

Archaeological evaluation at 94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex, CO5 8BS

November 2017



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

commissioned by Sheree Wall

NGR: TM 0227 1251 (centre)

Planning ref.: 170880

CAT project ref.: 17/11f

ECC code: ECC4100

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.147

OASIS ref.: colchest3-300805



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CAT Report 1195

November 2017

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out at 94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex in advance of the erection of two detached dwellings. Evaluation at this site uncovered a modern pit, an undatable pit and two areas of modern disturbance.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 16th November 2017. The work was commissioned by Sheree Wall in advance of the erection of two detached dwellings, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2017).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), 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, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The EHER shows that the development site lies in an area of significant archaeological remains with four Late Iron Age cremation urns discovered at 42 Fairhaven Avenue (EHER 12743). A Red Hill has also been documented on the beach near the end of Seaview Avenue (EHER 2229).

Isolated finds nearby include a flint flake of Upper Palaeolithic to Early Mesolithic date (EHER 53848), a flint sickle of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date (EHER 53824), a prehistoric flint knife (EHER 2174), an Iron Age stater coin (EHER 2172), three Roman coins (EHER 2171, 12607 and 56259) and a Roman greyware flask (EHER 2173).

Modern sites located on the seafront include searchlight emplacements (EHER 10037 and 10041), gun emplacements (EHER 10038-9), pillboxes (EHER 10020-1), a battery observation post (EHER 10040) and a cold war nuclear monitoring post (EHER 46673).

4 Aims

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to ascertain the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on the site, in order to determine whether further investigations were required.

5 Methodology

Two trial-trenches, both 10m long by 1.8m wide, were machine-excavated to natural across the footprint of the proposed development under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

6 Results (Figs 2-3)

Excavation occurred through three layers. Modern topsoil/turf (L1, c 0.04-0.19m thick) sealed subsoil (L2, c 0.19-0.29m thick), which in turn sealed naturally-deposited soils (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.28-0.38m bcgl).

Trench 1 (T1)

Modern pit F1 was observed in section cut into L2. It measured approximately 0.3m in width and 0.25m in depth.

Modern disturbance F2 measured 1.3m by 0.6m. The feature was not excavated.

The dimensions of modern disturbance F3 could not be determined as it extended beyond the limit of excavation.



Photograph 1 T1 trench shot – looking east

Trench 2 (T2)

Pit F4 measured 0.54m in width and 0.21m in depth.



Photograph 2 T2 trench shot – looking west south-west

7 Finds

by Ben Holloway

Ten blank cordite Mk V (5) cartridges were retrieved from pit F1. Designed in 1894, this was the primary blank round used by the British Army until the end of the Second World War, and was manufactured until 1950.

The cartridges have 'V C' markings on their bases, indicating that they were manufactured during the period 1908-28 (sites.google.com/britmilammo).

8 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation was conducted at 94 Fairhaven Avenue due to the proximity of the site to the location at which four Late Iron Age cremation urns were discovered, and to other areas of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman finds. The evaluation uncovered a modern pit, two areas of modern disturbance and an undated pit. The two areas of modern disturbance are associated with structures which previously stood at the site. The modern pit may also have been associated with these structures. The blank cartridges retrieved from this feature might be related to military activity in this area during the Second World War, and it is therefore possible that it is instead related to the construction of defences along the coast during the conflict.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Sheree Wall for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with S Carter. Figures are by B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Jess Tipper.

10 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at 94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex, CO5 8BS</i>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea, CO5 8BS</i> by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
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)

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1195)
ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)
Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

13 Archive deposition

The paper and digital 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 accession code: COLEM 2017.147.

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Distribution list:

Sheree Wall
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



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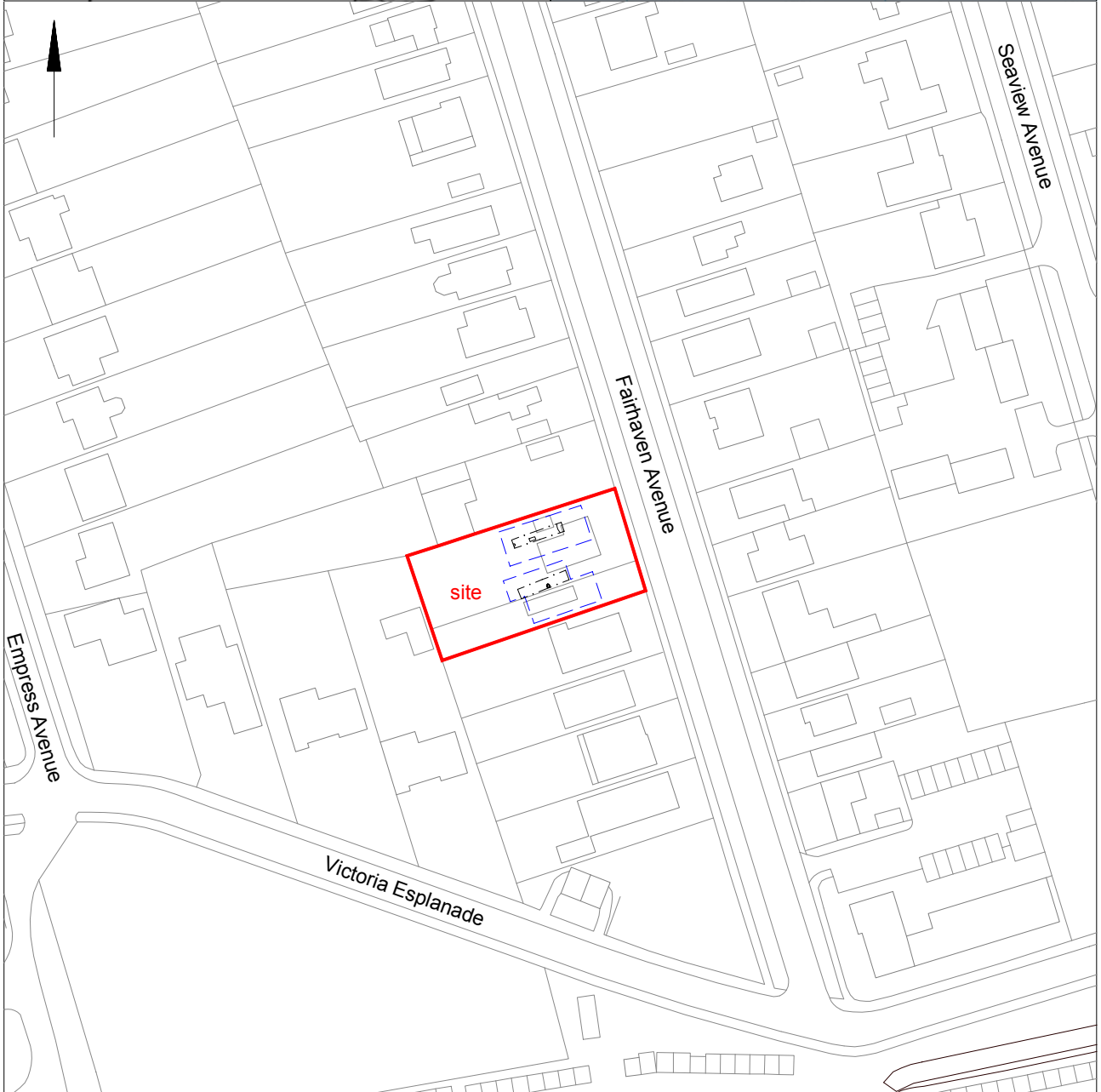
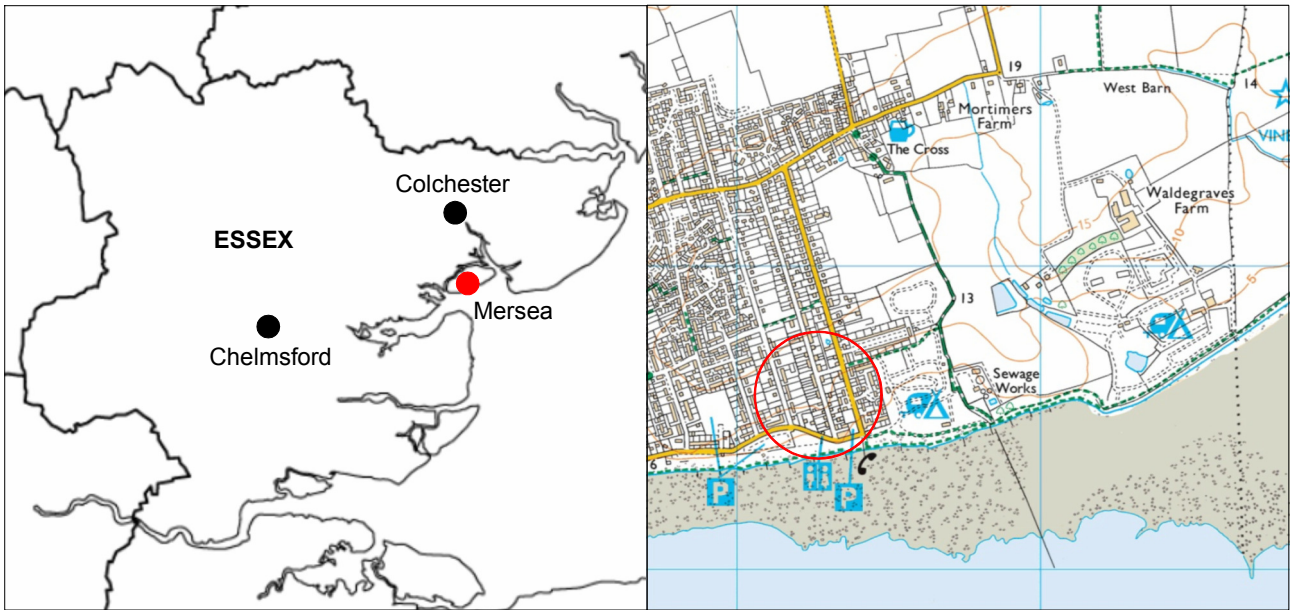
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 20.11.2017

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature Type	Description	Date
F1	1	Pit	Loose to firm, moist, dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and brick fleck inclusions	Modern
F2	-	Disturbance	Loose, moist, dark grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
F3	-	Disturbance	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal fleck inclusions	Modern
F4	-	Pit	Firm, moist, grey/brown clay with manganese fleck inclusions	Undatable
L1	-	Topsoil / turf	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty-loam with oyster fleck inclusions	Modern
L2	-	Subsoil	Hard, moist, light yellow/grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
L4	-	Natural	Hard, moist, light yellow/orange/brown clay	Post-glacial



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



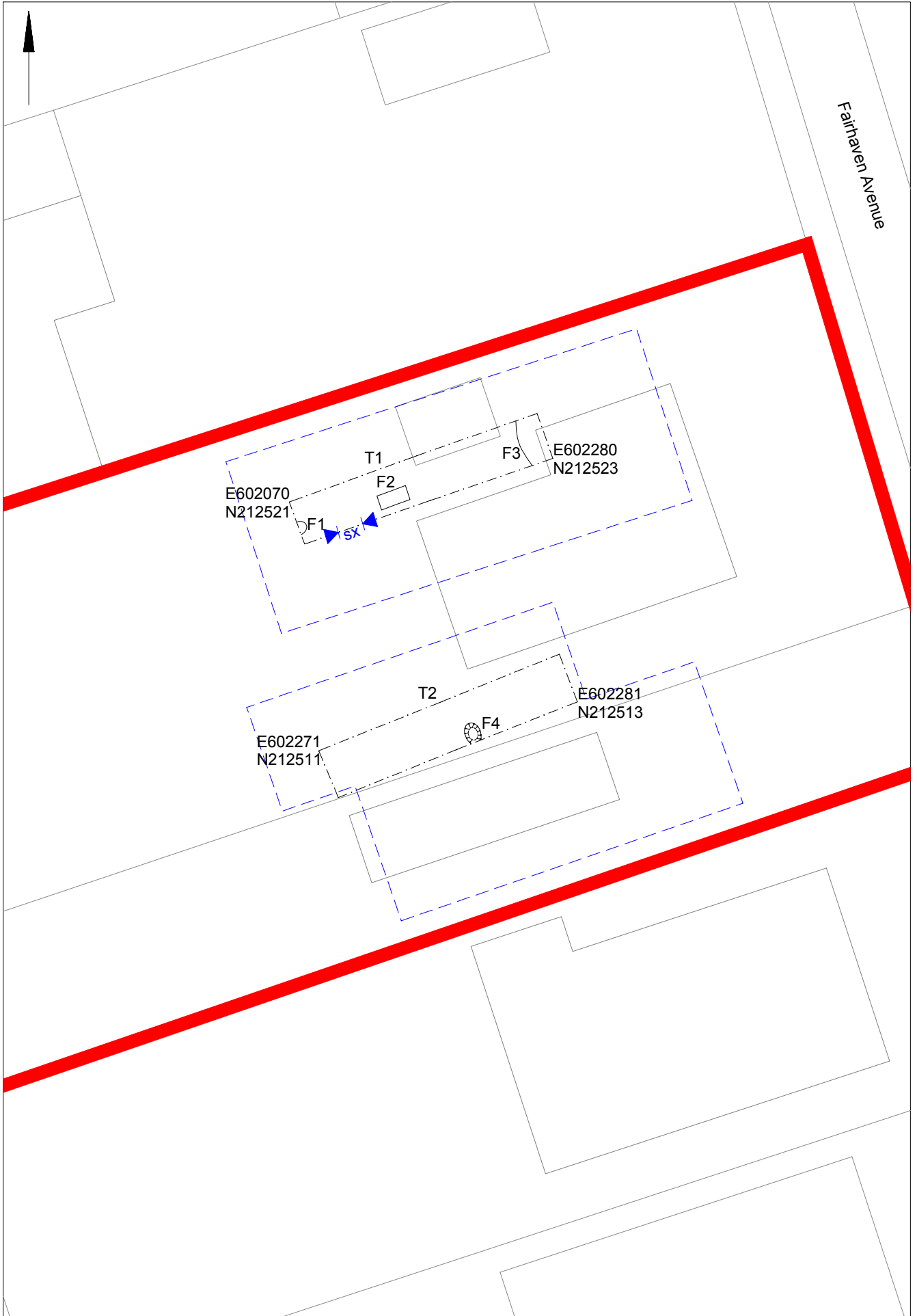
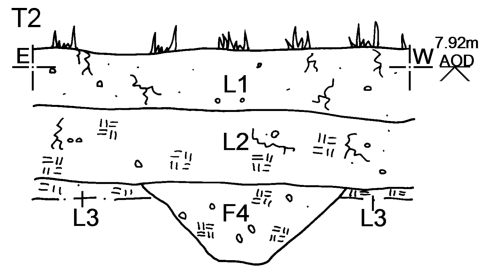
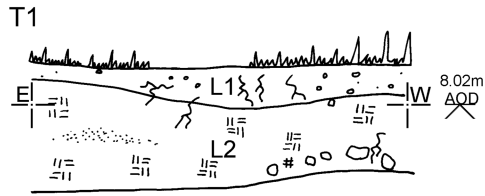


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

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- sand
- small stones
- large stones
- √ roots
- || clay
- ## charcoal



Fig 3 Feature and representative sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex, CO5 8BS	
Parish: West Mersea	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0227 1251 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/11f CHER ref: ECC4100 OASIS ref: colchest3-300805
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 16th November 2017	Size of area investigated: 0.09 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM 2017.147	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: EHER 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2229, 10020, 10021, 10037, 10038, 10039, 10040, 10041, 12607, 12743, 46673, 53824, 53848, 56259
Final report: CAT Report 1195	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out at 94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex in advance of the erection of two detached dwellings. Evaluation at this site uncovered a modern pit, an undated pit and two areas of modern disturbance.	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: none
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: November 2017

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological evaluation at
94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea, Colchester,
Essex, CO5 8BS**

NGR: TM 0227 1251

Planning reference: 170880

Client: Sheree Wall

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER number: [tbc](#)

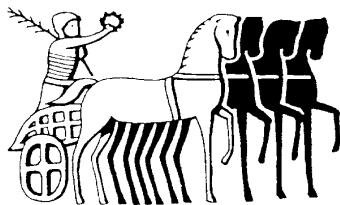
CAT project code: 17/11f

OASIS project id: colchest3-300805

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 10.11.2017



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at 94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TM 0227 1251.

Proposed work

The development comprises of the removal of existing dwelling (no. 94) and a static mobile home (no. 96) and the erection of two detached replacement dwellings.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The EHER shows that the development site lies in an area of significant archaeological remains with four Late Iron Age cremation urns discovered at 42 Fairhaven Avenue (EHER 12743). A Red Hill has also been documented on the beach near the end of Seaview Avenue (EHER 2229).

Isolated finds nearby include a flint flake of Upper Palaeolithic to Early Mesolithic date (EHER 53848), a flint sickle of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date (EHER 53824), a prehistoric flint knife (EHER 2174), an Iron Age stater coin (EHER 2172), three Roman coins (EHER 2171, 12607 and 56259) and a Roman greyware flask (EHER 2173).

Modern sites located on the seafront include searchlight emplacements (EHER 10037 and 10041), gun emplacements (EHER 10038-9), pillboxes (EHER 10020-1), a battery observation post (EHER 10040) and a cold war nuclear monitoring post (EHER 46673).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2017 (application No. 170880) proposing removal of an existing dwelling (no. 94) and a static mobile home (no. 96) and the erection of two detached replacement dwellings.

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* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required work is for a trenched archaeological evaluation to be carried out in advance of any groundworks to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Specifically, two trial-trenches, each 10m long by 1.8m wide, will be excavated within the footprints of the proposed new dwellings (Fig 1).

The trial-trenching is 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 of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

If unexpected or unusual remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Further fieldwork may then be required by the CBCAA, which would be the subject of an additional 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* (ClfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2017)

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.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

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: Nigel Rayner

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.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features maybe fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials 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, and only then after discussion with the SCCAS/CT, will it be removed.

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

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, 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.

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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the CBCAA

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, 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. Any significant features, ie burials, will be planned by hand.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas 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 do all processing with flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/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. As the requirement for work is for full excavation any human remains encountered on the site will be subject to the following criteria: 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 Ministry of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA 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.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: Historic England 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.

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* (English Heritage 2006).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed 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

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. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that 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).

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.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

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.

References

CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea, CO5 8BS</i> by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and</i>

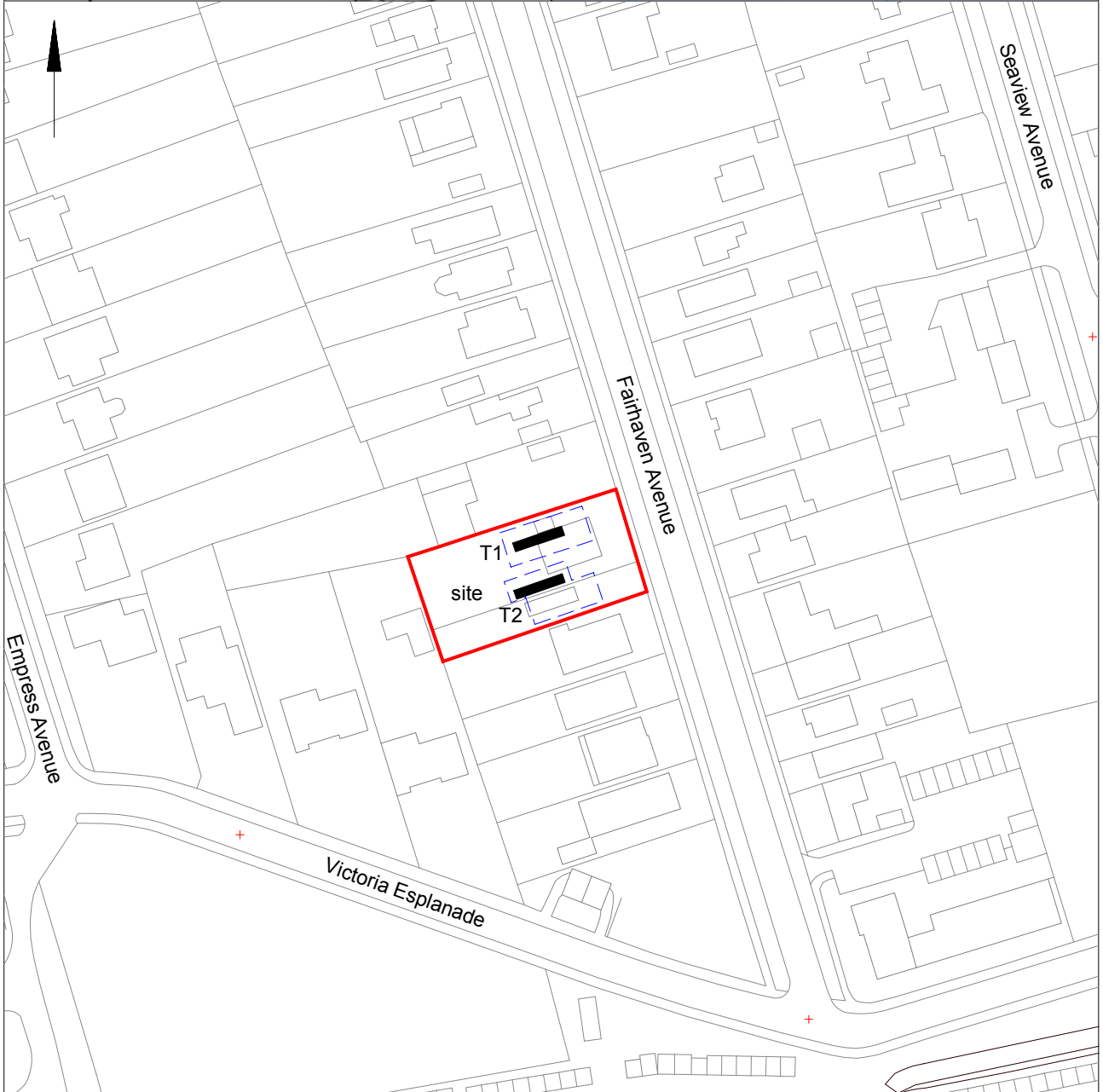
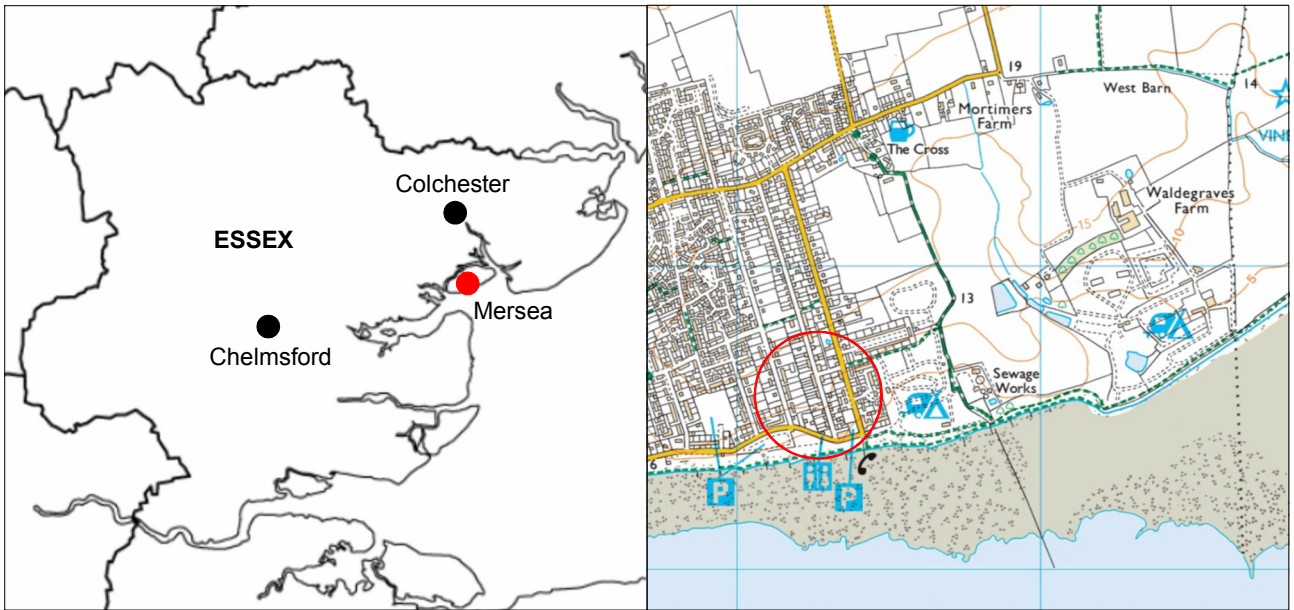
DCLG	2012	<i>research of archaeological materials</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
		<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

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

0 50 m

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Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at 94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea, Essex, CO5 8BS
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out at 94 Fairhaven Avenue, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex in advance of the erection of two detached dwellings. Evaluation at this site uncovered a modern pit, an undatable pit and two areas of modern disturbance.
Project dates	Start: 16-11-2017 End: 16-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/11f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	170880 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2017.147 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4100 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DISTURBANCE Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	CARTRIDGES Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WEST MERSEA 94 Fairhaven Avenue
Postcode	CO5 8BS
Study area	0.09 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0227 1251 51.774112671908 0.932227152162 51 46 26 N 000 55 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.62m Max: 7.86m

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	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM 2017.147
Digital Media available	"Survey", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM 2017.147
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"
Entered by	Elliott Hicks (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	21 November 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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