



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

Tel.: 01206 501785 Email.: services@catuk.org

CAT Report 1944 Archaeological monitoring at 55 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex CO1 1UR: May-June 2023	CAT code: 2023/03c
	Planning reference: 221056
	CHER event no.: ECC4778
	OASIS ref.: colchest3-514214
	Grid Reference: TM 00144 25520 (centre)
	Number of site visits: 2
Dates of visit: 30th May & 1st June 2023	
Nature of the work: Observation of groundworks for a single-storey rear extension.	
Reason for condition: The property is located within the Roman town of Colchester and backs onto the Roman town wall, a scheduled monument (NHLE no. 1003772).	
% of total seen: 100% of the groundworks.	
Results: The following groundworks were monitored by a CAT archaeologist in response to a brief set by Dr Simon Wood of Colchester City Council Place and Client Services. The WSI was written by Colchester Archaeological Trust. Approximately 14.3m of trenching was machine excavated under archaeological supervision. The foundation trench for the extension was 8.7m long, 0.5m wide and c 1.05m deep. The retaining wall foundation trench was 5.6m long, 0.3m wide and c 0.3m deep. Two horizons were observed consistently throughout: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• modern concrete surface (L1, c 0.40m thick) overlaid• a post-medieval/modern make-up layer containing occasional frogged bricks, slate roof tiles, bitumen flecks and frequent small cbm fragments (L2, >0.65m thick). No archaeological features or finds were uncovered during monitoring, although a substantial service trench had been cut across the site.	



Photograph 1 General view of foundation trench, looking south-west.



Photograph 2 Modern service in foundation trench, looking south-east.



Photograph 3 Representative section, north-west corner, looking south.



Photograph 4 General shot of retaining wall foundation, looking north.

Prepared by: Alexander Smith (as@catuk.org)

Date: 05/06/23

Reviewed by: Laura Pooley

Date: 20/06/23

Reviewed and approved by: Philip Crummy

Date: 22/06/23



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Fig 1 Site location.

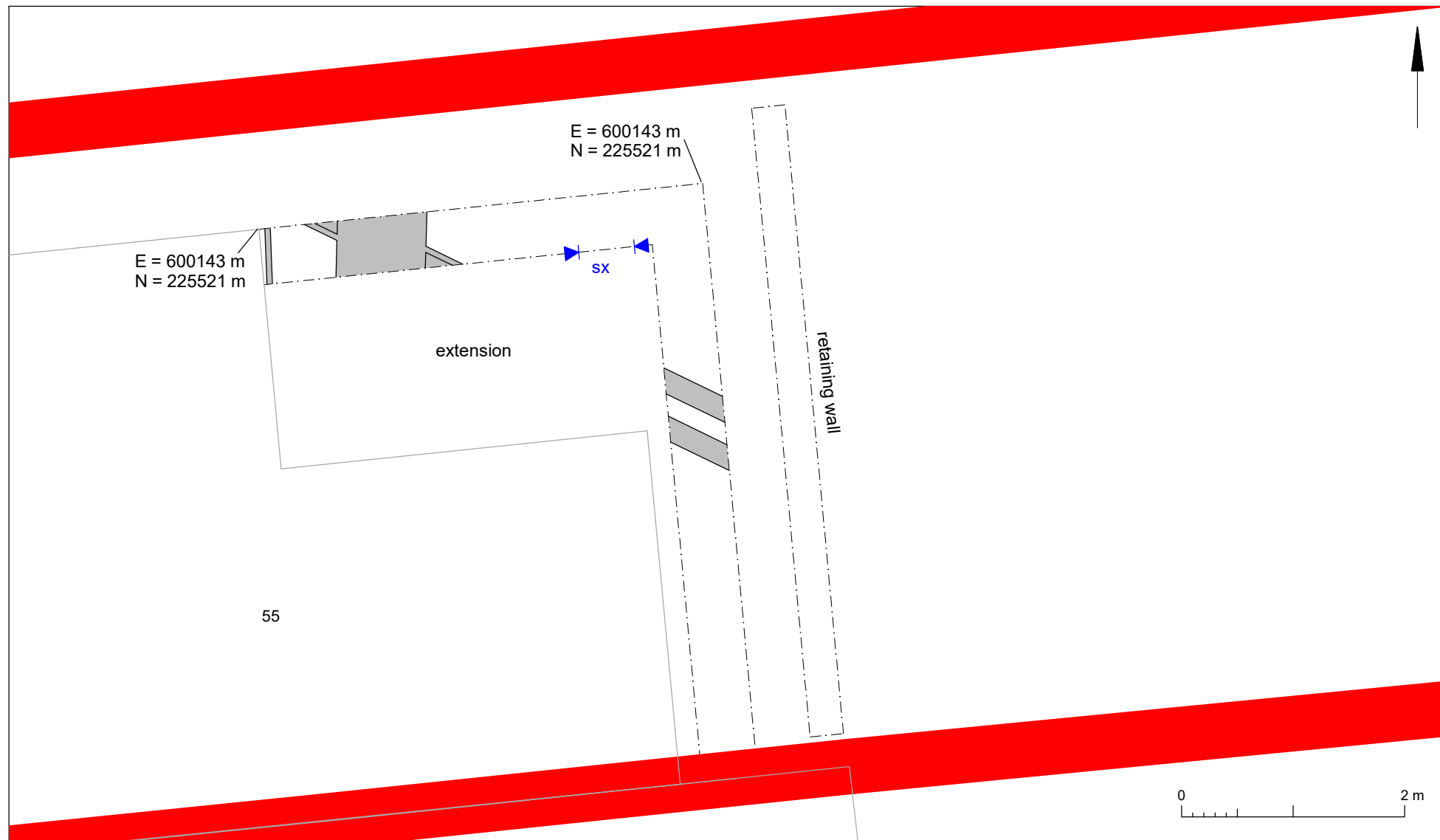


Fig 2 Results (modern services in grey).

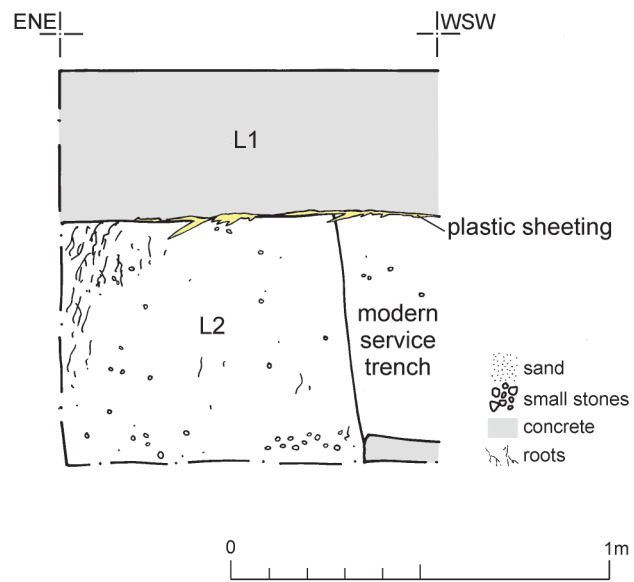


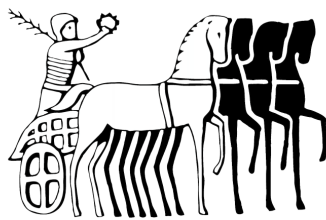
Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 55 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex CO1 1UR	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 00144 25520 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2023/03c CHER ref.: ECC4778 OASIS ref.: colchest3-514214
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 30th May – 1st June 2023	Size of area investigated: 0.02ha
Location of curating museum: Archaeology Data Service	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1944	
Periods represented: Post-medieval/modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 55 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a rear extension. Located within the Roman town, the site backs onto the Roman town wall. Approximately 15m of foundation trenching was excavated through modern concrete and a post-medieval/modern made-ground. There were no archaeological features or finds.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CCC monitor: Dr Simon Wood & Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Alexander Smith	Date of summary: 20th June 2023

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at 55 Roman Road,
Colchester, Essex CO1 1UR**

March 2023

**CAT project ref.: 2023/03c
CHER code: [tbc](#)**

**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological monitoring at 55 Roman Road,
Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR**

March 2023

NGR: TM 00144 25520

**Planning district.: Colchester
Planning ref.: 221056**

CAT project ref.: 2023/03c

**CHER code: tbc
CCC monitor: Dr Rik Hoggett
OASIS id: colchest3-514214**

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

Client: Homeowner

Prepared by:	Emma Holloway	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	24/03/2023	

Colchester Archaeological Trust

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Site location and description

The development site is located just inside the walled historic core of Colchester City Centre at 55 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 00144 25520.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises of a single storey extension to the rear of the dwelling and associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

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

The proposed development is within the area of the Roman town of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis*, and the property's eastern boundary is the Town Wall, a Scheduled Monument (NHLE no. 1003772). This stretch of wall is the longest surviving part of the wall (MCC859; Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 356). It is also located 125m southeast of Duncan's Gate and 310m north-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 courses of septaria and bricks. 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, covered in an apron of modern stone or completely rebuilt in brick and stone.

Fragments of the Roman town wall have been recorded at 27 Roman Road where a section was cut through the town wall in 1925 (Hull 1958, 42-3, MCC8401); during observation of a small hole at the rear of 4 Roman Road (89/8a, CAT Report 144); at the rear of 89 East Hill (89/7a, CAT Report 144); at the rear of 12 Roman Road there a layer of Roman accumulation was interpreted as possibly being part of upper part of the rampart behind the wall (CAT Report 997, MCC10050).

Monitoring at 24 Castle Road revealed a fragment of an *opus signinum* Roman floor and a collapsed wall of a Roman building (CAT Report 158, MCC2817 and MCC5552). A watching brief conducted at 44 Castle Road uncovered two undated features (CAT Report 1111). A watching brief at 23 Castle Road revealed a Roman dump layer 0.8m below the modern ground level (CAT Report 1220). The CHER tells us a Roman tessellated pavement was recorded in Castle Road, opposite Radnor Terrace in 1852 (MCC7911). Roman coins, glass vessel and pottery were found in relation to the floor.

Groundworks 40m to the south-east 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.

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), 10 Roman Road (CAT Report 1126), 15 Roman Road (CAT Report 906), 24 Castle Road (CAT Report 67) and 41a Castle Road (CAT Report 98).

Planning background

A planning application (221056) was submitted to Colchester City Council in April 2022 for a *proposed single storey rear extension, change of front door and windows*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

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

Specifically

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

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

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

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

General methodology

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

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2022)
- the Project Brief issued by the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCC 2023).

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT Officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Monitoring methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality.
- Concentrations of macro-remains.
- Differences in remains from undated and dated features.
- Variation between different feature types and areas of site.

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

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

Human remains

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

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

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

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

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

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

or to outside specialists:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results

Notification will be given to CCCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

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

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

The report will contain:

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

- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011 and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>)
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

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

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and the CCCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the CCCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

The CCCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to complement it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

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

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

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

Events, activities and social media

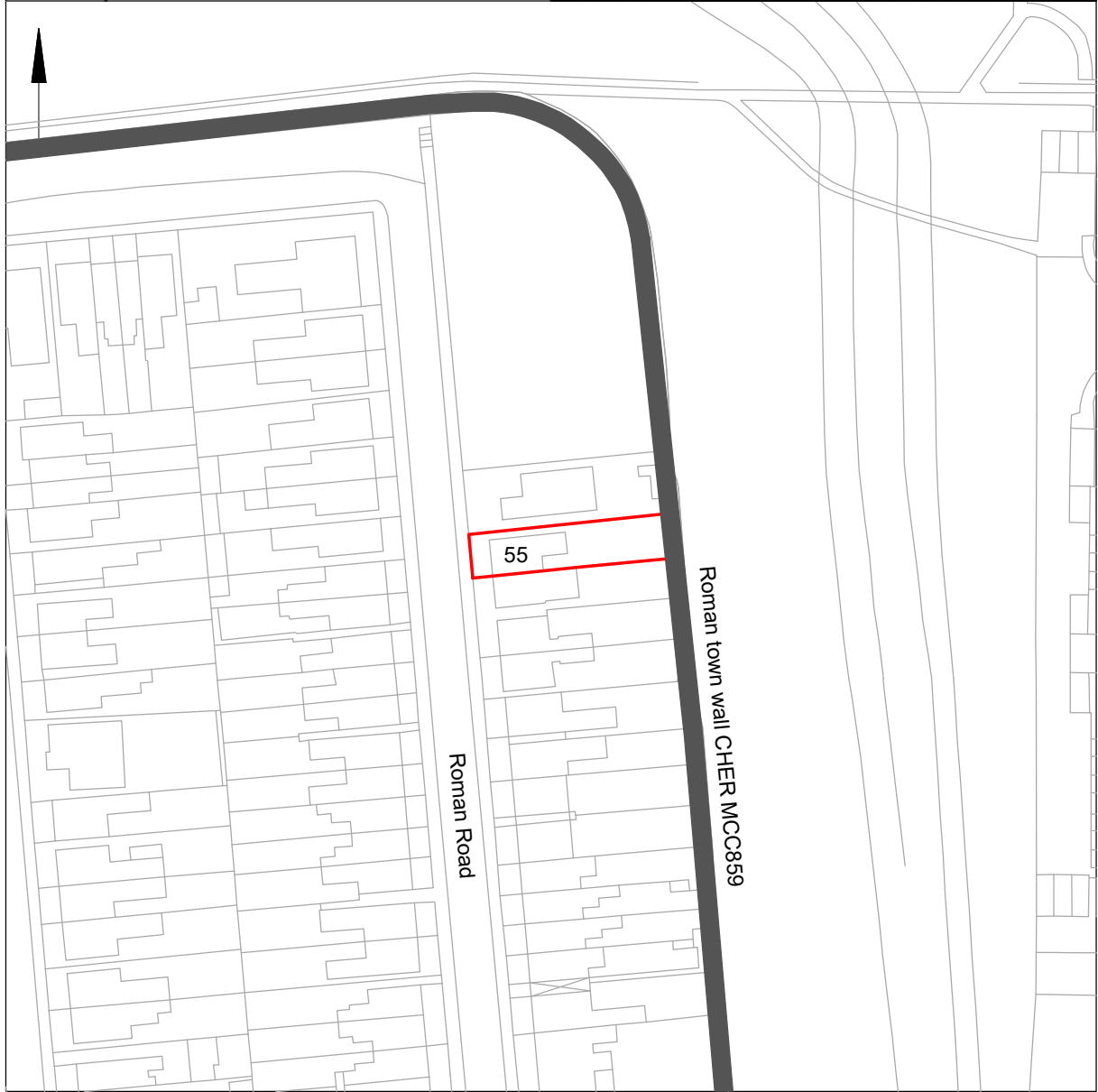
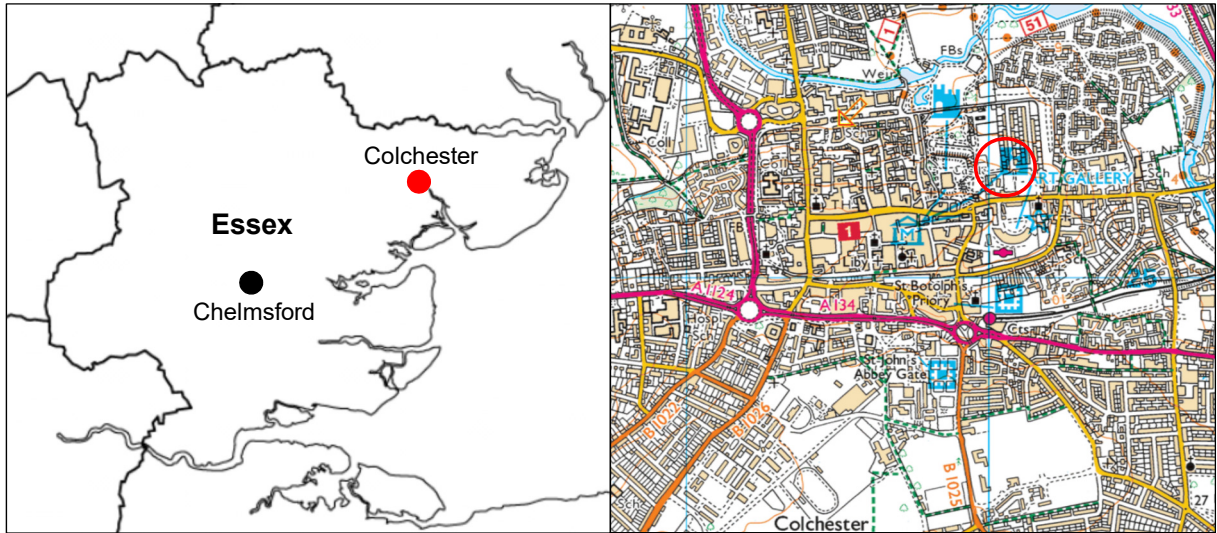
In addition, the CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies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

References

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

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
	2nd ed.	
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</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 144	2001	<i>Colchester town wall – miscellaneous sites from 1987 to 2000: July 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</i>

		<i>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>
CAT Report 1111	2017	<i>Archaeological recording at 44 Castle Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UN: May 2017.</i>
CAT Report 1126	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 10 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex: July 2017.</i>
CAT Report 1220	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 23 Castle Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UW – January 2018.</i>
CCC	2023	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 55 Roman Road, Colchester, by Dr S Wood</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Revised June 2020</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Revised October 2020</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct. Revised October 2022</i>
Crummy, P	2003	<i>'Colchester's town wall', in The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wachter, ed by P Wilson</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)</i>
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice, by S Cole & P Backhouse</i>
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project, by S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell</i>
Hull, M.R.	1958	<i>Roman Colchester RRCSAL 20</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>



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Fig 1 Site location.

Summary for colchest3-514214

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-514214
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at 55 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR: May-June 2023
Sitename	55 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	2023/03c
Planning Id	221056
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	30-May-2023 - 01-Jun-2023
Location	55 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1UR NGR : TM 00144 25520 LL : 51.8922839902417, 0.907231795275504 12 Fig : 600144,225520
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 55 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a rear extension. Located within the Roman town, the site backs onto the Roman town wall. Approximately 15m of foundation trenching was excavated through modern concrete and a post-medieval/modern made-ground. There were no archaeological features or finds.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Alexander, Smith
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4778
Archives	