

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT
LIMEKILN WOOD
COLNEY
NORFOLK**

Accn. No. 24833CLN
OASIS ID Archaeol1-30254

Work Undertaken For
Anglian Water Services

August 2007

Report Compiled by
Rachael Hall BA MIFA

National Grid Reference: TG 1751 0788


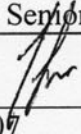
A.P.S. Report No. **108/07**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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Colney
Norfolk
(24833CLN)**

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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations at Limekiln Wood, Colney, Norfolk, were undertaken as the site lies within an area of known archaeological interest and potential. A number of Saxon brooches found close by suggest the presence of a cemetery.

During the archaeological investigations two trenches were opened within the proposed development corridor. A sequence of natural deposits including a buried soil layer was identified.

No archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified during the course of the investigations.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Anglian Water Services Ltd intends to construct a pipeline in the Yare Valley near Colney. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology has advised that an archaeological field evaluation be undertaken at the site.

Archaeological investigation in the form of Trial Trenching was required at the site to aid in the determination of any further

mitigation (excavation or preservation *in situ*) in advance of the development if necessary.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Anglian Water Services Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the requirements of the Head of Archaeological Planning for Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA). A brief for investigations was prepared by NLA, and responded to by a specification by APS (Appendix 1). The work was undertaken on the 6th August 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Colney is located 7km west of the centre of Norwich (Figure 1). The 230m long section of pipeline to be investigated follows the course of a farm track between Limekiln Wood and Colney Park, circa 0.5km west of Colney, at National Grid Reference TG 1751 0788 (Figure 2).

The site lies at approximately 15m OD on a gentle slope down east and north towards the River Yare.

Local soils are loamy soils of the Burlington 1 Association which overly chalky till and glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The investigation site lies within an area rich in recorded metal detecting finds. A number of recorded finds, dating from the Iron Age to post-medieval period, including coins, a hawking ring, seal matrices and clothing fittings including Saxon brooches have been identified throughout the field located to the west of the current farm track (Figure 2).

The concentration of Saxon brooches identified in the field to the west of the

farm track (six in total, one of which was burnt) may be suggestive of a nearby Saxon cemetery.

The possible site of an excavation undertaken in 1799 lies 220m to the southeast of the site opposite Hall Farm (Figure 2). The excavation revealed a probable barrow site with a Bronze Age urn containing human bone. A pit excavated nearby to the barrow site is reported to have contained Early Saxon spearheads, pottery and knives.

3. AIMS

The specific aim of the investigation was to gather sufficient information to enable the curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present at the site.

To achieve this, a number of objectives were set out which are listed below:

- to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site
- to determine the extent of the archaeological activity present within the site
- to determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site
- to determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site
- to determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site
- to determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area
- to establish the way in which the

archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

Two trenches (10m x 2m) were excavated along the course of the proposed pipeline adjacent to the present farm track (Figure 2).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. A metal detector was used to examine the trenches and excavated spoil.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice (Plate 6).

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An 'equals' sign between context numbers

indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Results of the archaeological investigations are discussed below.

Trench 1

(Section 1, Figure 3)

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1, at 1.13m beneath the current ground surface, 15.15m OD, was sand and gravel layer (103) representing the natural geology of the area. This was overlain by a 0.26m thick layer of buried soil (102) composed of silty sand. Sealing the buried soil was a 0.35m thick deposit of brownish orange silty sand (101) which was in turn sealed by topsoil layer (100).

Trench 2

(Section 2, Figure 3)

At the base of Trench 2, at 0.63m beneath the current ground surface, 13.79m OD, was the natural chalky marl (204). This was overlain by a sandy silt subsoil layer (203), 0.23m thick. Sealing the former was a former farm track (201) and its associated hard-standing (202). This was in turn overlain by topsoil layer (200), 0.10m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

During archaeological investigations undertaken at Limekiln Wood, Colney, Norfolk a buried soil was identified in Trench 1 and a former farm track in Trench 2.

The buried soil recorded in Trench 1 was sealed by a 0.35m thick deposit of sandy silt which is likely to have partly derived from the washing down of soil, where

there was a gentle decrease in slope from the middle of the farm track towards the southeast noted.

The gravel and stone surface identified in Trench 2 at the southern end of the investigation area is likely to represent an earlier and wider farm track than the present one.

No other archaeological remains were revealed and no artefacts were recorded during the investigation. There was no evidence to suggest that Saxon burials or cremations, as suggested by nearby discoveries of brooches, were located in the investigation area.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations on land at Limekiln Wood, Colney, Norfolk were undertaken because the site lays within an area of archaeological potential.

The investigations identified an undated buried soil in Trench 1 and a former farm track in Trench 2. No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered during the course of the archaeological investigations at the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Anglian Water Services Ltd who commissioned the work. Thanks are also due to the landowner, Mr. M. Kemp. Gary Taylor coordinated the project; Gary Taylor and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Rachael Hall

Site Assistant: Alex Loven
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

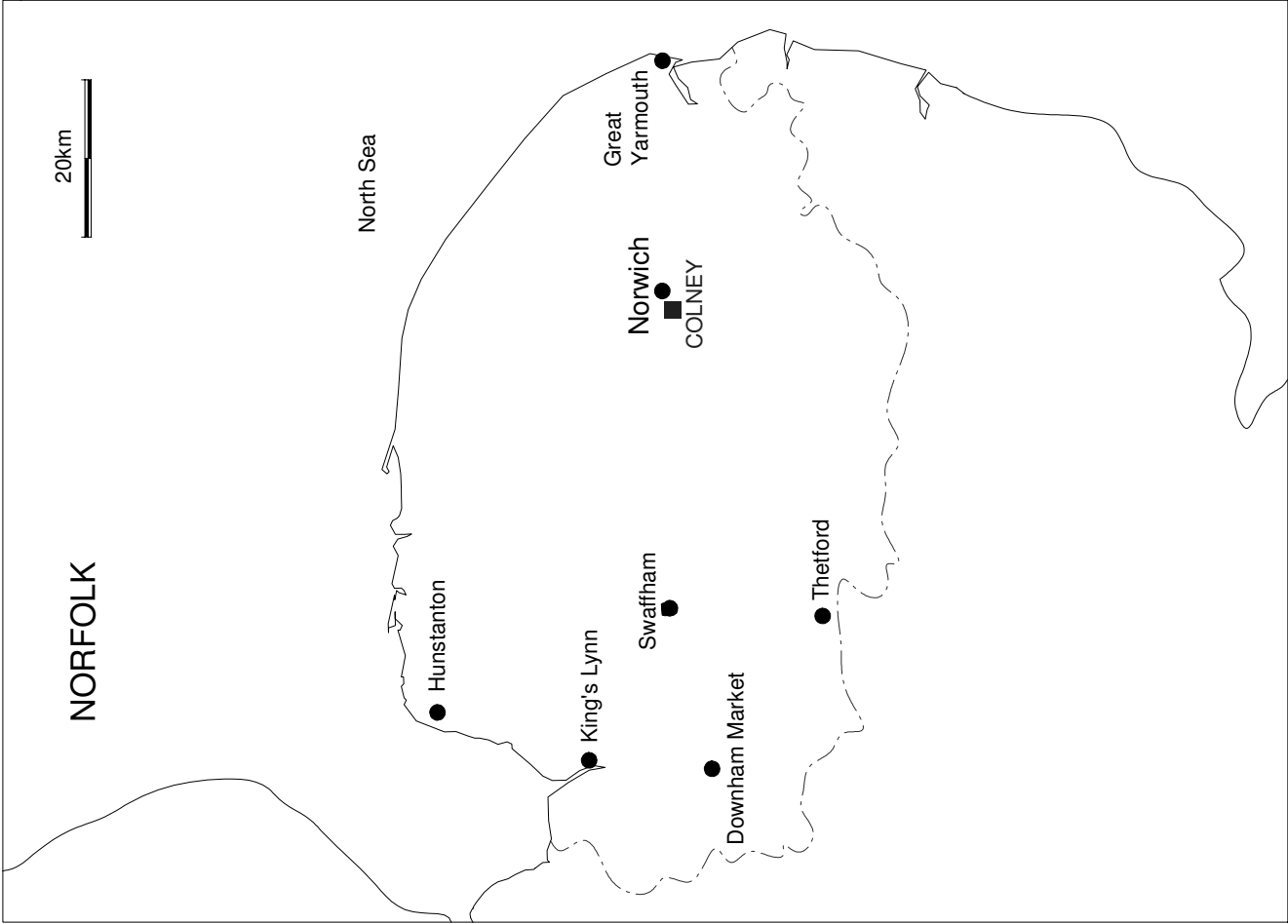
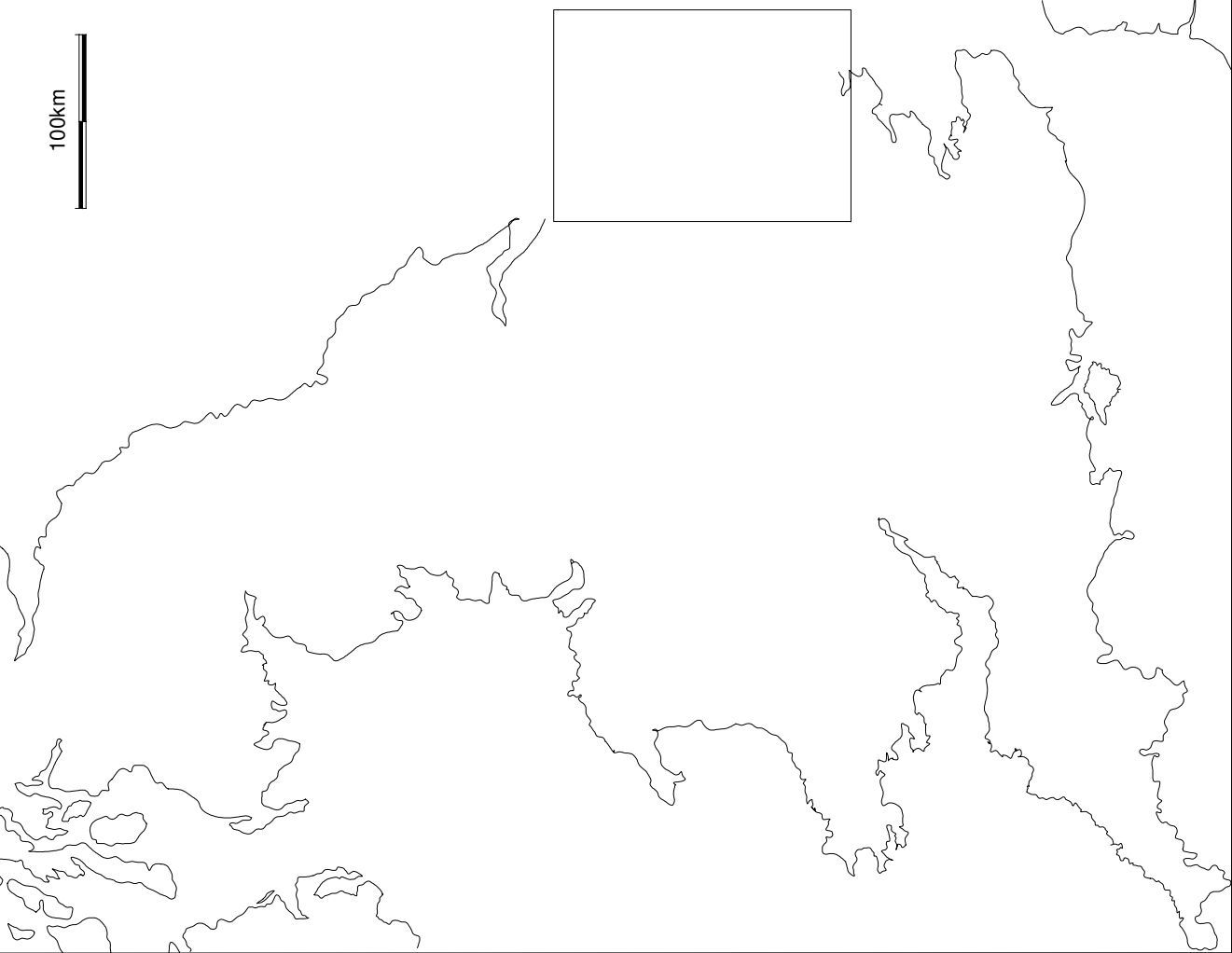


Figure 1 General Location Plan

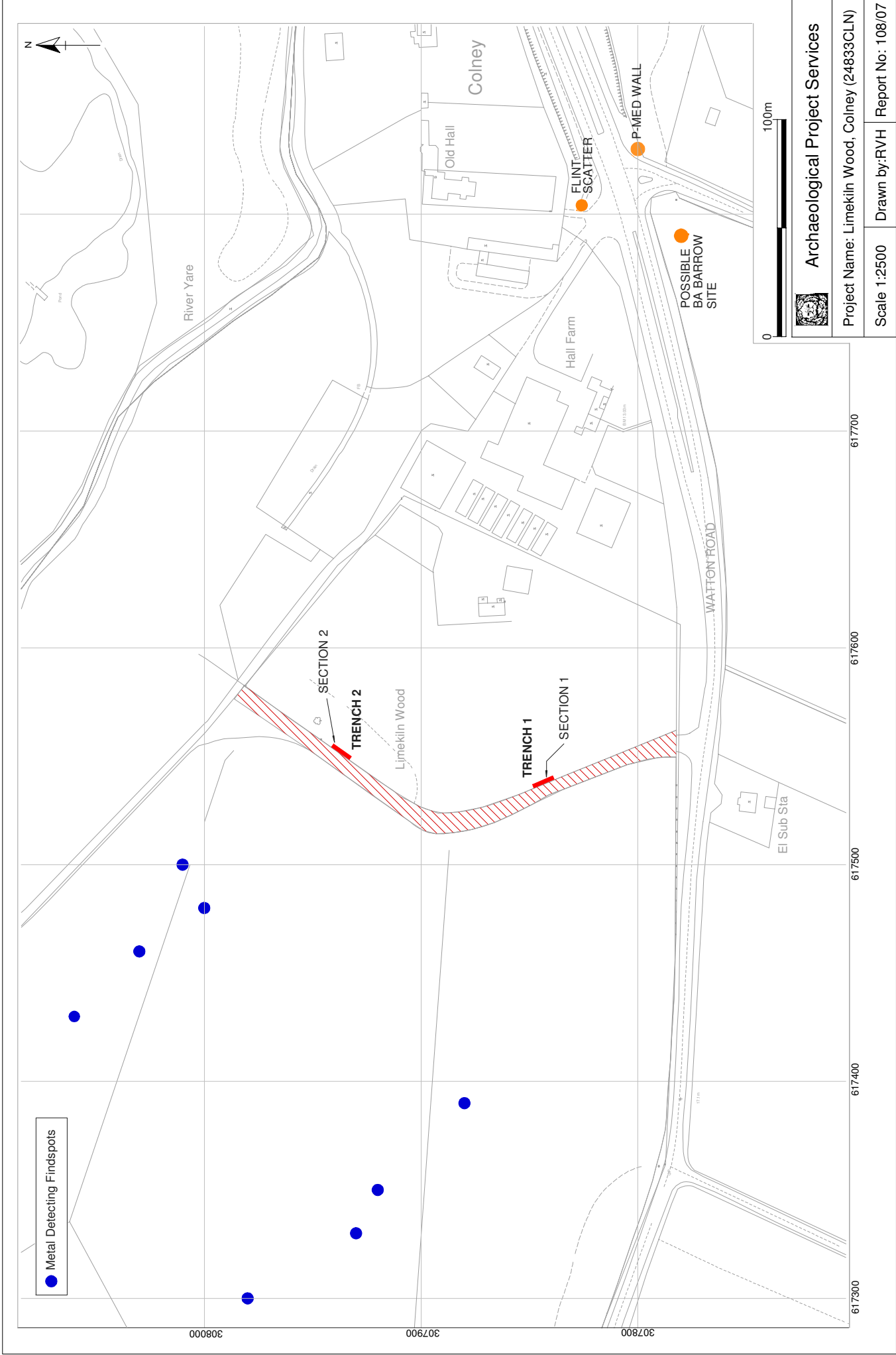
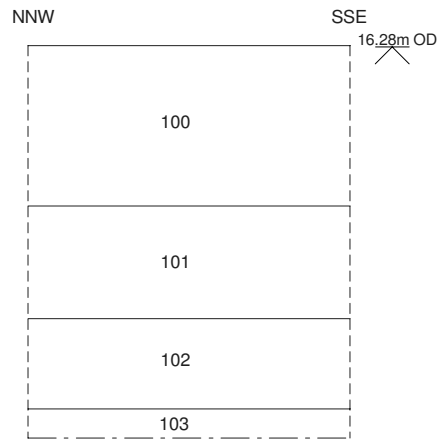
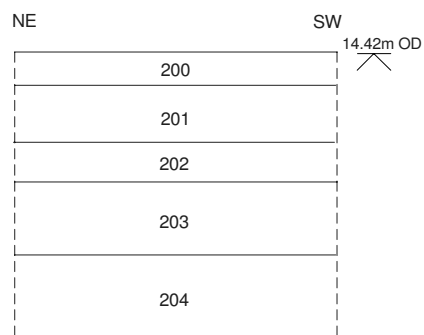


Figure 2: Area of Investigation and Layout of Trenches



Trench 1/Section 1



Trench 2/Section 2


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Limekiln Wood, Colney (24833CLN)		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by:RVH	Report No: 108/07

Figure 3: Representative Sections



Plate 1 General View of the Southern Section of the Evaluation Area,
Looking Northwest



Plate 2 Trench 1-
Plan View, Looking
Northwest



Plate 3 General View of Northern Section of the Evaluation Area, Looking Southeast



Plate 4 Trench 2-Plan View, Looking Northwest

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Evaluation at Limekiln Wood, Colney, Norfolk

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Limekiln Wood, Colney, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological interest and potential. Metal detecting of adjacent land has recovered artefacts of Iron Age to post-medieval date. In particular, several Anglo-Saxon brooches, one of them burnt, were retrieved. This concentration may imply the presence of a Saxon cemetery, perhaps with cremations.*
- 1.3 An application for planning permission has been made to redevelop the site. However Norfolk Landscape Archaeology have requested that this planning application be withdrawn until the planning applicant submits the results of a pre-determination field evaluation in order to inform any future subsequent planning consent.*
- 1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigations. The report will consist of a text describing and interpreting the archaeological deposits located during the trenching. The text will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Limekiln Wood, Colney, Norfolk.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Colney is approximately 7km west of the centre of Norwich. The section of pipeline to be investigated is on a pathway between Limekiln Wood and Colney Park, about half a kilometre west of Colney, at National Grid Reference TG 1751 0788.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Anglian Water Services Ltd intends to construct a pipeline in the Yare valley near Colney, Norwich. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology advised that, because of the archaeological potential of a section of the route, an evaluation should take place where the pipeline passes by Limekiln Wood, Colney, and prepared a brief for archaeological works. This specification is in response to that brief. The trial trenching may indicate a need for further investigation if significant remains are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ*.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 17m OD on a gentle slope down east and north to the River Yare. Soils across the area are Burlingham 1 Association loamy soils on chalky till and glaciofluvial drift.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The specific section of proposed pipeline route runs along a track between Limekiln Wood and Colney Park. Metal detecting in Colney Park has yielded coins of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins, other Saxon and medieval artefacts including a hawking ring, seal matrices and clothing fittings. Additionally, 2 Roman and 6 Saxon brooches, one of the latter burnt, have been found. The concentration of Saxon brooches may imply the proximity of a Saxon cemetery, with the burnt example perhaps deriving from a cremation.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The general aims of the work will be to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains on site to determine the need, or otherwise, for further archaeological investigations or preservation measures.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.
 - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of archaeological remains in the area.
 - 7.2.5 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
 - 7.2.6 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.
- 7.3 The specific project objectives will be to determine whether there is a Saxon cemetery at the site. These have research potential in terms of demography, ethnicity, tribal groupings (from artefacts) and settlement distribution (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

8 TRIAL TRENCHING

8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of two trenches, each 10m long located on or immediately alongside the proposed pipeline route. As the pipeline route bends, with the two sections having different alignments, the trenches will be located about half way down each alignment.

8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in

operation at the time of the evaluation. Appropriate tools will be used.

- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a Member of the Institute.
- 8.2.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification.
- 8.2.4 Any artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.6 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.
- 8.2.7 The trenches, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.
- 8.2.8 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise with the Norfolk SMR to ensure that the Site Code and Context Numbering system is compatible with the Norfolk SMR.
- 8.2.9 Responsibility for investigation of the site for the possibility of toxin contamination lies with the site owner/developer. Archaeological Project Services will require copies of any such contamination tests prior to commencing the archaeological investigation.

8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 The initial removal of the overburden will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision until the first significant archaeological horizon is reached. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned and excavated by hand, using appropriate tools, to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features and/or deposits exposed.
- 8.3.2 A metal detector will be used during normal hand excavation in order to maximise artefact retrieval. The spoil heap will also be scanned with a metal detector.
- 8.3.3 Investigation of the features and /or deposits will be undertaken to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of the half-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*i.e.* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

- 8.3.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn. All context and site numbering used will be compatible with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.
- 8.3.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.6 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of fieldwork
- 8.3.7 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. Additionally, the depths of the graves will be determined by selective, small-scale excavation. The archaeological curator, local environmental health department and, if appropriate, the coroner and the police will be informed.
- 8.3.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later washing and analysis. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).
- 8.3.9 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.
- 8.3.10 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.3.11 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM/GPS survey or tape survey to established features recorded on Ordnance Survey maps, as appropriate.
- 8.3.12 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples will be retained from approximately 50% of half-sectioned postholes where they form parts of recognizable structures. All sampling will follow the procedures in *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines - Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002).
- 8.3.13 Representative samples of structural masonry will be retained. The retention of unworked structural stone and plain ashlar will be determined by the number of geological types present. All dressed, inscribed or moulded stone masonry will be

retained except where there are logistic, or archaeological considerations, not to do so.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 If relevant, during the evaluation specialist advice may be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary, the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of any such specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

10.1 Stage 1

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum.

10.2 Stage 2

- 10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

10.3 Stage 3

- 10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the site - to include results of background research into the history and former land-use of the site.
 - Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
 - Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
 - Text describing the findings of the evaluation.
 - Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- A consideration of the significance of the archaeological remains encountered, in local, regional and national terms.

11 **ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.
- 11.2 Microfilming of the archive will be carried out. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record.
- 11.3 Prior to the project commencing, Norfolk Museums Service will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.
- 11.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

12 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 12.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (1 for the local planning authority and two for the Norfolk County Sites and Monuments Record; plus a pdf on CD). A fourth copy of the report will be sent to the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.
- 12.2 On completion of the project an OASIS online form will be completed and will be submitted to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. This will include a .pdf version of the completed evaluation report.

13 **PUBLICATION**

- 13.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

14 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

- 15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.
- 15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

16 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.
- 16.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman: B Precious, independent specialist, or local specialist if required by archaeological curator
	Anglo-Saxon-later: P Blinkhorn, A Slowikowski, J Young, A Boyle, independent specialists
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist, G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, V Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr C French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	P Wiltshire, independent specialist
Wood Assessment	M Taylor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd
Masonry/dressed stone Assessment	J Ashbee, independent specialist, P Cope-Faulkner, APS

Radiocarbon dating

Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA

Dendrochronology dating

University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

17 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

- 17.1 The site works are timetabled to take approximately 2 days, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. Post-excavation work is timetabled to take about 5 days, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

18 **INSURANCES**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

19 **COPYRIGHT**

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 19.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 19.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

20 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds), 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **8**

Glazebrook, J (ed), 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **3**

Gurney, D, 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, ALGAOEE

Appendix 2
Context Summary
Limekiln Wood, Colney

Trench 1

Context No	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Loose, mid-greyish brown silty sand; incl occ sm rounded pebbles	0.49	Topsoil
101	Layer	Loose, mid-brownish orange silty sand; incl occ sm rounded pebbles	0.35	Subsoil
102	Layer	Loose, dark brown silty sand; incl occ sm rounded pebbles and angular flint frags	0.26	Buried Soil
103	Layer	Loose, yellowish brown sand and gravel	-	Natural

Trench 2

Context No	Type	Description	Thick (m)	Interpretation
200	Layer	Loose, mid-grey silty sand; incl occ sm rounded stones and flint frags	0.10	Topsoil
201	Layer	Compacted, gravel and stone track	0.17	Trackway, Modern
202	Layer	Compacted, mid-brownish orange sand and gravel	0.13	Hard-standing for (201)
203	Layer	Firm, mid-brown sandy silt; incl occ sm rounded stones	0.23	Subsoil
204	Layer	Firm, light greyish cream chalky marl	-	Natural

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Daily record sheet |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 2 | Trench recording sheets |
| 1 | Annotated Plan |

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Museums Service
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 4DR

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*, produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

24833CLN

OASIS reference number

Archaeo11-30254

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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