

# Archaeological investigation at St. Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4BL (Phase 2)

January 2018



by Chris Lister

Commissioned by Penny Clements, Roger Balmer Design

on behalf of

**The PCC of St. Leonard's Church, Lexden**

NGR: TL 97128 25088 (centre)

Planning reference: 171573

CAT project ref.: 17/10k

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.142

CHER ref: ECC4142

OASIS reference: colchest3-309504



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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**CAT Report 1234**

February 2018

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## 1 Summary

Archaeological investigation was carried out at St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of a new kitchen, to be sited behind the main church as an extension to the existing 2009 extension. Initial investigations in November 2017 (Phase 1) consisting of a test pit and a limited strip, map and record exercise revealed a modern foundation associated with the demolished choir vestry, and a modern pit. A subsequent phase of archaeological investigation (Phase 2) was undertaken during the construction stage of the project. This confirmed that the demolished vestry and the groundworks associated with the 2009 extension had removed any archaeological potential from the site.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of the second phase of archaeological investigation at St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out between 24th-25th January 2018. Phase 1 has been reported on and is available as CAT Report 1192. The work was commissioned by Penny Clements of Roger Balmer Design, on behalf of the PCC of St Leonard's Church, Lexden, in advance of the construction of a new kitchen, to be sited behind the main church as an extension to the existing extension constructed in 2009. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), 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).

After discussion with the client and the CBCAA it was decided that the required work could be split into two phases:

- **Phase 1** consisting of the reduction of a gravelled area adjacent to the existing extension and a test pit within the flower bed next to this. Both were to be excavated to the full depth of the proposed slab for the new extension or discernible archaeology, whichever was reached first.
- **Phase 2** consisting of Strip, Map and Record of the entire footprint during the construction works.

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation (strip, map and record) at St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester*, 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 briefs* (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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER).

St Leonard's Church was constructed in 1820/1 to the south of an earlier medieval church. This was thought to have been established in the 12th century and was demolished to make way for the current church (CHER MCC3437). The development site is located within the churchyard of both churches, and human remains were encountered during groundworks for a previous extension in 2007/8 (CAT Report 482) (CHER ECC2788).

In addition, a Roman burial was recorded immediately north of the churchyard on Lexden Road in 1904 (CHER MCC1842).

#### **4 Aims**

The Phase 1 and 2 archaeological investigations were undertaken to determine whether any inhumations were present in the proposed development area in order that they may be relocated or the development plans revised so as to avoid disturbing them.

#### **5 Results (Fig 2)**

Between 24th-25th January 2018, a CAT archaeologist observed the removal of a walled flower bed and an area of gravel path next to the church in the location for the proposed extension. This work was carried out by the contractor (E J Taylor) using a tracked 360 degree mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. Due to site constraints the southern half of the area was excavated first and then backfilled with Type 1 ballast for the piling mat and to provide a platform for the excavator to remove the northern half of the site (Photograph 1).

As indicated by the Phase 1 investigation the ground being excavated was previously disturbed and derived from the construction of the existing church extension and the flower bed. Drainage runs and services to the existing extension were revealed at the base of the dig depth as was the concrete foundation for the retaining wall of the flower bed. These were all set into a brownish orange natural sand (identified as L4 in the Phase 1 investigations. Photograph 2). The services were left in place whilst the concrete foundation for the retaining wall was removed. Surviving foundations for the vestry (identified as F1 during the Phase 1 investigations) were also removed.

No chanel was observed in the excavated material and no grave cuts or other archaeological features were identified in the base of the excavation.



**Photograph 1** Formation level in southern half of excavation area with services and retaining wall – view east



**Photograph 2** Excavation area backfilled with Type 1 ballast ready for the piling rig – view south-east



## 6 Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered.

## 7 Discussion

The second phase of archaeological investigation at St Leonard's Church was undertaken due to the potential presence of human burials in the area of the planned extension to the existing church. No such remains were detected. The modern building foundation that was identified during the Phase 1 investigations was clearly associated with the remains of the choir vestry of the church which formerly stood at this site, and which was removed during the construction of the extension to the current building (Photographs 3 and 4). The demolition of the vestry and the subsequent construction of the 2009 extension explains why no burials were encountered and why there was so much disturbed ground present. Charnel is almost always encountered when excavations are undertaken in churchyards and the lack of this is another indicator that the ground had previously been cleared.

The natural topography of the churchyard must also be considered as a factor in the negative result of the investigations. The western side of the church is cut into the rising hillside and so any peripheral structures such as the vestry are likely to have truncated all but the deepest of archaeological features. Photograph 4 shows that the subsequent development in the area of the vestry further removed the likelihood of surviving burials or archaeological features.



**Photograph 3** The choir vestry prior to demolition – view north-east (photograph courtesy of St Leonard's Church PCC)



**Photograph 4** The walled flower bed under construction after the demolition of the vestry and the construction of the 2009 extension – view south-east (photograph courtesy of St Leonard's Church PCC)

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Penny Clements of Roger Balmer Design for commissioning the investigations and the PCC of St Leonard's Church, Lexden for funding the work. The project was managed and carried out by C Lister. Figures were prepared by the author. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

## 9 References

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

CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological strip, map and record at the St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4BL</i>
CAT Report 482	2008	<i>An archaeological watching brief at St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex October 2007-February 2008</i>
CAT Report 1192	2017	<i>Archaeological investigation at St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 4BL (Phase 1) November 2017</i>
CBCAA	2017	<i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation (strip, map and record) at St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester, by J Tipper</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</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. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</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>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** n/a

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The reports (CAT Report 1192, CAT Report 1234)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, plans)

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

## 12 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 2017.142.

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### **Distribution list**

Penny Clements, Roger Balmer Design

PCC of St Leonard's Church, Lexden

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



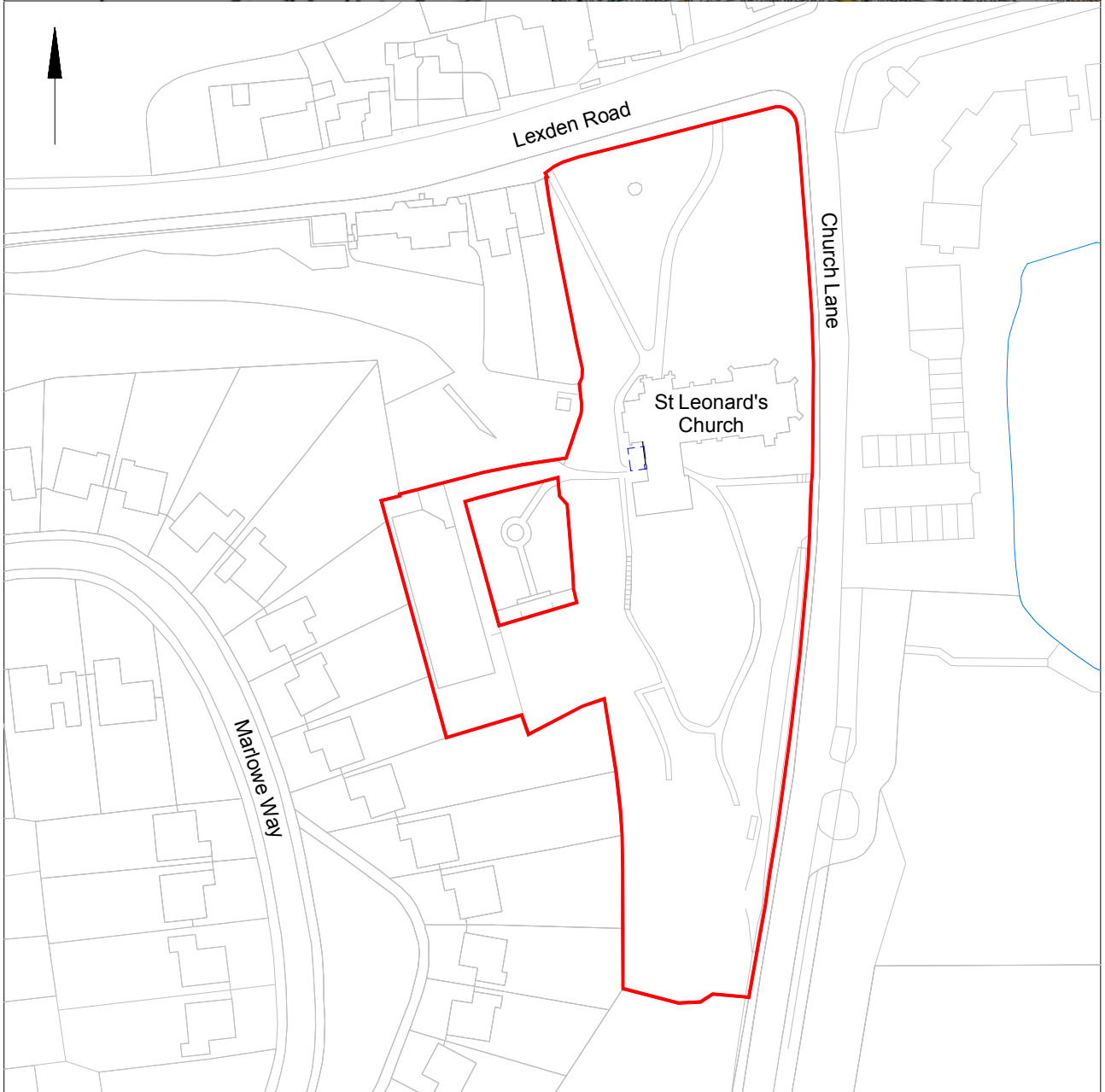
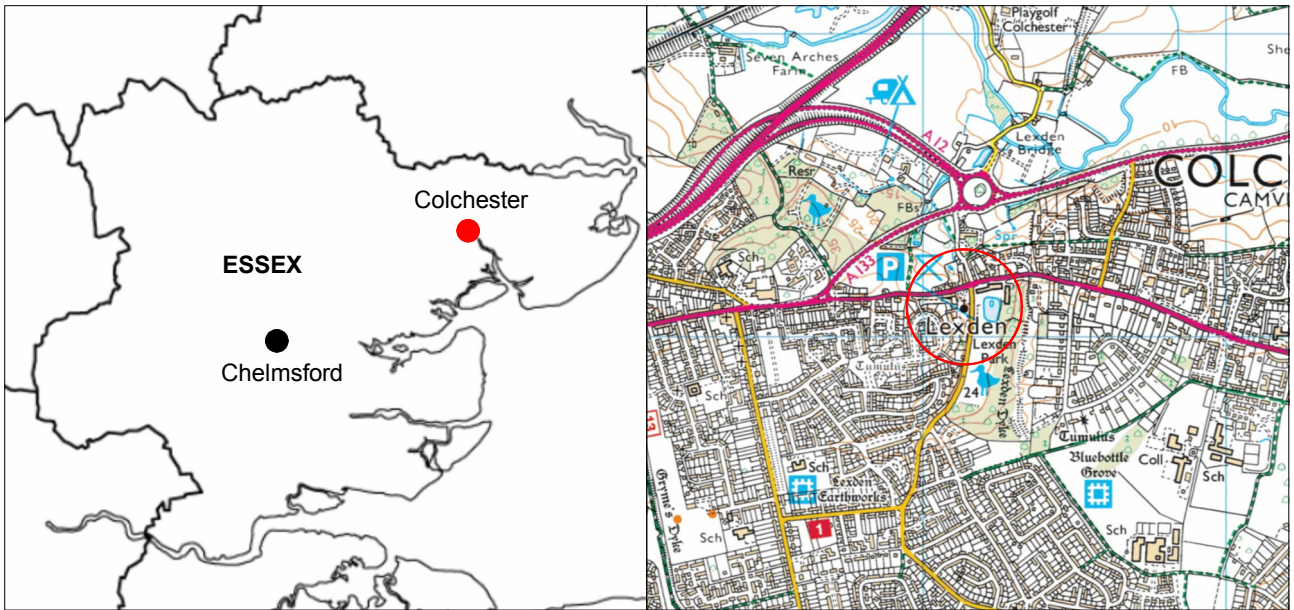


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Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 19.02.2018



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Fig 1 Site location.



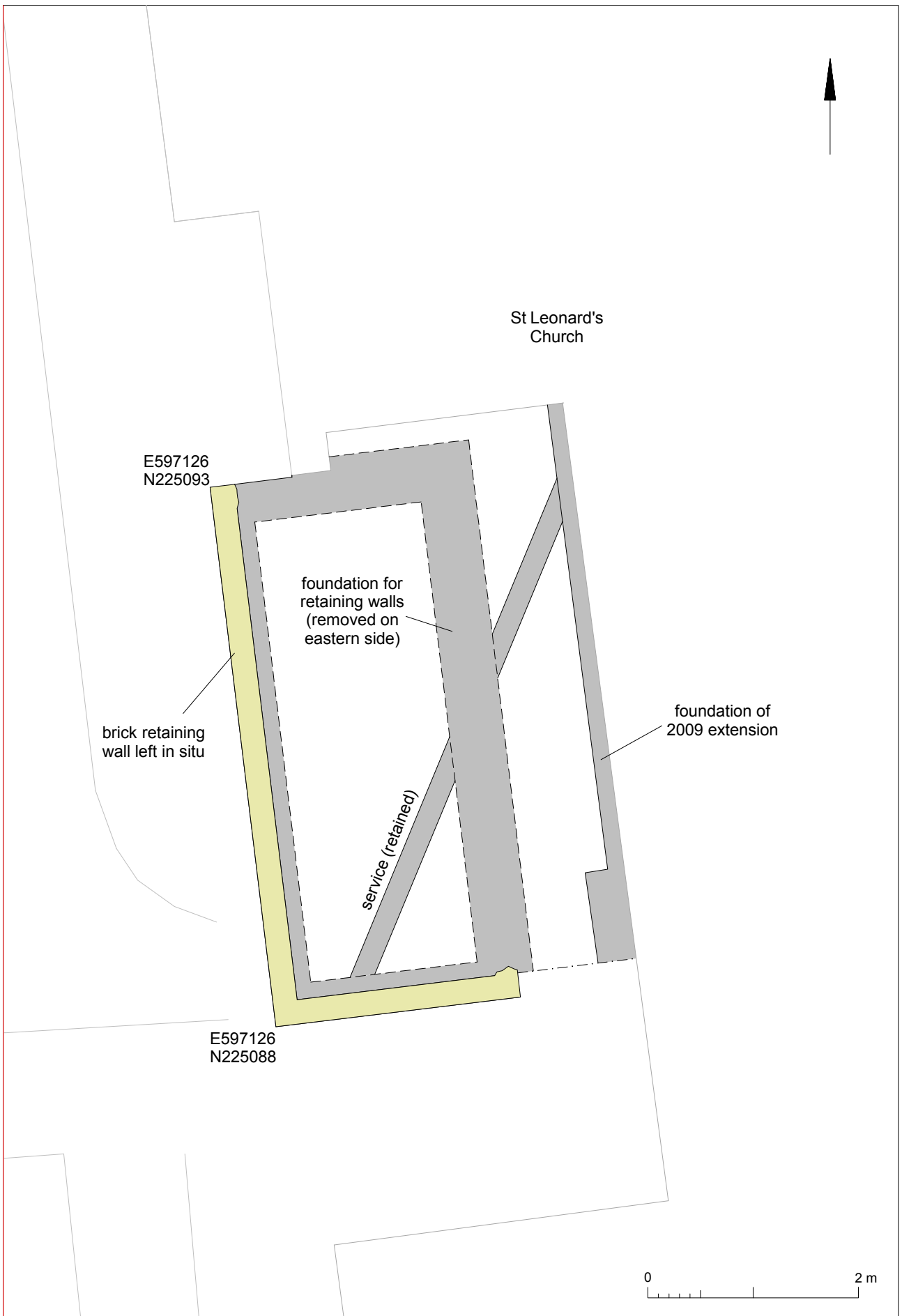


Fig 2 Results.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address: St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4BL (Phase 2)</b>	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 97128 25088 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 17/10k CHER ref: ECC4142 OASIS ref: colchest3-309504
<b>Type of work:</b> Strip, map and record	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 24th-25th January 2018	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 19.25m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.142	<b>Funding source:</b> PCC St Leonard's Church, Lexden
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER MCC3437, CHER MCC1842, CHER ECC2788
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1234	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<p><b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological investigation was carried out at St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of a new kitchen, to be sited behind the main church as an extension to the existing 2009 extension. Initial investigations in November 2017 (Phase 1) consisting of a test pit and a limited strip, map and record exercise revealed a modern foundation associated with the demolished choir vestry, and a modern pit. A subsequent phase of archaeological investigation (Phase 2) was undertaken during the construction stage of the project. This confirmed that the demolished vestry and the groundworks associated with the 2009 extension had removed any archaeological potential from the site.</p>	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> CAT Report 1192	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Chris Lister	<b>Date of summary:</b> 19th February 2018



# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological strip, map and record at the St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4BL

**NGR:** TL 97128 25088 (centre)

**Planning reference:** 171573

**Commissioned by:** Penny Clements, Roger Balmer Design

**Client:** St Leonard's Parish Council

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** [tbc](#)

**CHER number:** [tbc](#)

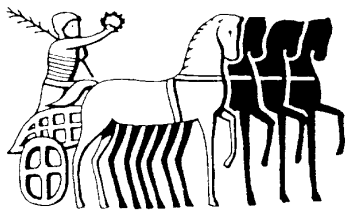
**CAT project code:** 17/10k

**OASIS project id:** colchest3-299138

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 23.10.2017



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## **Site location and description**

The proposed development site lies approximately 1.7m/2.7km west of Colchester town centre at St Leonard's Church, at the junction of Lexden Road and Church Lane (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 97128 25088.

## **Proposed work**

The development comprises a kitchen extension, to be sited behind the main church as an extension to the existing 2009 extension.

## **Archaeological background**

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

St Leonard's Church was constructed in 1820/1 to the south of an earlier medieval church. This was thought to have been established in the 12th century and was demolished to make way for the current church (EHER 11807-11808). The development site is located within the churchyard of both churches, and human remains were encountered during groundworks for a previous extension in 2007/8 (CAT Report 482) (ECC2788).

In addition, a Roman burial was recorded immediately north of the churchyard on Lexden Road in 1904 (UAD no 1167).

## **Planning background**

A planning application (planning ref. 171573) was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2017 proposing a new kitchen extension on an existing 2009 extension.

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 archaeological work is for archaeological strip, map and record. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

At present, it is uncertain how much of an impact groundworks for the brick retaining wall of the raised flower bed have had on the development site. Following discussions with the CBCAA and in a change to the brief, it is proposed that the existing gravel path will be removed and hand-excavated to formation level (c 0.39m below current ground level) or the uppermost archaeological deposit (whichever is highest).

In addition, a test-pit will be excavated through the flower bed to determine the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation. This will also be hand-excavated to either formation level or the uppermost archaeological deposit (whichever is highest).

The results of this initial phase of work will inform the extent of subsequent archaeological works. Should burials be found the whole area may need be stripped to inform the location of piles and/or ground beams. Alternatively, all subsequent groundworks may be subject to continuous archaeological monitoring and recording. This decision will be made by the CBCAA.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. The CBCAA may decide that amendments to the brief and this wsi 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* (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 two days.

In charge of day-to-day work: Nigel Rayner

## **Strip, map and record methodology**

All topsoil removal and ground reduction associated with the gravel path and test-pit will be carried out by hand by a CAT archaeologist.

Subsequent works may be carried out by the contractor using a mechanical excavator with toothless bucket. In which case there will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, these will be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. Where possible, this includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of burials (unless it is decided that they will be left *in situ*) and complex stratigraphy.

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

A metal detector will be used to examine the site, 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.

Samples will be taken based on the strategy requested by CBCAA (see 'Environmental Sampling Policy' below).

### **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.

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 micromorphical 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 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. 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.



## Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

## 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 excavation/monitoring areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the area 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 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

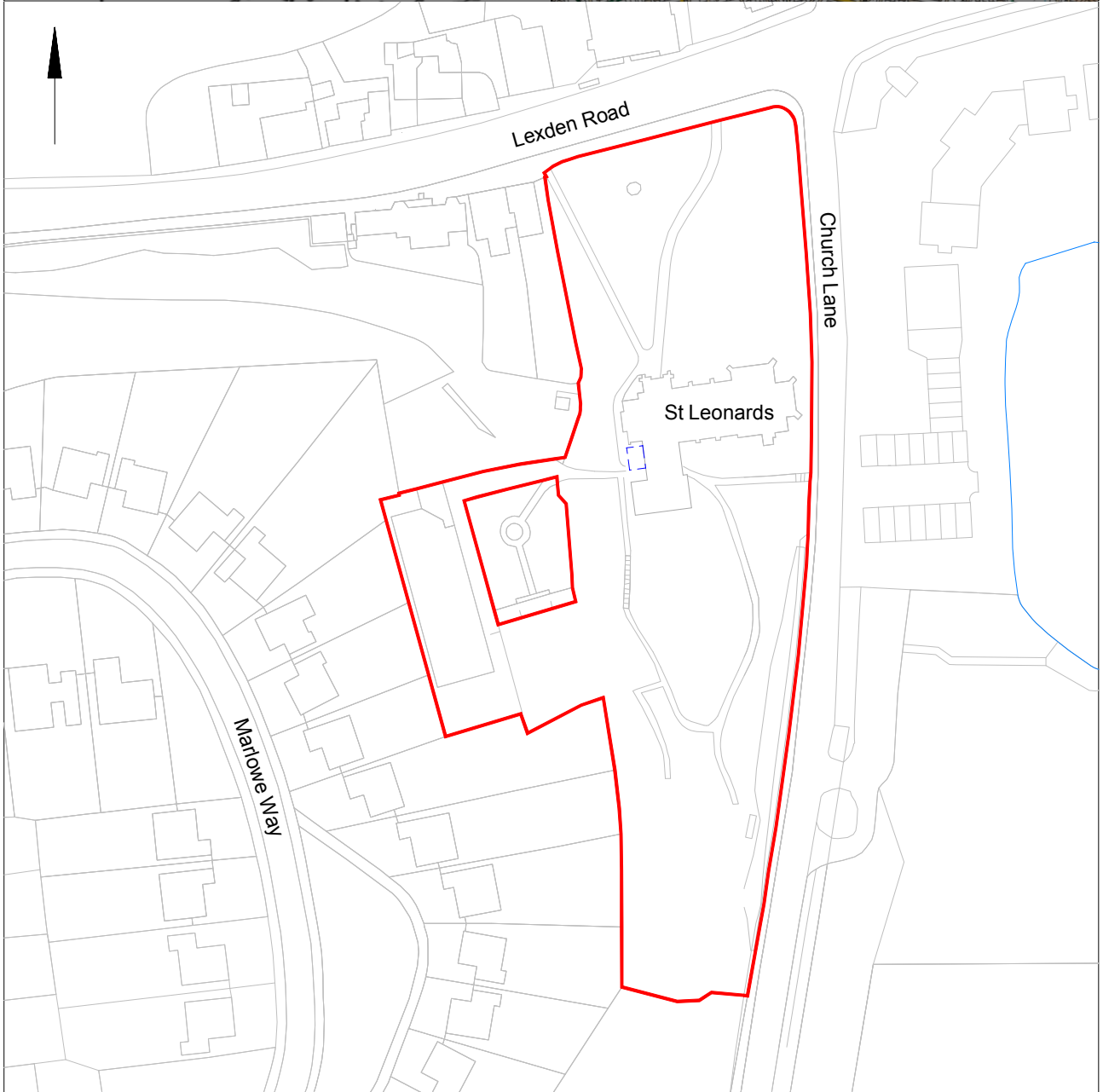
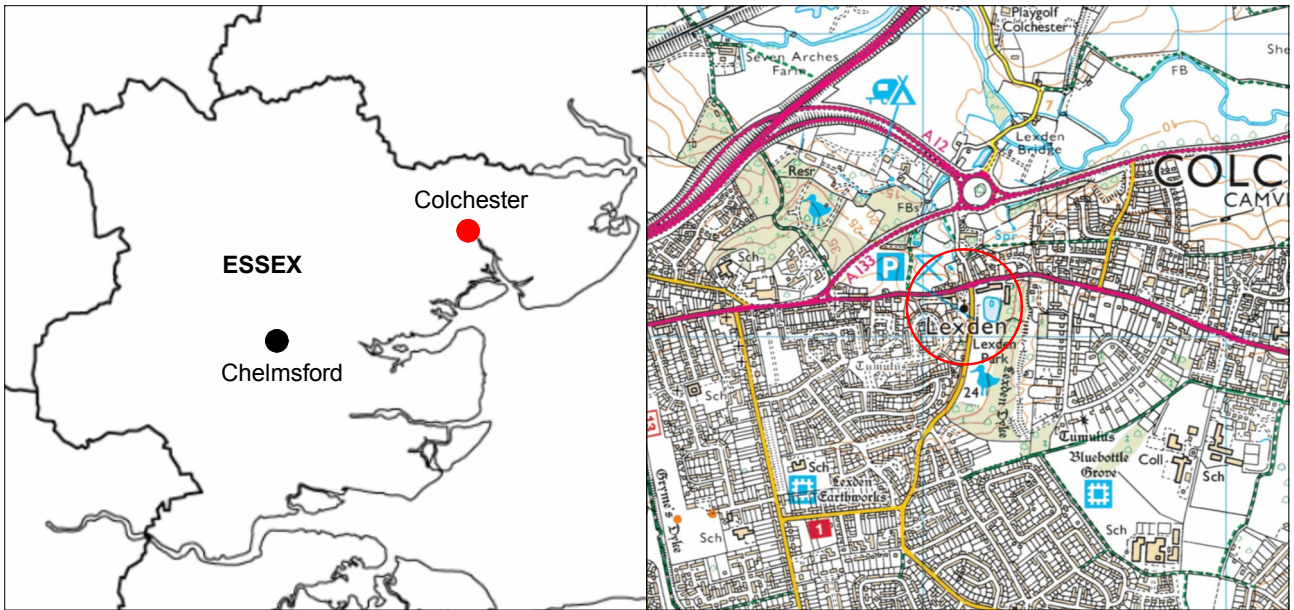
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Fig 1 Site location, proposed development dashed blue





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### Project details

Project name	Archaeological investigation at St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, C03 4BL (Phase 2)
Short description of the project	Archaeological investigation was carried out at St Leonard's Church, Lexden Road, Colchester in advance of the construction of a new kitchen, to be sited behind the main church as an extension to the existing 2009 extension. Initial investigations in November 2017 (Phase 1) consisting of a test pit and a limited strip, map and record exercise revealed a modern foundation associated with the demolished choir vestry, and a modern pit. A subsequent phase of archaeological investigation (Phase 2) was undertaken during the construction stage of the project. This confirmed that the demolished vestry and the groundworks associated with the 2009 extension had removed any archaeological potential from the site.
Project dates	Start: 24-01-2018 End: 25-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	17/10k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	171573 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-299138 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER St Leonard's Church, Lexden
Postcode	CO3 4BL
Study area	19.25 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 97128 25088 51.888915124599 0.864951623767 51 53 20 N 000 51 53 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23.06m Max: 23.11m

### 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	Chris Lister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Parochial Church Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	PCC of St Leonard's Church, Lexden

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM 2017.142
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"

available

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID COLEM 2017.142

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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