

**Historic building recording at
St Mary's Church,
High Street, Wivenhoe,
Essex, CO7 9BD**

May 2020



**report prepared by
Mark Baister**

**commissioned by
Inkpen Downie
on behalf of
PCC of St Mary's Church**

CAT project ref.: 2018/02k
NGR: TM 0389 2150 (c)
CHER number: ECC4147
OASIS project id: colchest3-395559



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CAT Report 1554
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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at St Mary's Church, Wivenhoe, Essex in May 2020.

The structure recorded is a small porch projecting off of the southern aisle of St Mary's church. Although constructed of sympathetic materials, including septaria, re-used Roman tile, flint nodules and ashlar blocks, the porch is clearly a later addition to the church. It was added to the building either during restoration work carried out in 1859 or shortly after that date.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on a historic building recording of the southern porch of St Mary's Church, Wivenhoe, in advance of its proposed demolition. The recording work was commissioned by Ben Dowie of Inkpen Dowie on behalf of the PCC of St Mary's Church and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in May 2020. The site is located at the southern end of Wivenhoe's High Street, on the eastern side, approximately 5.5km south-east of the centre of Colchester. The site is located at NGR TM 0389 2150 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. 162526) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in October 2016 detailing the proposed demolition of the southern porch of the church and the erection of a new extension.

The Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) recommended that a Historic England Level 3 building survey be made of porch prior to its demolition (CBC 2020). This recommendation was given based on the church's status as a Grade II listed building and as being within an area highlighted by the CHER as containing multiple heritage assets. This recommendation was made based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2018).

In response to this recommendation, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2018) and agreed with the CBCAA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the church's southern porch. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which defines a Level 3 survey as:

"Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group."

In particular the record considered the:

- Plan and form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure.
- Original function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- Significance of the site in its immediate local context.

4 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 and phased elevations and floor-plans of the porch at a scale of 1:50.
- A description of the porch. 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).

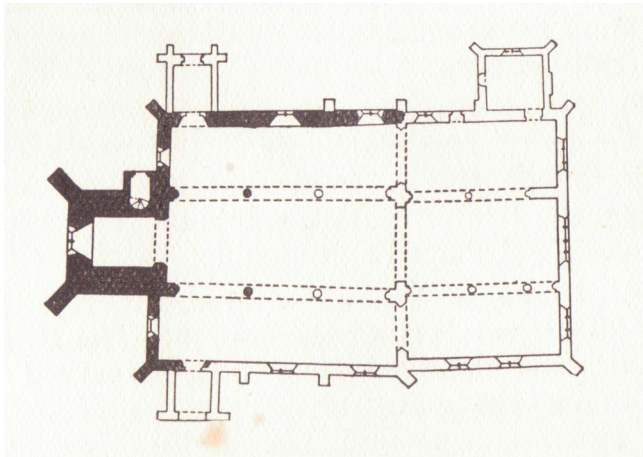
5 Historical background (Fig 1)

The following historical background draws on cartographic sources, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk), the Essex Records Office (ERO) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk). A recent Design Access and Heritage Statement was also consulted (Inkpen Downie 2016).

St Mary's Church is a Grade II listed building (CHER no. MCC8980, NHLE no. 1225318) that lies at the southern end of Wivenhoe town centre, to the east of the High Street (Fig 1). The listing entry for the church is as follows:

"West tower of 3 stages with flush-work chequers on plinth, and modern embattled parapet. Second stage with plain rectangular lights to north, west and south. Bell stage has 2 light cinquefoiled windows in each face, modern. The walls are of mixed rubble, some Roman brick and dressings of Reigate and limestone. The north arcade and north aisle and the south arcade of the mid C14.

The whole was extensively restored in 1859, and again in 1884 - after the earthquake. The chancel and north and south chapels are modern, as are the north and south porches. The north aisle roof is slate-clad, all others are modern red tiles. Chest: in vestry with arabesque ironwork. Font: octagonal bowl, traceried panels, modern stem and base, bowl C15."



Plan 1 Plan of church showing surviving 14th-century fabric of church in black, with modern additions in white. Taken from RCHME 1922, 233.

The church was detailed by the RCHME in 1922, which describes the church in a similar fashion and also includes a plan, showing the extent of the surviving 14th-century fabric (Plan 1). In addition it describes the structural elements of the building in significantly more detail than the listing entry, noting that several segments of historical stonework have been reused in the modern rebuilding.

The Chapman and André map of 1777 shows the church in an isometric view, complete with its tower but with no porch on its southern elevation (Map 1).



Map 1 Chapman and André map of Essex, 1777. St Mary's Church highlighted.

The 1838 tithe map of Wivenhoe shows the church in more detail, and clearly depicts a porch projecting from its southern elevation, mirroring the one to the north (Map 2). The eastern extent of the church has a smaller footprint than currently (Fig 1), showing the current chancels to be a product of the restoration of the church in the latter half of the 19th century (as detailed in the listing entry).



Map 2 Extract from 1838 tithe map, showing town of Wivenhoe. St Mary's Church shown with porch to the south (highlighted). ERO D/CT 406B.

The first edition OS map from 1874 shows the church with an expanded eastern end after the substantial restoration and rebuilding of 1859 (Map 3). This rebuilding was instigated by a fire in 1850, and was undertaken by the architect E C Hakewill, who specialised in church buildings (Inkpen Downie 2016). Although exact plans of the rebuilding do not survive, it appears to have been an extensive project, with the entire structure re-roofed and much of the southern and eastern elements of the building rebuilt entirely (RCHME 1922).



Map 3 1874 6-inch OS map with St Mary's church highlighted.

The 1896 OS map shows the church with a north-east porch for the first time (Map 4).



Map 4 1896 25-inch OS map. St Mary's Church highlighted.

The footprint of the church, in contrast to much of the town around it, remains the same from this map to the current survey of the site (Fig 1).

In summary, then, the cartographic evidence suggests that both the southern and northern porches on the western side of the church were constructed sometime between 1777 and 1838, predating the substantial modern alterations and restoration undertaken on the church in the late 19th century.

Although their footprints remain unchanged from their initial appearance on the 1838 tithe map, there does remain the possibility that one, or both, porches were rebuilt in the same location during, or after, the 1859 restoration.

6 Building recording descriptive record (Fig 2)

The porch recorded in this report projects from the southern elevation of the church, and measures approximately 2.9m x 3.8m in size.

Exterior

The porch has a gabled roof covered in peg-tiles. It is accessed via a modern vertical-planked double-door on its southern elevation (Photograph 1). The porch's fabric is similar to that of the rest of the church, and includes septaria, re-used Roman tile, ragstone, limestone and flint nodules, all bound in lime mortar (Photographs 2 and 3 and Fig 2).



Photograph 1 Southern elevation of porch, showing doorway and arch. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 2 Western elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 3 Eastern elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing west.

Despite the porch being constructed of the same material as the surrounding church, close examination of the locations where it joins the south aisle clearly show it to be a later addition (Photograph 4). The building stone of the porch is laid much more regularly and compactly than the building stone of the church proper, and is inset far deeper into mortar, contrasting with the partially projecting stonework of the south aisle.

The south-west and south-east corners of the porch are constructed of worked ashlar blocks, with symmetrical designs in both corners. The arch above the doorway on the southern elevation has hood-mould with ornate label-stops, decorated with a leaf design (Photograph 5).



Photograph 4 Detail of join between western elevation of porch (to right) and wall of southern aisle (to left). Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 5 Detail of decorated label-stop on west side of arch on southern elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing north.

Interior

The interior of the porch has been recently converted and largely comprises a pair of inserted toilet stalls, making close observation of much of the interior impossible. The eastern wall was visible, however, and comprised much of the same fabric as the exterior, although there was noticeably less re-used Roman tile visible (Photograph 6). This could suggest that re-used Roman tile was cultivated for use on the outside face of the porch as a priority, presumably for aesthetic purposes to match the rest of the church.



Photograph 6 Detail of eastern wall on interior of porch. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 7 Interior of porch, showing south wall of church, as well as rafters of porch. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 8 Interior of porch, showing moulded wall-plate. Photograph taken facing south-east.

The roof of the porch is constructed of machine-cut pairs of rafters that meet at the apex of the roof (there is no ridge-board). These rafters are supported on a wall-plate with prominent torus-moulding (Photograph 8).

The floor of the porch, where visible, comprises rectangular or sub-square flagstones (Photograph 6).

Also visible on the interior of the porch is part the exterior face of the churches south aisle, which is identical in fabric with the face outside of the porches interior, but has clearly been repointed (Photograph 7).

The porch is accessed from the church via a substantial vertical-planked door, with the joints between the wide planks on the outer face covered by ironwork and moulded fillets (Photograph 9). Beneath the fillets are long, but quite plain, iron hinges. The back of the door is covered by much thinner modern panelling, and the lock-plate and latch attached to it appear to be modern replacements (Photograph 10).



Photograph 9 Front of door between southern aisle of church and porch. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 10 Rear of door leading into porch from church, showing modern panelling and door furniture. Photograph taken facing south-east.

7 Discussion

The porch, while clearly having been constructed in materials sympathetic to the surrounding church building, is equally as clearly a later addition and not original to the south aisle. This is in keeping with the description of both the listing entry and the RCHME survey, which describes all of the porches as later additions to the church.

The exact date of the porch construction is unclear. It first appears on cartographic sources in 1838 and is present right until the present day, with no interruption. The biggest question in determining the porch's origin is probably its relationship with the substantial restoration work undertaken on the church in 1859.

The simplest explanation is that the current south porch was added to the building during the restoration work undertaken in 1859 and is built in the location of the earlier porch. There remains the possibility that the current porch is indeed the one visible on the tithe map, but as the southern aisle itself has been largely rebuilt it seems unlikely that a porch predating this rebuilding would be retained in this way.

However, the fact that the porch, as per the RCHME's plan of the church (Plan 1), appears to 'straddle' an area of original 14th-century fabric and a section of modern rebuilding is of interest. Given that the fabric of the porch appears to post-date both the 14th-century and the modern elements of the south aisle strongly suggests it may in fact be of a later date than the rebuilding of 1859.



Photograph 11 Northern porch of St Mary's church, showing much more elaborate arches and stonework than the southern porch. Photograph taken facing south.

The heritage statement (Inkpen Downie 2016) draws a comparison between the southern and the northern porches of the church, highlighting that the northern porch has considerably more architectural detailing. This is visible both on the exterior, with the northern porch having a larger arch including more ornate stone-working (Photograph 11), and on the interior, where the roof-rafters of the northern porch are supported by ashlar-posts in a manner similar to the main roof of the church (itself a product of the 1859 restoration). This stark difference between the two porches could, again, suggest that the southern porch is a later, more modern, addition to the building, postdating the 1859 work. Alternatively, however, the difference in architectural detailing between the north and south porch may just be due to the fact that the southern porch of the building is very much the secondary access into the church, with the northern porch being the more prominent, main, entrance.

It is possible that the southern porch was rebuilt after the Colchester earthquake of 1884, which caused considerable damage to Wivenhoe. However, while the church tower is recorded as being impacted and a pillar in the north aisle of the church was displaced, no mention is made in contemporary reports of any damage to the southern porch.

Taking all these factors into account, particularly the clear architectural evidence showing the porch to post-date both phases of the southern aisle, it seems likely that the porch was constructed after the restoration of 1859. Whether the church stood for a while without a southern porch or the one visible on the 1838 tithe map was retained and subsequently replaced after the restoration is uncertain. Regardless, it seems probable that by the time of the first edition OS map in 1874 the current porch had been constructed.

The door leading into the southern porch from the church is worthy of note. Its substantial size and the ironmongery on its outer face strongly suggest it was the southern exterior door of the church, and was in place prior to the porches construction. Assigning an accurate date to the door is difficult, given the modern panelling covering its rear, but its wide planks, the fillets between them and the plain nature of its hinges and iron fillets could suggest it has a late medieval or early post-medieval origin (Hall 2005, 33).

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Inkpen Downie for commissioning and the PCC of St Mary's Church funding the historic building recording. The recording was carried out by Mark Baister and Sarah Carter. Figures are by Mark Baister. The project was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper for Colchester Borough Council. The text was reviewed and edited by Philip Crummy, director of CAT.

9 References

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

Brunskill, R.W.	1994	<i>Timber Building In Britain (2nd ed)</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological test-pit evaluation, monitoring and historic building recording at St Mary's Church, High Street, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9BD</i>
CBC	2017	<i>Brief for archaeological evaluation at St Mary's Church, High Street, Wivenhoe, Colchester</i> by J. Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v.4.0</i>
MHCLG	2018	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by Gurney, D.
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by Medlycott, M
Hall, L.	2005	<i>Period House Fixtures & Fittings 1300-1900</i>
Hewett, C. A.	1980	<i>English Historic Carpentry</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>
Inkpen Downie	2016	<i>Design Access and Heritage Statement for demolition of existing porch and construction of new annexe at The Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Wivenhoe</i>
Jones, L. E.	1965	<i>The Observer's Book of Old English Churches</i>
Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) (RCHME)	1922	<i>Essex (north-east)</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Ashlar-posts	short posts at the foot of rafters, standing on wall-plates and serving to strengthen the base of the rafters significantly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
HE	Historic Environment
medieval	from AD 1066 to 1500
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	a clay roof tile nailed or pegged onto battens beneath
post-medieval	from AD 1500 to 1800
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
RCHME	R oyal C ommission on H istorical M onuments (E ngland)
septaria	a natural mineral concretion collected by the Romans as building material, often found re-used in Medieval and later buildings
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

11 Archive deposition

The paper 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 Colchester Museum under CHER number ECC4147.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The CBCAA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

12 Contents of archive

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1554)
Original site record (plans, elevations and notes)
Site digital photos and log

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Distribution list

Inkpen Downie
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EHER



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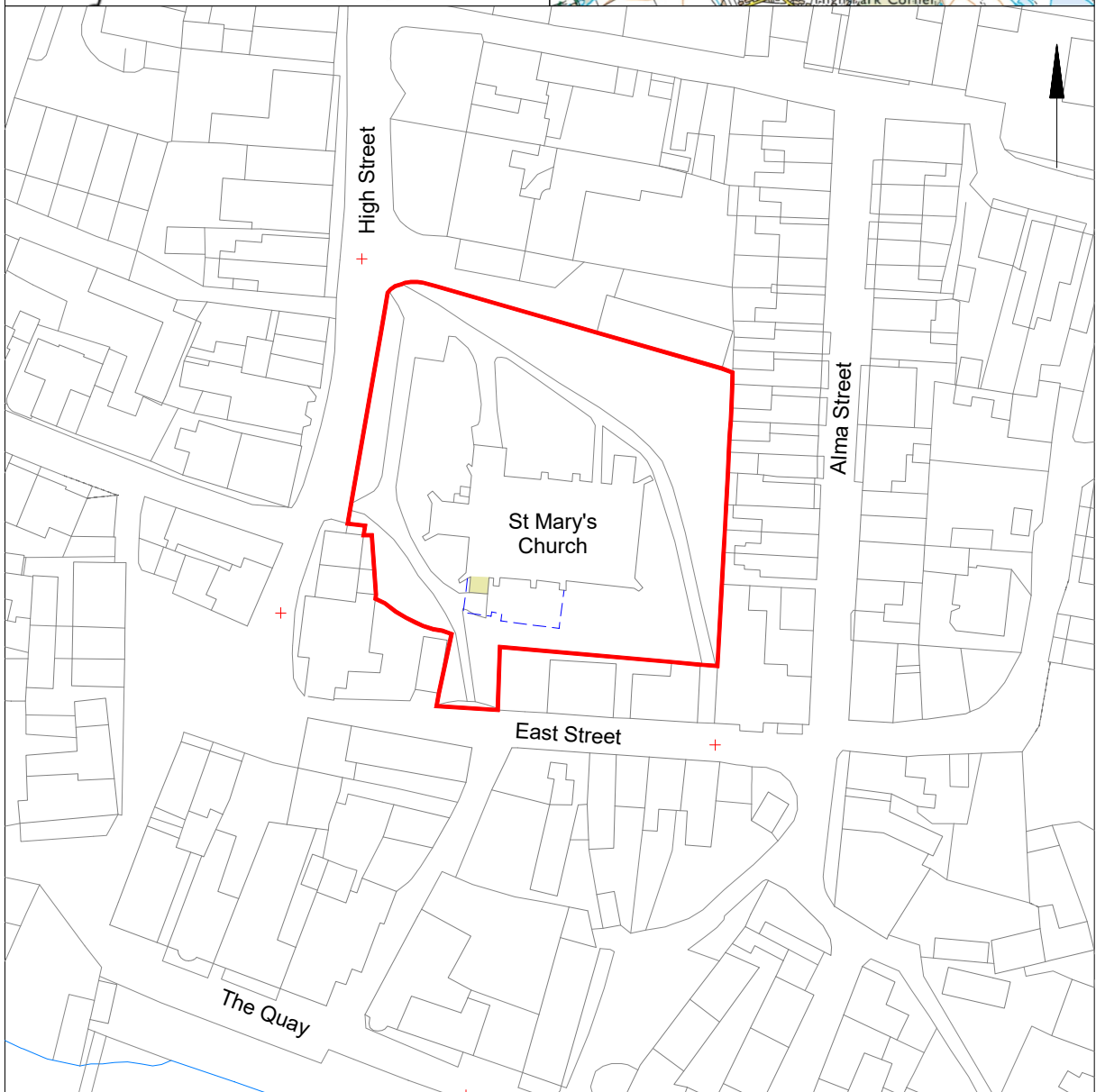
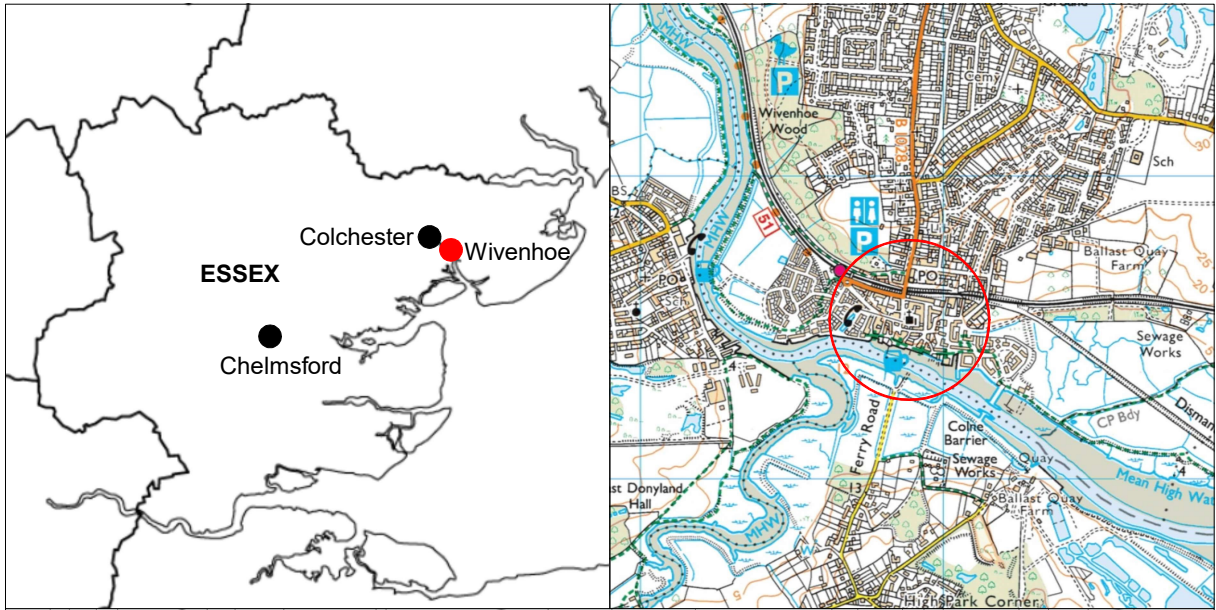
email: mb@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 02/06/2020

Appendix 1:
Full digital photographic record
(images on accompanying CD)

- ECC4147_Photo_001.JPG West elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing east.
ECC4147_Photo_002.JPG West elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECC4147_Photo_003.JPG West elevation of porch showing join with south aisle. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECC4147_Photo_004.JPG West elevation of porch showing joint with south aisle. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECC4147_Photo_005.JPG West elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing east.
ECC4147_Photo_006.JPG South elevation of porch showing double-doors. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4147_Photo_007.JPG South elevation of porch showing double-doors. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4147_Photo_008.JPG Detail of double-doors on south elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4147_Photo_009.JPG East elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4147_Photo_010.JPG East elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4147_Photo_011.JPG East elevation of porch showing joint between porch and south aisle. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4147_Photo_012.JPG East elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4147_Photo_013.JPG East elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4147_Photo_014.JPG Porch shown in relation to rest of church. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4147_Photo_015.JPG East elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4147_Photo_016.JPG East elevation of porch in relation to rebuilt southern aisle. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4147_Photo_017.JPG Rebuilt section of southern aisle. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4147_Photo_018.JPG Southern elevation of chancel. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECC4147_Photo_019.JPG Detail of hood mould above doorway on southern elevation of porch. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4147_Photo_020.JPG Worked ashlar blocks forming south-east corner of porch. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4147_Photo_021.JPG Worked ashlar blocks forming south-west corner of porch. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4147_Photo_022.JPG Joint between western elevation of porch and south aisle. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECC4147_Photo_023.JPG West elevation of porch and southern aisle. Photograph taken facing east.
ECC4147_Photo_024.JPG South-west buttress of church tower, showing re-used Roman tile in fabric. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECC4147_Photo_025.JPG South elevation of tower, lower level. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4147_Photo_026.JPG South elevation of tower, middle level. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4147_Photo_027.JPG South elevation of tower, upper level. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4147_Photo_028.JPG West elevation of southern aisle. Photograph taken facing east.
ECC4147_Photo_029.JPG Tower of church. Photograph taken facing south-east.
ECC4147_Photo_030.JPG West elevation of north porch of church. Photograph taken facing east.
ECC4147_Photo_031.JPG North elevation of north porch of church. Photograph taken facing south.
ECC4147_Photo_032.JPG North and east elevation of north porch. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECC4147_Photo_033.JPG North aisle of church, showing large re-use of Roman building materials. Photograph taken facing south.
ECC4147_Photo_034.JPG North aisle of church, showing large re-use of Roman building materials. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECC4147_Photo_035.JPG Detail of eastern label-stop on south porch, with leaf design. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4147_Photo_036.JPG Detail of western label-stop on south porch, with leaf design. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4147_Photo_037.JPG
ECC4147_Photo_038.JPG Detail of interior of south porch, showing roof structure. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4147_Photo_039.JPG Interior of south porch, showing fabric of southern aisle and doorway. Photograph taken facing north.

- ECC4147_Photo_040.JPG Interior of south porch, showing repointed fabric of southern aisle above doorway. Photograph taken facing north-west.
- ECC4147_Photo_041.JPG Detail of east wall in interior of south porch. Photograph taken facing south-east.
- ECC4147_Photo_042.JPG Detail of east wall in interior of south porch, alongside exterior entrance. Photograph taken facing south.
- ECC4147_Photo_043.JPG Detail of moulded wall-plate on east wall in interior of south porch. Photograph taken facing south-east.
- ECC4147_Photo_044.JPG Detail of roof in interior of south porch. Photograph taken facing south.
- ECC4147_Photo_045.JPG Doorway into south porch from church, showing door. Photograph taken facing south.
- ECC4147_Photo_046.JPG Detail of door leading into south porch from church, showing ironwork and moulded fillets. Photograph taken facing west.
- ECC4147_Photo_047.JPG Detail of door leading into south porch from church, showing modern door furniture. Photograph taken facing west.
- ECC4147_Photo_048.JPG Detail of door leading into south porch from church, showing modern panelling on rear. Photograph taken facing south.
- ECC4147_Photo_049.JPG Detail of modern lock-plate and latch on door leading into south porch from church. Photograph taken facing south.
- ECC4147_Photo_050.JPG Detail of modern lock-plate and latch on door leading into south porch from church. Photograph taken facing south.
- ECC4147_Photo_051.JPG Interior of church, showing roof of nave. Photograph taken facing east.
- ECC4147_Photo_052.JPG Detail of interior of south porch, showing join between south aisle and porch by doorway. Photograph taken facing north.
- ECC4147_Photo_053.JPG Detail of flagstones in south porch. Photograph taken facing south.



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0 50 m

Fig 1 Site location, proposed development dashed blue and with south porch highlighted.

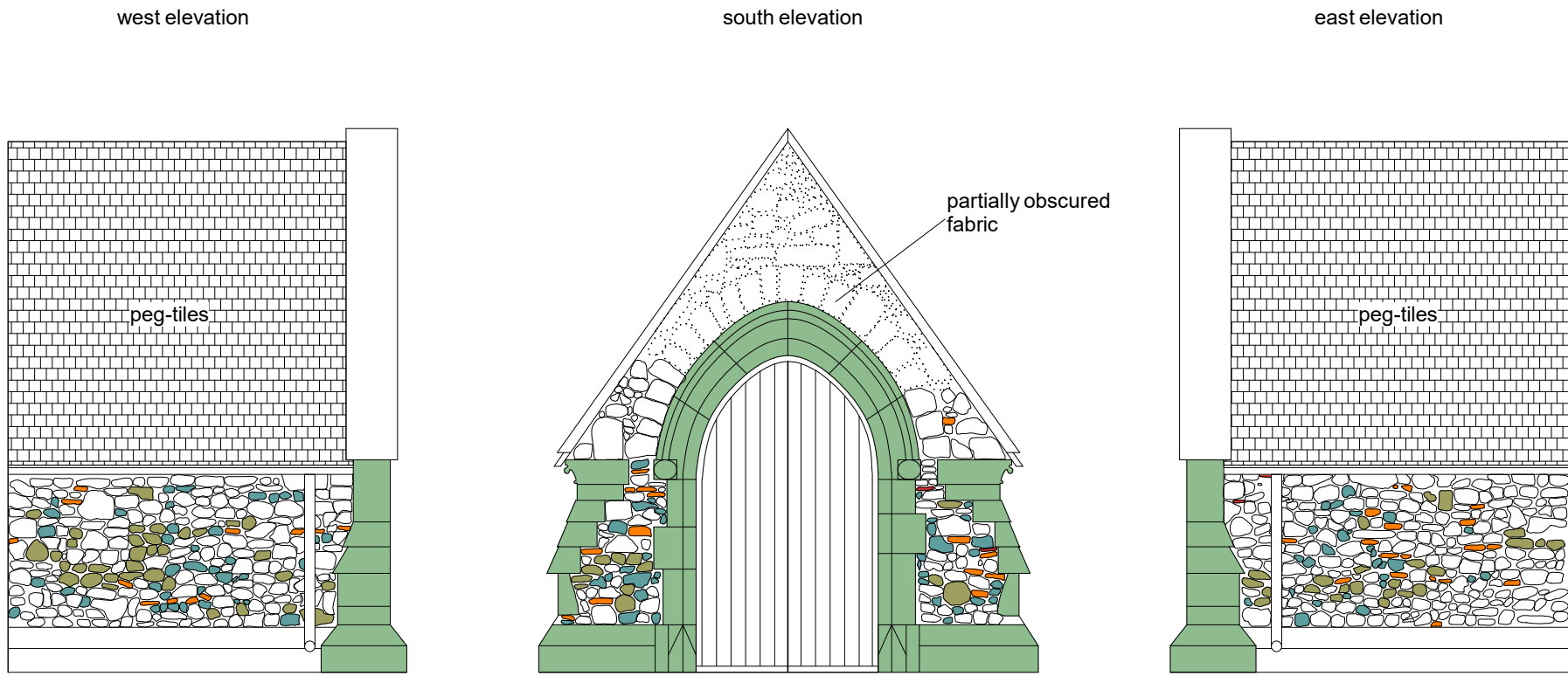





Fig 2 Elevations of south porch, with different materials highlighted.



key

-  peg-tile
-  Roman tile
-  septaria
-  flint
-  worked stone
-  unworked ragstone/limestone

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OASIS ID: colchest3-395559

Project details

Project name	Historic building recording at St Mary's Church, High Street, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9BD
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at St Mary's Church, Wivenhoe, Essex in May 2020. The structure recorded is a small porch projecting off of the southern aisle of St Mary's church. Although constructed of sympathetic materials, including septaria, re-used Roman tile, flint nodules and ashlar blocks, the porch is clearly a later addition to the church. It was added to the building either during restoration work carried out in 1859 or shortly after that date.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2020 End: 02-06-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2018/02k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4147 - HER event no.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	CHURCH Medieval
Monument type	PORCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	DOOR Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WIVENHOE St Mary's Church
Postcode	CO7 9BD
Study area	11.02 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0389 2150 51.854251731947 0.960968905391 51 51 15 N 000 57 39 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Parochial Church Council

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	ECC4147
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4147
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic building recording at St Mary's Church, High Street, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9BD
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Baister, M
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1554
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 bound report with clear plastic front and opaque black card back.
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1554.html
Entered by	Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)
Entered on	2 June 2020

OASIS:

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Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: St Mary's Church, High Street, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9BD	
Parish: Wivenhoe	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0389 2150 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2018/02k CHER ref: ECC4148 OASIS ref: colchest3-310649
Type of work: Historic building recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: May 2020	Size of area investigated: 11.02 square metres
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code: ECC4148	Funding source: St Mary's PCC
Further seasons anticipated? unknown	Related CHER/EHER number(s): CHER: MCC8980
Final report: CAT Report 1554	
Periods represented: medieval, post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at St Mary's Church, Wivenhoe, Essex in May 2020.</p> <p>The structure recorded is a small porch projecting off of the southern aisle of St Mary's church. Although constructed of sympathetic materials, including septaria, re-used Roman tile, flint nodules and ashlar blocks, the porch is clearly a later addition to the church. It was added to the building either during restoration work carried out in 1859 or shortly after that date.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: church, porch	Significance: *
Author of summary: Mark Baister	Date of summary: May 2020