

# **NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

**Report No. 770**

**Report on an Archaeological Evaluation on land adjoining  
Swanton Morley Airfield, Beetley, Norfolk**

Incorporating a structural survey of WWII military/airfield buildings

Gary L. Trimble & Simon Underdown

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# Contents

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## ***Summary***

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Geology and Topography
- 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background
- 4.0 Methodology
- 5.0 Results
- 6.0 The Finds
- 7.0 Conclusions
- 8.0 Structural survey of WWII military/airfield buildings

## ***Acknowledgements***

## ***Bibliography***

- Appendix 1: Context Summary
- Appendix 2: Finds by Context
- Appendix 3: Small Finds Summary
- Appendix 4: Flint Summary

## Figures

---

- Fig. 1 Site location
- Fig. 2 Field survey results
- Fig. 3 Trial trench location
- Fig. 4 Trench 1: plan of features
- Fig. 5 Trench 1: sections
- Fig. 6 Trench 2: plan of feature
- Fig. 7 Trench 2: sections
- Fig. 8 Trench 3: plan of features
- Fig. 9 Trench 3: sections
- Fig. 10 Trench 5: plan of features
- Fig. 11 Trench 5: sections
- Fig. 12 Trench 7: plan of features
- Fig. 13 Trench 7: sections
- Fig. 14 Trench 13: plan of features
- Fig. 15 Trench 13: sections
- Fig. 16 Trench 14: plan of features
- Fig. 17 Trench 14: sections
- Fig. 18 Trench 15: plan of features
- Fig. 19 Trench 15: sections
- Fig. 20 Trench 16: plan of features
- Fig. 21 Trench 16: sections
- Fig. 22 Trench 17: plan of features
- Fig. 23 Trench 19: plan of features
- Fig. 24 Trench 19: sections
- Fig. 25 Trench 20: plan of features
- Fig. 26 Plan of pillbox
- Fig. 27 Elevation of pillbox
- Fig. 28 Plan of rectangular military structure
- Fig. 29 Plans and elevation of towered military structure

## Plates

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- Plate 1 Cremation urn [03]
- Plate 2 Cremation urn [08]
- Plate 3 Cremation urn [20]
- Plate 4 East side of pillbox
- Plate 5 Hexagonal column inside pillbox
- Plate 6 Interior of pillbox showing splayed embrasures
- Plate 7 Western side of rectangular open structure
- Plate 8 Northern side of tower
- Plate 9 Mount in upper storey of tower

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Location: Swanton Morley Airfield, Beetley, Norfolk  
Grid Ref: TF 9950 1884  
SMR No: 37159 HZE  
Date of work: 5th – 17th June 2002

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Swanton Morley Airfield (Roostinghills Quarry), at Beetley, Norfolk (Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record 37159 HZE). The work was carried out between the 5th and 17th of June 2002 by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and incorporated a field survey (fieldwalking and metal detecting) and a programme of trial trenching. The work was funded by Barker Brothers Aggregates Limited in advance of aggregate extraction. The site encompasses three fields referred to here as Field 1, 2 and 3 and covers an area of 10ha centred at National Grid Reference TF 9950 1884. Three military buildings associated with the past use of the land as an airfield were also recorded in advance of their demolition.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: 9/1/2001/DG), supplemented by a Method Statement prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU Ref: MS/Eval/AS/1196).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

## **2.0 Geology and Topography**

The site lies in central Norfolk (at TF 9950 1884) within the predominantly boulder clay-covered area of mid-Norfolk (Fig. 1), close to the confluence of several small streams with the eastward-flowing River Wensum. The site is located on the western edge of a plateau overlooking the Blackwater Valley. The ground is relatively flat to the east and south of the site. To the north and west the ground gently slopes into the valley. The site comprises an area of 1.72 ha of arable land.

The site forms part of the Hungry Hills gravels, fragments of now-dissected trains of Middle Pleistocene outwash gravel, described by Straw (1973, 337-341). They consist of 'canon shot' cobbles with finer sub-angular flint gravels in an orange sand matrix from which erratics are virtually absent. They are marked by frequent and diverse periglacial formations.

The topsoil of the evaluation area is mapped as a stagnogleyic argillic brownearth, while the soils of the surrounding boulder clays are predominantly stagnogleys (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1973). The area was covered by an average of around 0.30m of generally homogenous ploughsoil, with the plough cutting into the natural sand and gravel beneath. An unploughed subsoil lying between the ploughsoil and natural survived in places.

The site occupies the western side of the former Swanton Morley Airfield which is now utilised as an army base (Fig. 1). It is bounded to the east by the extant perimeter track of the grass airfield which now falls within the area of the army base and to the south by a tarmac dispersal area which forms a 'frying pan' type of hardstanding. To the west and east lie fields of arable land. The site had been until very recently under arable agriculture.

The highest part of the site lies at a height of 45.04m OD. The temporary benchmark is derived from a benchmark with a value of 45.34m located on the east-facing wall of a brick built open rectangular military building situated alongside the perimeter track to the south-east of the evaluation area.

## **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The area of the site and its surrounding environs has a wealth of archaeological sites and findspots dating from the Mesolithic period until the present.

### **3.1 Prehistoric**

At Spong Hill, which lies c.1Km to the west of the site, prehistoric occupation dating from the Mesolithic through to the Late Iron Age has been archaeologically investigated. Ring ditches are prevalent in the vicinity, including some possible examples on Swanton Morley airfield to the east of the site. Flints dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been recovered from fields to the north, west and south of the site. Excavation of several pits to the south of the site produced Bronze Age flints and pottery and some slag, whilst several burnt mounds of the same period have been recorded in the valley floor to the west.

### **3.2 Roman**

Roman activity in the area is represented by the Roman town of Billingford which lies to the north-east of the site and a Roman road which runs to the north. Roman coins have been found in fields to the north of the site. Roman enclosures and field boundaries as well as an early Roman kiln have been excavated on Spong Hill. Two phases of a Roman field system have been identified during the initial evaluation of the current site and subsequent monitoring of the topsoil strip. An earlier south-west to north-east field system may be Late Iron Age or Early Roman in date whilst a north to south field system appears to be Later Roman. Two pottery kilns, five pits and a post-hole of Roman date were also recorded to the south-west of the site.

### **3.3 Anglo-Saxon**

A very large Anglo-Saxon cemetery has been excavated at Spong Hill which lies c. 1km from the site. Over 2300 cremations and 57 inhumations were excavated. Evidence for settlement was also present in the form of sunken featured buildings and post-built buildings. An Anglo-Saxon settlement has also been investigated at Billingford where evidence for iron smelting was also found. An Anglo-Saxon cremation cemetery was identified on the current site during the initial evaluation. A total of six urned cremations were found, together with several undated ditches which may have enclosed the cemetery. A possible Saxon timber building was also identified. A pit dated to the Anglo-Saxon period was recorded to the west of the site during monitoring of the topsoil strip. The church at Worthing possibly dates to the Late Anglo-Saxon period and Saxo-Norman pottery has been recovered from the surrounding fields.

### **3.4 Medieval**

Evidence for medieval activity in the area is represented by moated manorial sites at Beetley, Spong Hill, Hoe and Worthing.

### **3.5 Modern**

By far the largest topographical impact on the site was the construction of Swanton Morley Airfield in 1940. Built as a grass airfield, much of this survives including the tarmac perimeter track and dispersal areas. Many of the fortifications including pillboxes, hydraulic gun emplacements and spigot mortar bases also survive as do a number of brick built structures which probably served as ammunition stores and observation posts.

## **4.0 Methodology**

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The brief required that a field survey comprising fieldwalking and metal detecting should be undertaken with subsequent trial trenching targeting any significant find-spots or finds scatters.

#### **4.1 Field Survey**

A field survey was carried out on the site after weathering of the field, prior to any archaeological groundwork. It consisted of fieldwalking and metal detecting in accordance with the survey strategy for Norfolk. The field survey was undertaken using transects set at 20m intervals subdivided into collection units of 20m<sup>2</sup>. Each collection unit was allocated a unique context number and finds bagged accordingly. A single pass of each transect was carried out by fieldwalkers and metal detectorists, both of which observed or scanned a 2m wide strip along each transect, thereby examining a 10% sample of the fieldsurface. Ground conditions were not ideal for fieldwalking as the field had only been ploughed and harrowed some two weeks prior to the survey. Despite some rainfall during this time the topsoil had not fully weathered.

The metal-detector survey was carried out using a Tesoro Laser B3 metal detector.

#### **4.2 Trial Trenching**

A total of twenty trenches were excavated across the site (Fig. 3). Eighteen of these each measured 50.00m in length and 2.20m in width whilst a further two measured 30m x 2.20m and 20m x 2.20m. The area excavated provided a 2% sample of the area of the proposed development (Fig. 2). As no finds scatters were identified during the fieldsurvey which may have indicated the presence and location of 'sites', the trenches were randomly distributed across the area of evaluation. The trench locations were approved by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the Norfolk Archaeological Unit's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

Due to the lack of suitable deposits no environmental samples were taken.

## **5.0 Archaeological Results**

### **5.1 Field Survey (Fig. 2)**

The results of the field survey are summarised below by artefact class.

#### **5.1.1 Worked Flint**

A total of 29 struck flints were recovered from the plough soil during fieldwalking. Their distribution would appear to form a background scatter and no concentrations which may indicate a site were evident.

#### **5.1.2 Pottery**

Only two sherds of pottery were recovered during the fieldwalking. Both are highly abraded sherds from adjacent survey grid squares located to the south-east of field 1. One is of Early Roman date whilst the other is of indeterminate although possibly Early Anglo-Saxon in date.

#### **5.1.3 Metalwork**

All metalwork recovered was post-medieval in date, the vast majority of which probably dates to the use of the site as an airfield which became operational in 1940. Finds included bullets, shell cases, aluminium sheet, and other items which are consistent with a military use. Most of this metalwork was discarded and not plotted on to the distribution map.

Subsequent to the discovery of Anglo-Saxon urned cremations in Trial Trench 16, an intensive metal-detector survey in the vicinity of the Trench resulted in the discovery of a fragment of an Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch. The position of this artefact is marked on Fig. 2.

## **5.2 Trial Trenching**

Eleven trial trenches contained features of archaeological interest. Archaeological features and deposits are described below by trench in numerical order.

### **5.2.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 4)**

Trench 1 was located to the north of field 2 and aligned north to south. A single linear ditch [52] and a pit [54] were recorded.

Ditch [52] was orientated north-west to south-east and traversed the central area of the trench. It measured 1.30m in width and 0.30m in depth and was filled by a single deposit of mid brown silty sand [51]. In profile the ditch had gradually sloping sides with a slightly concave base (Fig. 5). Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill. One of these is Early Anglo-Saxon in date whilst the other is either Early Anglo-Saxon or Iron Age in date.

Located 6.00m to the south of ditch [52] was pit [54]. It was oval shaped in plan and bowl-shaped in profile (Fig. 5). The longest axis measuring 0.80m in diameter. It had a depth of 0.20m and was filled by a single deposit of light brown silty sand [53]. The fill contained patches of charcoal.

### **5.2.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 6)**

Trench 2 was positioned to the northern extent of field 1 and was aligned east to west. A single linear ditch [58] was recorded.

The ditch was orientated north-west to south-east and located to the eastern extent of the trench. It measured 1.28m in width and 0.26m in depth and was filled by a single deposit of mid brown silty sand (57). Its profile displayed gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 7)

### **5.2.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 8)**

Trench 3 was located to the north of field 1. Two linear ditches and a single probable post-hole were recorded.

Ditch [61] was located to the south of the trench. Orientated south-west to north-east, it measured 0.85m in width and 0.20m in depth and had gradually sloping sides with a flat base (Fig. 9). It was filled by a single deposit of reddish brown sand (62).

Aligned east-to-west and situated to the north of the trench was ditch [63]. It measured 0.95m in width and 0.28m in depth and had a bowl-shaped profile (Fig. 9). It was filled by a single deposit of mid brown sand (64).

A single post-hole was located in the central area of the trench. Circularly shaped in plan it measured 0.32m in maximum diameter with a depth of 0.10m. In section, it exhibited a steep side to the south and a gradually sloping side to the north (Fig. 9). The base was flat. It was filled by a single deposit of mid reddish brown (66) sand which included occasional flecks and fragments of charcoal.

### **5.2.4 Trench 5 (Fig. 10)**

Trench 5 was located to the north of field 1 and orientated north-to-south. A single linear ditch [67] was recorded to the southern extent of the trench.

Orientated south-west to north-east, the ditch measured 1.10m in width and 0.20m in depth and had a shallow concave shaped profile (Fig. 11). It was filled by a single deposit of reddish brown silty sand (68).

### **5.2.5 Trench 7 (Fig. 12)**

Trench 7 was situated to the west of field 1 and orientated north-to-south. A single east-to-west orientated linear ditch [55] was located to the south of the trench.

Ditch [55] measured 1.40m in width and 0.40m in depth and was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown sand silt (56). In profile, it exhibited a steep north side with a more gradually sloping south side (Fig. 13). The base was slightly concaved.



### 5.2.6 Trench 13 (Fig. 14)

Trench 13 was situated to the south-west of field 1 and aligned north-to-south. A single linear ditch [59] was recorded traversing the central area of the trench.

Orientated south-east to north-west it measured 1.50m in width and 0.27m in depth and was filled by a single deposit of mid-brown sandy silt (60). The ditch had a 'gully' running along the centre of the ditch with a flattish berm to each side before the cut rose steeply on each side to the top (Fig. 15). Two sherds of Early Roman pottery were recovered from the ditch.

### 5.2.7 Trench 14 (Fig. 16)

Trench 14 was located to the south-west of field 1 and orientated east-to-west. Located to the eastern extent of the trench was a south-east to north-west orientated ditch [43].

The ditch measured 0.80m in width with a depth of 0.12m and was filled by a single deposit of mid deep brown silty sand (44). In profile, the ditch was flat based with a steep side to the south-west and a gradually sloped side to the north-east (Fig. 17).

### 5.2.8 Trench 15 (Fig. 18)

Trench 15 was located to the south of Field 1 and orientated north-to-south. A single ditch [49] was recorded to the north of the Trench.

The ditch was orientated in a south-east to north-west manner and measured 1.00m in width and 0.36m in depth. It had a shallow 'V' shaped profile with a steep side to the south-west and a more gradually sloped side to the north-east (Fig. 19). It was filled by a single deposit of light brown silty sand (50).

### 5.2.9 Trench 16 (Fig. 20)

Trench 16 was situated to the south-east of Field 1 and orientated east-to-west. Recorded features included a cluster of 6 Early Anglo-Saxon urned cremations, 4 linear ditches, 3 gullies and a post-bedding trench.

#### 5.2.9.1 *The cremations*

The cremation urns [05], [03], [08], [12], [20] and [16] were located within the west side of the Trench distributed over an area covering 6.50m east-to-west within the 2.10m wide evaluation trench. All of the urns had suffered plough damage to a lesser or greater degree - this being dependant on their depth of burial - and all survived in a fragmentary state. There is a strong probability that some cremation urns had been completely lost to plough truncation. The urns were buried within the subsoil and rarely penetrated into the underlying natural sands and gravels.

The most westerly of the group was cremation [05]. It had been severely plough truncated with only several fragmented pottery sherds surviving. There was no evidence for a cut.

Cremation [03] was situated 1.00m to the south-east of [05]. Although fragmented the vessel survives substantially intact with some damage to the rim (Plate.1). A circular cut for the urn [01] was visible and measured 0.46m in maximum diameter with a depth of 0.20m. The cut was filled by a light grey gravelly sand [02].

A severely plough truncated cremation [08] was located 2.10m to the east of [03]. The vessel survives as several pottery sherds (Plate.2). The remnant of a cut was visible to the east of the urn [06].

Located 0.80m to the south of [08] was a further severely plough truncated cremation urn [12]. As [08] this cremation is represented by several pottery sherds. No evidence for a cut survived.

Cremation [20] was situated 1.00m to the south-east of [12]. Although fragmented, the vessel has largely survived the plough (Plate.3) although unfortunately some damage had been caused to one side during the topsoil stripping. The circular cut for the cremation [18] measured 0.35m in maximum diameter and 0.35 in depth. The cut was filled by a mid brown gravelly sand [19].

Cremation [16] was positioned 2.40m to the north-east of [20] and was the most easterly of the group. The vessel had been inadvertently truncated during the topsoil stripping and only the lower portion of the urn survived albeit in a relatively intact condition.

#### 5.2.9.2 *The ditches*

A total of four ditches were recorded in Trench 16. Three of these appear to be associated forming part of the same south-east to north-west orientated field system. Ditches of a similar alignment have been recorded in other evaluation trenches and it would seem that this field system covers much of the evaluation area. A north to south orientated ditch was also recorded.

Ditch [41] was situated to the extreme west of the Trial Trench and was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 0.75m in width and 0.25m in depth and was filled by a single deposit of light brown sand (42). It had a bowl-shaped profile (Fig. 21)

Ditch [31] was located to the eastern side of the Trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. The ditch measured 0.90m in width with a depth of 0.30m and was filled by a single deposit of mid brown sand (32). In cross section (Fig. 21) the ditch displayed steeply sloping sides becoming almost vertical to the base on the north-western side. The base was flat.

Ditch [34] was situated to the east of the Trench and was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 0.75m in width and 0.08m in depth. The ditch was filled by a single deposit of mid brown sand (33). The ditch had a very shallow, slightly concave profile (Fig. 21).

At the extreme east end of the Trial Trench was a north –south orientated ditch [37]. It measured 1.70m in width with a depth of 0.58m. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish-brown silty sand (36). In profile, the ditch displayed a bowl-shaped profile with a very slightly concave base (Fig. 21). The ditch is orientated parallel and in very close proximity to an extant north-south field boundary which lies immediately beyond the east end of the Trial Trench. It is possible that there is continuity between ditch [37] and the present field boundary though the line has shifted slightly eastward over time. A single fragment of glazed building material recovered from the top of the ditch fill suggests a Roman or later date for the ditch.

A curvilinear gully [23] was located to the west of the Trial Trench within the area occupied by the cremation urns though no physical relationship between the gully and the urns was evident. From the north it curved gradually toward the south-east and measured 0.50m in width and 0.12m in depth. In cross section, the gully displayed a bowl-shaped profile (Fig. 21). It was filled by a single deposit of mid brown silty sand (24). No dating evidence was recovered from the gully and its function remains uncertain though it is feasible, given its proximity to the cremations, that it served a funerary purpose perhaps enclosing an area of cremations or possibly an inhumation as part of a shallow ring ditch.

A slightly curved gully [25] was recorded 21.00m to the east of gully [23]. The gully was orientated north-east to south-west and measured 0.40m in width and 0.10m in depth. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown sand (26). As with gully [23] no dating evidence was forthcoming from the gully and it may also have served a funerary purpose.

Located to the east end of the trial trench and truncated by ditch [34] was a curving gully or ditch [36]. A post-hole [39] marked the point at which the gully terminated. From this point the gully continued c. 2.00m to the west before curving sharply to the north-west. It measured 0.60m in width and 0.30m in depth and was filled by a mid greyish brown sand (35). The sondage excavated across the gully was placed at an oblique angle across the line of the feature and so does not illustrate its true profile. However, it would appear to have gradually sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 21). The post-hole [39] measured 0.30m in diameter with a depth of 0.34m. It had very steep – almost vertical sides – and a slightly concave base. The fill comprised a single deposit of dark brown silty sand (40).

#### 5.2.9.3 *Probable structural feature*

Gully [25] was truncated by post-bedding trench [29]. From the point at which it terminated at its eastern end, it continued westward for a distance of 2.00m before turning through 90° toward the north and beyond the limit of the Trial Trench. It measured 0.65m in width and 0.37m in depth with steeply sloping sides. At the angle of the trench, a post-pipe [27] was visible in section (Fig. 21) with the corresponding post-hole visible to the base truncating the underlying natural sand. The

bedding trench was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (30) whilst the post-pipe was of a similar though slightly darker deposit (28). No dating evidence was recovered from the feature and interpretation regarding its function is difficult although it was certainly structural.

#### 5.2.10 Trench 17 (Fig. 22)

A single possible pit [69] was located to the south of Trench 17. The edges of this feature were poorly defined though in plan it appeared to be circular in shape. Measuring 1.10m in diameter and 0.25m in maximum depth it was filled by a mid brown silty sand (70). It is probable that this feature represents tree root or animal burrowing.

#### 5.2.11 Trench 19 (Fig. 23)

Two probable ditches were recorded in Trench 19. Both features had very poorly defined edges. Their orientations respect several of the ditches recorded in other trenches which suggests the probability that these features represent part of the wider north-west to south-east orientated ditch system which covers the site.

Probable ditch [49] was situated to the southern extent of the Trench and aligned south-east to north-west. Measuring 0.85m in width and 0.18m in depth, it was filled by a single deposit of mid reddish brown sand (48). It had a shallow slightly concave shaped profile (Fig. 24)

Located within the northern area of the Trench was probable ditch terminus [45]. Orientated south-west to north-east it measured 0.90m in width and 0.40m in depth with a steep sided flat based profile (Fig 24). It was filled by a single deposit of light brown sand (46). A single sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill.

#### 5.2.12 Trench 20 (Fig. 25)

A circular shaped brick built feature [291] was recorded to the west of the trench which probably represents a support or housing for an airfield approach light. The feature is described in section 8 below which forms the report on the military building survey.

## 6.0 The Finds

### 6.1 Flint

*A total of 28 pieces of struck flint were recovered during fieldwalking at the site. Two thermal fragments and four pieces of burnt flint, the latter weighing a total of 0.158kg, were also found, they have been discarded. The flint is summarised in Table 1 and listed by context in Appendix 1.*

Type	No.
Tested piece	1
Flake	12
Flake fragment	1
Blade	1
Spall	1
End/side scraper	1
Scraper	1
Spurred piece	1
Retouched flake	6
Utilised flake	1
Utilised blade	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>
Burnt fragment	4

**Table 1 The flint from fieldwalking**

The flint is mid to dark grey in colour, some of it is slightly mottled in appearance. Cortex is mostly a creamish white colour, sometimes abraded. A few pieces have an orangey cream coloured cortex. Raw material probably took the form of surface-collected fragments. Most of the flint is edge damaged to some degree.

Most of the assemblage consists of unmodified flakes, many of them are quite small and there is a relatively high frequency of hard hammer struck pieces. One blade is present.

Two small scrapers and a small hard hammer struck flake with retouch forming a spur are present.

A few pieces appear to be retouched or utilised although it is possible that some of this edge modification may be due to accidental damage.

There are no diagnostic tools but the predominance of small hard hammer struck pieces suggests that the flint is mostly of later prehistoric (Late Neolithic-Iron Age) date.

## **6.2 Ceramic Building material**

A single fragment of post medieval flat roof tile was recovered from the field walking [0.005g, context 86].

## **6.3 Small Finds**

A single small find number was allocated to an unidentified iron artefact [SF26, context 75], a sub rectangular strip of metal broken in two, recovered from the metal detecting survey. The remainder of the metal detected material includes four copper alloy artefacts consisting of one copper alloy bullet case [context 75], a trouser/ shirt button [context 93], a George V penny [context 116] and one RAF uniform button [context 153]. Iron material recovered consists of one split pin [context 87], an unidentified object [context 105] and one flat ring fitting [context 280]. A zinc alloy sheet was also recovered [context 134] and is impressed with a War Office serial number. With the exception of the small found artefact all of the material is of modern date.

## **6.4 The Anglo-Saxon Pottery**

### **6.4.1 Introduction**

Six Anglo-Saxon cremation vessels were recovered from the evaluation. Analysis, illustration and reporting on these cremations will be the subject of a future report. Therefore what follows below is a brief description of them. A total of six unstratified pottery sherds were recovered from the spoil heap of Trench 16 in the area of the cremations and will be included in the report concerning the cremations. A further two or possibly three sherds of Anglo-Saxon date were recovered from features not associated with the cemetery. A single sherd was recovered during fieldwalking.

The condition of the cremation vessels varied considerably, from two well preserved examples and others which were very fragmentary. The vessels were recorded, photographed and removed from the site, and where possible they were lifted with their contents undisturbed.

### **6.4.2 The pottery**

Vessel [3] is substantially intact and undisturbed, although the rim part of the jar has been destroyed, presumably through plough damage. The vessel was bandaged up before it was lifted, and appears to be in reasonable condition apart from the upper part. No decorative elements were noted on the pot. A considerable part of the contents is still present.

A second vessel [20] is also substantially complete, apart from a large hole in the side. This was also carefully lifted and removed from the excavation reasonably intact. Initial observation on site on site showed that the pot is decorated with linear decoration, stamps and bosses. The decorative detail awaits further description once the contents of the pot have been processed and the bandages are unwrapped to uncover the exterior of the vessel.

Four other vessels were recorded as discrete cremations, although they had been severely disturbed and were very fragmentary. The numbers of these vessels are as follows: [5], [8], [12], [16]. These vessels could not be lifted as whole pots, but the sherds were carefully retrieved along with the cremated bone which was associated with each pot.

None of the other vessels were noted as having been decorated, although closer inspection of the pottery during post-excavation may show that this is not the case. Some miscellaneous unstratified pottery sherds were also recovered, at least one of which was stamped, which may be part of [20] or belong elsewhere.

Initial impressions concerning the pottery indicate that the cremation vessels are similar to ones recovered from the huge assemblage of Spong Hill cemetery, which dates from the 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century AD.

A further three sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from features not associated with the cemetery and one sherd was recovered during fieldwalking. These are summarised in Table 2 below.

A single sherd of recovered from context [46] the fill of ditch [45]. Two sherds were recovered from [51] the fill of ditch [52] although one of these could be prehistoric in date. One sherd was recovered during fieldwalking from grid square 190.

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	ENV	Condition	Weight (Gms)	Overall Date Range	Comments
46	ES	ESCQ	BODY		1	1		2	E Sax	No tooling ext
51	ES	ESO2	BODY		1	1	A	15		V abraded
51	ES?	ESO2?	BODY		1	1		1	E Sax?	V underfired, could be earlier eg Prehistoric
190	ES?	ESCQ?	BODY		1	1	A	6	E Sax?	Dense sandy fabric

**Table 2 Summary of Anglo-Saxon Pottery**

## 6.5 The Roman Pottery

### 6.5.1 Summary

A very small amount of Romano-British coarse ware pottery was recovered during this part of the archaeological intervention at Beetley. The material consisted of unsourced, but probably locally produced, sandy grey ware and micaceous grey ware sherds which originated in north Suffolk. The micaceous fabric was recognised in the forms of a high shouldered beaker with a simple everted rim and the base of a Gallo-Belgic type platter. This pottery is consistent with an early Roman date between the mid 1st and 2nd centuries AD. This assemblage would not benefit from further analysis.

Ctxt	Fabric	Forms	Quantity (sherd count)	Weight (g)	Comments
60	Micaceous grey ware	Beaker type 3.10	1	4	
60	Sandy grey ware	-	1	8	Combed
191	Micaceous grey ware	Platter 6.22	1	28	
<b>Total</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>	

**Table 3 The Roman pottery**

### 6.5.2 The Fabrics

**Sandy grey ware.** Description: Andrews 1985, 92.

**Micaceous grey ware.** Description: Tomber and Dore 1998, 184 & Gurney 1995, 102.

### 6.5.3 The Forms

3.10 Beaker with high shoulder and simple everted rim. IKL: 43, 79.

6.22 Platters, Gallo-Belgic type. BUG: GB1-9.

Site Abbreviation	Site name	Publication reference
BUG	Burgh, Norfolk	Martin 1988
IKL	Icklingham, Suffolk	West & Plouviez 1976

## 7.0 Conclusions

Of the nineteen trenches excavated, eleven contained features of archaeological interest. The Trench with the densest concentration of features is Trench 16 which contained a cluster of 6 Early Anglo Saxon urned cremations, 3 curvilinear gullies, 4 ditches and a structural feature which almost certainly represents a post-bedding trench of a timber structure. Apart from the cremations none of the features in Trench 16 are datable. Three of the ditches in the trench appear to be part of a wider north-west to south-east orientated field system. Ditches of a similar orientation were recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 13, 14, 15 and 19. A total of 5 sherds of pottery were recovered from the ditches of this alignment. Two of these were positively identified as Early Anglo-Saxon in date and were recovered from ditches [47] in Trench 19 and [52] in Trench 1. Ditch [59] in Trench 13 produced 2 sherds of Early Roman pottery. The quantity of sherds from the ditches are too few to provide secure dating of the field system. Although the ditches are of an alignment which indicates a widespread north-west to south-east field system it is possible that they are not contemporaneous. However, it is possible that the Roman sherds may be residual within an Anglo-Saxon field system which spreads over the entire central and eastern areas of the area of evaluation or alternatively all the sherds may be residual in a post-Early Anglo-Saxon ditch system.

Ditches in Trenches 3, 7 and 16 have a north to south orientation and are likely to be separated chronologically from the ditches of the field system described above. A single fragment of glazed ceramic building material from the north-south ditch in Trench 16 suggests a Roman date or later for this field system. Other features recorded include a post-hole in Trench 3 and a pit in Trench 1 both of which are undated.

Trench 16 was located on the plateau of a low hill with the land gently falling away to the north, west and south. The topography forms a classic location for funerary activity. Other cremations almost certainly lie beyond the excavation limits to the north and south in the vicinity of those that were revealed. The discovery in the plough soil of a fragment of an Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch 25.00m to the south of Trench 16 strongly suggests that other clusters of cremations or perhaps inhumations lie beyond the Trench. It is feasible that the curvilinear ditches represent further funerary activity serving as ring ditches of barrows. The narrow and shallow nature of the ditches would suggest an Anglo-Saxon date as opposed to prehistoric which are generally excavated on a larger scale. The presence of a feature representing a timber structure in close proximity to the cluster of cremations is also of considerable interest though it remains undated. Also it is unclear as to what its function may have been.

## 8.0 Structural survey of WWII military/airfield buildings

by Simon Underdown

### 8.1 Introduction

A structural survey of three WWII military/airfield buildings was commissioned by Barker Brothers as part of a programme of archaeological work in advance of an application for planning permission to extend aggregate extraction operations to the north of their present quarry. It is proposed to demolish the buildings as part of their site extension. Written notes and a drawn and photographic record of the monuments was compiled and their structural and functional history and present condition were assessed.

The buildings were constructed as part of the former Swanton Morley airfield and are all situated just to the west of the perimeter track (Fig. 3) within the parish of Hoe on what is now private farmland. The three buildings comprise; a type 22 pillbox which is purely defensive in function; an open rectangular structure which may have housed a transformer or other electrical or similar equipment and a small open topped tower which was probably an anti-aircraft emplacement with shelter below. Evidence of other former airfield structures seen within the site is also described briefly.

Each building has been allocated a separate SMR County Number (see descriptions below).

### 8.2 Historical Background

Construction of Swanton Morley Airfield began in 1939. The main contractors were Richard Costain. It was originally allocated as a fighter station and planned to consist of a grass airstrip with

three J-type hangars although only one was built. A 'villa' type control tower and six H-block barracks were provided. Other buildings included an Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess and Station Headquarters and an Airmen's Mess which incorporated a cinema. The airfield opened on 17th September 1940 as a 2 Group Bomber Command Station, and was used throughout the war for many and varied bombing missions.

The grass landing strips were bounded by a perimeter track with dispersal areas leading off it at various points terminating in a total of 31 frying pan type hardstandings. Three type T2 hangars were constructed at points around the perimeter and one adjacent to the main station buildings.

Swanton Morley is famed as the airfield where the de Havilland Mosquito first entered service in an RAF squadron and was host to the first detachment of American aircrews to take part in the European theatre of war.

The airfield remained in use as an RAF station until 1995, finally as a computer and maintenance centre, and is currently experiencing a new lease of life as an army base.

Pillboxes for the defence of Britain in the event of a German invasion were mostly constructed between June 1940 when General Ironsides plans for home defence were approved and May 1941 when a review of pillbox numbers was requested. After this only a few additional pillboxes with steel turrets for airfield defence were constructed and by September of that year pillboxes were only being constructed for special purposes and no more were built after February 1942. Standard plans for pillboxes were issued in June 1940, the hexagonal type FW 3/22 was the most numerous of the various types constructed.

### **8.3 Description /Observations**

#### **8.3.1 Type FW 3/22 Pillbox**

Grid reference TF 99550 18865

SMR No. 32427 HZE

The pillbox is a regular hexagon in (Fig. 26) plan with entrance and small loophole on the east side facing the airfield (Plate.4), the other five sides have splayed gun embrasures. The structure is 4.25m wide from side to side and just under 5.0m from corner to corner, the internal width from side to side is 3.0m, the walls are 0.6m thick and the internal height is just under 2.0m.

The pillbox was constructed using a single skin of LBC Phorpres flettings laid in stretcher bond as shuttering inside and out. The War Office authorised the use of bricks as a form of permanent shuttering due to the shortage of timber.

The brick shuttering was infilled with a rough concrete mix incorporating hardcore consisting of broken brick rubble. Galvanised steel ties were built into the shuttering to bond it to the concrete core. Steel reinforcing bars were also incorporated in the concrete these are visible above the gun embrasures where the exterior brickwork has gone.

Fault lines in the concrete indicate the pouring levels, the initial pouring seems to have been up to the height of the embrasures which were edged in brick on the exterior and must have been shuttered perhaps with a timber former, the small loophole on the east side had some hardboard used as shuttering across the top still in place, then presumably the brick shuttering was completed to the top of the walls and the concrete poured in. Then the concrete cap was added, this is approximately 0.3m thick, impressions on the underside show that this was shuttered with 9 inch wide timber deals which were then removed. A hexagonal brick faced column was built up from the concrete base to the roof level (Plate.5). This was intended to protect the occupants from enemy fire or blast from the doorway which shows no evidence of having been fitted with a door. The hexagonal internal column is a variation from the standard Y-shaped internal wall which extended further into the pillbox and gave protection from projectiles entering from opposing embrasures. The present column has rough broken brickwork at the corners which may be the result of creating an acute angle in brick or may indicate extensions approximating more closely to the standard Y have been removed. Sometimes a blast wall was erected to protect the entrance but there is no evidence of one here.

The embrasures which were designed to give a 90° field of fire are stepped in twice in brick on the exterior reducing to an opening of about 0.25 x 0.25m. The westernmost three still have a steel

frame with mountings for Turnbull muzzle pivots for Vickers .303 machine-guns (Wills 1985) fitted in these openings (Fig. 27). On the interior the embrasures splay out at about 45° to a width of 1.0m (Plate.6). The bases of the embrasures are 1.35m above the floor level. Internally 0.25m below each embrasure are two wooden brackets set into the brickwork and projecting out from it by 0.07m, reference to standard plans (Wills 1985) indicates that these supported a hinged flap which probably functioned as a shelf for ammunition and/or other equipment. The embrasure on the south-east side has a small steel tube set flush into the internal sill, this is possibly a different form of weapon mount. The small loophole on the east side was adjacent to the entrance was intended for use by a rifle.

Most of the exterior brickwork has gone probably through natural weathering and deterioration of the poor quality flettins, only on the south part of the east face and the south-east and south-west faces (Fig. 27) does the brickwork survive to embrasure height and above in places, the rest of the brickwork survives to a height of about 0.5m. The internal brickwork remains in good condition.

The structure retains a vegetation covered earth mound on the roof this rises to a height of over 0.5m in the centre and was intended to camouflage the position from aerial reconnaissance and/or attack.

### **8.3.2 Rectangular open structure**

Grid reference TF 99597 18657

SMR No. 37166 HZE

This structure (Fig. 28) consists of a rectangular wall measuring 6.8m east to west by 3.4m north to south with an opening on the north side (Plate.7). The opening is protected by a separate blast wall 4.3m in length placed 1.3m north of the main structure. The structure is open to the elements and has a solid concrete internal base.

The walls are 1.8m high and 0.36m (14 inches) thick, constructed of a combination of standard size bricks and pre-formed concrete blocks measuring 0.44 x 0.22 x 0.22m. Externally there are two courses of concrete blocks at the top and two courses at the base of the walls, internally there are two courses of blocks halfway up the walls. The brickwork consists mostly of staggered stretcher bond with three courses of english bond at the top and one course of headers near the base. The tops of the walls are finished off with a convex cement capping into which are set vertical steel bars extending out at an angle of about 45° each with three slots to take strands of barbed wire.

The opening is placed 1.93m from the west end of the north wall and is 1.68m wide. A pair of hinged steel gates are still in place affixed to each side of the opening, the eastern gate is in a very battered condition, and both are now hanging only by their lower hinges. The gates each consist of an angle-iron frame measuring 1.96m high by 0.73m wide with flat steel cross bracing and a central horizontal brace, remnants of chain link netting are still attached to the western gate. The gates have a central padlockable bolt and the angle iron sides extend 0.33m above the top bar to support barbed wire.

The precise function of this structure is uncertain but the closest parallels to it were constructed to house electrical sub-stations or transformers or similar installations.

### **8.3.3 Tower (?Anti-Aircraft Emplacement)**

Grid reference TF 99564 18552

SMR No. 37167 HZE

This structure is a square two storey brick tower (Plate. 8) measuring 2.4m x 2.4m in plan and 3.5m in height from present ground level (Fig. 29). The lower storey is a simple square chamber with a 0.86m wide entrance in the centre of the south side with no evidence of their ever having been a door hung. It is 2.1m high internally, the walls are 0.22m thick and constructed with LBS type brick flettins in english bond. There is a concrete lintel above the door, above this is the concrete slab roof which is 2.53 x 2.53m and 0.15m thick.

Built on top of the concrete slab is the upper storey which is 2.4m square and 1.4m high and was constructed without a roof. It is built of brick flettins, 220 x 105 x 65 mm in size, one is marked 'CENTRAL WHITTLESEA 37'.in the frog The walls are 0.22m thick and in english bond as the



lower storey but topped off with a soldier course. Two bricks have been left out of the lower course of the north wall to allow rain water to run off. The upper storey has an entrance 0.61m wide at the east end of the north side, on the west side of the entrance the north facing wall returns south for 0.6m. Below the entrance there are two rectangular rebates in the side of the concrete slab which were fixing or support points for an access ladder of which there is no other trace.

Halfway between the end of this short wall and the inner face of the south facing wall is an octagonal concrete plinth bonded to the floor, measuring 0.30m high and 0.40m wide (Fig. 29 & Plate.9). Fixed to the top of the plinth by eight bolts and nuts is a steel plate 0.25m in diameter, welded to the centre of this is a steel tube 9cm wide by 30cm high braced to the baseplate by four welded steel triangular plates, there is a small bolt threaded into the side of the tube. This fixture is a mount possibly for a light anti-aircraft gun or for some other piece of ordnance or equipment mounted on a shaft that could be turned through 360° and locked in position with the locking bolt if required.

The lower part of the tower is in good condition, the bricks are a pale pinkish yellow in colour with darker vertical and horizontal marks from stacking during drying/firing and are bonded with a hard light grey cement mortar with small flint inclusions. The bricks of the upper storey are similar but darker than those below and in much worse condition, much of the upper wall has gone particularly on the east side.

This suggests that the tower was built in two phases and the upper part may be a modification to an existing airfield building, possibly built in response to the enemy attacks which the airfield was subjected to. However the rebates in the slab roof for the access ladder do not appear to have been made later so possibly the upper storey was always intended and simply constructed from a different batch of bricks.

#### **8.3.4 Evidence of other WWII structures**

Twenty meters from the west end of trench 20 a circular brick structure about 2.5m in diameter was seen (Fig. 25). This had been cut into the subsoil and consisted of a single skin of LBC type flettings (context 292) which had been infilled with coarse flint nodules and soil (293). A cable was seen in the quarry face nearby leading to the structure and a cut for a possible cable trench was seen in the trench south of the brick wall. The machine driver on site was of the opinion that this structure was a support or housing for an airfield approach light and had seen other similar structures nearby.

The site of one of the type T2 hangars is situated within the evaluation area, marked by an area of rough grass and scrub in the north-west field (Fig. 2). Pieces of rusty iron equipment or structure remain, the approach from the perimeter track has gone without trace. A small steel pipe running east to west in trench 17 between the hangar site and the main airfield was probably a water supply or a conduit for electricity or communication cables.

An aircraft dispersal area survives which runs west from the perimeter track, dividing the north and south parts of the site and which is now used as the vehicular access to the site. An air-raid shelter survives to the south of the dispersal area but this is outside the application area.

### **8.4 Conclusions**

A type 22 pillbox and two airfield buildings were recorded on the application site just west of the former Swanton Morley airfield perimeter track.

The pillbox was built as part of the airfield defences in the event of a German invasion and was probably constructed between June 1940 and May 1941. It follows the standard plan for a hexagonal type 22 but has brick shuttering due to the shortage of timber. The exterior brick shuttering is in poor condition and has largely gone from the north-east, north-west, west and south-west facing elevations. The pillbox retains a vegetation covered earth mound on the roof intended for camouflage from the air. The three western gun embrasures still have mountings for a Turnbull muzzle pivot for a light machine gun (Vickers .303). The type FW 3/22 pillbox was the most numerous of the various types constructed for home defence and many examples remain, each is however unique in its site and relationship to its surrounding landscape.

The open rectangular brick and concrete block structure standing immediately south-west of the junction of the perimeter track and dispersal area was possibly constructed to house a transformer

or sub-station or some other form of electrical or other installation. It was probably built during the main phase of the airfield construction in 1939-40. This structure has steel framed gates in the opening to the north (now hanging by their lower hinges only and in poor condition) protected by a separate blast wall and originally had three strands of barbed wire on steel supports running round the top of the wall.

The brick tower has an open upper storey containing a mounting which may have been for a light anti-aircraft weapon. The bricks in the upper part of the tower although of the same type are slightly different in colour and in much worse condition in the lower section. This suggests that the tower may have been built in two phases and the upper part may be a modification to an existing airfield building, possibly built in response to the enemy attacks which the airfield was subjected to. However the rebates in the slab roof for the access ladder do not appear to have been made later so possibly the upper storey was always intended and simply constructed from a different batch of bricks. The lower storey presumably acted as a shelter for the anti-aircraft gunners.

Within the application area other WWII structures include an aircraft dispersal area and a circular brick structure uncovered in trench twenty which may have been a housing or support for an airfield approach light.

The former site of a type T2 hangar is marked by an area of rough grass and scrub in the north-west field with some pieces of rusty iron equipment or structure lying about.

## **Acknowledgements**

The work was funded by Barker Brothers Aggregates Limited. The project was managed by Gary Trimble. The fieldwork was carried out by David Adams, John Ames, Michael Boyle, Kevin Milner, Richenda Goffin, Lucy Talbot, Gary Trimble, Peter Warsop and Simon Underdown. Metal detecting was by Andy Barnet. Surveying was by John Percival. The flint report was by Sarah Bates. Richenda Goffin reported on the Anglo-Saxon pottery. Alice Lyons reported on the Roman pottery. Graphics were by Gary Trimble, Simon Underdown and David Dobson. This report was written by Gary Trimble and Simon Underdown and edited by Andy Shelley and produced by David Dobson.

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## Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context No.	Category	Description/interpretation	Period
01	Cut	Cut for cremation (03)	Early Anglo-Saxon
02	Deposit	Fill of cremation cut [01]	Early Anglo-Saxon
03	Ceramic	Cremation urn	Early Anglo-Saxon
04	Deposit	Fill of cremation urn (03)	Early Anglo-Saxon
05	Ceramic	Fragmented cremation urn	Early Anglo-Saxon
06	Cut	Cut for cremation (08)	Early Anglo-Saxon
07	Deposit	Fill of cremation cut [06]	Early Anglo-Saxon
08	Ceramic	Cremation urn	Early Anglo-Saxon
09	Deposit	Fill of cremation urn (08)	Early Anglo-Saxon
10	Cut	Cut for cremation (12)	Early Anglo-Saxon
11	Deposit	Fill of cremation cut [10]	Early Anglo-Saxon
12	Ceramic	Cremation urn	Early Anglo-Saxon
13	Deposit	Fill of cremation urn (12)	Early Anglo-Saxon
14	Cut	Cut for cremation	Early Anglo-Saxon
15	Deposit	Fill of cremation cut [14]	Early Anglo-Saxon
16	Ceramic	Cremation urn	Early Anglo-Saxon
17	Deposit	Fill of cremation urn (16)	Early Anglo-Saxon
18	Cut	Cut for cremation	Early Anglo-Saxon
19	Deposit	Fill of cremation cut [18]	Early Anglo-Saxon
20	Ceramic	Cremation urn	Early Anglo-Saxon
21	Deposit	Fill of cremation urn (20)	Early Anglo-Saxon
22		Unstratified pot sherds from T16 spoilheap	Early Anglo-Saxon
23	Cut	Gully	Undated
24	Deposit	Fill of gully [23]	Undated
25	Cut	Gully	Undated
26	Deposit	Fill of gully [25]	Undated
27	Cut	Post-hole	Undated
28	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [27]	Undated
29	Cut	Post bedding trench	Undated
30	Deposit	Fill of post bedding trench [29]	Undated
31	Cut	Ditch	Undated
32	Deposit	Fill of ditch [31]	Undated
33	Deposit	Fill of ditch [34]	Undated
34	Cut	Ditch	Undated
35	Deposit	Fill of ditch [36]	Undated
36	Cut	Ditch	Undated
37	Cut	Ditch	Undated
38	Deposit	Fill of ditch [36]	Undated
39	Cut	Post-hole	Undated
40	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [39]	Undated
41	Cut	Ditch	Undated
42	Deposit	Fill of ditch [41]	Undated
43	Cut	Ditch	Undated
44	Deposit	Fill of ditch [43]	Undated
45	Cut	Ditch	Poss. Early Saxon
46	Deposit	Fill of ditch [45]	Poss. Early Saxon
47	Cut	Ditch	Undated
48	Deposit	Fill of ditch [47]	Undated
49	Cut	Ditch	Undated
50	Deposit	Fill of ditch [49]	Undated
51	Deposit	Fill of ditch [52]	Poss Early Saxon
52	Cut	Ditch	Poss Early Saxon

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description/interpretation</b>	<b>Period</b>
53	Deposit	Fill of pit [54]	Undated
54	Cut	Pit	Undated
55	Cut	Ditch	Undated
56	Deposit	Fill of ditch [55]	Undated
57	Deposit	Fill of ditch [58]	Undated
58	Cut	Ditch	Undated
59	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman
60	Deposit	Fill of ditch [59]	Early Roman
61	Cut	Ditch	Undated
62	Deposit	Fill of ditch [61]	Undated
63	Cut	Ditch	Undated
64	Deposit	Fill of ditch [63]	Undated
65	Cut	Post-hole	Undated
66	Deposit	Fill of post-hole	Undated
67	Cut	Ditch	Undated
68	Deposit	Fill of ditch [67]	Undated
69	Cut	Possible pit	Undated
70	Deposit	Fill of possible pit [69]	Undated
71-290		Fieldwalking units	
291	Cut	Cut for approach light base	Modern
292	Masonry	Brick surround for [291]	Modern
293	Deposit	Fill of [291]	Modern

## Appendix 2: Finds by context

Context No.	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
46	SPOT	1	2
51	SPOT	2	16
60	RPOT	2	13
75	SF 26	1	-
75	COPPER ALLOY	1	-
86	PCBM	1	5
87	IRON	1	-
93	COPPER ALLOY	1	-
105	IRON	1	-
107	FLINT	1	-
108	FLINT	1	-
116	COPPER ALLOY	1	-
117	FLINT	1	-
124	FLINT	1	27
131	FLINT	1	-
132	FLINT	1	-
134	ZINC ALLOY	1	-
136	FLINT	1	55
142	FLINT	1	-
145	FLINT	2	58
148	FLINT	1	-
150	FLINT	1	-
151	FLINT	1	-
153	COPPER ALLOY	1	-
179	FLINT	2	-
182	FLINT	1	-
187	FLINT	1	-
190	?SPOT	1	6
191	RPOT	1	54
191	FLINT	2	-
230	FLINT	1	-
265	FLINT	1	-
265	FLINT	1	18
266	FLINT	5	-
268	FLINT	3	-
280	IRON	1	-
283	FLINT	1	-
290	FLINT	3	-

**Key:**

RPOT	Roman pottery
SPOT	Saxon pottery (Early-Middle)
RCBM	Roman ceramic building material
PCBM	Post medieval ceramic building material
FLINT	

### Appendix 3: Small finds summary

Small find No.	Context No.	Qty	Period	Material	Description	Comments	X-Ray No.
26	75	1		Iron	Artefact	In two pieces - unidentified	
N/A	75	1	MOD	Copper alloy	Bullet	Case fragment	N/A
N/A	87	1	MOD	Iron	Pin	Split	N/A
N/A	93	1	MOD	Copper alloy	Button	Trouser/shirt	N/A
N/A	105	1	MOD	Iron	Object	Unidentified	N/A
N/A	116	1	MOD	Copper alloy	Coin	George V Penny	N/A
N/A	134	1	MOD	Zinc alloy	Sheet	Fragment – impressed R.M.C. - W.O. – No. c31282?	N/A
N/A	153	1	MOD	Copper alloy	Button	RAF uniform	N/A
N/A	280	1	MOD	Iron	Ring	Fitting	N/A

### Appendix 4: Flint by context

Context	Type	No.
107	Utilised blade	1
108	Flake	1
117	Utilised blade	1
124	Burnt fragment	1
131	Flake	1
132	Flake	1
136	Burnt fragment	1
142	Utilised flake	1
145	Burnt fragment	1
145	Thermal fragment	1
148	Retouched flake	1
150	Retouched flake	1
151	Flake	1
179	Spurred piece	1
179	End/side scraper	1
182	Flake	1
187	Retouched flake	1

Context	Type	No.
191	Flake	1
191	Retouched flake	1
230	Tested piece	1
265	Burnt fragment	1
265	Flake fragment	1
266	Flake	3
266	Spall	1
266	Retouched flake	1
268	Blade	1
268	Flake	2
283	Flake	1
290	Retouched flake	1
290	Scraper	1
290	Thermal flake	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>



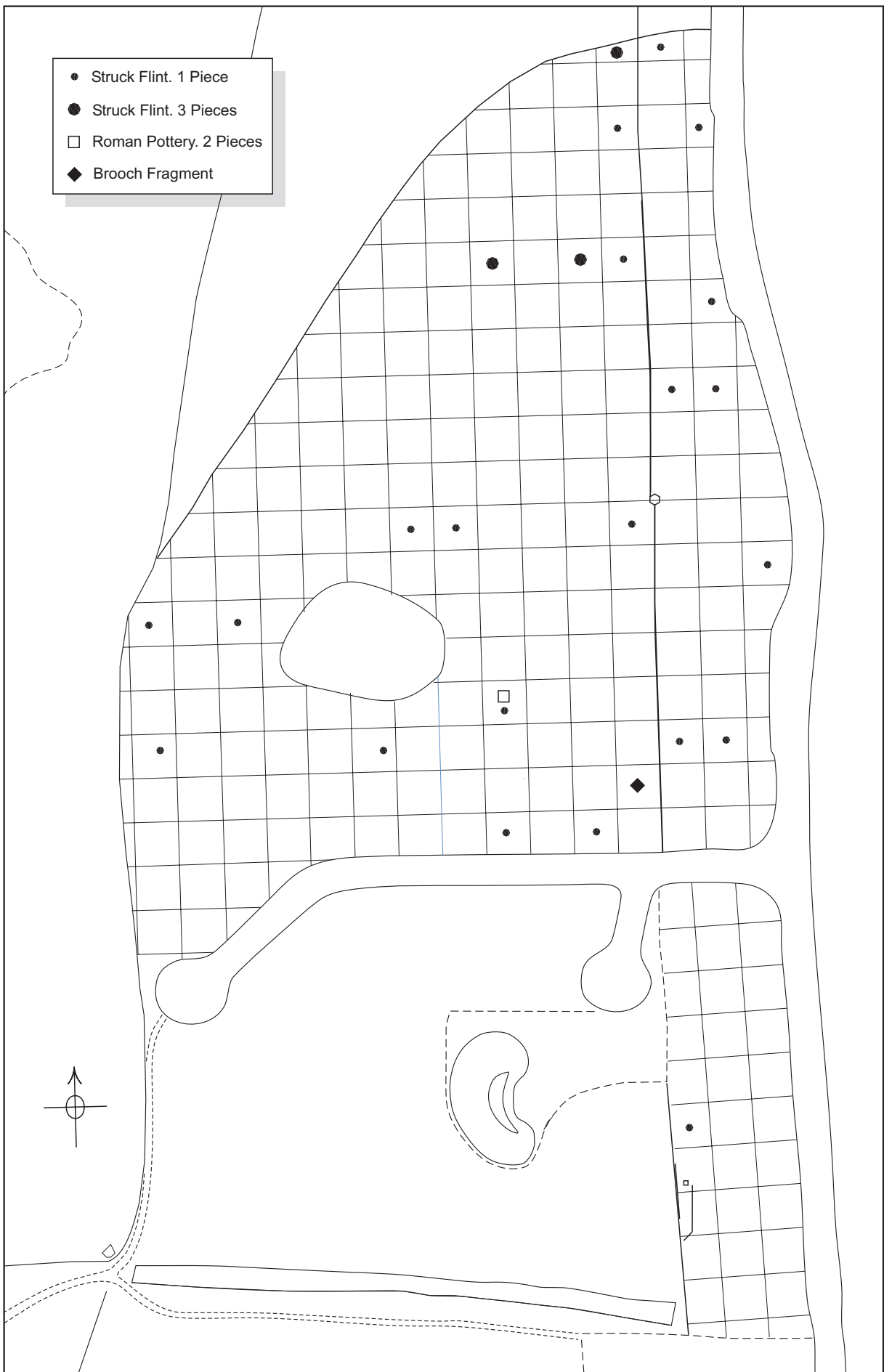


Fig. 2 Field survey results. Scale 1:2500



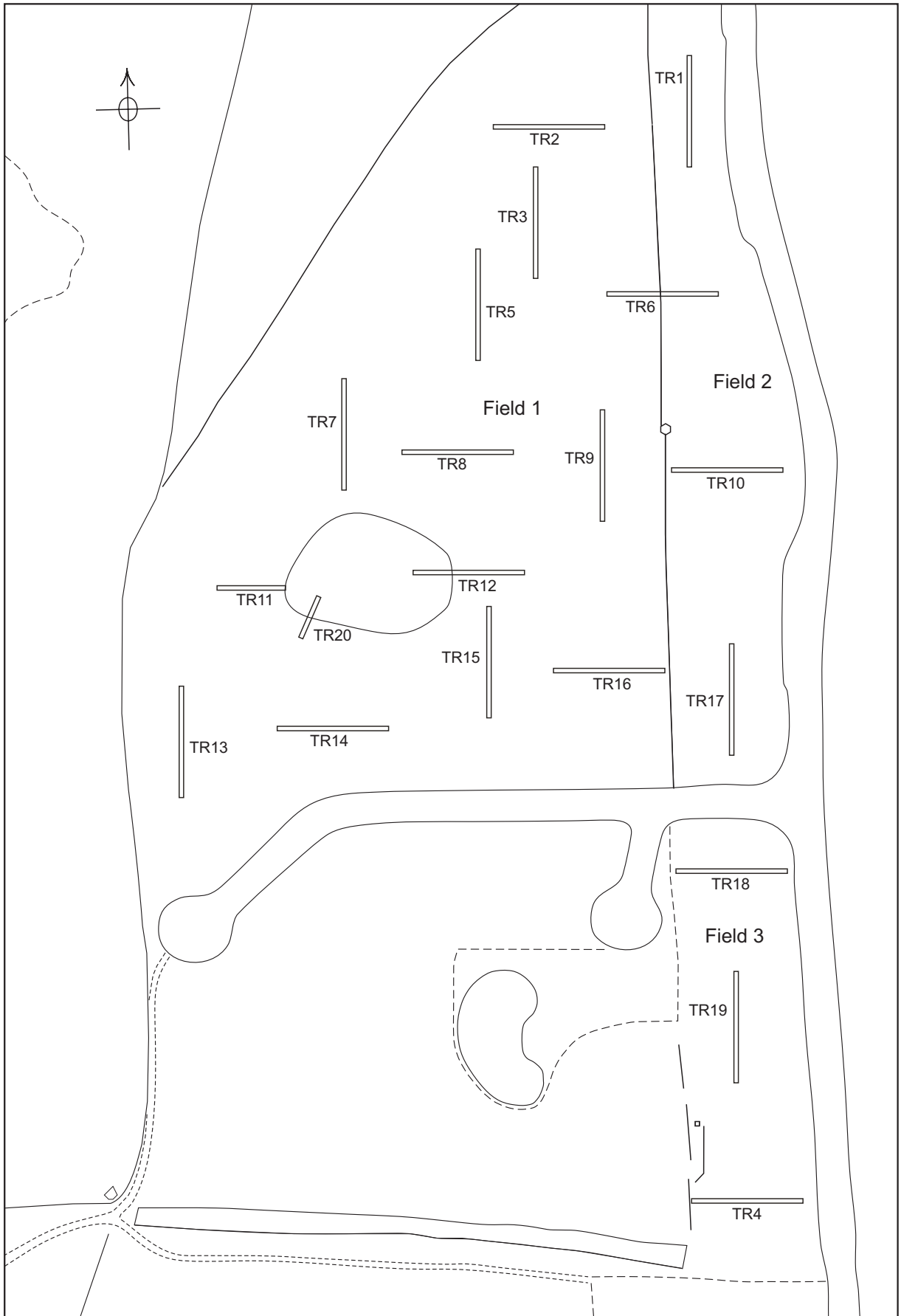


Fig.3. Trial trench location. Scale 1:2500



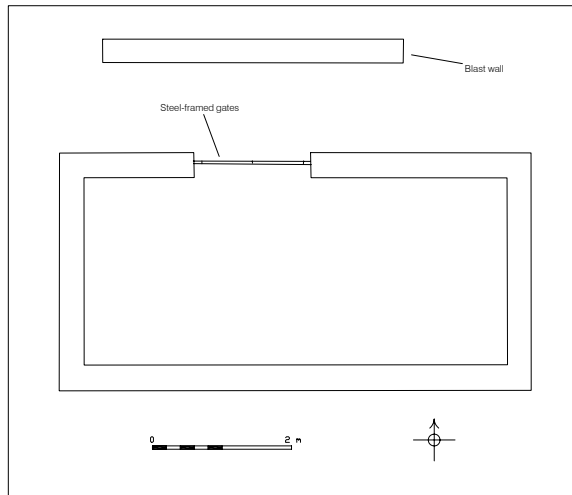


Fig. 28 Plan of rectangular open structure. Scale 1:50



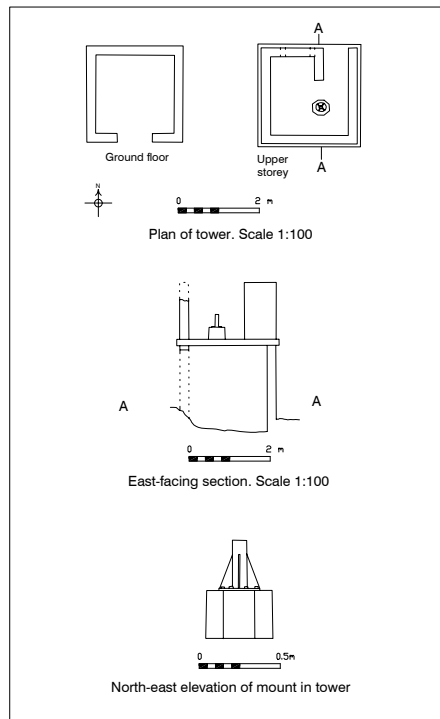


Fig. 29 Plans and elevation of towered military structure



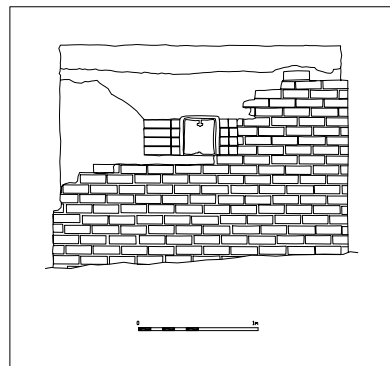
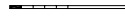
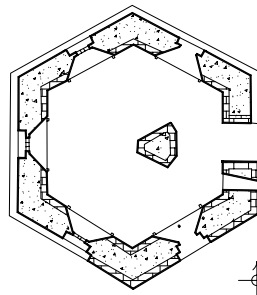


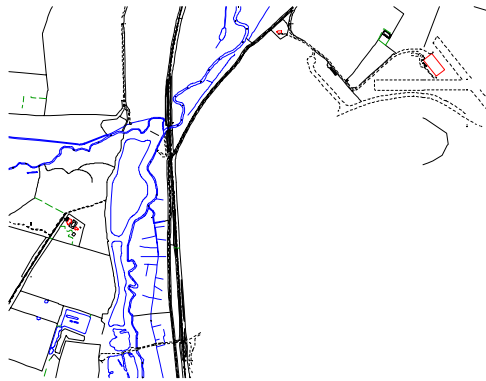
Fig. 27 South-west facing elevation of pillbox. Scale: 1:20



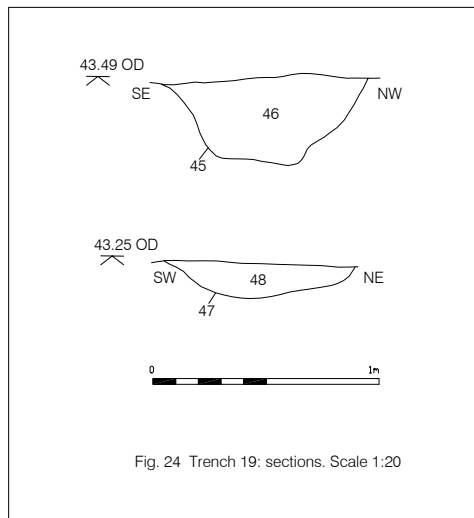
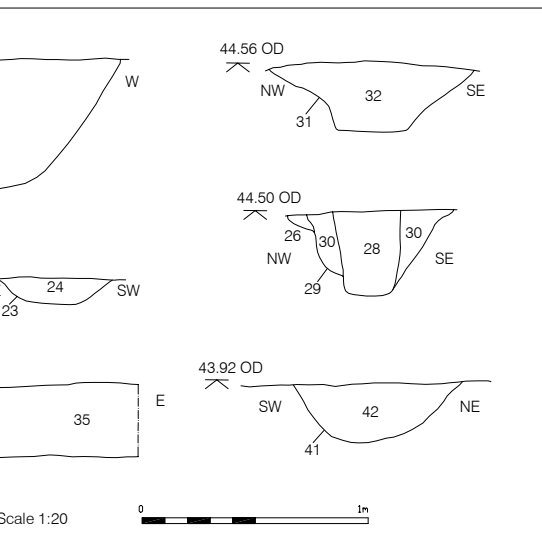












TRENCH 19

TRENCH 16



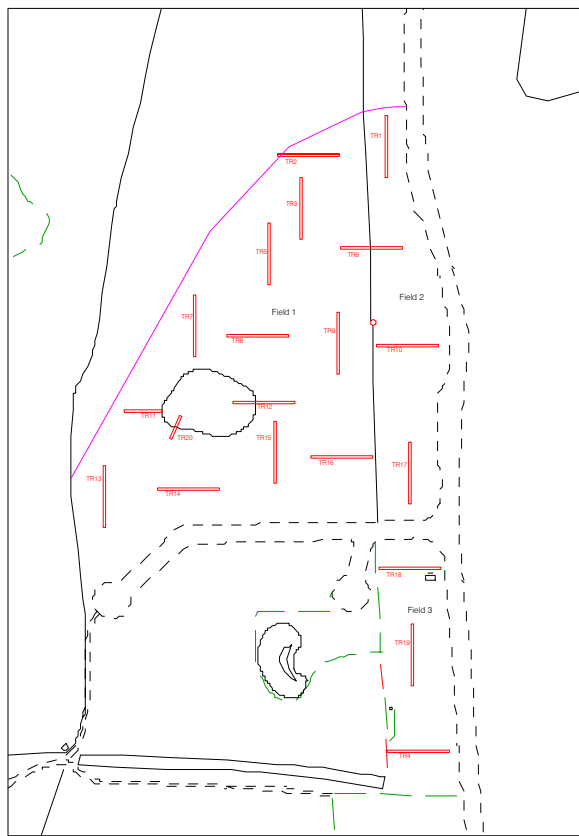


Fig.3. Trial Trench Location. Scale 1:3000.





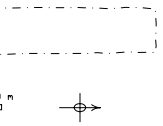


Fig. 12 Trench 7: plan showing ditch [55]. Scale 1:200



Fig. 16 Trench 14: |

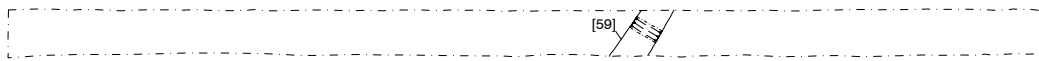
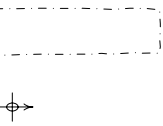


Fig. 14 Trench 13: plan showing ditch [59]. Scale 1:200

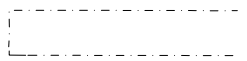


Fig. 18 Trench 15: pla





Plate 1 Cremation urn [03]



Plate 2 Cremation urn [08]



Plate 3 Cremation urn [20]



Plate 4 East side of pillbox



Plate 5 Hexagonal column inside pillbox



Plate 6 Interior of pillbox showing splayed embrasures



Plate 7 Western side of rectangular open structure



Plate 8 Northern side of tower

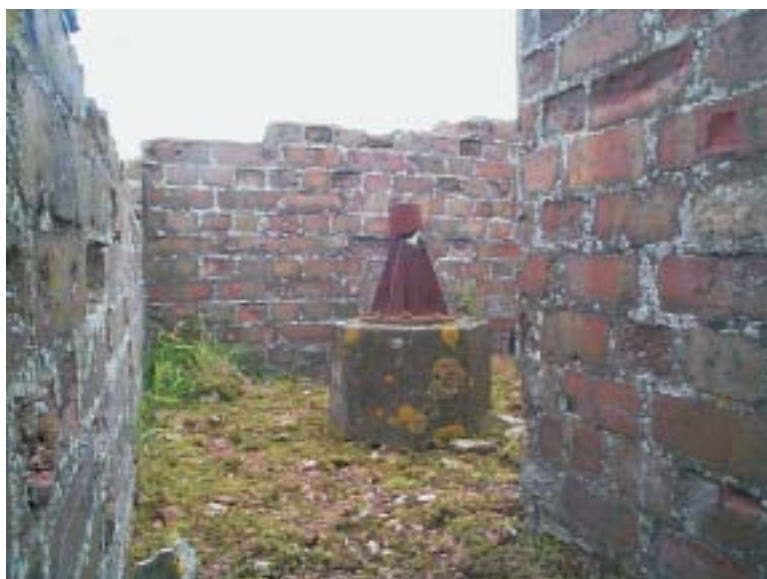


Plate 9 Mount in upper storey of tower



37159 H2N  
(3)

37159 HM

(8) •

















