

Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main: Layer de la Haye, Colchester, Essex

*Archaeological Watching Brief
and Excavation*



for:
Anglia Water Ltd

CA Project: SU0273
CA Report: SU0273_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-422599
HER Ref: ECC4634

July 2021



Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main: Layer de la Haye, Colchester, Essex

Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main
Location:	Layer de la Haye, Essex
NGR:	Start Point TL 96764 20027
Type:	Watching Brief and Excavation
Date:	04–24 June 2021
Planning reference:	N/A
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-422599
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	ECC4634

In June 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the laying of the Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main at Layer de la Haye, Essex. The groundworks comprised the excavation of twenty drill test pits.

A single undated ditch was noted in Trench 6 within an area of cropmarks visible on satellite imagery taken in 2018, and three small sherds of Roman pottery and one fragment of post-medieval peg tile were recovered from a colluvial deposit within Trench 14. No further features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed, and no additional artefactual material was recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In June 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief and excavation of the site of the Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main on land to the south and east of Layer de la Haye, Essex. The pipeline started in Malting Green Road (TL 96764 20027) and extended c.200m to the south along Rye Lane, then c.2.3km due east to Layer Road (TL 99067 20010). The pipe was directionally drilled along the entire route and 20 No. c.2m x 3m drill pits were excavated to enable this. The watching brief and excavation was undertaken for Anglian Water Ltd.
- 1.2. Anglian Water Ltd had been advised by Colchester Borough Council (CBC) that the scheme would require an archaeological watching brief during groundworks. The scope of the required archaeological works was outlined by Richard Hoggett, the Archaeological Advisor to CBC, and then addressed by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (Mortimer 2021, Appendix E) and approved by CBC.
- 1.3. The watching brief also followed *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2008) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.4. The site is located in the Borough of Colchester, in the civil parish of Layer de la Haye (Fig. 1). The site is linear and extends to the south of a point (TL 96764 20027) on Malting Green Road, Layer de la Haye for c.200m along Rye Lane. It then extends due east across arable fields for c.2.3km to Layer Road (TL 99067 20010; Fig. 2). The pipeline start point sits at c.40m AOD and drops gradually to the east ending at c.6m AOD. To the south are open fields and then the Abberton Reservoir.
- 1.5. The superficial deposits covering the solid geology of the western part of the route are Kesgrave Catchment Sands and Gravels while to the east they are diamiction. The underlying bedrock comprises London Clay to the west and Thames Groups Clay, Silt and Sand to the east (BGS 2021).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. At just 5km due south of central Colchester the pipeline runs through a landscape rich in archaeological remains of all periods, particularly for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Extensive cropmarks, principally showing ditches, are visible along the western part of the route (Fig.4), showing up well on the underlying sands and gravels, less so to the east on the diamicton.
- 2.2. Due to the location of the pipeline route, and the known cropmark sites along it, there was a high potential for archaeological remains to survive and the proposed works had the potential to damage or destroy any surviving below ground heritage assets, albeit in only in very limited areas. A full HER search was not required following discussions with CBC.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The objectives of the watching brief and excavation were:
 - To record the nature of the archaeological finds, features and deposits encountered
 - assess the overall presence, survival and potential of remains from all periods
 - assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains
- 3.2. The specific aims of the work were to:
 - record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
 - recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement or activity that may be identified
 - sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development. These works

comprised continuous monitoring of the topsoil and subsoil strip of 13 of the 20 drill test pits that were excavated (Fig. 2).

- 4.2. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.3. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4. Site data has been added onto a database and recorded using the County HER code ECC4634. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Ref: cotswold2-422599; Appendix D) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).
- 4.5. The archive from the watching Brief is currently held by CA at their office in Suffolk. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive will be deposited with the Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service. The archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

Constraints

- 4.6. Due to issues with land access between the landowner and client Cotswold Archaeology were not able to observe Test pits 7 to 10 and they were excavated and backfilled prior to the attendance of an archaeologist. Test pit 12 was visually inspected but not recorded due to the proximity of the drilling rig, no archaeological remains were present. Test pits 1 and 20 were excavated with a vacuum excavator at the point where the waterpipe joins with existing service lines that have been previously excavated and for that reason were not monitored.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Full descriptions of the test pits are provided in Appendix A and detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix B. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are presented in Section 6 and Appendix C.

5.2. Twenty test pits were excavated across the development site, thirteen of which were monitored by an archaeologist. The test pits were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. Following excavation each test pit was cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Basic test pit information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled. The test pits and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector looking for the presence of metal archaeological artefacts prior to and during excavation, but none were recovered.

Test pits 2-5 (Figs 2 and 3)

5.3. Within Test pits 2-5 a topsoil of mid-dark brown stiff silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions (c.0.30-0.40m thick) directly overlay the natural geological substrate of a firm mid brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

Test pit 6 (Figs 2 and 4)

5.4. Test pit 6 was orientated NW-SE and measured 2.45m long by 1.50m wide. A topsoil of mid-dark brown stiff silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions (0.40m thick) directly overlay a subsoil deposit of mid yellowish brown stiff silty clay with occasional small flints (0.20m thick) that in turn overlay the natural geological substrate of a firm mid brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions.

A single undated ditch (602) was noted in the test pit, however the test pit was excavated down to the contractors required depth without an archaeologist in attendance and the majority of the ditch was machined away. A depth of approximately 0.07m of the ditch survived at the base of test pit and was hand excavated.

Ditch 602

Ditch 602 was orientated north-south with a moderate sloping eastern edge and a more gradual concave sloped western edge leading to a narrow concave base and measured 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. No finds were recovered from the ditches single fill that comprised a mid-dark grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks.

Test pit 11 (Figs 2 and 5)

5.5. Within Test pit 11 a topsoil of mid-dark brown stiff silty clay (0.40m thick) directly overlay the natural geological substrate of a firm yellow clay No archaeological finds or features were observed within the test pit.

Test pits 13-16 (Figs 2, 5 and 6)

- 5.6. Within Test pits 13-15 a topsoil of mid-dark brown stiff silty clay (c.0.35-0.45m thick) overlay a subsoil deposit of light brown-orange soft silty clay (0.15-0.25m thick) that in turn overlay a colluvial deposit of mixed grey and orange clayey silt (0.30-0.45m) that in turn overlay the natural geological substrate of a grey sandy clay with orange mottling. Within Test pit 16 the subsoil deposit was not present and the topsoil (0.35m thick) directly overlay the colluvial deposit (0.55m> thick) and the natural substrate was not reached. Modern land drains were present in Test pits 13 and 15.

Three small sherds of Roman pottery (3g) and a single fragment of post-medieval peg tile (34g) were recovered from the colluvial deposit (1403) within Test pit 14 but no further archaeological finds or features were observed within the other test pits.

Test pits 17-18 (Figs 2 and 6)

- 5.7. Within Test pits 17-18 a topsoil of soft mid brown silty clay (c.0.30-0.40m thick) directly overlay the natural geological substrate of a firm mid brown orange clay. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

Test pit 19 (Figs 2 and 6)

- 5.8. Within Test pit 19 a topsoil of mid brown soft silty clay (0.30m thick) directly overlay a subsoil deposit of a mid brown-orange soft sandy clay (0.30m thick) that in turn overlay the natural geological substrate of a firm orange clay with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. The artefactual material is recorded from one deposit, colluvium layer 1403 (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand and recorded in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeology finds toolkit (CIfA 2021).

Pottery

- 6.2. The pottery recovered has been recorded direct to an Excel spreadsheet from which Appendix C (Table 1) is derived and which forms part of the project archive. The pottery was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in summary in Appendix C (Table 2) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016). A concordance with the Essex fabric series is provided where possible (Biddulph *et al.* 2015).

Roman

- 6.3. The assemblage consists of three unfeatured body sherds (3g) of highly fragmented, Roman pottery. The assemblage is recorded from colluvium layer 1403. The sherds are made in sandy grey ware fabric GRS and sandy oxidised fabric RED. The sherds do not exhibit any diagnostic features and can only be assigned a broad Roman date. Due to the small size of the assemblage and its highly fragmented nature it is not possible to provide any further meaningful discussion.

Ceramic Building Material

- 6.4. One fragment (34g) of peg tile is recorded from colluvium layer 1403. The fragment is made in a coarse sandy fabric with calcareous inclusions (csc). Based on its form, fabric and thickness the fragment most likely dates to the post-medieval period.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. Test pits 2-7 were located in an area of extensive cropmarks, principally showing ditches, visible on satellite imagery taken in 2018 (Google Earth). The cropmarks are most prominent along the northern boundary of the field where the test pits were cited and where the undated ditch within Test pit 6 was identified. No finds were recovered from the spoil heaps of the excavated Test pits within this area or from the ditch within Test pit 6 therefore the cropmarks remain undated.
- 7.2. A colluvial deposit was identified within Test pits 13-16 at the bottom of a valley close to a small stream that is visible on the 1st Edition OS map of 1874 (old-maps.co.uk). The colluvium within Test pit 14 contained a single fragment of post-medieval peg tile fragment along with three small sherds of Roman pottery. The discovery of these finds suggests the colluvium was laid down in the post-medieval period perhaps at a time of intensification of farming. The three sherds of Roman pottery suggest activity of this period is taking place close by, perhaps further upslope to the north of Test pit 14 closer to Lower End road and the properties located here.

Confidence Rating

- 7.3. The conditions for the evaluation were good and the work took place in dry and predominately sunny weather conditions. Reasonable co-operation was received

from all parties and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the Watching Brief.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

The fieldwork was undertaken by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA and Simon Cass BA. Post-excavation finds management was provided by Phillipa Walton. The finds section was compiled by Peter Banks and finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians.

The report was written by Martin Cuthbert with report illustrations prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Richard Mortimer MCI fA who also edited the report.

9. REFERENCES

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Google Earth imagery 2018, Accessed 27-05-21

old-maps.co.uk, Accessed 27-05-21



 Site boundary



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
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PROJECT TITLE
 Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main:
 Layer de la Haye, Colchester, Essex

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0273	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/06/21	1
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Test pits

- Not monitored
- Monitored
- Not excavated

0 1:4500 225m

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PROJECT TITLE
 Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main:
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FIGURE TITLE
 Test pit location plan



Test pit 2, looking north (1m scale)



Test pit 3, looking north (1m scale)



Test pit 4, looking north (1m scale)



Test pit 5, looking north (1m scale)


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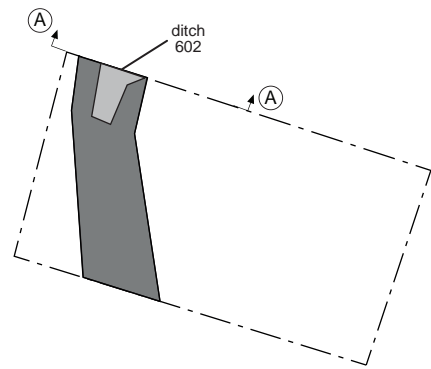
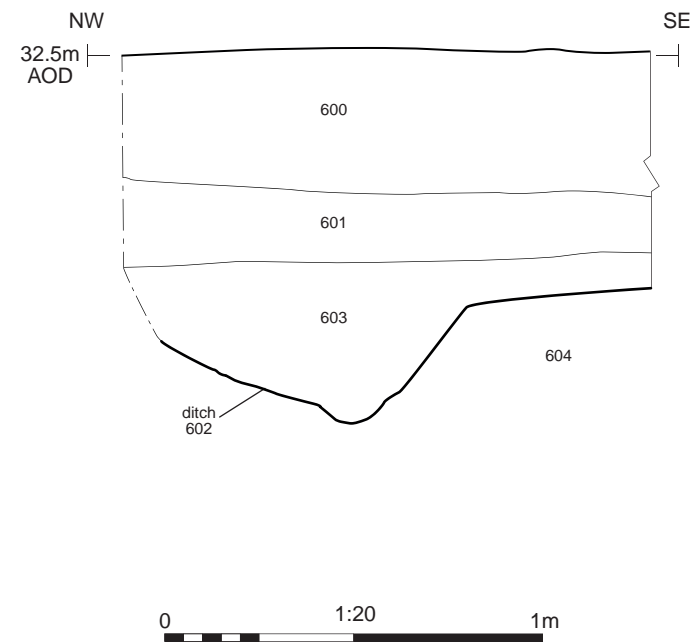
PROJECT TITLE
**Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main:
 Layer de la Haye, Colchester, Essex**

FIGURE TITLE
Test pits 2-5: photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/07/21	3
APPROVED BY	NB	SCALE	@A3 NA	



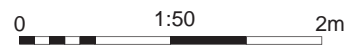
Section AA



Test pit 6



- Limit of excavation
- Archaeological feature / excavated
- Section location



Ditch 602, looking north (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE
 Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main:
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FIGURE TITLE
 Test pit 6: plan, section, photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/07/21	4
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:50 1:20	



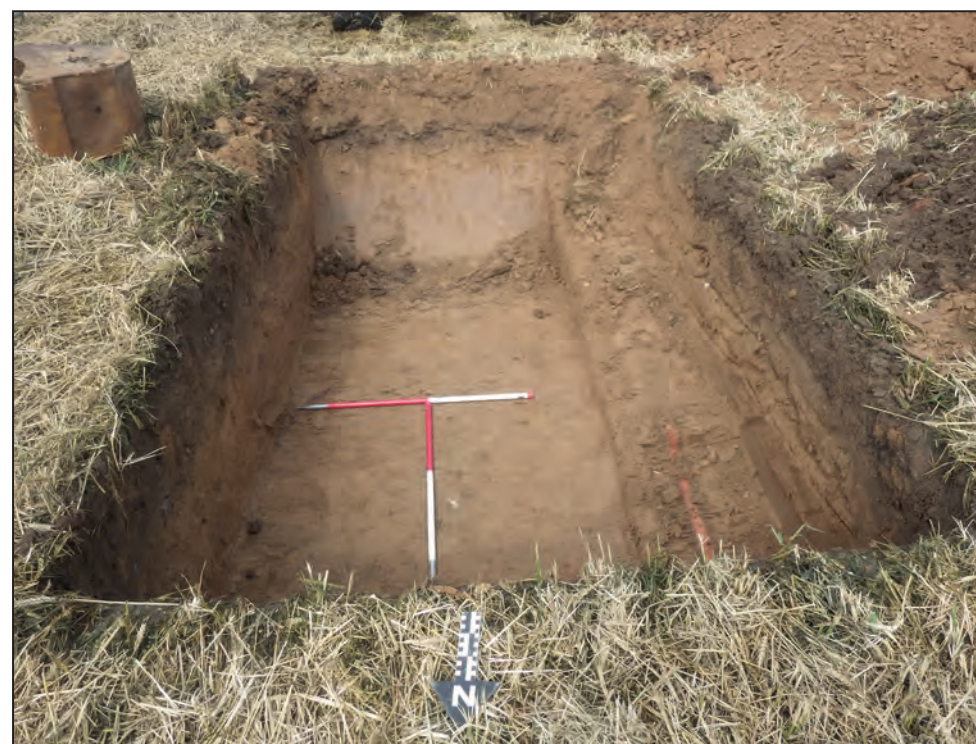
Test pit 11, looking north



Test pit 13, looking east (1m scales)



Test pit 14, looking west (1m scales)



Test pit 15, looking west (1m scales)



Test pit 16, looking west (1m scale)



Test pit 17, looking east (1m scales)



Test pit 18, looking north-east (1m scales)



Test pit 19, looking east (1m scales)

APPENDIX A: TEST PIT DESCRIPTIONS

Test pit Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Associated Contexts
02	1.85	E-W	mid brown silty clay with gravel	0.30	topsoil over natural	0200, 0201
03	1.72	E-W	mid brown silty clay with gravel	0.40	topsoil over natural	0300, 0301
04	1.71	E-W	firm orange clay	0.40	topsoil over natural	0400, 0401
05	2.17	NE-SW	firm orange clay	0.40	topsoil over natural	0500, 0501
06	2.45	NW-SE	firm orange clay	0.60	topsoil and subsoil over natural 1 undated ditch	0600, 0601, 0602, 0603, 0604
11	3.18	NE-SW	firm yellow clay	0.40	topsoil over natural	1100, 1101
13	2.63	E-W	grey sandy clay orange mottling	1	topsoil, subsoil, colluvium over natural 1 land drain	1301, 1302, 1303, 1304
14	2.8	E-W	grey sandy clay orange mottling	0.95	topsoil, subsoil, colluvium over natural 1 land drain pot and CBM from colluvium	1403, 1401, 1402, 1404
15	2.89	E-W	grey sandy clay orange mottling	1	topsoil, subsoil, colluvium over natural 1 land drain	1501, 1502, 1503, 1504
16	3.2	E-W	not reached	-	topsoil over colluvium	1601, 1602
17	3	SW-NE	mid brown firm orange clay	0.35	topsoil over natural	1701, 1702
18	2.7	E-W	mid brown firm orange clay	0.35	topsoil over natural	1801, 1802
19	2.8	E-W	firm orange clay freq. gravel	0.60	topsoil and subsoil over natural	1901, 1902, 1903

APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Test pit	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Over	Under
0200		02		Layer	Mid-dark brown stiff silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions	Topsoil		0.30	0201	
0201		02		Layer	mid brown silty clay with gravel	Natural				0200
0300		03		Layer	Mid-dark brown stiff silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions	Topsoil		0.40	0301	
0301		03		Layer	mid brown silty clay with gravel	Natural				0300
0400		04		Layer	Mid-dark brown stiff silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions	Topsoil		0.40	0401	
0401		04		Layer	firm orange clay	Natural				0400
0500		05		Layer	Mid-dark brown stiff silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions	Topsoil		0.40	0501	
0501		05		Layer	firm orange clay	Natural				0500
0600		06		Layer	Mid-dark brown stiff silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions	Topsoil		0.40	0601	
0601		06		Layer	Mid yellowish brown stiff silty clay occ. small flints	Subsoil		0.20	0603	0600
0602	602	06	Ditch	Cut	ditch orientated N-S with a moderate sloping eastern side to a narrow concave base	cut of undated ditch	0.80	0.30		0603
0603	602	06	Ditch	Fill	mid dark grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	fill of ditch		0.30	0602	0601
0604		06		Layer	natural					
1100		11		Layer	Mid-dark brown stiff silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions	topsoil			1101	
1101		11		Layer	Firm yellow clay	Natural				1100
1301		13		Layer	Mid-dark brown stiff silty clay	Topsoil		0.40	1302	
1302		13		Layer	Light brown orange soft silty clay	Subsoil		0.20	1303	1301
1303		13		Layer	Mixed grey and orange clayey silt	Colluvium		0.40	1304	1302
1304		13		Layer	Grey clay with orange mottling	Natural				1303

Context Number	Feature Number	Test pit	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Over	Under
1401		14		Layer	Mid-dark brown stiff silty clay	Topsoil		0.45	1402	
1402		14		Layer	Light orange brown silty clay	Subsoil		0.15	1403	1401
1403		14		Layer	mixed grey and orange mottled clayey silt	Colluvium containing pot and CBM		0.35	1404	1402
1404		14		Layer	Grey clay with orange mottling	Natural				1403
1501		15		Layer	Mid dark brown silty clay occ. gravel	Topsoil		0.45	1502	
1502		15		Layer	light brown orange clayey silt moderate compaction	Subsoil		0.25	1503	1501
1503		15		Layer	mixed grey and orange mottled clayey silt firm occ. CBM flecks	Colluvium		0.30	1504	1502
1504		15		Layer	Solid orange clay occ. grey mottling	Natural				1503
1601		16		Layer	Soft mid brown silty clay	Topsoil		0.35	1602	
1602		16		Layer	Soft orange grey mottled clayey silt	Colluvium		0.55>		1601
1701		17		Layer	Soft mid brown silty clay	Topsoil		0.35	1702	
1702		17		Layer	firm mid brown orange clay	Natural				1701
1801		18		Layer	Mid brown soft silty clay	Topsoil		0.35	1802	
1802		18		Layer	mid brown orange clay	Natural				1801
1901		19		Layer	mid brown soft silty clay	Topsoil		0.30	1902	
1902		19		Layer	mid brown orange soft sandy clay	Subsoil		0.30	1903	1901
1903		19		Layer	firm orange clay with freq. gravel	Natural				1902

APPENDIX C: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1403	Roman Pottery	Un sourced sandy grey ware	GRS	2	3	POST-MED
	Roman Pottery	Un sourced sandy oxidised ware	RED	1	2	
	CBM	Peg Tile x 1	csc	1	34	

Table 2: Fabric Descriptions

Period	Fabric Descriptions	Essex Fabric Series*	Count	Weight (g)
Roman Pottery	Un sourced sandy grey ware	GRS	2	3
	Un sourced sandy oxidised ware	RED	1	2
Grand Total			4	39

*Essex fabric series from Biddulph *et. al* (2015).



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OASIS ID: cotswold2-422599

Project details

Project name	Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main
Short description of the project	In June 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the laying of the Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main at Layer de la Haye, Essex. The groundworks comprised the excavation of twenty drill test pits. A single undated ditch was noted in Trench 6 within an area of cropmarks visible on satellite imagery taken in 2018, and three small sherds of Roman pottery and one fragment of post-medieval peg tile were recovered from a colluvial deposit within Trench 14. No further features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed, and no additional artefactual material was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 28-05-2021 End: 31-12-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SU0273 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4634 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Pipelines/cables (e.g. gas, electric, telephone, TV cable, water, sewage, drainage etc.)
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER LAYER DE LA HAYE Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main
Postcode	CO2 0JJ
Study area	2.5 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TL 97310 19880 51.842079424307 0.864618092513 51 50 31 N 000 51 52 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6m Max: 40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	n/a
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk)
Project director/manager	Richard Mortimer
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
Type of sponsor/funding body	Water Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Anglian Water Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service
Physical Archive ID	ECC4634
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service
Digital Archive ID	ECC4634
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service
Paper Archive ID	ECC4634
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Watching Brief - Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main, Layer De La Haye, Colchester, Essex
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Cuthbert, M.
Other bibliographic details	SU0273_1
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Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
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Entered by	martin cuthbert (martin.cuthbert@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	12 July 2021

OASIS:

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Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main: Layer de la Haye, Colchester, Essex

*Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching
Brief & Excavation*



For
Anglia Water Ltd

OASIS ID: cotswold2-422599
HER Ref: ECC4634.

June 2021



Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main: Layer de la Haye, Colchester, Essex

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation

CA Project: SU0273
OASIS ID: cotswold2-422599
HER reference: ECC4634.



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REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
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B	24/05/2021	R.MORTIMER	R.MORTIMER	FINAL	ECC NO ADDED	RM

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Figure 1 Site location

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main
	Parish/County	Layer de la Haye, Essex
	Grid Reference	Start Point TL 96764 20027
Site details	Project type	Watching Brief and Excavation
	Size of Area	Linear, 21 drill pits along 2.3km pipe route
	Access	Varying points
	Planning proposal	Mains Water Pipeline
Staffing	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as 1 x PO & 1 Project Assistant/surveyor and metal detectorist as required
	No. of subcontractor personnel	None – plant provided
Project dates	Start date	June 2021
	Fieldwork duration	Approximately 2 weeks
Reference codes	Site Code	ECC4634.
	OASIS No.	cotswold2-422599
	Planning Application No.	n/a
	HER Search Invoice Number	n/a
	CA Job code	SU0273
Key persons	Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
	Project Officer	Simon Cass/Martin Cuthbert
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt
Hire details	Plant	Client supplied
	Welfare	Client supplied
	Tool-hire	NA

Personnel and contact numbers

Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office	Office Head	Stuart Boulter	01449 900120
	Project Managers	Joanna Caruth	01449 900121
		Richard Mortimer	01449 900122
	Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	H&S	Luke Brannlund	07921 484291
EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124	
Client	Client	Anglia Water	-
	Client Contact	Jo Everitt	01480 323291
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Dr Richard Hohhett/Simon Wood	
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) covering an archaeological watching brief and excavation of the site of the proposed Colchester Strategic Optimisation Main on land to the south and east of Layer de la Haye, Essex. The pipeline starts in Malting Green Road (TL 96764 20027) and extends c. 2.3km to the south then due east to Layer Road (TL 99067 20010). The pipe will be directionally drilled the entire route and 21 No. 2m x 3m drill pits will be excavated to enable this. It is these drill pits that are the subject of this WSI.
- 1.2 Anglian Water has been advised by Colchester Borough Council that this scheme will require an archaeological watching brief during groundworks. The scope of the required archaeological works was outlined by Richard Hoggett, the Archaeological Advisor to Colchester Borough Council the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The Event Number for the project is ECC4634.

Main Pipeline - Anglia Water or their Main Contractor will open 21 No. 2m x 3m test pits with the attendance of an archaeologist from Cotswold Archaeology. The pits will in the first instance be taken down to the top of the natural substrate or the top of the first significant archaeological feature or deposit. This is expected to c at c. 500mm below present ground level. The archaeologist will excavate and record any archaeological features or deposits present prior to the pits being taken down to their full depth.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers both the watching brief and excavation elements of the work.

- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and Guidance: archaeological excavation (CIfA 2014, updated 2020)*, the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.4 The site is linear and extends to the south and east of a point on Malting Green Road, Layer de la Haye (TL 96764 20027) and extends c. 2.3km to the south then due east across arable fields to Layer Road (TL 99067 20010). The pipeline start point sits at c. 40m AOD and drops gradually to the east ending at c. 6. AOD. To the south are open fields and then the Abberton Reservoir.
- 1.5 The superficial deposits covering the solid geology of the western part of the route are Kesgrave Catchment Sands and Gravels while to the east they are diamicton. The underlying bedrock comprises London Clay to the west and Thames Groups Clay, Silt and Sand to the east (BGS 2021).

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Colchester Borough Council states that the proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance, and that ground works associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 At just 5km due south of central Colchester the pipeline runs through a landscape rich in archaeological remains of all periods, particularly for the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Extensive cropmarks, principally showing ditches, are visible along the western part of the route (Figure 2), showing up well on the underlying sands and gravels, less so to the east on the diamicton.
- 3.5 Due to the location of the pipeline route, and the known cropmark sites along it, there is high potential for archaeological remains to survive and the proposed works have the potential to damage or destroy any surviving below ground heritage assets, albeit in only in very limited areas.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The objectives of the watching brief and excavation are:

- To record the nature of the archaeological finds, features and deposits encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of remains from all periods
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

4.2 The specific aims of the work are to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement or activity that may be identified
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy

4.3 Any significant archaeological remains that are identified will be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).

4.4 During the course of the project, any changes proposed by the CA Project Manager (Richard Mortimer) to the following specifications and methodologies will be communicated directly to Colchester Borough Council's Archaeological Advisor for their approval, and changes will not be made until approval has been received.

5. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

5.1 A full-time watching brief will be kept on the topsoil and subsoil strip of the 21 drill pits. Each pit will be approximately 2m wide and 3m long. It is expected that a number of drill pits will be opened during the same day for inspection and any necessary excavation work. The estimated duration of the works will be 2 weeks.

- 5.2 The pits will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket with topsoil and subsoil stored adjacent to the trench. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Where deep excavations need to be left open overnight, fencing will be erected by the Principal Contractor. The pits and any archaeological features or deposits encountered within them will be recorded using a Leica GPS.
- 5.3 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital images; unprocessed Raw files of at least 10 megapixels with a APS-C sensor or larger) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 5.4 Unless agreed with CBC, all archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the CBC requirements. Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or deposits that are suitable for mechanical excavation, these will be discussed with CBC and the client's consultant to agree an excavation strategy.

The general assumption is that a minimum of 1m wide slots will be manually excavated across the width of linear features where possible, while for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills will be sampled, again where possible. It is assumed that unless agreed with CBC all features will be sampled within the open cut area.

- 5.6 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project. This will include during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as scanning the upcast spoil. Metal finds recovered which

are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS (unless demonstrably modern and/or of little/no value).

- 5.7 All pre-modern finds (except unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 5.8 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).

Human remains

- 5.10 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:
- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed further and will instead be left *in situ* unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by CBC in consultation with the client's consultant.
 - Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by CBC, the client's consultant or CA project manager, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

Environmental remains

- 5.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and, if necessary, the Heritage England Science Advisor (currently Zoe Outram), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 5.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately (100%) for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.
- 5.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit, as appropriate, to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 5.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 5.15 The processing of samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further

details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

Treasure

5.16 Should items be identified that are considered to be 'Treasure' as detailed in the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein, the following guidelines will be followed.

- The client (and landowner if different) and curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. CBC, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is normally 50% of the market value. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive. Employees of CA, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

6. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

6.1 The project will be managed by CA Project Manager Richard Mortimer.

6.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the watching brief and excavation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the CA Project Leader (TBC) who will be on-site throughout the project.

- 6.3 It is projected that the CA team in the field will consist of a maximum of three staff: a Project Supervisor (acting as Project Leader) and two Archaeologists (including surveyor/metal-detectorist) as required.
- 6.4 It is envisaged that the project will require up to two weeks of fieldwork. In addition, CBC may require further deposit testing as a result of any site monitoring visit. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further twenty-six weeks depending on the complexity of the results.
- 6.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy, Steve Benfield (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy, Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Jacky Sommerville, Michael Green (CA)
Animal Bone	Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA), Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance), Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

- 6.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, and the availability of the above, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

7. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

- 7.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and CBC guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy, in this case almost certainly the county store.

7.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
- (ii) a summary of the project's background;
- (iii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- (vi) a description of the project's results;
- (vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recorded. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of the evidence within its wider local/regional context;

- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
 - (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
 - (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).
- 7.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:
- (i) specialist aims and objectives
 - (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
 - (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
 - (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
 - (v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
 - (vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context
- 7.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor thereafter for verification and approval. Subsequently, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.
- 7.5 An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive (both physical and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with CBC.
- 7.6 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to CBC they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by CBC or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of

significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

Academic dissemination

- 7.7 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that at most only a short publication note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the local journal. The archaeological advisory and planning role of CBC will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

- 7.8 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive deposition

- 7.10 CA will make arrangements with CBC for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

- 9.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

10. MONITORING

10.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the archaeological advisor to the LPA at least ten working days before commencement of the trenching in order that there will be opportunities to visit the site and check on the quality and progress of the work. Where a site visit is possible it will be booked with CBC prior to the works commencing on site.

10.2 However, if during the present Covid-19 pandemic, CBC cannot undertake a site visit their guidelines regarding remote monitoring will be followed. While this is currently subject to revision, their remote monitoring requirements are as follows:

- All features present, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI
- GPS plans showing what is present, with context numbers included and which features have had environmental samples taken
- Running phase plans
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date
- Photographs of features (Please note that if possible all photographs should be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)
- Overall site shots from an elevated point or pole cam if possible and where relevant
- Provision for CBC to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be addressed.

10.4 Post-excavation and archiving progress will also be subject to review by CBC. For their part, CA will keep CBC informed regarding the progress of the project through both the fieldwork and post-excavation phases.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 11.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 11.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 12.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 6 above.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 13.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 13.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

14. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition.*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 15/12/20)

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS***Ceramics***

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman (Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield (CA) Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA) Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Sue Anderson (freelance) Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Richard Mortimer FSA MCIfA (CA) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
East of England	Steve Benfield (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)
<i>Other Finds</i>	
Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Ruth Beveredge (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Mike Green (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)

	Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological Remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Anna West (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	
Soil micromorphology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)

Conservation

Karen Barker BSc (freelance)

Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* Archaeological Archives Forum
- AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artefacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
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- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2017), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2019), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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- EH 1999 *Guidelines for the Conservation of Textiles*. English Heritage (London)
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- EH 2004b *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical report*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- EH 2006a *Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork*. English Heritage (Swindon)
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- EH 2006c *Science for Historic Industries: Guidelines for the investigation of 17th- to 19th-century industries*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2007a *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes. A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2007b *Geoarchaeology. Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*. (London)
- EH 2008a *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2008b *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation. English Heritage Research and Professional Services Guidelines No 1* (second edition). English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2008c *Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic*. English Heritage/Prehistoric Society (Swindon)
- EH 2008d *Investigative Conservation. Guidelines on how the detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use*. English Heritage (Swindon)
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Figure 1: Pipeline Route and drill pits



Figure 2: Cropmarks in central field

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