

Archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR

July 2017



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**
figures by Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Adam Tuffey

on behalf of Mr Patrick Shea

NGR: TM 00163 25343
Planning reference: 170505
CAT project ref.: 17/04p
Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2017.64
CHER ref: ECC3991
OASIS reference: colchest3-284182



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CAT Report 1126
July 2017

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, during improvement works to an existing dwelling with alteration of an existing path. No significant archaeological remains were encountered as excavations only occurred through modern layers.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out 16th June 2017. The work was commissioned by Mr Patrick Shea and took place during improvement works to an existing dwelling with alteration of an existing path at the front of the house. This work was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper 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 paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (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 watching brief* (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 upon the Colchester Archaeological trust report archive, the Colchester Essex Historical Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The proposed development is within the area of the Roman town of *Colonia Victricensis*, and the property backs on to the town wall, a scheduled monument (NHLE no. 1003772). This stretch of wall is the longest surviving part of the wall (UAD event no. EVT3994; Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 356). It is also located 266m southeast of Duncan's Gate and 300m east of Colchester Castle (set within Colchester Castle Park, scheduled monument NHLE no. 1002217).

The Roman wall was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudica. It is constructed of a core of layered septaria and mortar faced with coursed septaria and tile. A recent study has concluded that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*). A hypothetical cross-section of the wall shows the foundations as being 3.77m wide (Crummy 2003). Some previous work shows that the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 600mm deep (Hull 1958, 25-6). Work by CAT at the Sixth Form College in 2005 shows the stone foundations to be 1.2m deep with wooden piles below (CAT report 347), although, being water-logged, ground conditions here presumably explain their exceptional depth. Trial-holes confirmed that survival of the foundations varies. Where they have not been robbed away, the foundations

extend 2.1m from the existing face of the wall and are in a sound state of preservation. Above ground, the survival of the wall is very patchy. Some sections are in relatively good condition, with large areas of intact facing surviving (such as around Balcerne Gate to the west of the town). The section of the wall around Duncan's Gate however, has lost up to 2.4m in width and nothing of the original exterior face survives, only the core. The majority of what is standing has been refaced or completely rebuilt in brick and stone.

Other archaeological work undertaken by CAT in the vicinity includes a small number of negative watching briefs – 3 Roman Road (CAT Report 648), 5 Roman Road (CAT Report 230), 15 Roman Road (CAT Report 906), 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 67) and 41a Castle Road (CAT Report 98). However, other work at 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 158) revealed a fragment of an *opus signinum* Roman floor and a collapsed wall of a Roman building.

Groundworks 15m to the north at 12 Roman Road (CAT Report 997) in 2016 revealed modern/post-Roman layers (L1/L2) for a depth of approximately 800mm. However, the soakaway in the south-eastern corner of the garden was excavated to a depth of 1.25m. Beneath L1/L2 (c 850mm) was a layer of Roman accumulation (L3, 230mm) sealing a silty-loam (L4) that may be the upper part of the Roman rampart which was piled up behind the town wall.

4 Results (Fig 2)

All groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

An area at the front of the existing property measuring 20m² was excavated to a depth of 0.275m. Two layers were recorded. A modern concrete surface (L1, c 0.11m thick) sealed a layer of disturbed subsoil (L2, c 0.17m thick at greatest extent of excavation, friable dark brown silty clay with CBM flecks and occasional stone inclusions). The groundworks did not fully penetrate L2.

The excavations revealed the remains of a modern wall (F1). The feature was located in the northwestern corner of the excavated area, adjacent to the existing pavement. It was composed of both frogged and unfrogged bricks – possibly reused – and was underlain with concrete.



Photograph 1 F1 modern wall - looking west

5 Finds

No finds were retrieved.

6 Discussion

No significant archaeological horizons were identified during monitoring as groundworks only occurred through 0.275m of modern layers. No other modern buildings existed at this site prior to the construction of this residential area and the structural remains uncovered are most likely those of a now-demolished wall which previously surrounded the front garden of the property.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Patrick Shea for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Tuffey. Figures were prepared by S Carter. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	1999	<i>The Colchester archaeologist</i> magazine, 12
CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR</i>
CAT Report 67	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 41 Castle Road, Colchester: March 2000.</i>
CAT Report 98	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 41a Castle Road, Colchester: September 2000.</i>
CAT Report 158	2000	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 24 Castle Road, Colchester: September-October 2000.</i>
CAT Report 230	2003	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 5 Roman Road, Colchester: March 2003.</i>
CAT Report 347	2009	<i>Roman buildings, the rear face of the Roman town wall and archaeological investigations in Insulas 1a, 1b, 9a and 9b, at the Sixth Form College, North Hill, Colchester, Essex: April 2005-March 2006.</i>
CAT Report 356	2006	<i>An archaeological investigation of the Roman town wall at Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2004 and February 2006.</i>
CAT Report 648	2012	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 3 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: May 2012.</i>
CAT Report 906	2015	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR: September 2015</i>
CAT Report 997	2016	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN: August 2016</i>
CAT Report 1022	2016	<i>Historic building recording and test-pit evaluation at Duncan's Gate, Colchester, CO1 1UN: July 2016</i>
CBCPS	2017	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR</i> by J Tipper
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>

Crummy, P	2001	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester - Britain's first Roman town</i>
Crummy, P	2003	'Colchester's town wall', in <i>The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wachter</i> , ed by P Wilson
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
Duncan, P.M	1858	Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society vol 1, pgs 210-228: <i>The Roman cloca at Colchester; its discovery and description</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).
Hull, M.R.	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> RRCSAL 20
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)

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record (previously UAD, Urban Archaeological Database)
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
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c AD 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
wsj	written scheme of investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1126)

CBCAA 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

11 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: 2017.64

Distribution list

Mr Patrick Shea
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record

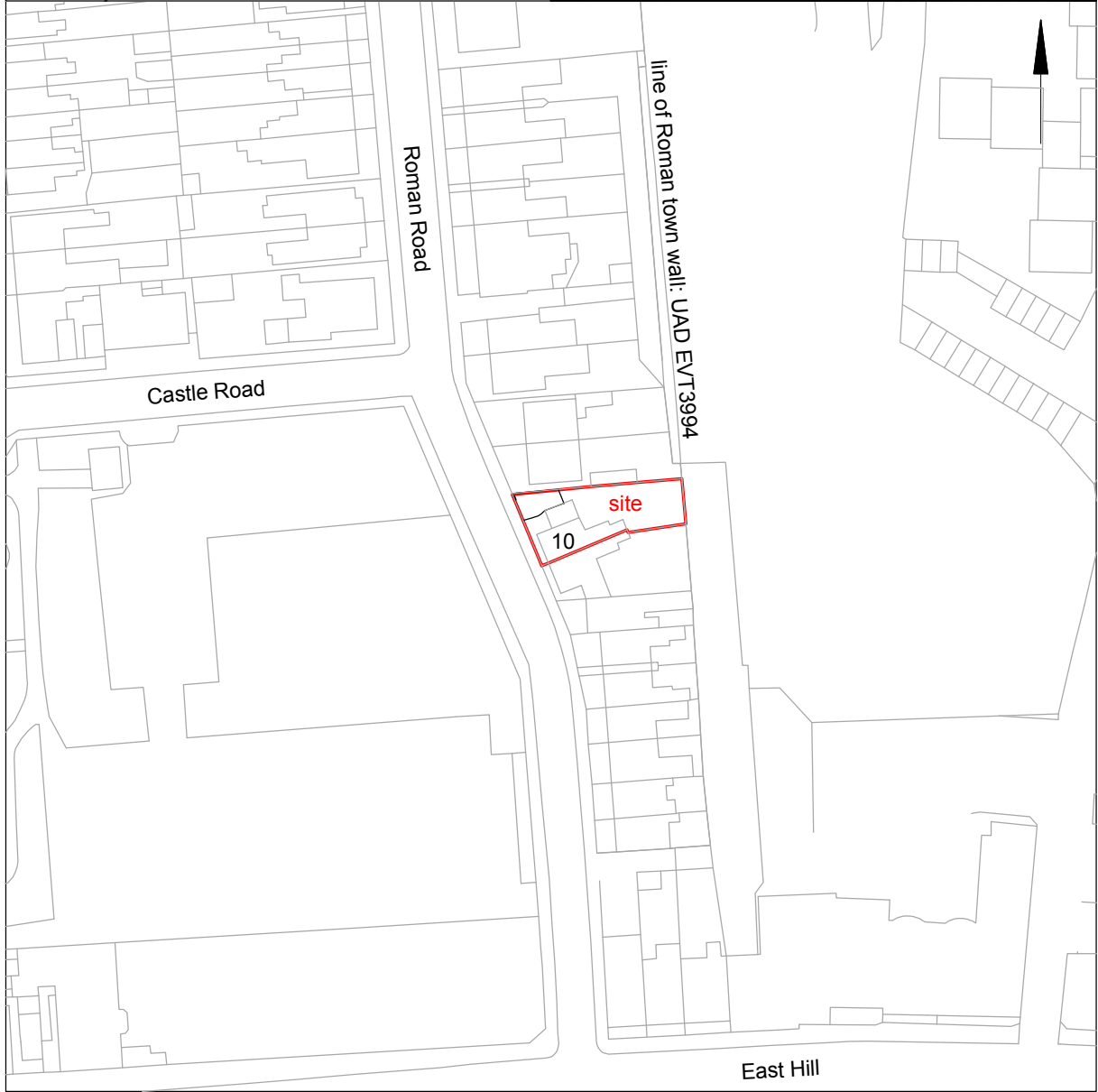


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Checked by: Philip Crummy
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Fig 1 Site location.

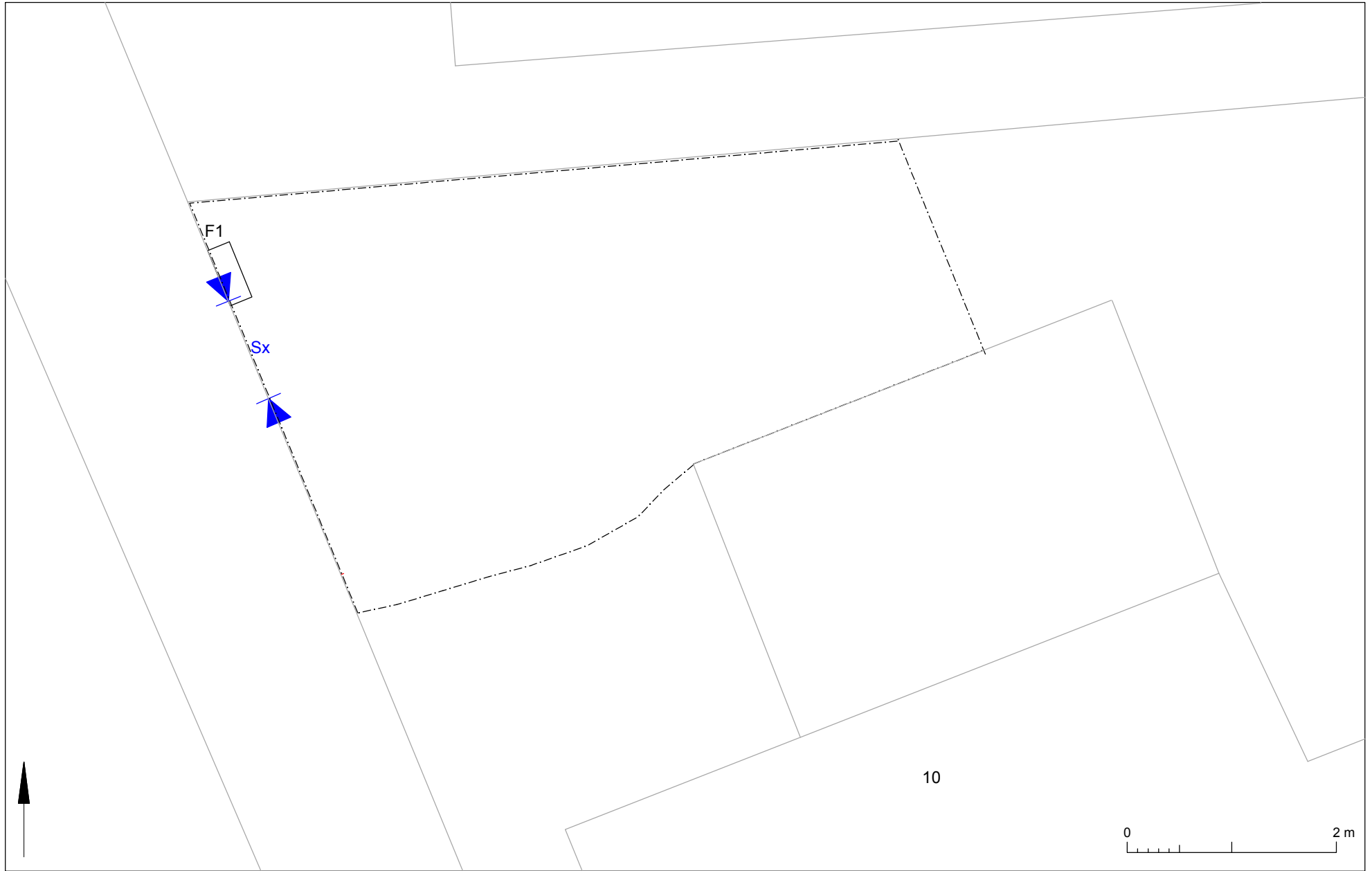
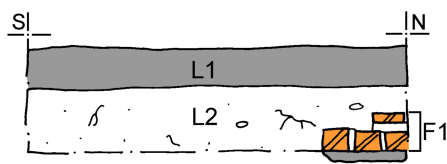


Fig 2 Results







-  small stones
-  roots
-  post-Roman brick and tile
-  concrete



Fig 3 Representative section

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 9DZ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 00163 25343 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/04p CHER ref: ECC3991 OASIS ref: colchest3-284182
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 16th June 2017	Size of area investigated: 191.5m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM 2017.64	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1126	
Periods represented: modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, during improvement works to an existing dwelling with alteration of an existing path. No significant archaeological remains were encountered as excavations only occurred through modern layers.	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: none
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: July 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR

NGR: TM 00163 25343 (centre)

Planning references: 170505

Client: Patrick Shea

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER event number: [tbc](#)

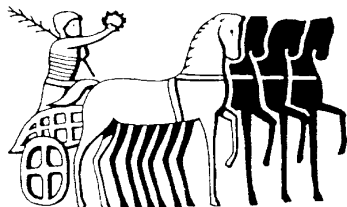
CAT project code: 17/04p

OASIS project number: colchest3-284182

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 04.05.2017



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located within Colchester town centre at 10 Roman Road (Fig 1). It lies on the eastern side of Roman Road and the property backs on to the Roman town wall (NHLE no. 1003772). Site centre is NGR TM 00163 25343.

Proposed work

The development comprises of improvement works to an existing dwelling with alteration of an existing path.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology, and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, previously the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD)) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The proposed development is within the area of the Roman town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis*, and the property backs on to the Town Wall, a scheduled monument (NHLE no. 1003772). This stretch of wall is the longest surviving part of the wall (UAD event no. EVT3994; Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 356). It is also located 266m southeast of Duncan's Gate and 300m east of Colchester Castle (set within Colchester Castle Park, scheduled monument NHLE no. 1002217).

The Roman wall was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudica. It is constructed of a core of layered septaria and mortar faced with coursed septaria and tile. A recent study has concluded that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*). A hypothetical cross-section of the wall shows the foundations as being 3.77m wide (Crummy 2003). Some previous work shows that the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 600mm deep (Hull 1958, 25-6). Work by CAT at the Sixth Form College in 2005 shows the stone foundations to be 1.2m deep with wooden piles below (CAT report 347), although, being water-logged, ground conditions here presumably explain their exceptional depth. Trial-holes confirmed that survival of the foundations varies. Where they have not been robbed away, the foundations extend 2.1m from the existing face of the wall and are in a sound state of preservation. Above ground, the survival of the wall is very patchy. Some sections are in relatively good condition, with large areas of intact facing surviving (such as around Balcerne Gate to the west of the town). The section of the wall around Duncan's Gate however, has lost up to 2.4m in width and nothing of the original exterior face survives, only the core. The majority of what is standing has been refaced or completely rebuilt in brick and stone.

Other archaeological work undertaken by CAT in the vicinity includes a small number of negative watching briefs – 3 Roman Road (CAT Report 648), 5 Roman Road (CAT Report 230), 15 Roman Road (CAT Report 906), 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 67) and 41a Castle Road (CAT Report 98). However, other work at 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 158) revealed a fragment of an *opus signinum* Roman floor and a collapsed wall of a Roman building.

Groundworks 15m to the north at 12 Roman Road (CAT Report 997) in 2016 revealed modern/post-Roman layers (L1/L2) for a depth of approximately 800mm. However, the soakaway in the south-eastern corner of the garden was excavated to a depth of 1.25m. Beneath L1/L2 (c 850mm) was a layer of Roman accumulation (L3, 230mm) sealing a silty-loam (L4) that may be the upper part of the Roman rampart which was piled up behind the town wall.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2017 (application No. 170505) for improvement works to an existing dwelling with alteration of an existing path.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER/EHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

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

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- 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 the 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.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify 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 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.

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) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

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.

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.

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

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, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

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. 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. 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: Pip Parmenter/Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl/Lisa Gray

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

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:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

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

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 11 | 1995 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by C F C Hawkes & P Crummy |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
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| CAT Report 230 | 2003 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 5 Roman Road, Colchester: March 2003.</i> |
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| CAT Report 356 | 2006 | <i>An archaeological investigation of the Roman town wall at Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2004 and February 2006.</i> |
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| CAT Report 906 | 2015 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR: September 2015</i> |
| CAT Report 997 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 12 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN: August 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 1022 | 2016 | <i>Historic building recording and test-pit evaluation at Duncan's Gate, Colchester, CO1 1UN: July 2016</i> |
| CBCPS | 2016 | <i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at 44 Castle Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1URN</i> by J Tipper |
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| CIfA | 2014c | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation,</i> |

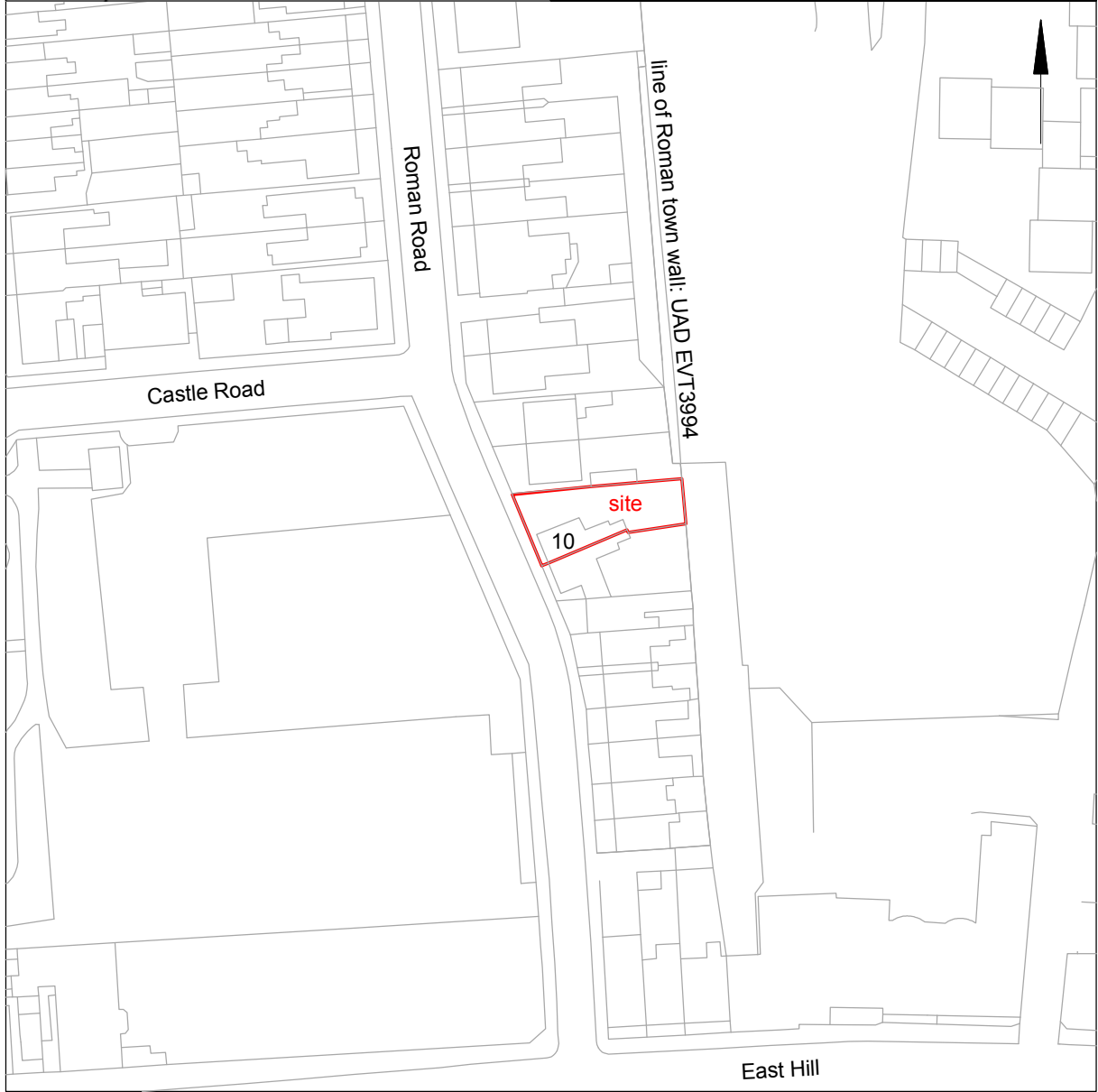
		<i>conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, P	2001	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester - Britain's first Roman town</i>
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Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: colchest3-284182

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, during improvement works to an existing dwelling with alteration of an existing path. No significant archaeological remains were encountered as excavations only occurred through modern layers.
Project dates	Start: 16-06-2017 End: 16-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/04p - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	170505 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.64 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3991 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	WALLS/FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS/FOUNDATION Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 10 Roman Road
Postcode	CO1 1UR
Site coordinates	TM 00163 25343 51.890118494247 0.909147778415 51 53 24 N 000 54 32 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	Adam Tuffy
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.64
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.64
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: June 2017

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.

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OASIS:

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

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