



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

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CAT Report 1701

**Archaeological monitoring at
24 Victoria Road, Colchester, Essex,
CO3 3NT: August 2021**

Planning reference: 200318

CHER Event no.: ECC4648

OASIS ref.: colchest3-402643

Grid Reference: TL 98447 24535 (centre)

Number of site visits: 2

Dates of visit: 3rd-4th August 2021

Nature of the work: Observation of groundworks for a single-storey rear extension

Reason for condition: The site lies within an area of designated archaeological interest as defined in the Historic Environment Record for Colchester and within c 100m of the site of a Roman temple (CHER Monument no. MCC8407).

% 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 Jess Tipper of Colchester Borough Council Place Services.

A total of 13.10m of foundation trenching was mechanically excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench was 0.65m wide and dug to maximum depth of 1m.

The trench was excavated through topsoil (L1, friable dry medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt with brick and tile flecks, c 0.40-0.48m thick), redeposited subsoil (L2, friable dry medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt, c 0.20-0.30m thick) and into natural (L3, soft light yellow/orange sand, encountered c 0.60-0.78m below current ground level). Modern building debris was observed, but not collected, in L2.

No archaeologically-significant finds or features were exposed during the groundworks, but two modern services were observed in the trench.



Photograph 1 Site shot - looking west



Photograph 2 Foundation trench - looking north north-east



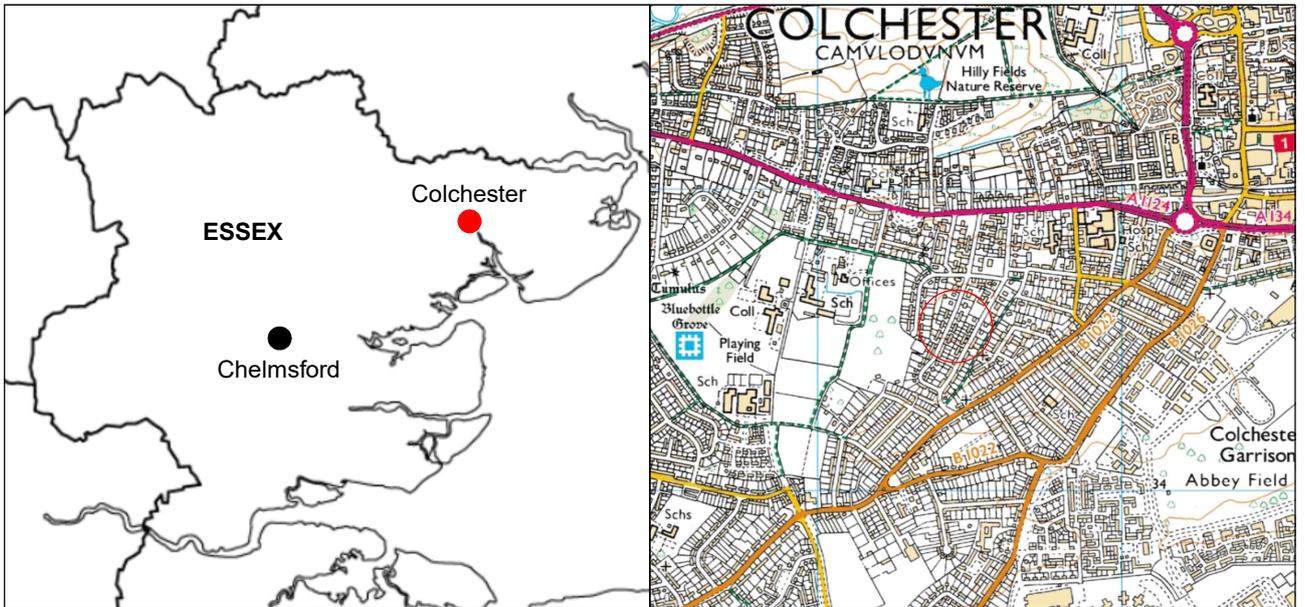
Photograph 3 Foundation trench – looking north-west.

Recorded by: Sarah Veasey (sv@catuk.org)

Date: 02/09/2021

Checked by: Philip Crummy (pc@catuk.org)

Date: 10/09/2021



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m



Fig 2 Results

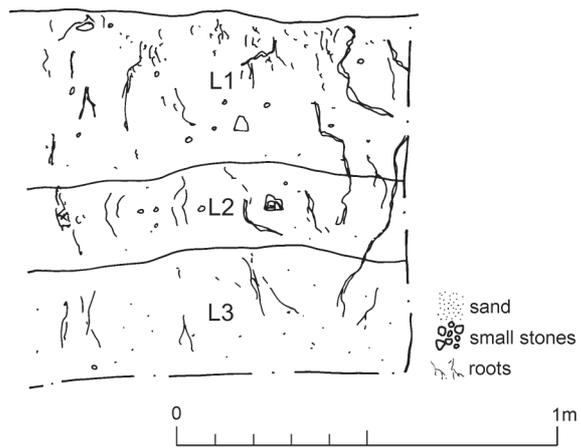


Fig 3 Representative section.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological investigation at 24 Victoria Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NT.

NGR: TL 98447 24535 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning references: 200318

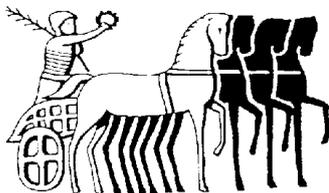
Client: Colin Batchelor

Curating museum: Colchester
CHER number: tbc

CAT project code: 2020/08h
OASIS project number: colchest3-402643

Site manager: Chris Lister
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 01.09.2020



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1.3km southwest of the main historic core of Colchester Town Centre at 24 Victoria Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NT (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98447 24535 and located just outside of the Lexden Road, The Avenue Conservation Area and the area of the extension currently forms part of the garden of the existing property.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a single storey rear extension and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)

The development site is situated within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, to the southwest of the Roman walled town and just outside of an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery and the area of Colchester Royal Grammar School (CHER MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing) leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9. Of particular note is a high-status rectangular walled cemetery which lay immediately north of and adjacent to the Roman road (Hall 1946) and in 2005 CAT excavated the remains of a Roman temple tomb at the Colchester Royal Grammar School (CHER MCC2791, CAT Report 345).

Although the proposed site lies just to the southeast of the main designated cemetery area there a number of Roman cremations found within close proximity. This includes three cremations recorded in 1933 when Queens Road was extended (MCC2325-7), a cremation at 3 Queens Road found in 1921 (MCC1363), human remains found in Queens Road in 1875 (MCC2139), and a cremation found at 8 Queens Road in 1921 (MCC1362). Roman cemeteries tend to cluster around the Roman roads radiating out of Colchester. One of these roads, linking the town to Gosbecks, runs along Cambridge Walk, parallel to Cambridge Road (c 81m E/SE of the site) (MCC2529). Approximately 205m to the northeast CAT recorded burials at Handford Place, 1 Queens Road (CAT Report 210 and 323) and at 26 West Lodge Road (CAT Report 80) and a Roman pit at 5 Cambridge Road (CHER MCC1545, CAT Report 1000).

Approximately 80m southeast of the site is the playing fields of the Colchester Royal Grammar School. Within the playing fields is a substantial Roman temple complex (Temple 6) which was partly excavated in 1947 (MCC1959/MCC8407). (Hull 1958). Two votive plaques and a figurine of a stag found during excavations show that the temple was erected to Silvanus, god of war and hunting (Crummy 1997, 107).

In 1998 CAT undertook a watching brief at the rear of 4 Victoria Road where there was no sign of any archaeological remains or artefacts (CAT report 1000, 98/7e see Appendix 2). Nor were any seen during archaeological investigations at r/o 51 Victoria Road (CAT Report 1000, 98/8a), 9 Queens Road (CAT Report 1000, 97/11b), 3b Queens Road (CAT Report 108), 42 Queens Road (CAT Report 1364), 4 Cambridge Road (CAT Report 1000, 95/2a), 20 Irvine Road (CAT Report 867), 40 Irvine Road (CAT Report 860), 55 Irvine Road (CAT Report 1307), 78 Irvine Road (CAT Report 1174), 10 Audley Road (CAT Report 813), 55 Audley Road (CAT Report 1260) or during a small evaluation on the Colchester Royal Grammar School playing fields (off Athelstan Road) (CAT Report 180). What should be noted however, in several of the above-mentioned sites it was recorded that there was a deep topsoil or

buried topsoil. At the rear of 4 Cambridge Road site this equated to 0.3m of turf and very modern sand and gravel onto 1.1m of dark topsoil sealing natural clay. Interpretations of this have suggested deep cultivation (9 Queens Road) or that perhaps the ground level has been raised (36 Queens Road and 4 Cambridge Road).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2020 (application No. 200318) for a *proposed single storey rear extension*.

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 Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). After the results of the evaluation an additional monitoring condition was added. The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological investigation of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

Specifically:

The investigation 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.

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/or exceptional burnt remains related to the Boudiccan destruction of AD 60/61, 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 CBCAA 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, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2020).

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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA 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.

Investigation 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), 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 1:20 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

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 micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the 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 any processing and the 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 or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA.

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the investigation.

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 (see finds section).

Following HE guidance (HE 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 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

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: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (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 CBCAA.

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 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* (HE 2015b).

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

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

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>
CAR 9	1993	Colchester Archaeological Report 9: <i>Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88</i> , by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camunlodunum 2</i> by C F C Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 80	2000	<i>Evaluation at 26 West Lodge Road, Colchester: August 2000</i> . By C

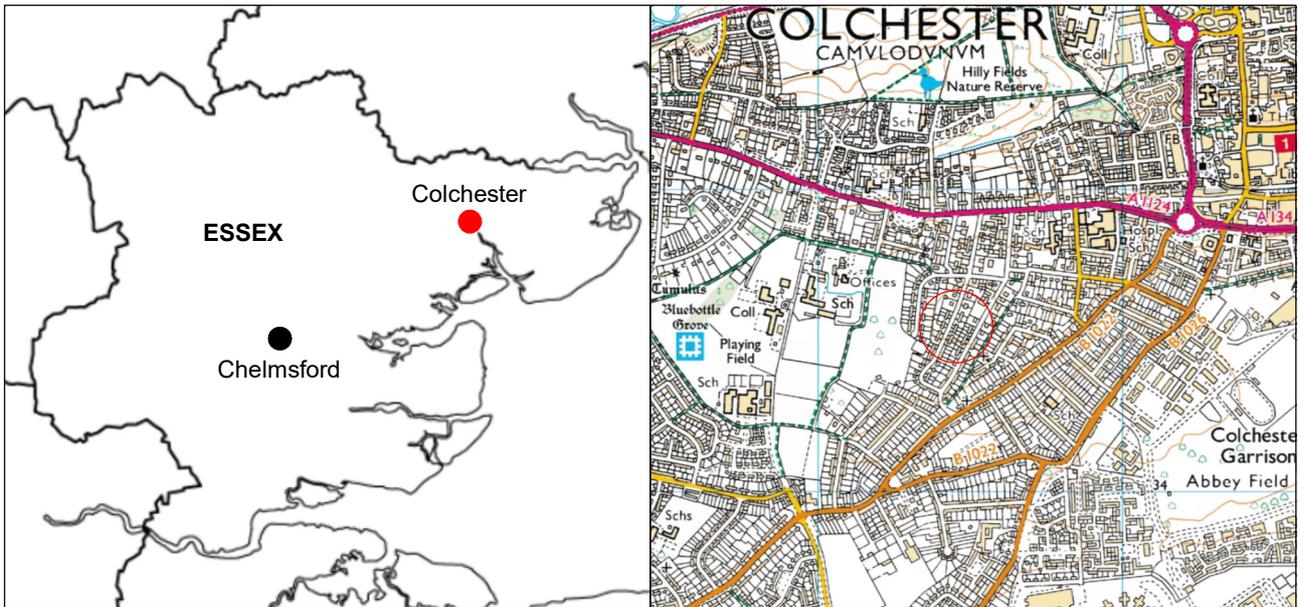
		Crossan
CAT Report 108	2000	<i>Archaeological watching brief at 3b Queens Road (Queen's Lodge), Colchester: October 2000.</i> By H Brooks
CAT Report 180	2002	<i>An archaeological evaluation on Colchester Royal Grammar School playing fields (off Athelstan Road, Colchester, Essex: February 2002</i>
CAT Report 210	2002	<i>An archaeological evaluation at Handford House, 1 Queens Road, Colchester, Essex: September 2002.</i> By K Orr
CAT Report 323	2010	<i>Archaeological excavations at 1 Queens Road (Handford House, now 'Handford Place'), Colchester, Essex: 2003 and 2004-2005.</i> By K Orr
CAT Report 345	2005	<i>A Roman temple-tomb at Colchester Royal Grammar School, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2005,</i> by H Brooks
CAT Report 813	2015	<i>An archaeological watching brief at 10 Audley Road, Colchester, Essex: February 2015</i>
CAT Report 860	2015	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording: 40 Irvine Road, Colchester, Essex, August 2015</i>
CAT Report 867	2015	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording: 20 Irvine Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0TR, July 2015</i>
CAT Report 1000	forthcoming	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997) by H Brooks</i>
CAT Report 1174	2017	<i>Archaeological monitoring and recording at 78 Irvine Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TT: September 2017</i>
CAT Report 1307	2018	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 55 Irvine Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3TT – July 2018</i>
CAT Report 1364	2019	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 42 Queen's Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3PB– December 2018-January 2019</i>
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Investigation at 24 Victoria Road, Colchester, CO3 3NT.</i> By J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, P	1997	<i>City of Victory. The Story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Hall, A F	1946	<i>'A Roman walled cemetery at Colchester', Archaeological Journal, CI</i>
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
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.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

Emma Holloway



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Fig 1 Site location.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-402643

Project details

Project name	An archaeological investigation at 24 Victoria Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NT.
Short description of the project	A total of 13.10m of foundation trenching was mechanically excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench was 0.65m wide and dug to maximum depth of 1m. The trench was excavated through topsoil (L1, friable dry medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt with brick and tile flecks, c 0.40-0.48m thick), redeposited subsoil (L2, friable dry medium yellow/grey/brown sandy silt, c 0.20-0.30m thick) and into natural (L3, soft light yellow/orange sand, encountered c 0.60-0.78m below current ground level [bcgl]). No archaeologically-significant finds or features were exposed during the groundworks, but two modern services were observed in the trench.
Project dates	Start: 03-08-2021 End: 04-08-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	200318 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/08h - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 24 Victoria Road, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO3 3NT
Study area	448 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 98447 24535 51.883478768937 0.883777046274 51 53 00 N 000 53 01 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister

Project supervisor Alexander Smith
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological monitoring at 24 Victoria Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3NT: August 2021
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Veasey, S
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1701
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 Place of issue or publication Colchester
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 Entered on 31 August 2021

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