.



ECCP24\_photograph\_032Detail of wall. Photograph taken facing south south-west.





ECCP24\_photograph\_033Detail of arch in wall. Photograph taken facing south.



ECCP24\_photograph\_034Detail of arch in wall. Photograph taken facing south.



ECCP24\_photograph\_035Detail of north-eastern butress. Photograph taken facing south-w...



ECCP24\_photograph\_036Location shot with Colne Place in the background. Photograph ta...





ECCP24\_photograph\_037Detail of wall. Photograph taken facing north-west.

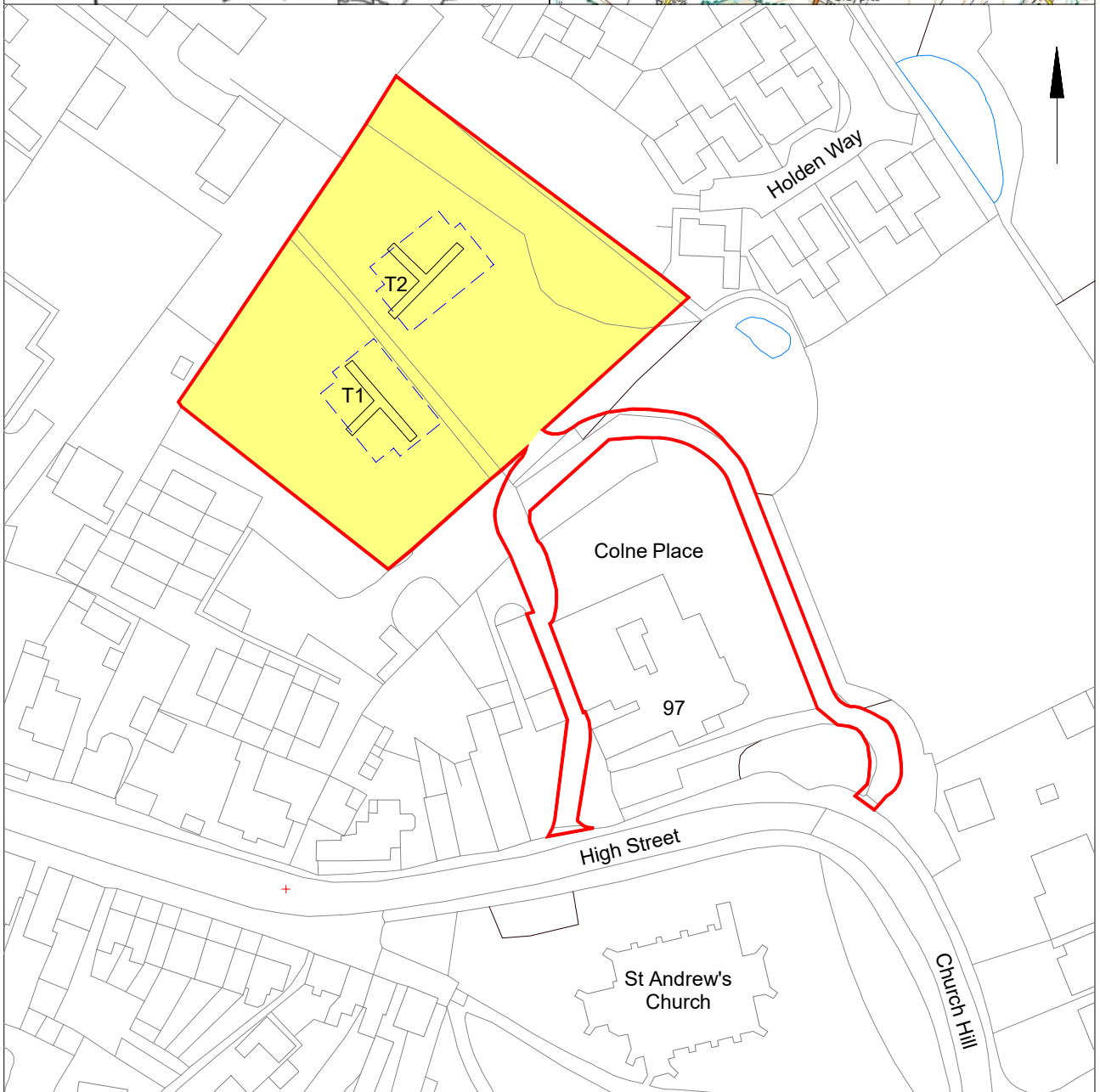
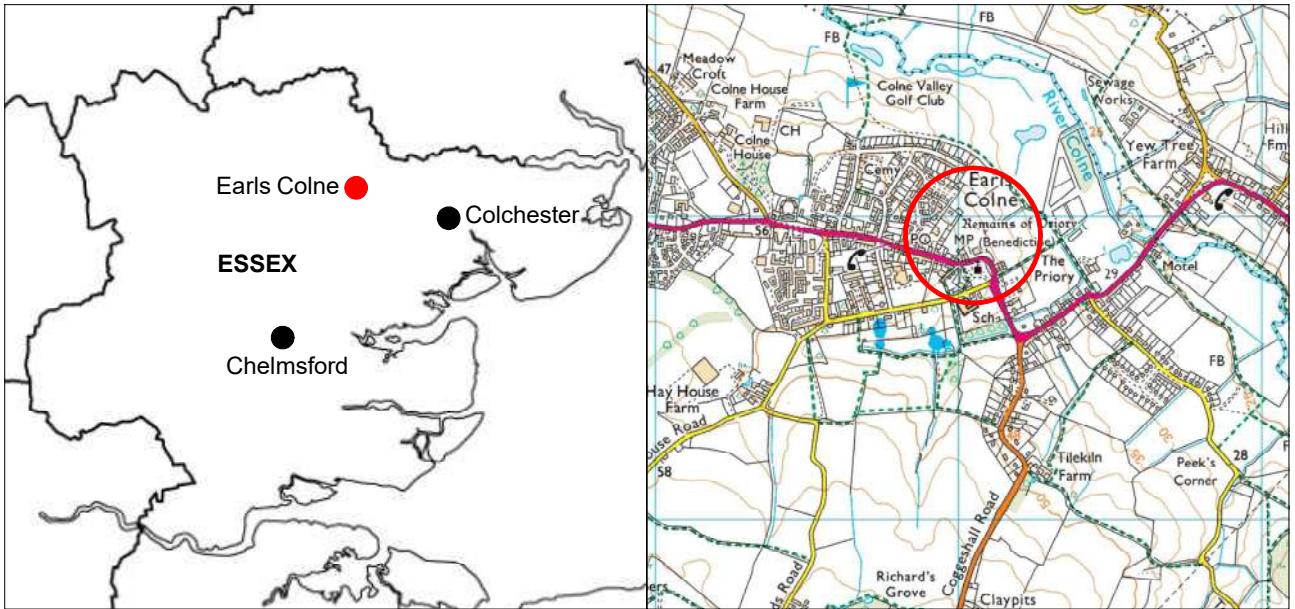


ECCP24\_photograph\_038Detail of bricked up arch in wall. Photograph taken facing north-w...



ECCP24\_photograph\_039Detail of bricked up arch in wall. Photograph taken facing north-w...






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



 Level 1 Historic Building Record



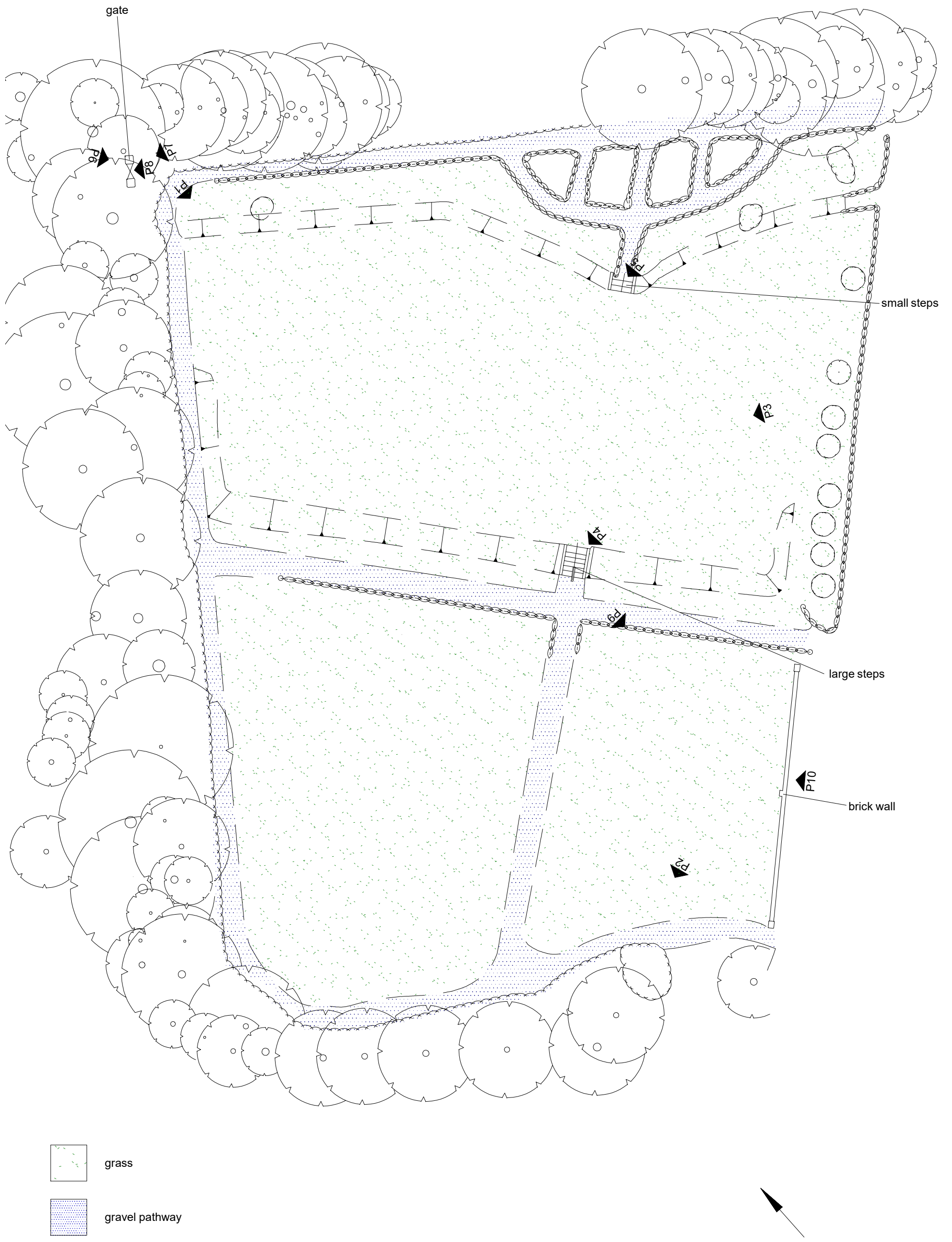


Fig 2 Garden plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

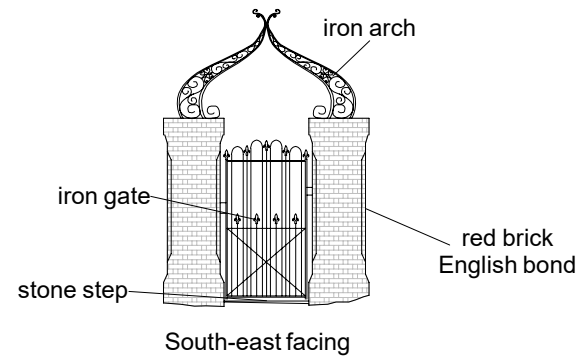
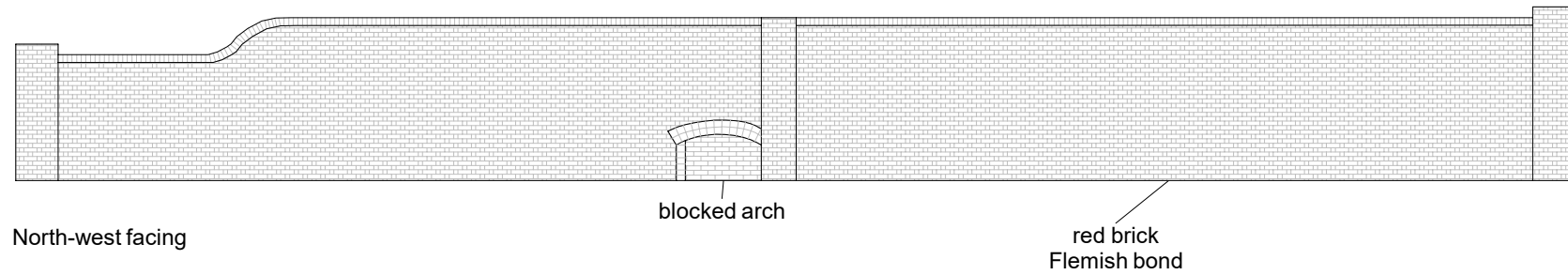


Fig 3 Wall and gate elevations.

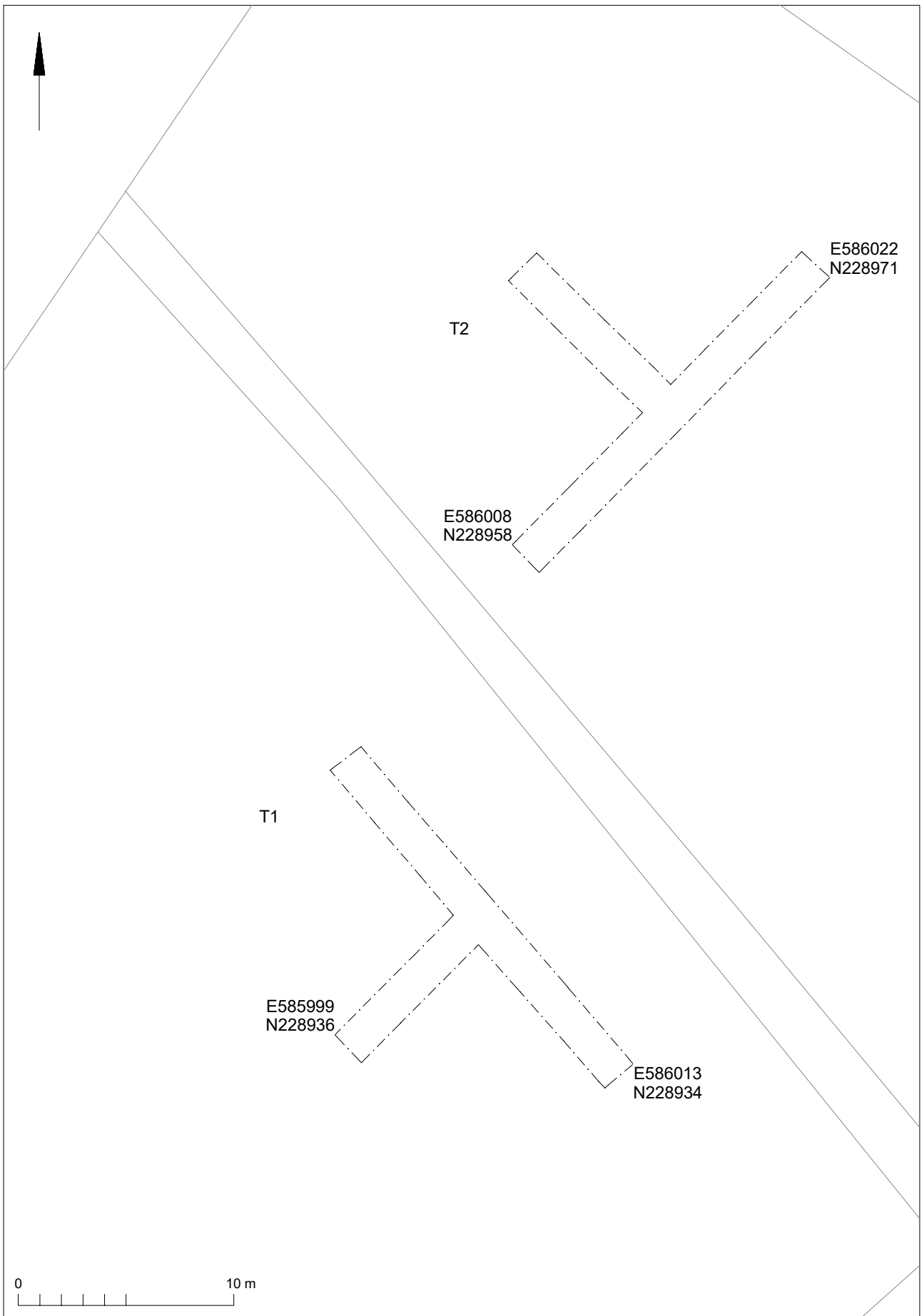


Fig 4 Evaluation Results.



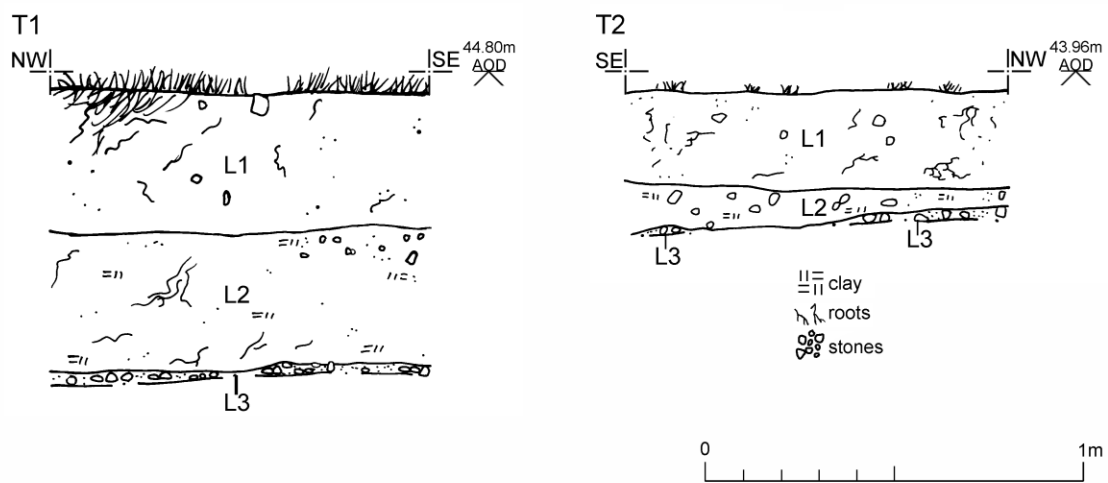


Fig 5 Representative sections.

# OASIS Summary for colchest3-521342

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-521342
Project Name	Visual Buildings Record (Level 1) at Land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex, CO6 2RB
Sitename	Land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex, CO6 2RB
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2023/12b
Activity type	Visual Buildings Record (Level 1)
Planning Id	23/01947/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	05-Jan-2024 - 05-Jan-2024
Location	Land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex, CO6 2RB NGR : TL 86045 28907 LL : 51.92758263831383, 0.704418111117242 12 Fig : 586045,228907
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Braintree Parish : Earls Colne
Project Methodology	The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the garden prior to any building work. The building recording was carried out to Level 1 (Historic England 2016). In particular the record considered the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan form of the site, including historic landscape and garden features.</li> <li>• Materials and method of construction of any garden features.</li> <li>• Date(s) of the garden features.</li> <li>• Original function and layout.</li> </ul>
Project Results	A programme of historic building recording and archaeological evaluation was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex. The site is located in the grounds of Colne Place (NHLE no. 1170224), a Grade II listed building. Colne Place is largely 19th century in date but incorporates the remains of an earlier 17th-/18th-century building.  The recording of the garden revealed four garden features; a wall, a gate with brick piers and two small sets of steps. Historic mapping indicates the garden was initially designed between 1839 and 1876 and the features added by 1896. The modern layout of the garden is reminiscent of that recorded on the 1st edition OS map.  A phase of archaeological evaluation was undertaken after the recording. Two trenches were excavated but neither revealed any archaeological remains, except a small quantity of finds recovered from the topsoil.



Keywords	Garden Wall - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Gate - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Garden Steps - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Formal Garden - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Vaughan & Blythe
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECCP24
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

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# OASIS Summary for colchest3-521341

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-521341
Project Name	Evaluation at Land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex, CO6 2RB
Sitename	Land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex, CO6 2RB
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2023/12b
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	23/01947/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	08-Jan-2024 - 08-Jan-2024
Location	Land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex, CO6 2RB NGR : TL 86045 28907 LL : 51.92758263831383, 0.704418111117242 12 Fig : 586045,228907
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Braintree Parish : Earls Colne
Project Methodology	Two evaluation trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Both trenches were T-shaped and total length of 27m with a width of 1.8m.
Project Results	<p>A programme of historic building recording and archaeological evaluation was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on land to the rear of Colne Place, 97 High Street, Earls Colne, Essex. The site is located in the grounds of Colne Place (NHLE no. 1170224), a Grade II listed building. Colne Place is largely 19th century in date but incorporates the remains of an earlier 17th-/18th-century building.</p> <p>The recording of the garden revealed four garden features; a wall, a gate with brick piers and two small sets of steps. Historic mapping indicates the garden was initially designed between 1839 and 1876 and the features added by 1896. The modern layout of the garden is reminiscent of that recorded on the 1st edition OS map.</p> <p>A phase of archaeological evaluation was undertaken after the recording. Two trenches were excavated but neither revealed any archaeological remains, except a small quantity of finds recovered from the topsoil.</p>
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation Vaughan & Blythe
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	C Lister, A Wightman, L Pooley
HER Identifiers	



Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;
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