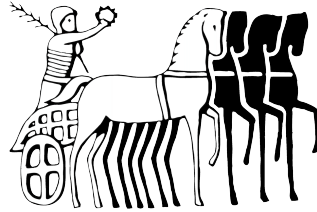


Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2045
issued December 2024**

**Archaeological monitoring at Hewthorn,
Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9JR:
February-October 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 23/05c
CHER code: ECC4889**

**Archaeological monitoring at Hewthorn,
Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9JR:
February-October 2024**

NGR: TM 04145 21573 (centre)

**Planning district: Colchester
Planning ref.: 200218**

**CAT project ref.: 2023/05c
CAT Report 2045**

**Colchester City Council monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett
CHER code: ECC4889
OASIS id: colchest3-516051**

report prepared by Megan Beale

fieldwork by Megan Beale

**commissioned by Heather Gower
of Arcady Architects Ltd
on behalf of Colne Valley Restorations**

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Issued:	04/12/2024	

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring has taken place at Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex during groundworks for a new dwelling and rear extension to the existing property. Despite being located within the historic core of Wivenhoe, close to Cook's shipyard, no archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivehoe, Essex between the 5th February and 30th October 2024. The work was commissioned by Heather Gower of Arcady Architects Ltd on behalf of Colne Valley Restorations, and took place during groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling, extensions to the existing dwelling, and associated landscaping and services.

In response to consultation with Colchester City Council (CCC), the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA) Dr Richard Hoggett advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2023).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring*, written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CCCAA 2023), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CCCAA (CAT 2023).

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-b, 2022, 2023a-b),
- 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 2024).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust Report library and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC/MCC numbers, which are accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

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/south-west of the site is an area formerly known as Cook's 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 Cook's 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 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/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.

CAT carried out an evaluation at Hewthorn, to the north-east of the existing house, in 2022 in advance of the construction of a detached dwelling and garage. The trench revealed a modern pit and layers of modern made-ground probably related to nearby out-buildings and garages (CAT Report 1860).

4 Aims

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

The site was machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. There are five distinct areas monitored, with four horizons noted:

- A landscaping layer (L1, 0.3-0.4m thick, friable medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%),
- Subsoil (L2, 0.15-0.2m thick, friable moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 2%),
- Natural (L3, from c 0.3m below current ground level (bcgl), friable/firm moist light/medium orange/brown clay and inclusions of: stone 1%),
- And a backfill dump layer (L4, 0.5m thick, friable dry/moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 2% tile/brick 10%).

The stratigraphy will be discussed below.

No archaeological features were recorded during this monitoring.

New dwelling

The foundations for the new dwelling between Hewthorn and Anglesea Villa measured approximately 58.28m², with the foundations measuring between 0.4-0.9m wide. The foundations were excavated and concreted, covered for access, then later uncovered. The areas not concreted were then reduced down to natural (see photographs 1-3). The monitored depth from ground level to the top of the concrete was between 0.3-1.3m deep.

A representative section was recorded on the western limit of excavation (LOE) and revealed L1 covering L2, which sealed L3. This was the only place L2 was noted. L3 was noted from 0.3-0.6m bcgl.

Rear extension

Foundations for the rear extension of the existing 'Hewthorn' property measured approximately 23.8m², with footings measuring 0.6m wide. The area monitored was reduced by a depth of c 0.7m bcgl. L1 covered L3 in this area, and L3 was noted from 0.33m bcgl. Associated drainage was also excavated on the east side of the existing building. This was 6.5m by 1.3m, and approximately 0.7m deep.

Soakaways 1 and 2

Soakaway 1 measured 2.4m by 1.3m, and was c 2.5m deep. Associated drainage connected this to the rear extension, which was 9.7m², and 0.7m deep. In this area L1 covered L3, which was noted from 0.39m bcgl.

Soakaway 2 measured 2.4m by 1.2m, and was c 2.4m deep. Associated drainage connected this to the new dwelling, measured 5m in length and was c 0.6m deep. L1 covered L3, which was noted from 0.3m bcgl.

New wall

Foundations for a new wall on the front boundary of the development site were excavated in three sections, to make space for gates. They totalled c 9.8m in length, 0.7-0.8m wide and c 0.7m deep. Concrete/tarmac covered most of the area, underneath which was L2 and L4. These covered L3. The relationship between L2 and L4 is unclear, although L4 likely cuts L2. L4 was noted as extending at least 5m across the centre of the entire foundations dug. Approximately 6m of an old brick wall and concrete foundations were noted near the surface, which were less than 0.5m deep. This was removed to reach the required depth. A modern disturbance was also noted at the northern end, consisting of material similar to L4 separated by a geotechnical membrane.



Photograph 1 Working shot of the south-east end of new dwelling foundations. View west.



Photograph 2 New dwelling foundations from north-west end. View south-east.



Photograph 3 New dwelling foundations excavated for the first time, prior to concreting. View south. Photo taken by Crosbys Building Contractors Ltd.



Photograph 4 General shot of section between new dwelling and rear extension. View north-east.



Photograph 5 Completed rear extension foundations. View west.



Photograph 6 Completed rear extension foundations. View east.



Photograph 7 Soakaway 1 and associated drainage. View north-west.



Photograph 8 Soakaway 1. View east.



Photograph 9 Associated drainage between soakaway 1 and rear extension. View north-west.



Photograph 10 Working shot of soakaway 2. View south.



Photograph 11 Working shot of foundations for new wall. View south.



Photograph 12 A section of an old wall foundation prior to removal. View north-east.



Photograph 13 The northern end of the foundations for the new wall. View east.

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located within an area of high archaeological potential, monitoring at Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex was limited in scope and revealed no remains. Modern layers were noted throughout, indicative of landscaping and levelling over the years. A foundation for a wall was recorded in front of the house. This likely belongs to a wall demolished just before excavations began. Similar results were seen during the evaluation at the same site in 2022 (CAT Report 1860), where just one modern pit was recorded.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Heather Gower of Arcady Architects Ltd and Colne Valley Restorations for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister and was carried out by M Beale. Figures were prepared by M Beale and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CCC by Dr Richard Hoggett.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
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| CAT | 2023 | <i>Written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring at Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9JR: May 2023</i> , by E Holloway. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
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| 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> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CAT Report 1687 | 2021 | <i>Archaeological excavation at St Mary's Church, High Street, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9BD January & May 2021.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
| CAT Report 1860 | 2022 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester, Essex – October 2022.</i> Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust. |
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| 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 | 2022 | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2022. |
| CIfA | 2023a | <i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| CIfA | 2023b | <i>Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording.</i> CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| Ellis, B | 2003 | <i>Here Yesterday and Gone Today: The Story of Cooks Shipyard.</i> WivenCyclopedia. Accessed from: https://www.wivencyclopedia.org/about-cooks-shipyard/ . |

Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> .
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	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
VCH 10	2001	<i>Wivenhoe: introduction</i> , <i>A History of the County of Essex: Volume 10: Lexden Hundred including Dedham, Earls Colne and Wivenhoe</i> , 274-81

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
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
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Archive deposition

Digital record: This project falls within the ClfA definition of a sterile project (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects>), and as such the preserved archaeological archive will take the form of a single digital document that incorporates all the relevant elements from the project archive. This document will be uploaded to OASIS and released into the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) library, from where it will be curated by the ADS. The single digital document will include the report, brief, wsi, photographs, and original site data (for example context sheets, section drawings).

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Distribution list

Heather Gowdy, Arcady Architects Ltd
 Colne Valley Restorations
 Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
 Essex Historic Environment Record

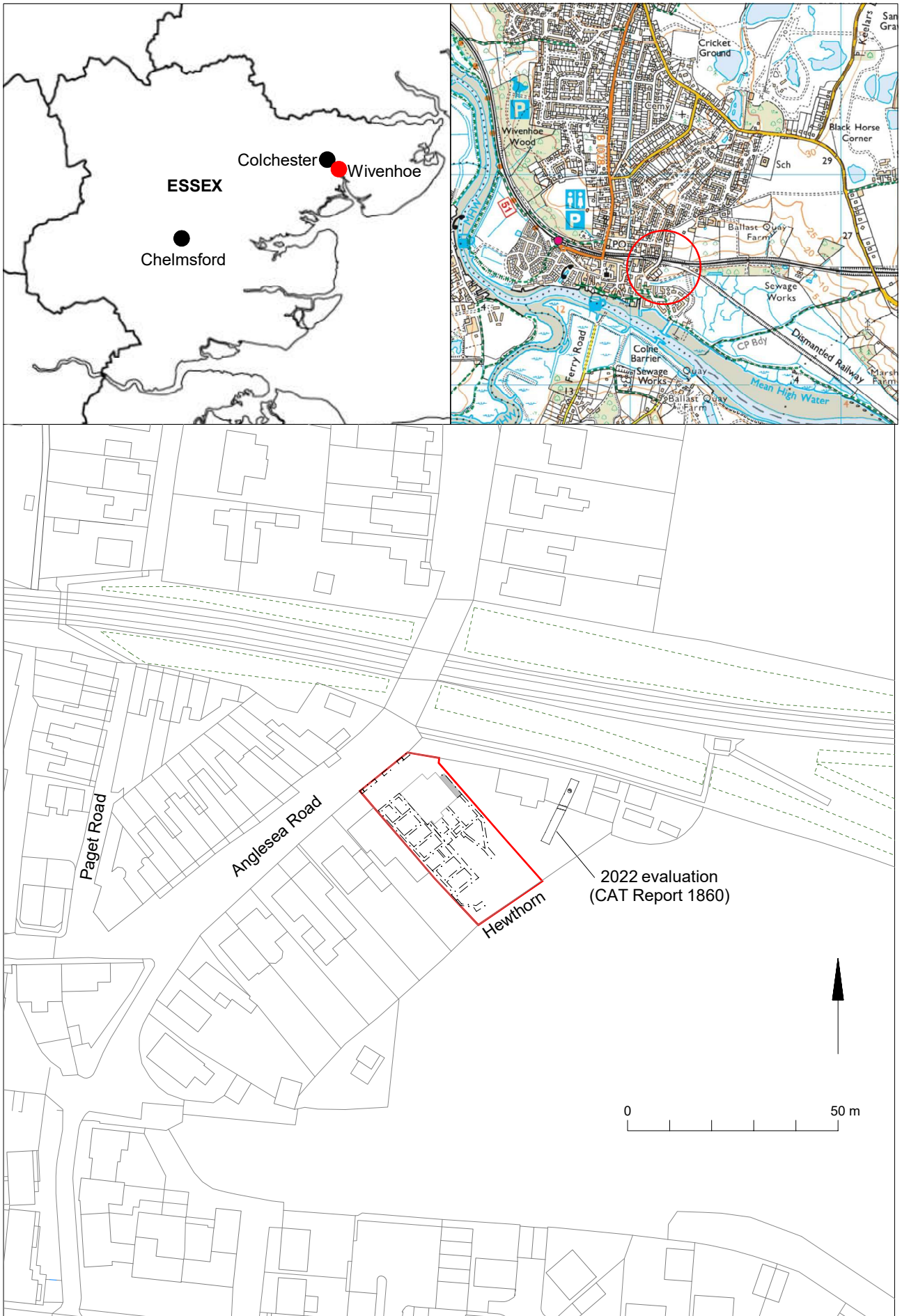


Fig 1 Site location.



Fig 2 Monitoring results.

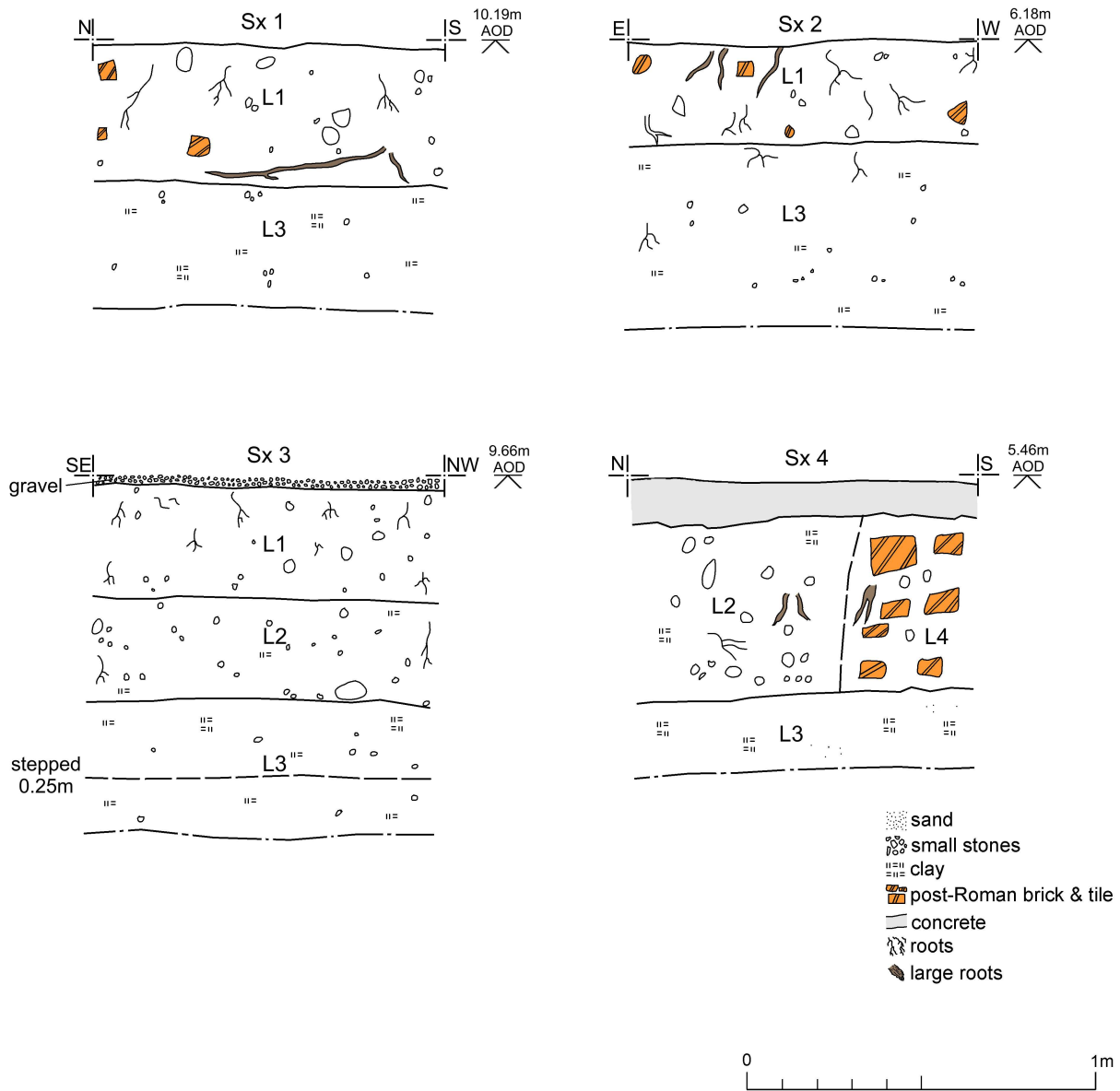


Figure 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9JR	
Parish: Wivenhoe	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 04145 21573 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2023/05c CHER ref.: ECC4889 OASIS ref.: colchest3-516051
Type of work: Archaeological monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 5th February-30th October 2024	Size of area investigated: 0.08 ha
Location of curating museum: OASIS	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number:
Final report: CAT Report 2045	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring has taken place at Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex during groundworks for a new dwelling and rear extension to the existing property. Despite being located within the historic core of Wivenhoe, close to Cook's shipyard, no archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring.	
Previous summaries/reports: n/a	
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Megan Beale	Date of summary: 4th December 2024

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at Hewthorn, Anglesea
Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9JR**

May 2023

**CAT project ref.: 2023/05c
CHER code: [tbc](#)**

**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at Hewthorn, Anglesea
Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9JR.**

May 2023

NGR: TM 04145 21573

**Planning district.: Colchester
Planning ref.: 200218**

CAT project ref.: 2023/05c

**CHER code: tbc
CCC monitor: Dr Rik Hoggett
OASIS id: colchest3-516051**

**WSI prepared by: Emma Holloway
Figure by: Chris Lister**

**Commissioned by: Heather Gower (Arcady Architects Ltd)
Client: Colne Valley Restorations**

Prepared by:	Emma Holloway	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	26/05/2023	

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Site location and description

The development site is located at Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 04145 21573 Hewthorn is a detached dwelling located along the south-east side of Anglesea Road. The house sits within a large garden plot which has been subdivided to create areas of development.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises of the creation of two plots around the existing dwelling. 1) Demolition of outbuildings/extensions to the existing dwelling, followed by the erection of a rear extension. 2) A new plot formed from the garden to the immediate south-west of the existing house which will involve the erection of a new dwelling.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report 1811 and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC/MCC numbers, which are accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

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.

CAT carried out an evaluation at Hewthorn, to the north-east of the existing house, in 2022 in advance of the construction of a detached dwelling and garage. The trench revealed a modern pit and layers of modern made-ground probably related to nearby out-buildings and garages (CAT Report 1860).

Planning background

A planning application (200218) was submitted to Colchester City Council in January 2020 for a the *demolition of outbuildings/extensions and the erection of rear extension to existing dwelling. Erection of 2no. detached dwellings and 1no. Infill House, complete with improved access driveway and car parking. Resubmission of 192167*. The application was initially rejected, but later approved upon appeal (APP/A1530/W/20/3255231).

As the 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 City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an archaeological monitoring of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the CCCAA (CCC 2023).

Specifically, the monitoring is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CCCAA will be informed immediately and the CCCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CCCAA immediately.

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-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2023)
- the Project Brief issued by the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCC 2023).

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 the CCCAA 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 the EHER. This will include an uploaded PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CCCAA 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 CAT Officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), at least 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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

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

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:10 and 1:20 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and 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). 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.
- Differences in remains from undated and dated features.
- Variation between different feature types and areas of site.

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

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

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or the CCCAA.

The CCCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the monitoring.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating.

Following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CCCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

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.

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
flint: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
osteology: (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:

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 the CCCAA.

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 the CCCAA 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 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the CCCAA as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion 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 CCCAA.

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 City 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 the CCCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the CCCAA. 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 CCCAA 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 CCCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

The CCCAA 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 the CCCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The CCCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites

volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to complement it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

Events, activities and social media

In addition, the CAT website (<https://catuk.org/>) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

References

Note: all 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 ed.	
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2023	<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>
CAT Report 1860	2022	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 'Hewthorn', Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester, Essex – October 2022</i>
CCC	2023	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Hewthorn Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Colchester</i> by Dr R Hoggett
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Revised October 2020
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised October 2022
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</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 & 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	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

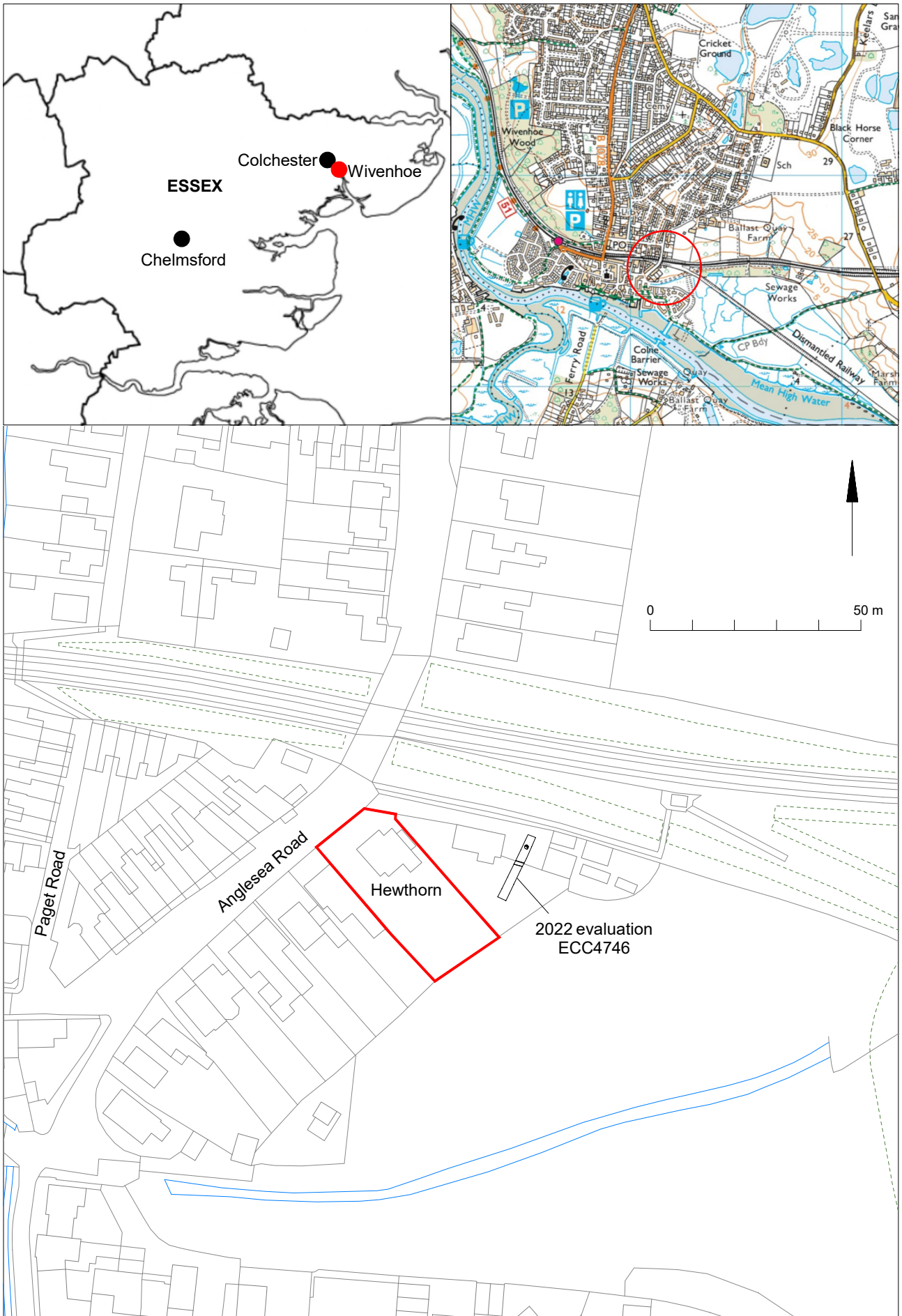


Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS Summary for colchest3-516051

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-516051
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9JR: February-October 2024
Sitename	Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9JR
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2023/05c
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	APP/A1530/W/20/3255231, 200218
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	05-Feb-2024 - 30-Oct-2024
Location	Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9JR NGR : TM 04145 21573 LL : 51.85539469298708, 0.962962162046938 12 Fig : 604145,221573
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Essex Local Authority District : Colchester Parish : Wivenhoe
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring took place at Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe ahead of the construction of a new dwelling, rear extension to existing dwelling, and associated landscaping and services. All work was carried out in accordance with the Brief and WSI.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring has taken place at Hewthorn, Anglesea Road, Wivenhoe, Essex during groundworks for a new dwelling and rear extension to the existing property. Despite being located within the historic core of Wivenhoe, close to Cook's shipyard, no archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation Colne Valley Restorations
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Chris Lister, Adam Wightman
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;