

Colchester Archaeological Trust



CAT Report 1860
issued October 2022

**Archaeological Evaluation at 'Hewthorn',
Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester, Essex,
CO7 9JR: October 2022**



CAT project ref.: 2022/08d
ECC code: ECC4746

**Archaeological evaluation at 'Hewthorn',
Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester, Essex,
CO7 9JR: October 2022**

NGR: TM 04171 21568 (centre)

Planning ref.: 202207

**CAT project ref.: 2022/08d
CAT Report 1860**

**ECC code: ECC4746
OASIS id: colchest3-508764**

report prepared by Harvey Furniss

**figures by Chris Lister, Harvey Furniss,
and Emma Holloway**

fieldwork by Harvey Furniss and Alexander Smith

commissioned by the homeowner

Prepared by:	Harvey Furniss	Project Officer
Reviewed by:	Laura Pooley	Post Excavation Manager
Reviewed and approved by:	Philip Crummy	Director of Archaeology
Issued:	31/10/2022	

Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: hf@catuk.org

web: www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 'Hewthorn', Wivenhoe, Essex in advance of the construction of a detached dwelling and garage. Located at the southeastern edge of Wivenhoe, immediately adjacent to the railway line connecting Wivenhoe to Alresford, the evaluation revealed a modern pit and layers of modern made-ground probably related to nearby out-buildings and garages.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on 3rd October 2022 at 'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex. The work was commissioned by the homeowner in advance of the construction of a new dwelling and garage.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2021), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2022).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The site is located within the historic core of Wivenhoe, centred around the quay and former market place. It is in the Wivenhoe Conservation Area (DEX22997).

Wivenhoe's port, in the south-west corner of the parish, developed into a small town. The port was in use from the 16th to the late 19th centuries, after which the river was no longer navigable for larger ships wanting to reach the Hythe. In 1584, the lord of Wivenhoe manor was entitled to levies on ships for anchorage in the port, driftwood, and 'royal fishes'. Water transport connected Wivenhoe with London (VCH 10, 274-81).

Approximately 160m south/south-west of the site is an area formerly known as Cooks Shipyard (MCC4682), one of two shipyards in Wivenhoe, the other having been upstream. In 1840 it was owned by the Husk family, and it predominantly manufactured small craft. By the end of World War II, the shipyard was under new ownership and had expanded to include a large shed, four slipways, a further covered slipway for larger vessels and a wet berthing basin (Ellis 2003). James W Cook and Co Ltd purchased the yard, plus an additional 10 acres adjoining, in 1947. Initially only Cooks' work was undertaken, consisting of repair of barges, tugs and tankers and the construction of yachts and small boats. Capacity was, however, sufficient for additional outside work to be undertaken. By the 1960s, the yard facilities comprised five slipways, eight building berths, a 200 foot-long fitting-out basin and a variety of cranes (Ellis 2003). In 1972 James W Cook and Co Ltd was taken over by the Ocean Steamship Company and ships of

increasingly large size were manufactured at the yard. In 1986, James W Cook and Co Ltd went into liquidation.

A gas company in Wivenhoe was formed in 1861, and was still trading in 1937. The gasworks was sited c 162m south-west of the site on St John's Road (MCC192).

In 2007, CAT monitored groundworks for a residential development on the former shipyard and gasworks. Timbers from the 19th-century shipyard were exposed but otherwise the site proved to have been extremely disturbed in modern times. Foundations of one of the gasworks were uncovered and much contamination noted in the area of the gasworks (CAT Report 448).

Approximately 250m west/south-west of the site is the church of St Mary the Virgin (MCC3175 & MCC8980). The church was constructed in the mid 14th century, but after a fire in 1850 was the subject of an intensive programme of rebuilding and alteration. In 2021, CAT carried out an excavation located within the churchyard to the south of the church (CAT Report 1687, MCC10041), 24 inhumation burials were uncovered, along with a large amount of disarticulated human bone, representing the remains of at least another 45 individuals. Finds of a 17th-20th century date, including substantial amounts of coffin furniture, were retrieved from the burials.

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

One trench was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was 16.5m long, 1.8m wide and cut through topsoil (L1, c 0.04-0.15m thick) and modern made-ground (L2, c 0.21-0.42m thick) onto natural (L3). At the northernmost end of the trench, another thin layer of modern made-ground (L4, c 0.02-0.09m) sealed L2, and pit F1 was 0.91m in diameter and 0.21m deep. Fragments of late 19th to early 20th century pottery along with pieces of modern ceramic building material and glass were observed in L2 and F1 and discarded on site.



Photograph 1 Trench shot – view north-east.



Photograph 2 Pit F1 – view south-west.

6 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at 'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe revealed a modern pit and layers of modern made-ground sealing natural. These contexts area probably associated with out-buildings and garages located on either side of the trench.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by H Furniss and A Smith. Figures are by C Lister, H Furniss and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

8 References

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

CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2022	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at 'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester Essex, CO7 9JR</i>
CAT Report 448	2007	<i>An archaeological watching brief on the former Cooks Shipyard and gasworks, Wivenhoe, near Colchester, Essex: March 2006-November 2007</i>
CAT Report 1687	2021	<i>Archaeological excavation at St Mary's Church, High Street, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9BD: January & May 2021</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester, CO7 9JR, by R Hoggett</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Revised Oct 2020</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Updated Oct 2020</i>
Ellis, B	2003	<i>Here yesterday and gone today: the story of Cooks shipyard</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

MHCLG	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
VCH 10	2001	'Wivenhoe: introduction', <i>A History of the County of Essex: Volume 10: Lexden Hundred including Dedham, Earls Colne and Wivenhoe</i> , 274-81

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

10 Contents of archive

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1860)
CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Survey data
Site data

11 Archive deposition

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

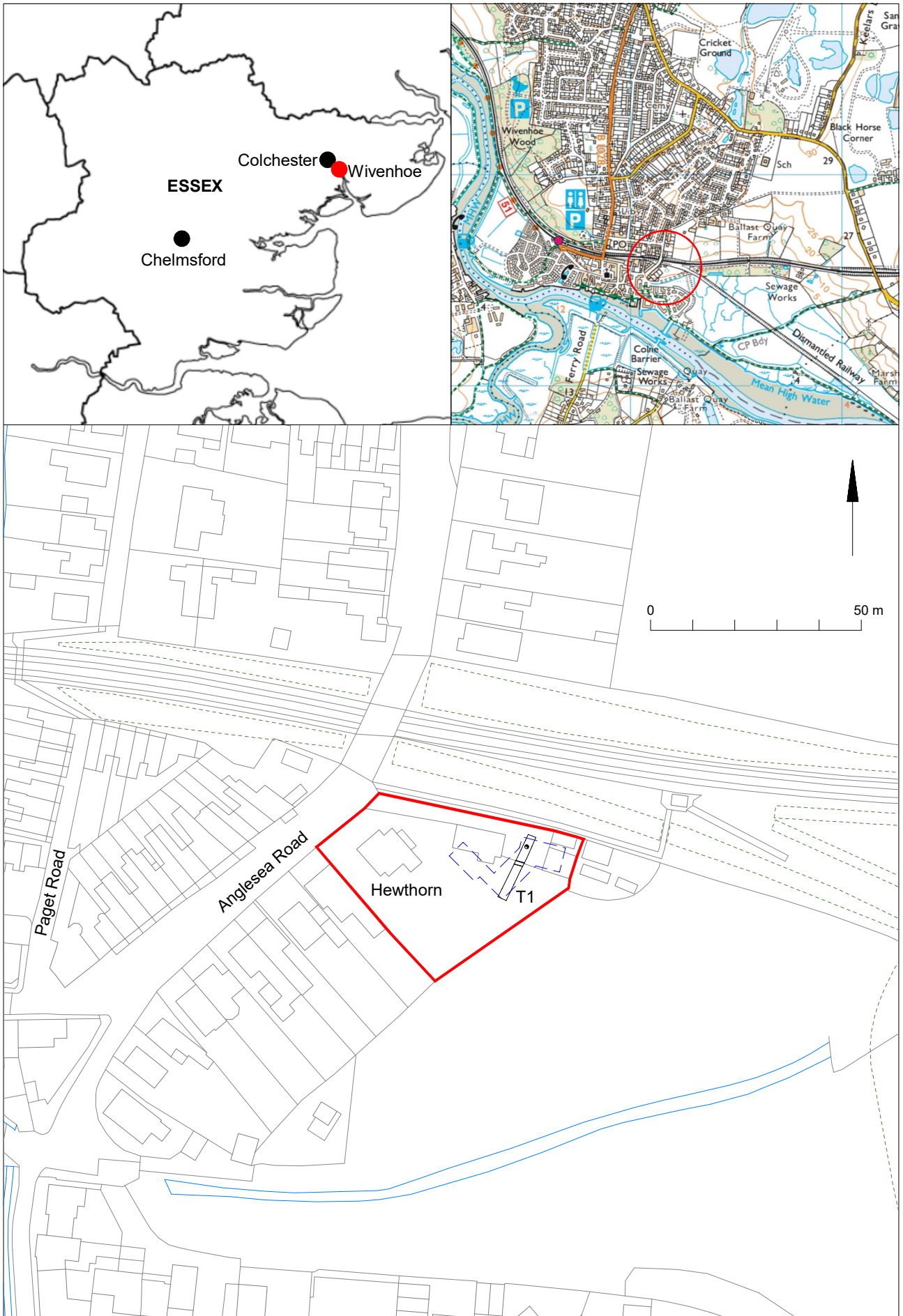
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Distribution list:

Homeowner
Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

Context number	Finds number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	-	Modern
L2	-	Subsoil	Firm, mid greyish sandy-silt with rooting and frequent rounded stone inclusions	Post-glacial
L3	-	Natural	Firm, clayey gravel with frequent stone inclusions throughout.	Post-glacial
L4	-	Made-ground	Modern made ground/levelling material	Modern
F1	-	Pit	Dark grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones and occasional CBM and chalk flecking	Undated



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

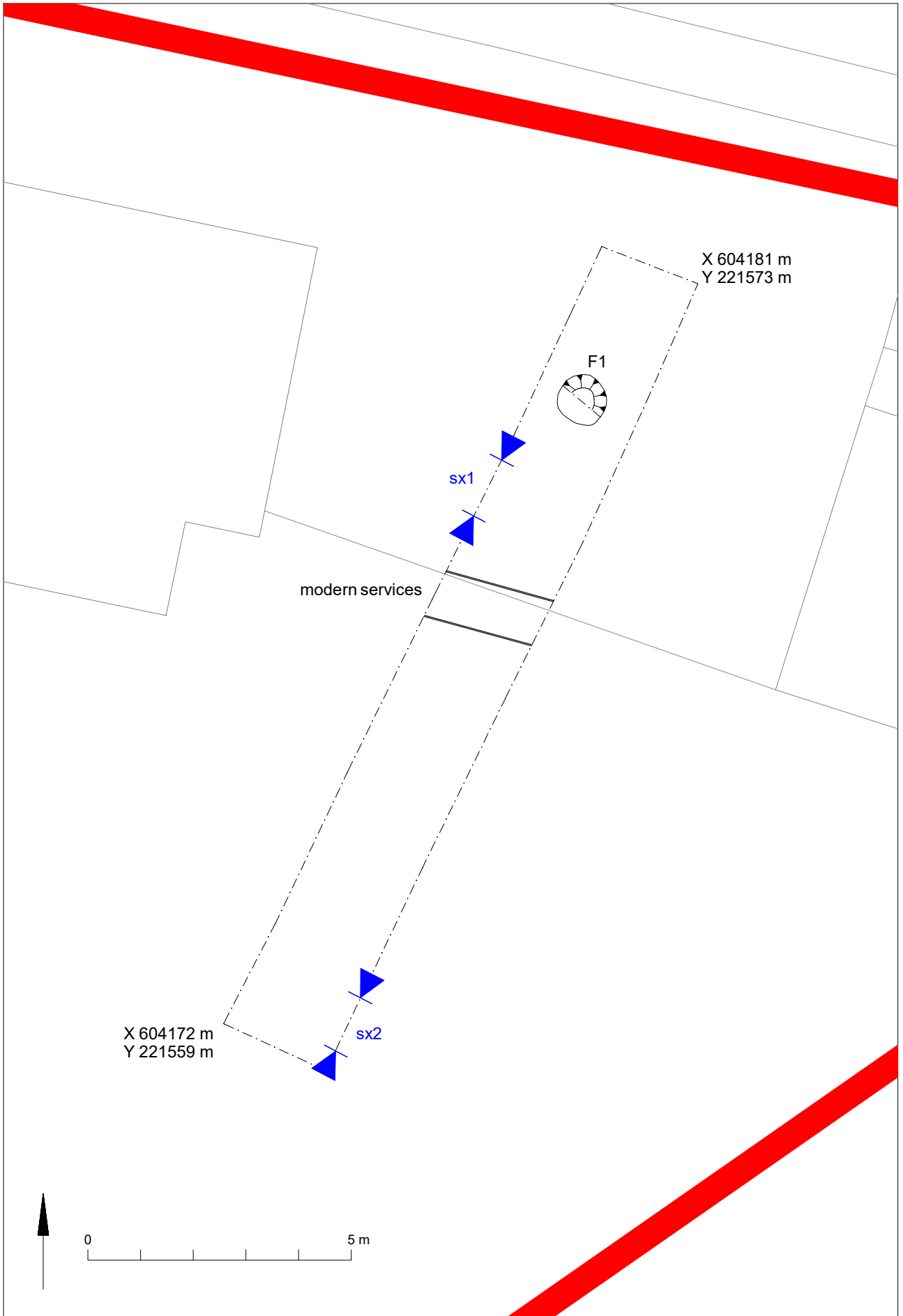


Fig 2 Results

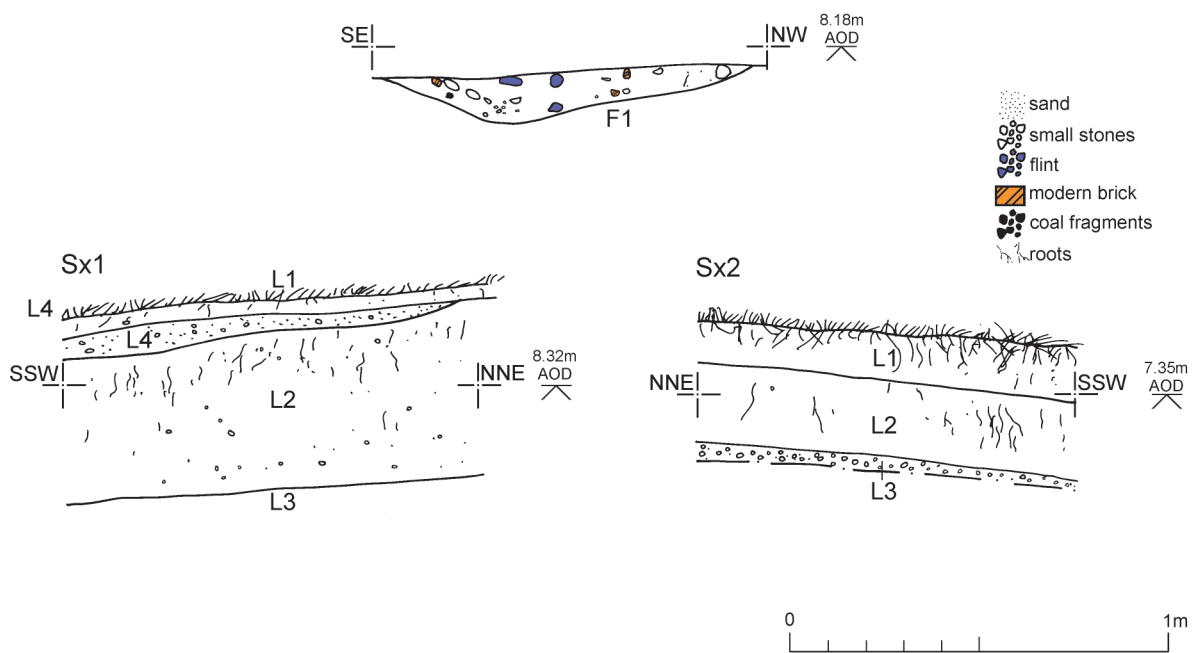


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester, Essex CO7 9JR	
Parish: Wivenhoe	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 04171 21568 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2022/08d CHER ref.: ECC4746 OASIS ref.: colchest3-508764
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 3rd October 2022	Size of area investigated: 0.16 ha
Location of curating museum: Archaeological Data Service	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: MCC3175, MCC8980, MCC192, MCC10041, MCC4682
Final report: CAT Report 1860	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 'Hewthorn', Wivenhoe, Essex in advance of the construction of a detached dwelling and garage. Located at the southeastern edge of Wivenhoe, immediately adjacent to the railway line connecting Wivenhoe to Alresford, the evaluation revealed a modern pit and layers of modern made-ground probably related to nearby out-buildings and garages.	
Previous summaries/reports: n/a	
CBC monitor: Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Harvey Furniss	Date of summary: 18th October 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at 'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester Essex, CO7 9JR.

NGR: TM 04171 21568 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Wivenhoe

Planning references: 202207

Client: Homeowner

Curating museum: Colchester/ADS Archaeology

CHER number: [tbc](#)

CAT project code: 2022/08d

OASIS project number: colchest3-508764

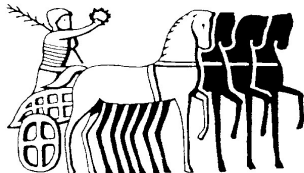
Contracts Manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

Post-excavation Manager: Laura Pooley

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 17/08/2022



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785 (option 1)

email: services@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at the southeastern edge of Wivenhoe, immediately adjacent to the railway line connecting Wivenhoe to Alresford, at 'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex. The site is centred on national grid reference (NGR) TM 04171 21568. The site covers an area of 1,603sqm. The land for the new dwelling is currently in use as a garden of the existing dwelling.

Proposed work

The development comprises a new attached garage and replacement rear extension to the existing dwelling, and the demolition of outbuildings and construction of a new detached single dwelling and garage.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The site is located within the historic core of Wivenhoe, centred around the quay and former market place. It is in the Wivenhoe Conservation Area (DEX22997).

Wivenhoe's port, in the south-west corner of the parish, developed into a small town. The port was in use from the 16th century until the late 19th century, when the river was no longer navigable for larger ships upstream from Wivenhoe to the Hythe. In 1584, the lord of Wivenhoe manor was entitled to levies on ships for anchorage in the port, driftwood, and 'royal fishes'. Water transport connected Wivenhoe with London (VCH **10**, 274-81).

Approximately 160m south/southwest of the site is an area formerly known as Cooks shipyard (MCC4682), one of two shipyards in Wivenhoe, the other having been upstream. In 1840 it was owned by the Husk family and it predominantly manufactured small craft. By the end of World War 2, the shipyard was under new ownership and had expanded to include a large shed, four slipways, a further covered slipway for larger vessels and a wet berthing basin (Ellis 2003). James W Cook and Co Ltd purchased the yard, plus an additional 10 acres adjoining, in 1947. Initially only Cooks' work was undertaken, consisting of repair of barges, tugs and tankers and the construction of yachts and small boats. Capacity was, however, sufficient for additional outside work to be undertaken. By the 1960s, the yard facilities comprised five slipways, eight building berths, a 200 foot-long fitting-out basin and a variety of cranes (Ellis 2003). In 1972 James W Cook and Co Ltd was taken over by the Ocean Steamship Company and ships of increasingly large size were manufactured at the yard. In 1986, James W Cook and Co Ltd went into liquidation.

A gas company in Wivenhoe was formed in 1861, and was still trading in 1937. The gasworks was sited c 162m southwest of the site on St John's Road (MCC192).

In 2007 CAT monitored groundworks for a residential development on the former shipyard and gasworks. Timbers from the 19th-century shipyard were exposed but otherwise the site proved to have been extremely disturbed in modern times. Foundations to one of the gasworks buildings were exposed and there was also much contamination in the area of the gasworks (CAT Report 448).

Approximately 250m west/southwest of the site is the church of St Mary the Virgin (MCC3175 & MCC8980). The church was constructed in the mid 14th century, but after a fire in 1850 was the subject of an intensive programme of rebuilding and alteration. In 2021 CAT carried out an excavation located within the churchyard to the south of the church (CAT Report 1687, MCC10041), 24 inhumation burials were uncovered, along with a large amount of disarticulated human bone, representing the remains of at least another 45 individuals. Finds of a 17th-20th century date, including substantial amounts of coffin furniture, were retrieved from the burials.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in October 2020 (application number 202207) for the *erection of attached garage and replacement of existing rear extension to existing dwelling, and the demolition of outbuildings and the erection of a detached single dwelling and garage.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Specifically,

As per the brief one trench 15m long by 1.8m wide will be excavated within the footprint of the new dwelling..

The work is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. It is also required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Contingencies will be included for scientific analysis of significant deposits such as absolute dating, soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floor and dark earth deposits.

Further archaeological investigation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of a brief and WSI.

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b & c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2022)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

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

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), at least a 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns or ovens will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

A metal detector will be used to examine the trench, contexts and spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of the evaluation trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Human remains

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following Historic England guidance (2018), if the human remains are not to be lifted the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains in the ground.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Tom Lawrence
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b).

The report will be submitted within three months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011 and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

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

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation.

If finds are retained from the site the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication

report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Education and outreach

The CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. Staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works in partnership with Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on 01206 501785 (option 1).

References

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

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> . 2nd Edition
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 448	2007	<i>An archaeological watching brief on the former Cooks Shipyard and gasworks, Wivenhoe, near Colchester, Essex: March 2006-November 2007</i>
CAT Report 1687	2021	<i>Archaeological excavation at St Mary's Church, High Street, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9BD January & May 2021</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester, CO7 9JR</i> . By R Hoggett
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> . Revised Oct 2020
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2021
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Ellis, B	2003	<i>Here yesterday and gone today: the story of Cooks shipyard</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).

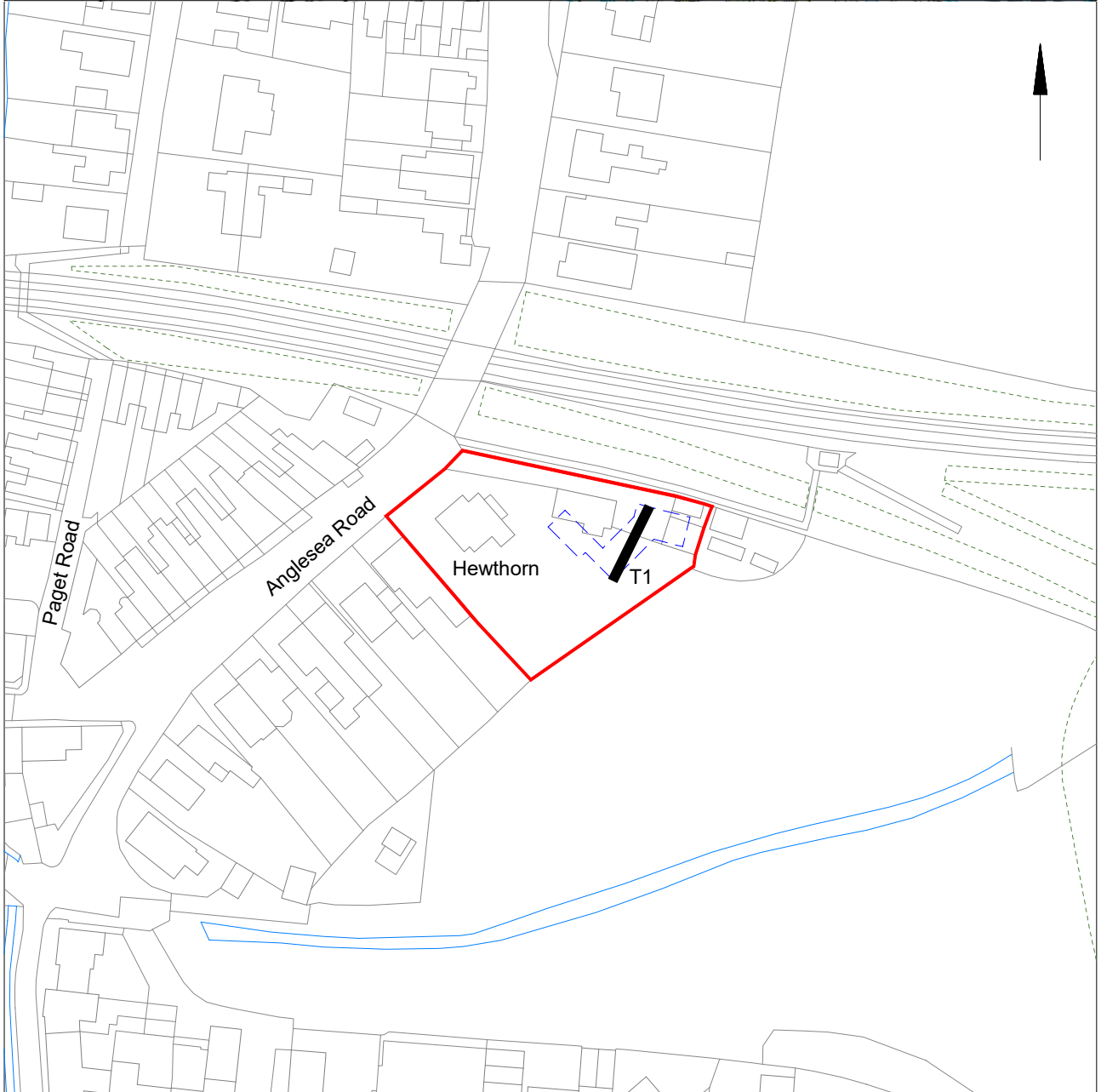
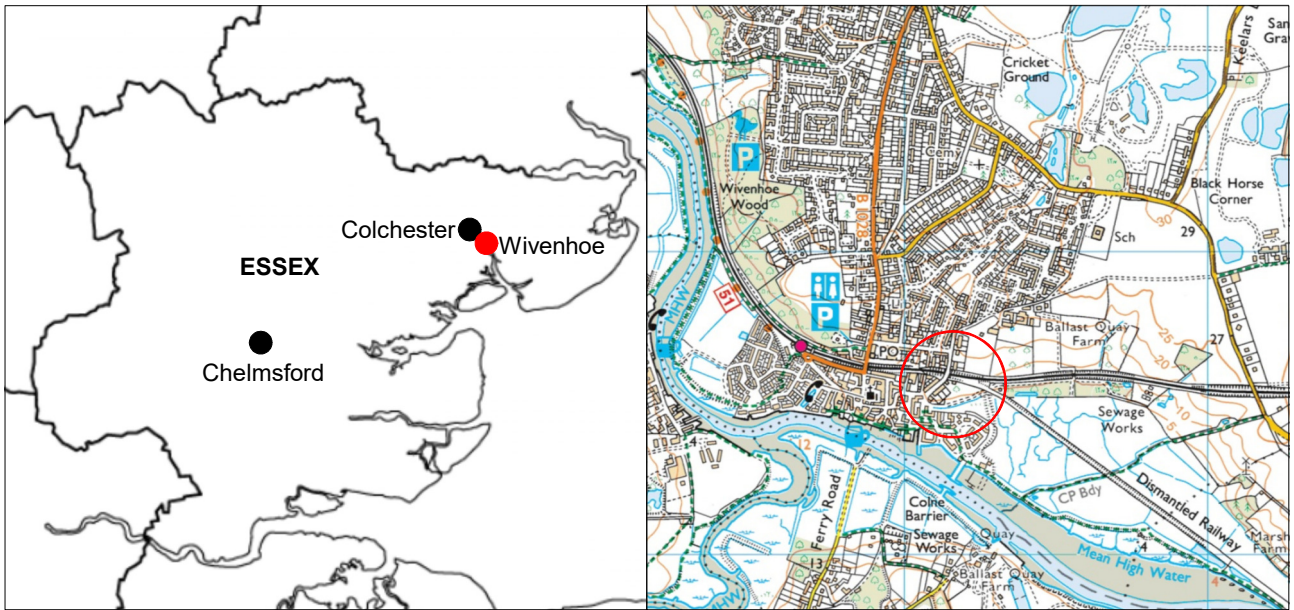
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
VCH 10	2001	'Wivenhoe: introduction', <i>A History of the County of Essex: Volume 10: Lexden Hundred including Dedham, Earls Colne and Wivenhoe</i> , 274-81

Emma Holloway



Colchester Archaeological Trust,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785 (option 4)
email: eh@catuk.org



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



Summary for colchest3-508764

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-508764
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at 'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester, Essex – October 2022
Sitename	'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester Essex, CO7 9JR.
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	2022/08d
Planning Id	202207
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	03-Oct-2022 - 03-Oct-2022
Location	'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester Essex, CO7 9JR. NGR : TM 04171 21568 LL : 51.8553403033942, 0.963336166680082 12 Fig : 604171,221568
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Wivenhoe
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation of one trial-trench. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Brief and WSI.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at 'Hewthorn', Wivenhoe, Essex in advance of the construction of a detached dwelling and garage. Located at the southeastern edge of Wivenhoe, immediately adjacent to the railway line connecting Wivenhoe to Alresford, the evaluation revealed a modern pit and layers of modern made-ground probably related to nearby out-buildings and garages.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	H, Furniss
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4746
Archives	