

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/305

Blackdyke Close excavation, RAF Feltwell, Norfolk NHER 52795

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R. Brooks
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Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out in two areas on land north of Blackdyke Close on RAF Feltwell, Norfolk. This work, along with the evaluation already completed, uncovered 6 pits that are thought to be prehistoric, at least one of which was Iron Age. A buried occupation soil, formed in a natural hollow, was also uncovered and contained Early Neolithic Mildenhall Ware and flint tools, as well as later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Further Mildenhall Ware, other prehistoric pottery and animal bone was also recovered in small quantities from several more contexts. A single, undated ditch was found in the first excavation area.

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1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of housing on RAF Feltwell, Norfolk and in response to archaeological deposits revealed in the preceding archaeological evaluation (Caruth and Craven, 2009). The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation issued by Jo Caruth (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) and approved by Ken Hamilton (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology) to fulfil a planning condition on application 08/02234/FM. The work was commissioned by Mansells and funded by the developer, MoD Defence Estates.

2. The excavation

2.1 Site locations

Two areas were identified as requiring archaeological investigation and both were located to the north-east of Blackdyke Close. Area 1 is at grid reference TL 7033 2902 and Area 2 at TL 7042 9024. Prior to the excavation both areas were managed grassland.

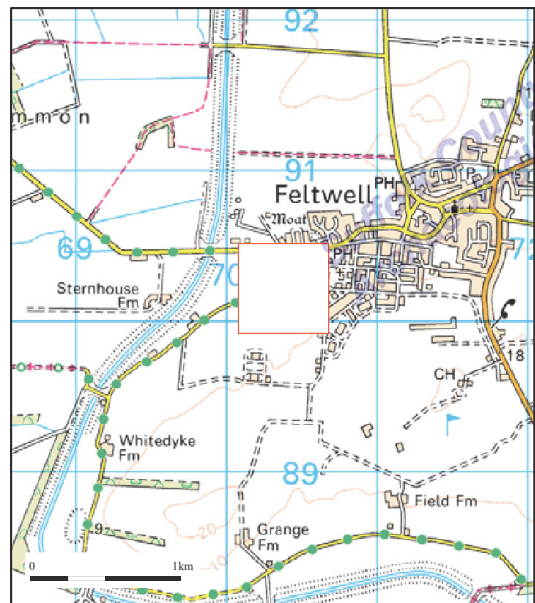
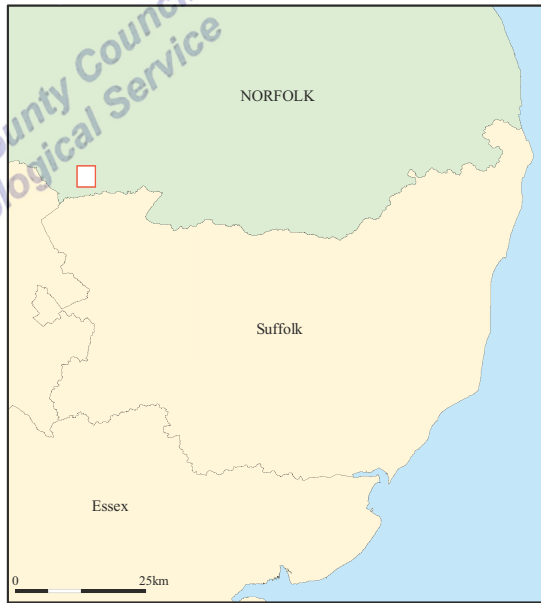
2.2 Geology and topography

The sites lie at 4.6-5.6m above the Ordnance Datum and are relatively level, with a slight northwest facing slope (Fig. 1). The geology of Area 1 consisted entirely of natural chalk, whilst Area 2 was mainly chalk and chalky drift, interspersed with patches of mid-dark orange silty-sand. Overlying these subsoils was coarse sandy topsoil. Both areas are located c.450m east of the modern edge of the fens, marked by the 'Cut-Off Channel'.

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

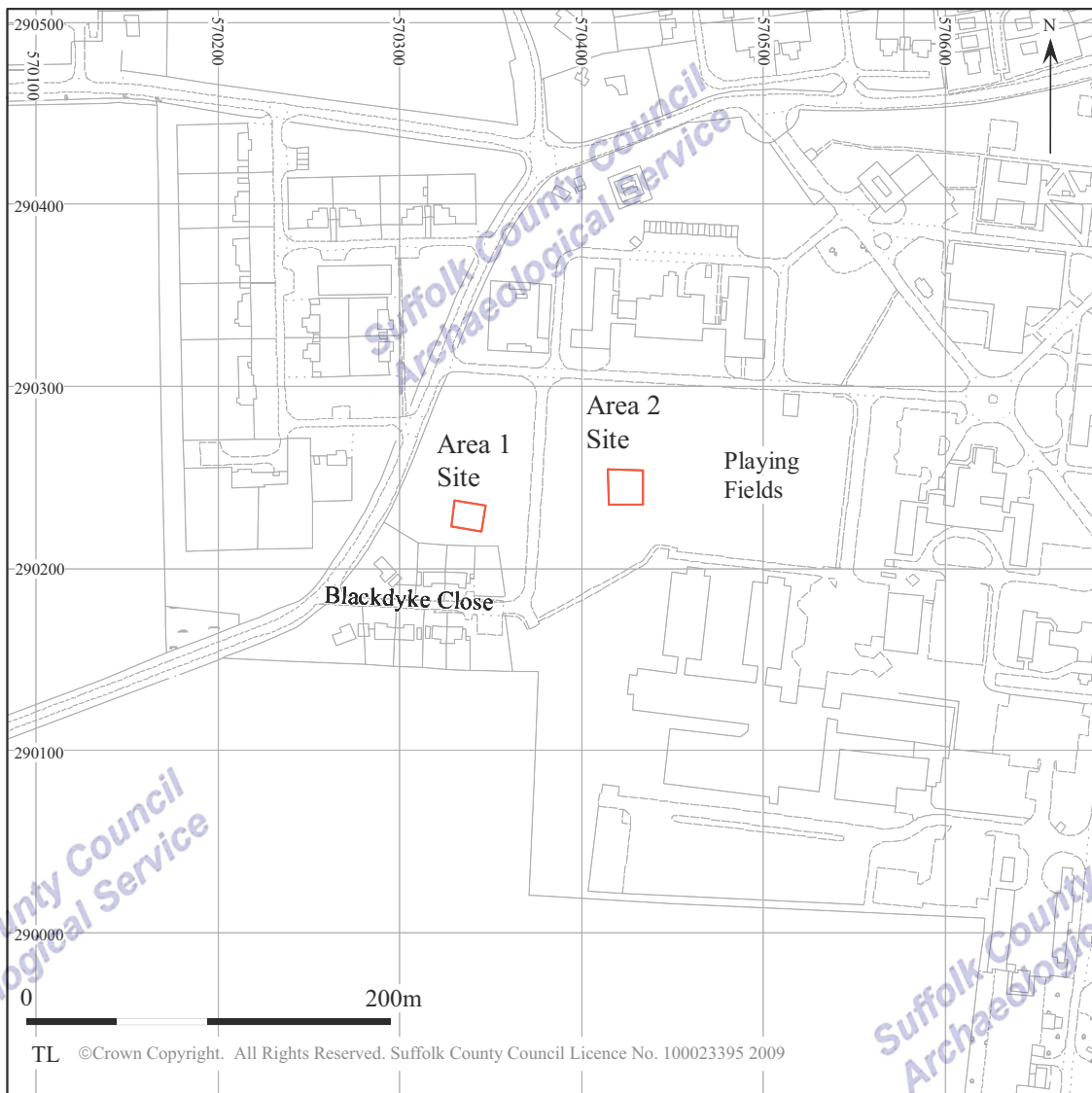
The area lies in a region with high potential for multi-period archaeological deposits due to its location within a dense band of prehistoric and Roman activity that extends along the fen edge in Norfolk and Suffolk. A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology highlighted site NHER 52795 as lying 150m to the south and east of a known area of Iron Age and Roman settlement and enclosures (NHER 5212, 5213,

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Figure 1. Site locations

14229 and 21183 - Fig. 2 and Appendix 2). A medieval moated site (4925) and possible medieval fishponds (24981) lie c.300m to the north. During the medieval and post-medieval periods the areas are likely to have been open farmland on the outskirts of the settlement. Faden's Map of Norfolk, printed in 1797, shows the areas in open land to the west of the village. The road layout is somewhat difficult to reconcile with the present day plan but it appears that a former road or trackway ran south of and parallel to Short Lane in the vicinity. Bryant's Map of Norfolk, printed in 1826 clearly shows both areas as lying in open farmland.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879-1886, examined via the Norfolk County council e-map explorer website (<http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk>), shows the areas as lying wholly within a single open field. Although the north half of this field is now occupied by airbase buildings its southern half remains unchanged.

The major changes to this 19th century layout all occur with the creation of the RAF Feltwell airfield and its extension northwards towards the village in the period after the First World War. A training depot from 1918, the airfield was in use through World War II until the 1960's. Although the majority of the airfield has now returned to agricultural use, the site is situated within the remaining area of RAF housing. A WW2 pillbox (16868) survives to the west of 52795.

Prior to the excavation, an evaluation was carried out by SCCAS (also under code NHER 52795). Of the 24 trenches opened, 6 produced features. These included what were thought to be 5 ditch cuts and 3 pits. Two of the ditch cuts were aligned and probably represent a single feature that aligns with Area 1 from the excavation. Of the other ditch cuts, one was thought to be geological when more thoroughly investigated during the excavation and the remaining two were distinct features which produced no dating evidence. The pits included 0075 and 0087, which was later re-numbered as 0165. Pit 0087 produced one sherd of Iron Age pottery. The final pit, 0089, was reinterpreted as being part of Spread 0175 when Area 2 was stripped.

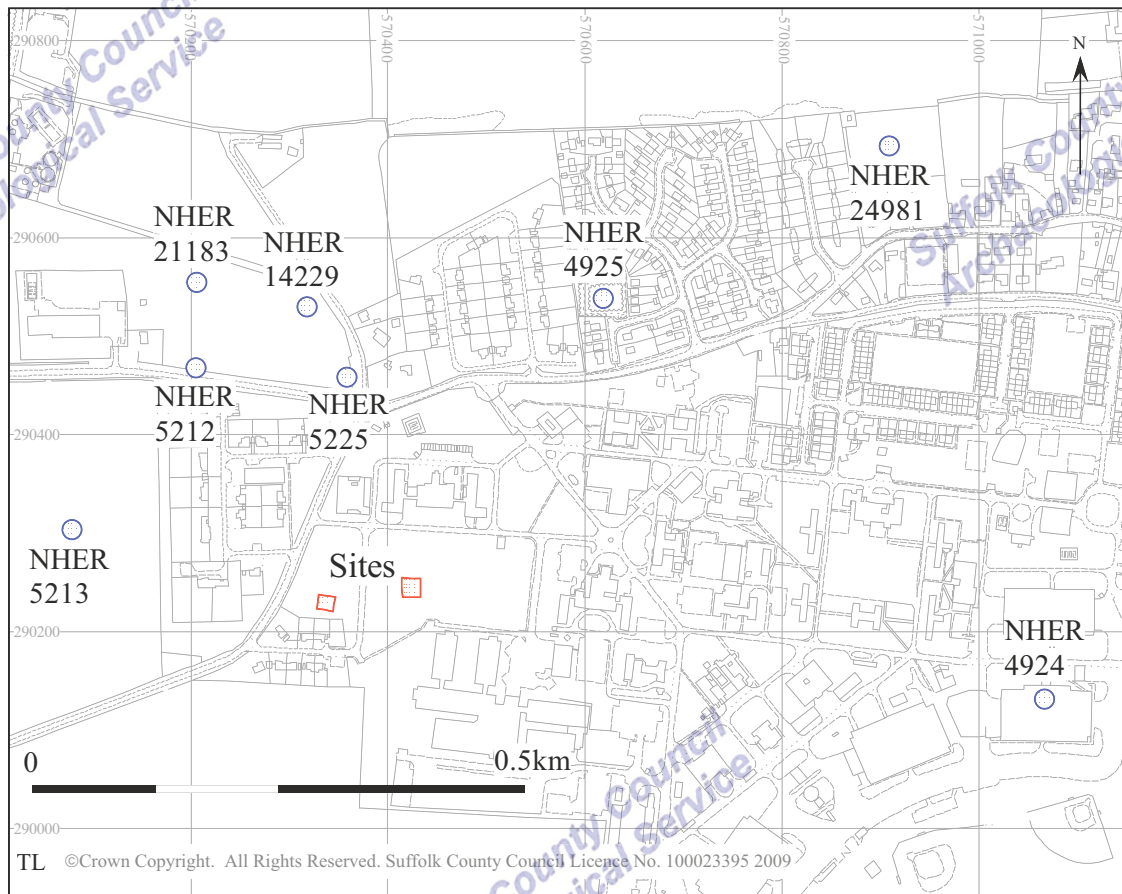


Figure 2. Nearby listings from the HER

3. Methodology

The two areas were stripped with a mechanical digger, equipped with a ditching bucket, to the top of the archaeological levels under the supervision of an archaeologist. The strip totalled 245.75sqm for Area 1 and 372.83sqm for Area 2. Two topsoil layers, 0176 and 0177 were removed during this process, although 0177 was only present in Area 2. There was very little disturbance across either site, although a pipe trench ran SSW-NNE across Area 2, through buried layer 0175.

All features were then individually cleaned and excavated by hand. At least 10% of the ditch in Area 1 and c.80-100% of the pits were excavated. Buried soil 0175 was completely excavated. Sections were placed to investigate individual features or stratigraphic relationships and all finds were kept.

Environmental bulk samples were taken for flotation from buried soil 0175 and fill 0174 of pit 0171, which were datable contexts.

The site was recorded using a single continuous numbering system starting at 0150 (Appendix 1) and planned by hand at a scale of 1:50 on A3 gridded permatrace. These plans were then located with a Real Time Kinematics GPS. Feature sections were also drawn on A3 gridded permatrace, at a scale of 1:20. Digital colour photographs at 72 x 72dpi, as well as monochrome black and white film photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork and are included in the site archive.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the Norfolk HER code 52795. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified and small finds catalogued and the resultant data entered onto a database. Soil samples have been processed and assessed. Digital copies of hand drawn plans and section drawings have also been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-69240) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service using the Norfolk HER No. 52795.

4. Results

4.1 Introduction

The natural subsoil in Area 1 lay below c.0.3m of mid-dark brown coarse topsoil. In Area 2 there was up to 1m of topsoil. There was very little truncation over either area, although a pipe trench ran SSW-NNE through Spread 0175 in Area 2. In total one ditch and six pits were found in Area 1, of which two of the pits had been recorded in the evaluation as 0075 and 0087 in Trench 37. Spread 0175 was found in Area 2 and had been numbered 0089,

in Trench 47 during the evaluation. Two geological features were also identified in Area 1 and were initially excavated as pits.

The features and finds revealed in the excavation are thought to relate to at least 2 main phases of activity in the Neolithic and Iron Age, although medieval, post-medieval and non-specific prehistoric material was also recovered (Figs. 4 and 5). The low levels of datable finds make it difficult to effectively assign certain features to periods of occupation. However most of the features have been tentatively attributed to phases due to their form and spatial relationships. Other features remain undated.

4.2 Early Neolithic

Several archaeological contexts contained Early Neolithic material, although no cut features were actually dated to this period. In spite of this, the ceramic assemblage for this period is particularly significant. A total of 7 different Early Neolithic vessels was identified, three of which show characteristics of Mildenhall Ware. The presence of pottery of this type is unusual and worthy of note. Previously Mildenhall Ware has been found in small quantities on Fenland sites such as Hockwold cum Wilton (Healy, 1996), and it may well represent fen edge settlement activity. Radiocarbon dating from ceramics from Kilverstone indicates that such pottery was in use from 3650-3400 cal. BC (Garrow, et al., 2006).

During the evaluation fieldwork, context 0090/0098 produced 17 pieces of Early Neolithic pottery and one piece of uncertain prehistoric date, whilst excavation of 0097 recovered 13 sherds of Early Neolithic pottery. These deposits were initially excavated as fills of pit 0089, although in the excavation stage it became clear that this material was actually a large spread of deposited soil that had formed in a natural depression. This was numbered as 0175. During the fieldwork complete excavation of 0175 produced a further 106 sherds of earlier Neolithic pottery. Further to this, 24 sherds of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age pottery and 29 sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered. However, the quantity of Early Neolithic material suggests that 0175 at least partially formed during this period and that the finds are not merely redeposited. 33 struck flints were also recovered, including more Early

Neolithic pieces. In plan the spread measured c.14m (WNW-ESE) x c.9.5m (NNE-SSW) x c.0.28m deep. Its profile typically consisted of a gradual break of slope at the surface, with 10-45° sloping sides, with a gradual break of slope to the gently undulating base. Two probable tree root throws were recognised within its base. It was filled with a mid greyish-brown compacted silty-sand and included c.5% of small chalk nodules. Sections 106 and 107 were recorded throughout the spread, crossing each other at perpendicular angles. Samples 1, 3 and 4 were taken from the deposit and their analysis revealed that the material was probably somewhat disturbed and contained the remnants of hearth and midden waste, with signs of burnt organic remains and frequent snail shell inclusions.

Several other contexts also produced Early Neolithic material. Fill 0162 from pit 0161 produced one sherd, whilst fill 0173 from pit 0171 produced 3 sherds. The latter are thought to have been redeposited because layer 0174, below 0173, produced 15 sherds of Iron Age pottery. One unstratified sherd of Early Neolithic pottery was also found in Area 1.

4.3 Iron Age

Pit 0171 in Area 1 is thought likely to be Iron Age in date due to the pottery in fill 0174. The various other pits surrounding 0171 may also be Iron Age and from the same phase of activity, but could not be as accurately dated.

Pit 0171 measured 2.9m (SW-NE) x 2.5m (NW-SE) x 0.76m deep. The shape in plan was irregular and its southern edge extended beyond the limit of the excavation. The sides had a sharp break of slope at the surface, then sloped at 60-75° and were slightly concave. The break of slope at the base was sharp and the base itself was slightly concave and sloped downwards to the NNW edge. It contained three fills. 0172 was the upper surviving fill of the pit and was mid brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks. Below this was 0173, a pale greyish-brown silty sand with frequent small chalk flecks and 3 pieces of Early Neolithic pottery. The final fill was 0174, which produced 15 sherds of Iron Age pottery. Sample 2 was also taken from this context, producing evidence of probable hearth and midden waste, including burnt organic remains, such as barley and wheat. As with the other samples this material

appeared to be quite disturbed. The fill itself was mid grey silty-sand with numerous chalk inclusions. Fills 0172 and 0174 produced a total of 85 pieces of animal bone, including cattle tibia and metacarpal fragments. This feature appeared to be cut in Section 105 by ditch 0150/0169.

4.3.1 Undated, probably Iron Age

Several pits were thought to be prehistoric, most likely Iron Age, due to their close proximity to pit 0171, which probably indicates an associated phase of activity. However, they either produced no finds, or artefacts in such small quantities as to not be securely datable. These include pits 0075 and 0087, which were found and excavated during the evaluation. Pit 0087 was renumbered as 0165 in the excavation. The other features are 0155, 0157, 0159 and 0161. Their relationship to ditch group 0150 is unclear, although if they are associated with pit 0171, then they are probably earlier than 0150.

Pit 0075 was a large circular pit, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base measuring 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. Its fill, 0076, was a uniform mid to pale brown silt with frequent chalk and occasional small stones and flints, which was very similar to that seen in surrounding pits. It was entirely excavated during the evaluation, but produced no finds.

0087/0165 was of similar size and shape, measuring 1.3m wide x 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Fill 0088/0166, was uniform pale brown silt with frequent chalk nodules. Only a single prehistoric pottery sherd was found in 0088, which may be Iron Age (Caruth and Craven, 2009). Excavation of 0087 as 0165 produced no further finds and did not reveal the relationship with ditch 0150/0167 in Section 104.

A similarly sized pit, 0155, was located immediately WSW of 0165. It produced no finds and was 1.2m (NW-SE) x 1m (NE-SW) x 0.36m deep. In profile it had a sharp break of slope at the ground surface, 40-45° concave sides and a gradual break of slope at the base. The base was concave, although slightly uneven. It was filled with mid brown silty sand 0156 and numerous chalk inclusions. Again the relationship with ditch 0150/0153 was not visible (Section 102).

Two slightly larger pits, 0157 and 0161, were found to the NNW of 0155. 0157 measured 2.1m (WSW-ENE) x 2.1m (NNW-SSE) x 0.5m deep and was roughly circular in plan. The break of slope at the surface was sharp, with 50-80° slightly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the slightly concave base. It was filled with pale-mid brown silty sand 0158 with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional angular and round flints that contained two Iron Age pottery sherds. In Section 101, 0157 cut the natural feature 0159. This produced two small fragments of animal long bone from fill 0158.

Pit 0161 was similar in size at 2.2m (E-W) x 2.15m (N-S) x 0.42m deep. However the breaks of slope at the surface were gradual and the sides only sloped at 25-40°. The base was slightly concave. The fill was mid greyish-brown silty sand 0162 with frequent small-medium chalk fragments and one sherd of Early Neolithic pottery. Section 103 did not reveal a clear relationship with natural feature 0163.

4.4 Undated, post Iron Age/prehistoric

Only ditch 0150, (cuts 0151, 0153, 0167 and 0169), has been classified as unphased. This produced no datable artefacts and only had a clear stratigraphic relationship with pit 0171, which it cut. Over the various cuts it measured 0.5-0.6m wide (NW-SE) x 0.12-0.18m deep. In profile the ditch was relatively consistent, with a sharp-gradual break of slope at the surface, 45-50° concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the concave base. It was recorded in Sections 100, 102, 104 and 105. Large mammal long bone fragments were recovered from fill 0170 and are probably from cattle. This appeared to align with ditch cuts 0083 and 0085 from evaluation Trenches 45b and 46.

4.5 Natural features

Two features were excavated which appeared to have formed as a result of natural processes, possibly as a result of water movement through the chalk geology. These were 0159 and 0163. Both were extremely irregular in plan and section and were filled with light-mid greyish-brown silty-sand with frequent chalk nodules.



Figure 3. Excavation areas

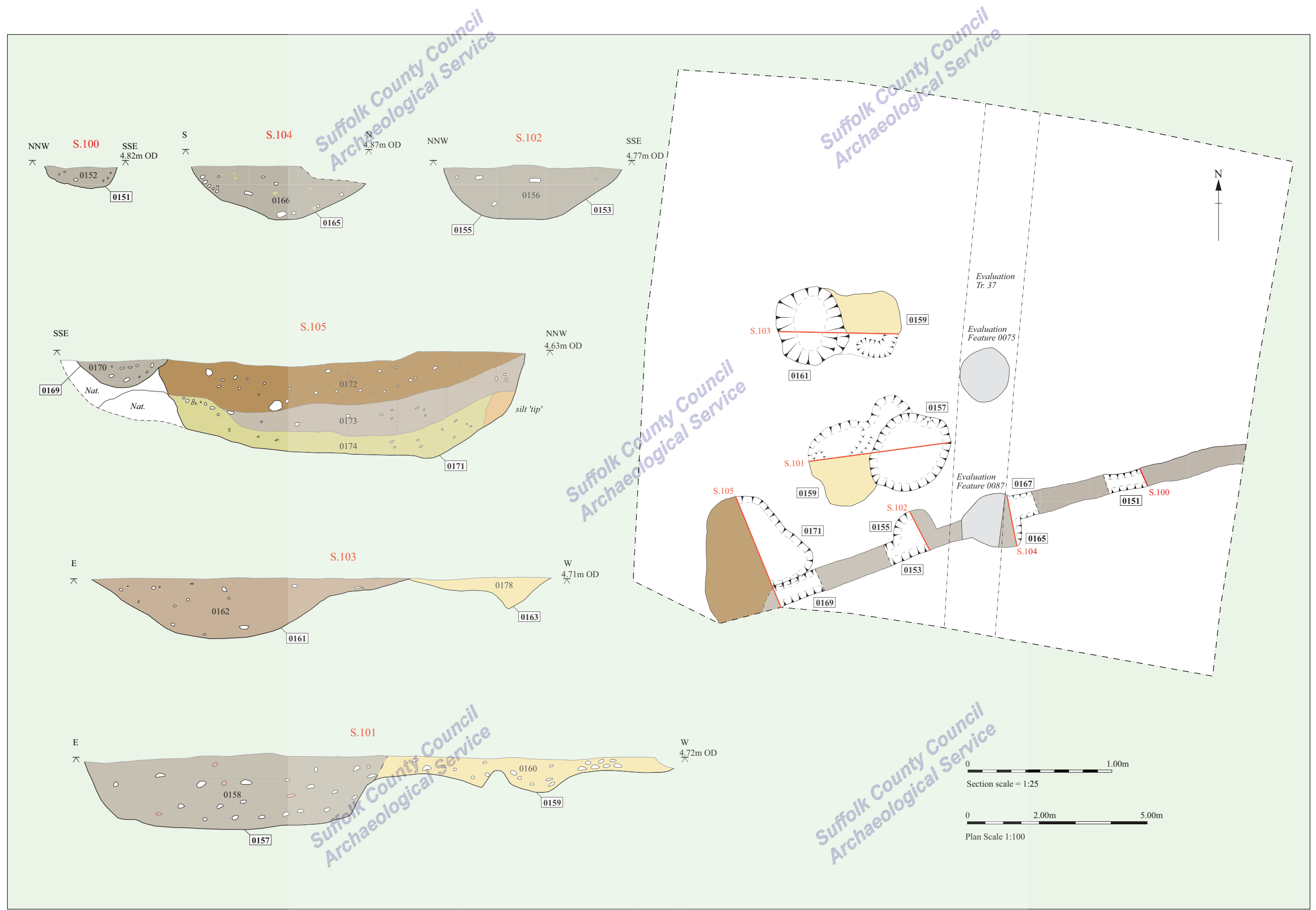


Figure 4. Area 1 plan and sections

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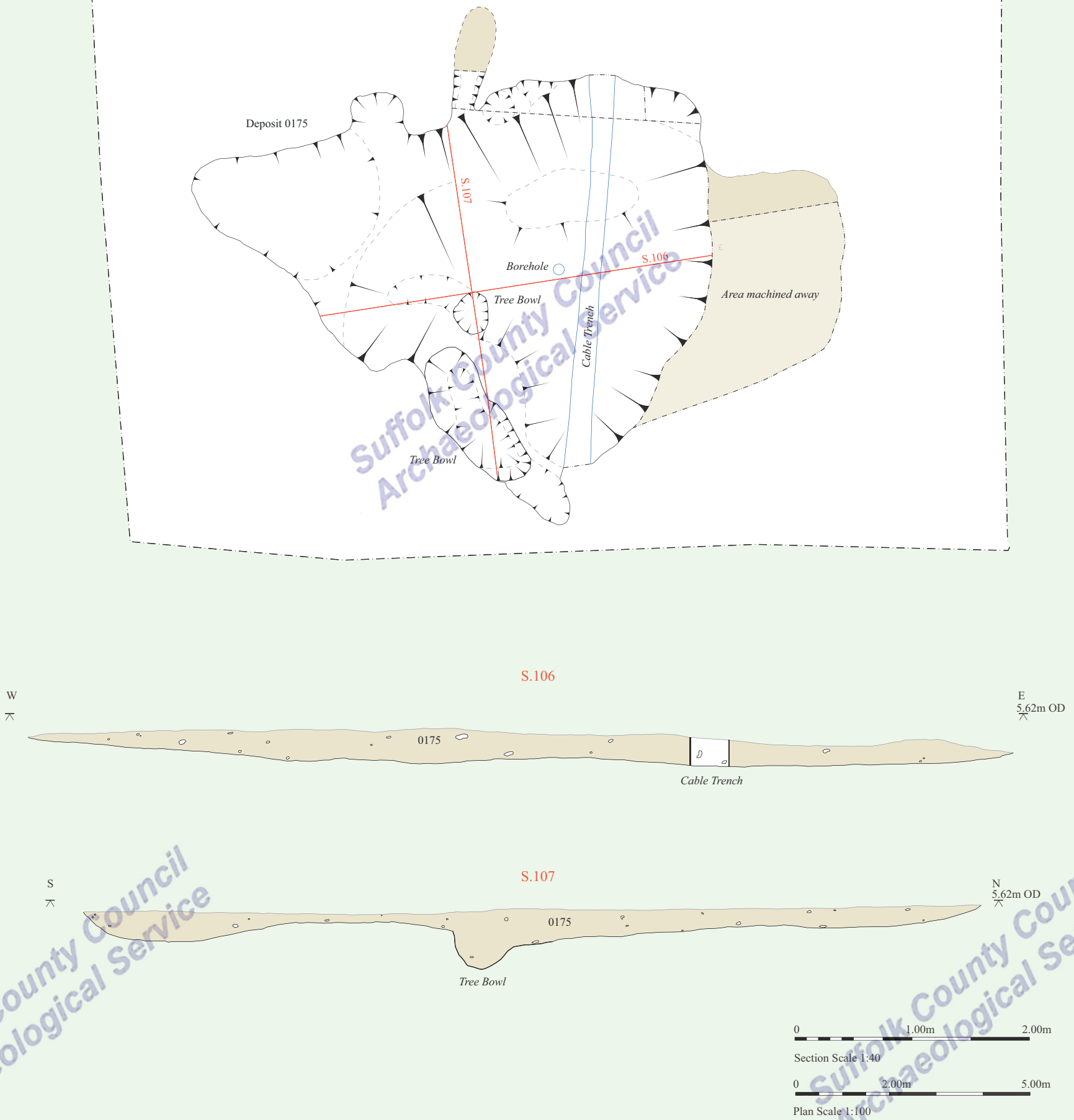


Figure 5. Area 2 plan and sections

5. Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

5.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from nine excavation contexts, as shown in the table below. The pottery from five evaluation contexts which is being considered with the excavation material is also listed.

Ctxt	Pottery		Flint		Animal bone		Fired clay		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0082*	3	26								Med, Iron Age
0088*	1	7								Iron Age
0090*	18	56								E Neo
0093*	2	1								Preh
0097*	13	40								E Neo
0158	2	45			2	4				Iron Age
0162	1	23								E Neo
0163	1	7								P Med
0164	1	7								E Neo
0170					2	46				
0172					10	70				
0173	3	9								E Neo
0174	15	82			75	278				Iron Age
0175	159	586	33	168	78	508	11	18	Bt flint 17-174g, snail 3-1g,	Iron Age
Total	219	889	33	168	167	906	11	18		

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities (* = evaluation contexts)

5.2 Pottery

A total of 219 sherds of pottery weighing 889g was collected from five evaluation and seven excavation contexts. All but three sherds are prehistoric and the full pottery catalogue by context is in Appendix 3.

Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

In total, 216 sherds weighing 861g of earlier Neolithic, later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age and Iron Age date were recovered from nine excavated features during the evaluation and excavation. The pottery is mostly small and abraded but there are some larger sherds. The quantities by period are shown in the table below.

Ceramic Period	No.	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt
Earlier Neolithic	141	65.3	520	60.4
Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age	24	11.1	44	5.1
Iron Age	48	22.2	287	33.3
Uncertain	3	1.4	10	1.2
Total	216	100.0	861	100.0

Table 2. Prehistoric pottery quantities by period.

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed using the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group guidelines for analysis and publication (PCRG 1992; 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were quantified by count and weight. They were examined with a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined by the main inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form element was also recorded: R representing rim sherds, B - base sherds, D - decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

Earlier Neolithic (Fig. 6)

In total, 141 sherds weighing 520g were identified as earlier Neolithic. Two fabric groups were identified; one flint-tempered and the other sandy. Flint-tempered fabrics predominate, forming 90% of the assemblage (469g). Two sherds in the sandy fabric were also found. The fabric descriptions and quantities are shown in Table 3.

Fabric	Description	No.	% No.	Wt /g	% Wt
F2	Common medium to coarse angular flint; moderate quartz sand	135	96	415	80
F3	Common fine to medium angular flint; moderate quartz sand	4	3	54	10
Q1	Moderate quartz sand	2	1	51	10
Total		141	100	520	100

Table 3. Earlier Neolithic fabric quantities.

The assemblage includes rims from seven vessels. Four of the vessels are undecorated 'plain bowl' with externally thickened (Fig. 6, Nos. 3, 4 and 6) or folded (Fig. 6, No. 5) rims (Healy 1988, fig. 57). The plain bowl vessels are well fired and have roughened surfaces. The remaining vessel rims (Fig. 6, Nos. 1 and 2) have incised or channelled decoration on the rim characteristic of Mildenhall Ware (Healy 1988, fig. 62, P20). One Mildenhall Ware vessel (Fig. 6, No. 1) has incised channelling on the rim top and a hole drilled through the body of the vessel below the rim similar to examples found at Kilverstone, Norfolk (Garrow et al. 2006, fig. 2.23, P53).

Earlier Neolithic pottery was recovered from pit 0089 in evaluation Trench 47 and from two pits, a buried soil and one unstratified context during the excavation phase. The quantities by feature are shown in Table 4.

Feature Type	Feature	Context	No.	Wt./g
Buried soil	0175	0175	106	394
Pit	0089	0090	17	47
		0097	13	40
	0161	0162	1	23
	0171	0173	3	9
Unstratified		0164	1	7
Total			141	520

Table 4. Earlier Neolithic pottery quantified by feature.

Pit 0089 contained thirty sherds of earlier Neolithic pottery along with a single shell-tempered base sherd of uncertain prehistoric date. The flat base sherd could not have come from a round-based earlier Neolithic bowl and was probably intrusive, perhaps introduced into the feature during cutting of a later service trench which bisected the pit.

Full excavation of the site produced two further pits, 0161 and 0171, which each produced small quantities of earlier Neolithic sherds. Pit 0171 is probably Iron Age, as Iron Age pottery was found in the lower fill. This suggests that the earlier Neolithic pottery found in the upper fill was residual and had become incorporated in the pit when it was backfilled.

The majority of the earlier Neolithic assemblage came from buried soil 0175, which produced 106 sherds including rim sherds from four vessels. Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery was also recovered from the deposit. The rim of a plain bowl in a flint-tempered fabric was unstratified in Area 1 (0164 – Figs. 4 and 6).

Healy notes that Mildenhall Ware is found in small quantities on Fenland sites such as Hockwold-cum-Wilton (NHER 5317 and 5230), some 5km to the south-west of Feltwell village (Healy 1996, fig. 67). Radiocarbon determinations on material from pits containing Mildenhall Ware and plain

bowl at Kilverstone indicate that the pottery was in use around 3650–3400 cal. BC (Garrow et al. 2006, 72).

Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age

A small assemblage of twenty-four sherds of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age pottery weighing 44g was found in buried soil 0175. None had been recovered during the evaluation. The sherds are all small and heavily abraded, but include three base sherds and decorated and undecorated body sherds from a minimum of six vessels. The sherds are found in three fabrics. The range of flint, sand and grog inclusions are consistent with those identified in other Beaker assemblages from the Fenland (Healy 1996, 117). The fabric descriptions and quantities are shown in Table 5.

Fabric	Description	No.	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt
F4	Common medium angular flint; moderate quartz sand	11	46	27	62
F5	Moderate small angular flint; moderate grog	2	8	5	11
G1	Moderate sub-rounded grog; occasional rounded quartz	11	46	12	27
Total		24	100	44	100

Table 5. Earlier Neolithic pottery fabric quantities

Three of the Beakers are decorated with fingertip impressions, either single (Bamford 1982, fig. 26, P63.203) or paired (Healy 1996, fig. 104, P385). The remaining vessels have bands of square-toothed comb-impressions (Healy 1982, fig. 15). Both forms of decoration are consistent with 'domestic' Beaker assemblages from the Fenland and have been found in small quantities at Hill Close, Feltwell (NHER 5188) and in abundance at Hockwold Cum Wilton (Bamford 1982). The range of fabrics and decorative styles present suggest that the assemblage belongs to the latter period of Beaker currency and is therefore chronologically as well as stylistically consistent with the majority of other Beaker assemblages from the fen edge (Healy 1996, 117).

Iron Age

Two undecorated body sherds weighing 12g were found during the evaluation, one from layer 0082 in Trench 45b and the second from pit 0087(0088) in Trench 37. Neither sherd is closely datable within the Iron Age. A further 46 sherds (275g) found during full excavation of the site, were

recovered from three pits, a preserved layer and a buried soil. The fabric descriptions and quantities are shown in Table 6.

Fabric	Description	No.	%No.	Wt /g	% Wt
F1	Common medium angular flint; moderate quartz sand	1	2	7	3
Q3	Moderate quartz sand	46	96	247	86
Q4	Moderate quartz sand, sparse shell	1	2	33	11
Total		48	100	287	100

Table 6. Iron Age pottery fabric quantities.

The sherds found during the excavation are of well-mixed sandy fabrics and include a jar base and simple rounded rim sherds similar to two 3rd–2nd centuries BC jars found at Fincham (NHER 29260; Percival 1995, fig. 1). The base and one of the body sherds has large spalls missing from the surface which had been blown from the vessels during firing.

Undatable Prehistoric

Three sherds are prehistoric, but are not closely datable. Two sherds from layer 0093 Trench 47 are quartz-sand-tempered, but are too small to be identified. The third sherd, a shell-tempered base, was found in pit 0087. Fabric descriptions and quantities are shown in Table 7.

Fabric	Description	No.	% No.	Wt (g)	% Wt
Q1	Moderate quartz sand	2	5.7	1	0.9
S1	Moderate shell and plate like voids	1	2.9	9	8.3
Total		3	8.6	10	9.2

Table 7. Iron Age pottery fabric quantities.

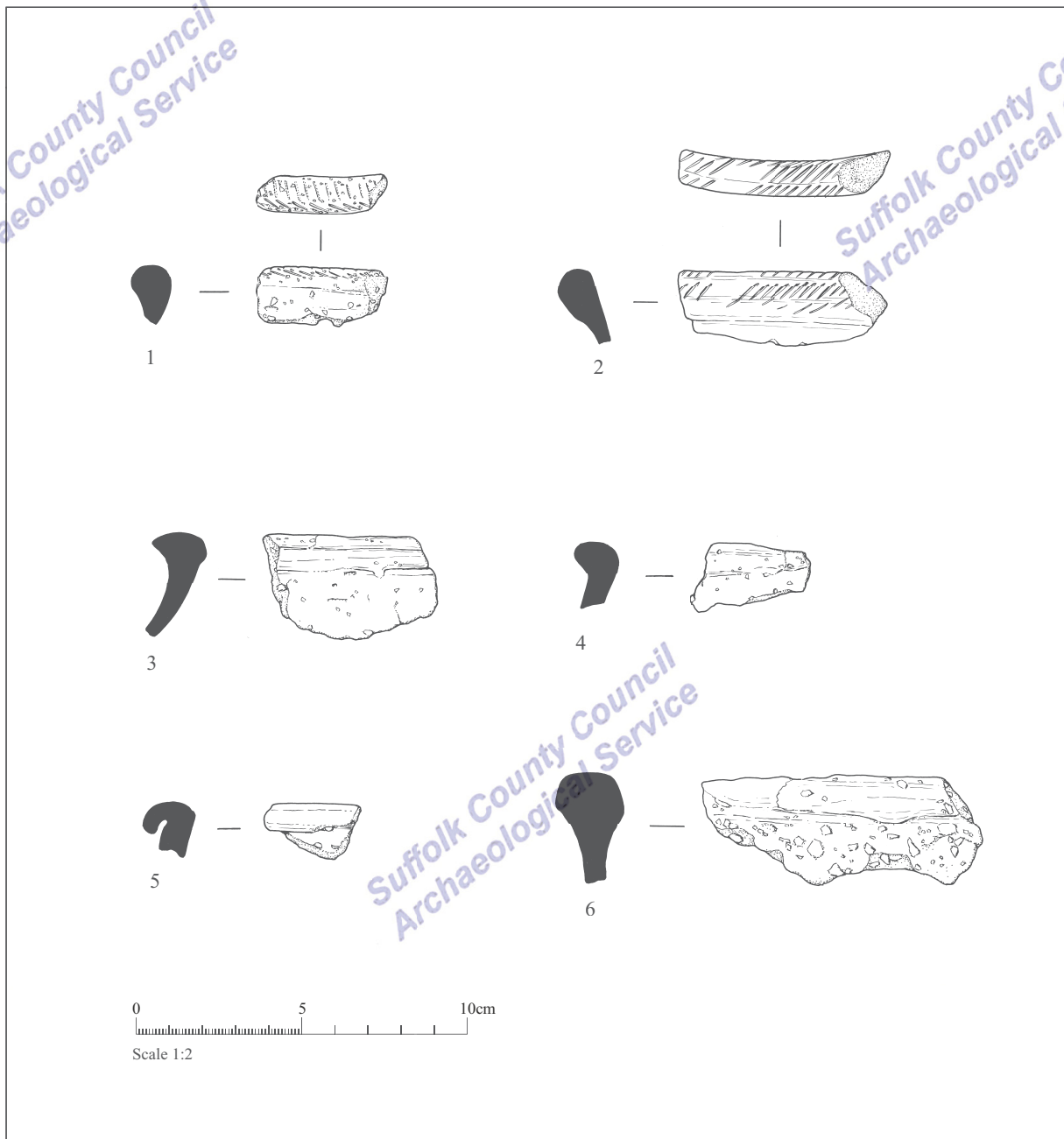


Figure 6. Earlier Neolithic pottery

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Fig.6)

1. Earlier Neolithic Mildenhall Ware with drilled hole below rim, fabric FR, pit 0089 (0090).
2. Earlier Neolithic Mildenhall Ware externally thickened rim, fabric Q1, pit 0161 (0162)
3. Earlier Neolithic plain bowl with externally thickened rim, fabric F2, unstratified (0164).
4. Earlier Neolithic plain bowl with externally thickened rim, fabric F3, buried soil 0175.
5. Earlier Neolithic plain bowl with rolled rim, fabric F2, buried soil 0175.
6. Earlier Neolithic plain bowl with externally thickened rim, fabric F2, buried soil 0175.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery (identified by Richenda Goffin)

Two joining bodysherds (21g) of Grimston-type ware (GRIM) of late 12th to 14th century date were identified from silty layer 0082 at the base of evaluation Trench 45b. A single sherd of English stoneware (ESW) of 18th-19th century date was recovered from layer 0163 during the excavation.

5.3 Fired clay

Eleven fragments (18g) of fired clay, made of a medium orange sandy fabric with few other inclusions were collected from buried soil layer 0175. The pieces are small and abraded with no features that would indicate their function.

5.4 Flint

Sarah Bates

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

The flint

Thirty-three struck flints were recovered from a single feature, buried topsoil layer 0175. The flint is listed by context in Table 8.

Type	No.	Complete	Cortex	Pat	Notes
flake	22	18	18	22	Quite irreg thin, several quite jagged, almost all are white or patchy white/pale grey, a few with slightly curving profile. Quite sharp. 1 burnt
blade-like flake	3	1	3	3	Small, one quite neat proximal frag w abr platform - prob blade. quite sharp. 1 primary flake
blade-like flake	1	1	1	1	Neat quite small blade-like, small slightly abr platform, quite sharp.
blade spall	2	2	1	2	Probably hard hammer struck, some edge damage
end scraper	1	1	1	1	Distal part of blade-like flake, has some retouch of end
serrated flake	1	1	1	1	Small cortical blade-like w slight serrated left edge
retouched flake	1	1	0	1	Small blade-like piece w slight retouch of small part of right edge
utilised flake	1	1	1	1	Irreg sided blade-like with light irreg ut part edge

Table 8. Flint from context 0175

Twenty-two flakes, two blades, four blade-like flakes and a spall are present. The flakes range from a few irregular broad pieces to the blade-like pieces but there is a consistency to their appearance with all of them being patinated white or patchy pale grey/white. In addition, most flakes are quite thin and many of them have a slightly curving profile. A few of the broader flakes have some blade-like scars on their dorsal face. There seems to be a mixture of hard and soft hammer struck pieces. One blade-like piece, recovered from a sample is neat with a small and slightly abraded platform and another piece, the proximal part of another neat blade or blade-like flake also has an abraded platform. One small flake is slightly burnt.

The distal part of a blade-like flake has slight retouch forming an end scraper. A small flake has regular tiny indentations which form a slightly serrated left edge, a small blade-like piece has very slight reverse retouch on part of its right edge and one irregular blade-like piece has a utilised edge.

Discussion

The debitage includes a mixture of hard hammer struck and more carefully produced, possibly soft hammer struck pieces and the material could date to more than one period. However, the flint was recovered from a single context (a spread of buried soil) and there is a consistency to the assemblage with the white or patchy grey/white patina occurring across all types of flake (although this is almost certainly due to the chalky nature of the underlying soil) and all of material being quite sharp. The presence of the end scraper on what appears to be a neat blade-like piece and the small serrated piece are likely to be of earlier Neolithic date (Butler 2005, 121, 130-131). The thin slightly curving flakes suggest the quite regular working of cores which could also be consistent with this date. There are no other diagnostic tools or debitage which would clearly indicate an earlier or later date.

Burnt flint

Seventeen fragments of burnt flint pot boiler weighing 174g were collected from buried soil layer 0175.

5.5 Animal bone

In total, 167 fragments of animal bone weighing 906g were collected from five contexts. The bone is in very poor condition, fragmentary and deteriorated.

The largest group, 78 fragments weighing 508g, was recovered from buried soil layer 0175 in Area 2 and included cattle teeth and long bone fragments and other large mammal long bone. Eighty-five pieces weighing 348g were collected from the two fills of pit 0171 (0172 and 0174) and included cattle tibia and metacarpal fragments probably from a small-sized breed (Michelle Feider, pers. comm.). Large mammal (probably cattle) long bone fragments (46g) from ditch 0169 (0170) and two small long bone fragments (4g) from pit 0157 (0158) were also found.

The animal bone was found with Iron Age pottery in pits 0157 and 0171. It was found with mixed Iron Age, Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age and early Neolithic pottery in layer 0175. Ditch 0169 had no datable finds.

5.6 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

The excavations at RAF Feltwell recorded a small number of features of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a spread of material (context 0175), possibly the relict of a buried topsoil, and the basal fill of pit 0171. Four samples were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 9. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains, were present throughout.

Results

Sample No.	1	3	4	2
Context No.	0175	0175	0175	0174
Feature No.				0171
Feature type	Spread	Spread	Spread	Pit
Plant macrofossils				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)				xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)				x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume base)				xcf
Cereal indet. (grains)		xcffg	x	x
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		x		
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xx	xx	
Charred root/stem				x
Indet.seed	x			
Indet.tuber	x			
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x	x
Black tarry material			x	
Bone				x
Small coal frags.				x
Sample volume (litres)	30	30	30	30
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 9. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key: x = 1-10 specimens, xx = 11-50 specimens, xxx = 51-100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare, fg = fragment

All four assemblages are small and largely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments. Mollusc shells (not tabulated) are also abundant throughout, although as most retain delicate surface structuring and coloration, it is considered very unlikely that any are contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken.

Plant macrofossils other than charcoal fragments are exceedingly scarce, with most occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. Preservation is poor, with all but the hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments in Sample 3 being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. Individual barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, and Sample 2 also contains a single probable spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume base. As this would represent an exceedingly early occurrence of spelt within East Anglia, it is considered most likely that this specimen is intrusive within the context, possibly having been introduced through the activity of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*, shells of which are abundant in all four assemblages. Fragments of black porous and tarry material are present within Samples 1, 2 and 4 and all are probable residues of the

combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages are small and sparse and appear to be largely composed of scattered hearth or midden waste. It would appear most likely that the contexts from which the samples were taken have suffered a considerable degree of post-depositional disturbance, with the result that all four assemblages contain intrusive materials including a large number of mollusc shells.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. Because of the unknown degree of contamination within the assemblages, it is unlikely that any of the remains are suitable for either AMS or C14 dating

5.7 Snail shell

Four fragments of snail shell identified as *cepea nemoralis*, a land snail found in grassland, hedgerows and woodland, were collected from buried soil layer 0175.

5.8 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The evaluation and excavation produced a finds assemblage of modest size which indicates activity on this site or in the near vicinity during the earlier Neolithic, later Neolithic/early Bronze Age and later Iron Age. The range of find types is limited and consists mainly of pottery and worked flint. Most of the pottery and all of the flint as well as the widest range of other find types came from buried soil layer 0175 during the excavation.

Together, the evaluation and excavation produced a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery that includes early Neolithic, Later Neolithic to early Bronze Age and Iron Age material.

The earliest pottery and the majority of it (141 sherds weighing 520g) is earlier Neolithic and includes rims from four plain bowls (one unstratified and three

from buried soil layer 0175) and three Mildenhall Ware vessels (from pits 0089 (0090) and 0161 (0162) and buried soil layer 0175) which probably date between 3650-3400 BC. Mildenhall ware is of interest as it has only been found in small amounts in Fenland assemblages.

A small group of early Bronze Age Beaker pottery representing a minimum of six vessels which belong to the latter period of Beaker currency and are chronologically and stylistically consistent with the majority of other Fenland Beaker assemblages was recovered from buried soil layer 0175. No Beaker pottery had been identified during the evaluation.

Iron Age pottery was recovered from five features, two from the evaluation and three from the excavation. The largest quantity came from excavation buried soil layer 0175. The pottery consists almost entirely of sandy fabrics of later Iron Age date, probably 3rd to 2nd century BC.

The flint was recovered from a single context during the excavation, buried soil layer 0175 and has a consistency in appearance that is due in part to the underlying chalky soil. Several pieces are likely to be of earlier Neolithic date but no others are clearly datable as early or late. Three patinated flints, consisting of a blade and two flakes were also found in 0175 during the evaluation as context 0090 and thought to be contemporary with the Neolithic pottery which it also contained (Caruth and Craven, 2009). An unpatinated flake was also found in this context and is thought to be later prehistoric (ibid.).

Later finds are few and consist of pottery, two sherds of medieval Grimston-type ware from evaluation layer 0082 and a single sherd of later post-medieval English stoneware from solution hollow 0163.

The plant macrofossil assemblages are small and sparse, composed of scattered hearth or midden waste. It is most likely that the contexts from which the samples were taken suffered a considerable post-depositional disturbance, with the result that all four assemblages contain intrusive materials including a large number of mollusc shells.

6. Discussion

Well preserved archaeological levels across both areas of excavation revealed several cut features and a single buried deposit below 0.3-1m of topsoil. The majority of the occupation of the sites appears to have been during the Early Neolithic and Iron Age periods, although later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, medieval and post-medieval finds were also recovered.

In Area 1 the most prominent phase (or phases) of activity was represented by the 6 pits, two of which were excavated during the evaluation, and are thought to be probably Iron Age or from another prehistoric period. The purpose of the pits is not entirely clear, although the artefacts retrieved, of which the majority were animal bone and broken pottery, as well as the sample results of midden and hearth material, strongly suggest occupation refuse deposits. It is possible that these features were also initially chalk extractions that were later backfilled with this occupation material. Pit 0171 was the most clearly dated feature from the Iron Age phase. Its basal fill, 0174, produced 15 sherds of pottery from this period. However, pits 0155, 0161 and 0165, produced little or no Iron Age finds and that, as well as their more irregular forms, suggest they may not be from the same phase of activity. The lack of finds in some of the fills also suggests that they may not be made up of cultural deposits. Furthermore, their colouration was not suggestive of organic waste infill that had been deposited and subsequently decomposed. It is thought to be most likely however, that these pits were all from the same phase. This is because they are tightly grouped together and no similar features were found elsewhere in the evaluation or excavation, either in groups or as isolated contexts. Such groups have been seen on fen edge sites elsewhere, particularly during excavations to the south at both Mildenhall and Lakenheath.

Ditch 0150 also ran through Area 1. It was shallow, produced no finds and cut pit 0171 (Appendix 4). The function and date of this ditch is unclear and its proximity to the pits is thought to be unlikely to indicate an associated phase of activity, because it cut 0171. Its alignment with ditches 0083 and 0085 suggests it was a substantial linear feature, most probably a field boundary.

In total, five pieces of Early Neolithic pottery were recovered from Area 1. Whilst none of the features were positively dated to this period, the finds clearly demonstrate nearby activity, which was probably more concentrated around Area 2.

Area 2 revealed one archaeological deposit, 0175. This large, irregular spread produced mainly Early Neolithic material and appears to have formed in a natural hollow in the geology, hence its preservation. The colouration and composition of the fill, and the quantity of finds within it are indicative of a leached and buried occupation soil, presumably the majority of which formed during the Early Neolithic. It is likely that the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age and Iron Age material from this context may also have collected in a similar manner, or become mixed with the earlier material as a result of bioturbation.

The latest material recovered from the work was 2 sherds of Late 12th-14th century Grimston-type pottery found during the evaluation in deposit 0082 and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery in natural feature 0163.

7. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

The evaluation and excavation have revealed well preserved archaeological levels, indicating a prehistoric landscape with phases of activity in the Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and Iron Age. Although the exact nature of the occupation is unclear for some phases, the pits in Area 1 were probably excavated in the Iron Age and perhaps in at least one more period. The most significant material was recovered from Spread 0175, which produced relatively high levels of Early Neolithic pottery and tools. The Mildenhall Ware in particular suggests that fen edge settlement dating from 3650-3400 cal. BC was located nearby (Garrow, et al., 2006). Although the Mildenhall Ware is recognised as being unusual and significant, the analysis already carried out by specialists within the finds report suggests that work to publish the material more extensively is unnecessary. The lack of wider contextual information reinforces this point, as there is little scope with which

to further analyse the pottery. Whilst the Iron Age material is not as unusual, it does improve the understanding of the known extent of sites from this period in the area, with features and finds typical of this phase of activity.

8. Archive deposition

The paper, photographic, finds and digital archive will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. A further digital archive and paper copy of the report will be kept at SCCAS Bury St Edmunds, T:\Arc\Archive field proj\Feltwell\NHER 52795 RAF Feltwell excavation

9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (John Craven, Rob Brooks, Nick Taylor, John Sims and Jonathan Van Jennians) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Rob Brooks and managed by Jo Caruth, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Cathy Tester and Crane Begg. The production of site plans and sections was carried out by Gemma Adams and Crane Begg, with finds illustrations by Donna Wreathall. Finds processing was done by Rebekah Pressler and Jonathan Van Jennians and the specialist finds report by Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Val Fryer, Richenda Goffin, Michelle Feider, Sarah Bates and Sarah Percival. The report was checked by Jo Caruth and Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

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Appendix 1. Context list

Cuts and groups

Context number	Feature number	Category	Identifier	Section number	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in plan	Profile	Base	Filled by	Same as	Context above	Context below
0150	0150		Ditch		Group number for SW-NE running narrow ditch near southern site edge. Runs across entire site. Cuts - 0151, 0153, 0167, 0169.										
0151	0151	Cut	Ditch	100	Cut of 0150 at NE end.	1m	0.5m	0.12m		Steep irregular sides	Irregular uneven base.	0152	0150	0152	Nat
0153	0153	Cut	Ditch	102	Cut of ditch 0150 SW of [0151] Ditch intersects with pit [0155] at this point but no clear relationship is visible.					Steep sloping sides	Irregular concave		0150	0154	Nat
0155	0155	Cut	Pit	102	Intersects with ditch group 0150 but no clear relationship visible. Pit possibly cuts ditch.	1m	1.2m	0.36m	Sub-circular	Steep sloping sides.	Relatively Flat			0156	Nat
0157	0157	Cut	Pit	101	Chalk extraction pit.	2.1m	2.1m	0.5m	Circular	Break of slope sharp, sides steep with slight curve. Break of base sharp to flat base.	Flat	0158		0158	Nat?
0159	0159	Cut	Pit	101	Cut of irregular pit/natural silted up hollow. Cut by pit [0157]				Sub-circular	Sides and base very irregular.	Irregular	0160		0160	Nat?

Context number	Feature number	Category	Identifier	Section number	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Shape in plan	Profile	Base	Filled by	Same as	Context above	Context below
0161	0161	Cut	Pit	103	Pit cut	2.2m	2.15m	0.42m	Sub-circular	East side - 40° straight slope. West side - 25° concave slope, then becomes a 40° concave slope. Gradual break of slope at surface. Gradual break of slope at base.	Slightly concave	0162		0162	Nat
0163	0163	Cut	Deposit	103	Solution hollow. Naturally forming in relation to water movement.	0.98	1.7m	0.2m	Sub-circular	East side - 10°, concave and then turns sharply to 45° convex. West side - Sharp break of slope at surface, 45° uneven slope.	Irregular			0178	Nat
0165	0165	Cut	Pit	104	Cut of pit, 75% excavated during evaluation and numbered 0087. Further 10% excavated in attempt to establish relationship with ditch group 0150, but ditch severely truncated by evaluation trench and therefore no relationship visible.	1.5	1.4	0.35	Circular	Approx 45° sloping and slightly concave sides.	Flat	0166	0087	0166	Nat
0167	0167	Cut	Ditch		Cut of ditch group 0150, where it intersects with pit [0165] Relationship with [0165] unclear.		0.5	0.12		Steep sloping sides	Uneven but flat	0168	0150	0168	Nat?
0169	0169	Cut	Ditch	105	Cut of ditch group 0150 where it cuts pit [0171] near SW corner of site.	1.5m	0.6m	0.18m		Moderate sloping sides	Concave	0170	0150	0170	0172
0171	0171	Cut	Pit	105	Cut of large pit located in SW corner of site. Cut by ditch [0169] on southern edge. Sw edge runs under site edge.	2.5m	2.9m	0.76m	Sub-circular	Steep near vertical sides.	Flat			0174	Nat

Fills, deposits and finds

Context number	Feature number	Category	Identifier	Section number	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Inclusions	Length	Width	Depth	Fill of	Horizon clarity	Same as	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0152	0151	Fill	Ditch	100	Mid brown	Silty sand	Compact	Numerous chalk nodules	1m	0.5m	0.12m				Fill of ditch cut [0151]		0151
0154	0153	Fill	Ditch	102	Mid brown	Silty sand	Compact	Numerous chalk nodules	1.15							0155	0153
0156	0155	Fill	Pit	102	Mid brown	Sandy silt	Compact	Numerous chalk nodules	1m	1m	0.36m	0155	Clear				0155
0158	0157	Fill	Pit	101	Mid off white/brown	Silty sand	Friable	Frequent small to medium chalk nodules. Rare angular and round flints.									0157
0160	0159	Fill	Pit	101	Light off white/brown	Silty sand	Friable	Frequent small to medium chalk nodules.									0159
0162	0161	Fill	Pit	103	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Firm	Frequent small to medium chalk nodules.	2.2		0.42	0161	Sharp		Fill of pit [0161]		0161
0164			Finds												Unstratified finds from Area 01.		

Context number	Feature number	Category	Identifier	Section number	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Inclusions	Length	Width	Depth	Fill of	Horizon clarity	Same as	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0168	0166	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown	Silt sand		Numerous chalk nodules		0.5m	0.12	0167			Fill of ditch [0167]		0167
0170	0169	Fill	Ditch	105	Mid brown	Silty sand	Compact	Moderate chalk nodules	1.5			0169	Clear		Fill of ditch [0169]		0169
0172	0171	Fill	Pit	105	Mid brown	Silty sand	Firm	Numerous chalk nodules			0.33m				Upper fill of pit [0171]	0169	0173
0173	0171	Fill	Pit	105	Pale grey/brown	Silty sand	Firm	Common chalk fragments			0.22m				Middle fill of pit [0171]	0172	0174
0174	0171	Fill	Pit	105	Mid grey	Silty sand	Firm	Numerous hard chalk nodules.			0.21m				Lower basal fill of pit [0171]	0173	0171

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Context number	Feature number	Category	Identifier	Section number	Colour	Texture	Compaction	Inclusions	Length	Width	Depth	Fill of	Horizon clarity	Same as	Interpretation	Context above	Context below
0175	0175	Layer	Buried soil	106	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Compact	c. 5% small chalk nodules and rounded stones and flints.	11m	8m	0.3m		Diffuse		Large irregular spread, aligned E-W through heavy machine truncation. Truncated by cable trench. Comes down on to degraded chalk and naturally disturbed orange silty sand. Buried topsoil that has accumulated in naturally eroded hollows in the subsoil. Finds may indicate a prehistoric settlement close by. Sections - 106 & 107. Originally numbered as 0089 in the evaluation. The feature called 0091 in the evaluation comes off the north edge of 0175 and is probably a natural deposit.	0176	Nat
0176		Layer	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish-brown	Silty-sand	Compact	Regular chalk nodules				C.0.4m		Diffuse	Truncated, compacted topsoil. Flattened when 0177 was laid.	0177	0175
0177		Layer	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish-brown	Silty-sand	Firm	Occasional chalk nodules				C.0.3-0.4m		Sharp	Modern topsoil - filled with modern rubbish (chipboard, etc.) and laid when the nearby middle school was built. The horizon clarity of the layer is sharp due to the change in compaction compared to 0176.		0176
0178	0163	Fill	Deposit	103	Mid brown	Silty sand	Firm	Frequent small-medium chalk nodules	0.98	1.7m	0.2m		Diffuse				0163

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Appendix 2. NHER search results

Norfolk Landscape Archaeology Monument Full Report

01/05/2009

Number of records: 15

RAF Feltwell HER search

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
4924 - MNF4924	Undated human skeletons	Monument

Several undated human skeletons were found at Feltwell Aerodrome during World War One. Two skulls were measured and recorded. No finds were associated with the human remains.

Monument Types and Dates

CEMETERY (Undated)

Evidence DEMOLISHED BUILDING

INHUMATION (Undated)

Evidence DEMOLISHED BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

'SKELETONS UNEARTHED AT FELTWELL'

Some human skeletons have been discovered during excavation work at the new Feltwell Air Station (for hangers in plot 684. R. R. Clarke (NCM)), at a depth of about 60cm (2 feet). Previously, two human skeletons were found in the same area (two skulls in Laing's office July 1936. R. R. Clarke (NCM)). During the war (World War One) while the old aerodrome was being constructed, several skeletons were discovered (these perhaps on TL 78 NW. E. Rose (NAU)) buried on a hill between Hockwold and Feltwell.'

See (S1).

Difficult to state number of skulls, as those were considerably broken during excavation, but possibly half a dozen were found. They were laid flat, head to foot, alternating in north to south direction. Ground is chalk under 30cm to 46cm (12 to 18 inches) of soil with slight depressions filled with gravel and sand, five in a depression 60 to 90 cm (2 to 3 feet) below surface. No associated finds. Skulls measured by H. T. Green.

See (S2).

No.1 165mm long: 145mm wide - jaw 135mm from top of ramus - 125mm across bottom of ramus.

No.2 182.5 mm long: 132.5mm wide; jaw 117.5 mm across top of ramus; 100 mm across bottom of ramus; skull 5mm thick.

Much distorted by crushing.

R. R. Clarke (NCM).

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

(S1) Bibliographic reference: June 18 1936. Eastern Daily Press.

(S2) Graphic material: Finds Illustration.

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 7106 9013 (point) TL79SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TL 79 SW/7

Active

Historic Environment Record - 4924

Active

Ratings and Scorings

Proportion Scheduled 7

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 4924 - MNF4924 **Site Name** Undated human skeletons

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF50088 Military - Airfield - military (Type Code: MIL-ma)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF12379 HUMAN REMAINS BONE

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 4925 - MNF4925 Site Name Medieval moated site and deserted settlement

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
4925 - MNF4925	Medieval moated site and deserted settlement	Monument

A medieval moated site was excavated in 1964 and 1967. Medieval pottery and tile fragments and a medieval spindle whorl were found in the ditches of the moat. Observation of development work in the 1970s identified probable medieval flint and mortar wall footings alongside a hollow way, probably a continuation of the village street, to the south or east of the moated site.

Monument Types and Dates

DESERTED SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE

MOAT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EVIDENCE

MOAT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

Moated site in village.

1963. Excavation.

By [1] and [2].

1967. Excavation.

By [3].

Green glazed sherds, oyster, mussel and whelk shells. Glazed tiles (about 1300). 13th and 14th century pottery and post medieval sherds and spindle whorl in ditch.

See (S1).

E. B. Green (NCM).

'Footpath' on Ordnance Survey was old road.

E. Rose (NAU).

Foundations found by [3], and coin of 1705 1.05m (3 1/2 feet) deep. Legend of treasure here. Now being shallowed as part of housing development. Outworks destroyed.

E. Rose (NAU).

July 1972. Observation and recording during development.

Probably medieval flint and mortar wall footings alongside a hollow way, probably a continuation of village street (see RAF 1946 aerial photograph), to the south or east of moated site.

See (S2) and (S3).

A. Rogerson (NLA), 9 May 2001.

1973.

Anglo Gallic jetton.

From [1].

(S4) suggests that this is the site of Rising deserted village. The evidence seems dubious and more investigation is needed.

(S5) stated at Gressenhall in April 1992 that the 'old map' mentioned in (S1) is in fact the diagrammatic map in (S5), which places a spot for Rising just west of Feltwell. This is the sole basis of (S4)'s location for the village.

E. Rose (NLA), 17 October 1991 and 29 April 1992

19 May 1992. Site visit.

The north and east arms have totally gone, the south arm may survive but is largely infilled and the west arm survives several metres wide.

See (S7) in file.

D. A. Gurney (NLA) 15 May 1992.

Situated in the middle of a modern housing estate. Measures approximately 30m square, west arm of ditch only survives as recognisable feature 2 to 3m wide, 2 to 2.5m deep. Full of old elder scrub and fallen wood. North arm 0.5m deep, poor definition. South arm almost filled, with firs planted along property boundary. East arm no longer visible. Possible entrance on northwest side. Whole site derelict with many pits dug into surface. Much garden and other waste noted. David Gurney (NLA) has been involved with this site and is hoping to involve Brecks Project.

H. Paterson (NLA) 12 April 1996.

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 4925 - MNF4925 **Site Name** Medieval moated site and deserted settlement

8 December 1997. Visit.

Only the west arm survives, and this is partially infilled at the north end to form a causeway. The island has been cleared of undergrowth and rubbish, leaving a few ivy clad tree stumps. Surface uneven and rutted, and not grassed. Two heaps of soil (awaiting spreading) to the southeast.

D. Gurney (NLA) 9 December 1997.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

- (S1) Bibliographic reference: Orange, A.J.. History of Feltwell.
 - (S2) Unpublished document: Wade, K.. Letters referring to Feltwell moated site.
 - (S3) Rolled Plan: Large Plan Exists.
 - (S4) Bibliographic reference: 1991. Lynn News. 15 October.
 - (S5) Verbal communication: Utting, J.. 1992. Feltwell Moated Site. April.
 - (S6) Bibliographic reference: Darby, H.C.. 1952. The Domesday Geography of Eastern England.
 - (S7) Unpublished document: Gurney, D.. 1992. Site Visit. Moated site at 'Moatside', Feltwell.. 19 May.
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 7061 9053 (MBR: 58m by 48m) TL79SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TL 79 SW/37	Active
Historic Environment Record - 4925	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition	D
Proportion Scheduled	7
AM107 Survival	6

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse Waste ground

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF12380	POT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	POTTERY
FNF12381	TOKEN (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	METAL
FNF12382	COIN (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	SILVER
FNF12383	SPINDLE WHORL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	
FNF12384	POT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	POTTERY
FNF12385	TILE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	CLAY

Associated Events/Activities

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 4925 - MNF4925 **Site Name** Medieval moated site and deserted settlement

ENF3609 Curtis, F. and Helau, T. (Event - Intervention)

ENF4058 Orange, A. J. (Event - Intervention)

ENF92160 Wade, K. (Event - Survey)

ENF92161 Edwards, D. (NLA) (Event - Survey)

ENF10434 Unknown (Event - Survey)

4

ENF10434 Gurney, D. (NLA) (Event - Survey)

5

ENF10434 Paterson, H. (A&E) (Event - Survey)

6

ENF10434 Gurney, D. (NLA) (Event - Survey)

7

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Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 4942 - MNF4942 Site Name RAF Feltwell Airfield

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
4942 - MNF4942	RAF Feltwell Airfield	Monument

This RAF airfield was used in World War One and World War Two. It was a training depot in 1918 and was later rebuilt and extended northwards. It continued in use until the 1960s. Cropmarks and earthworks of anti glider trenches and building can be seen on aerial photographs of this area. Local stories suggest a German bomber landed here one night and didn't realise the mistake until morning when it took off again and returned home. The area is now a golf course. Metal detecting here has recovered seven Roman coins.

Monument Types and Dates

HOSPITAL (World War One - 1914 AD to 1918 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

MILITARY AIRFIELD (World War One - 1914 AD to 1918 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

TRAMWAY (World War One - 1914 AD to 1918 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

AIR RAID SHELTER (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Monument Type STRUCTURE

AIRCRAFT HANGAR (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

BUILDING (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

TUNNEL (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Monument Type STRUCTURE

UNDERGROUND MILITARY HEADQUARTERS (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Monument Type STRUCTURE

Description and Sources

Description

February 1981. Visit. Airfield.

Used in World War One. Training depot in 1918. Rebuilt and extended northwards. In use until 1960s. During original construction a tramway was laid from Lakenheath station, and was afterwards sent to Australia. According to informant buildings of a World War One base hospital remain at southeast corner where a number of old brick sheds remain. Large hangars on north perimeter, several buildings and brick shelters to east.

See (S1) for the hospital.

Part now an RAF housing estate, much returned to agriculture.

E. Rose (NAU), 26 February 1981.

1992.

Detail of an airfield building revealed as cropmark.

E. Rose (NLA).

May 1994. At TL 7099 9025.

Found during construction of school building, east of building 38. Backfilled trench or ?access ramp leading to 'tunnel' and at least one 'chamber' cut into the natural chalk. 1946 aerial photographs show an angled feature at this location, and others elsewhere on the base, suggesting shelters or stores, of World War Two date?

D. Gurney (NLA) 9 May 1994.

Compare underground radar station at Corton, Suffolk (called 'Hopton').

E. Rose (NLA) 2 June 1994.

Norfolk and Suffolk Aviation Museum repeat a story that a German aircraft landed on the airfield one night, not realising its mistake until next morning when it took off before anyone noticed. As a result dummy Wellingtons were sited east of the field, and were bombed the next night. They connect this with rows of mounds seen on 1946 air photographs as crossing nearby fields, which K.Sussams (SAU) suggests as anti glider defence; but such mounds appear on several fields in this area nowhere near airfields.

E. Rose (NLA), 11 February 1997.

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 4942 - MNF4942 **Site Name** RAF Feltwell Airfield

These mounds accompanied by broken ditches divide the fields into grids. K.Sussams (SAU) quotes an RCHME survey of Nonsuch Park, Surrey. But the latter shows ditches radiating from a central point, and persons spoken to by D. Edwards and E. Rose (NLA) who can remember World War Two confirm that anti gilder ditches normally followed a zigzag pattern. Defence of Britain Project have no information on grid pattern ditches. but say that there were also types of ditches to prevent powered aircraft from taking off again having unloaded troops. One cannot imagine anyone even trying to land troops on a field like this.

E. Rose (NLA), 25 July 1997.

However the identification is correct, see (S2).

E. Rose (NLA), 29 January 1998.

World War Two anti aircraft artillery.

See file.

D. Gurney (NLA) 28 January 1997.

22 July 1993. NLA air photography.

Images show golf course on site of former airfield.

M. Brennand (NLA), 12 February 2001.

1998. Metal detecting. Grid reference supplied by finder, adjacent to Grange Farm.

Seven Roman coins.

See list in file.

K. Hinds, 22 February 2000.

For Cold War missile site, see NHER 41288.

D. Gurney (NLA), 6 April 2005.

Sources

Graphic material: Sketch plan.

Aerial Photograph: Edwards, D.A. (NLA). 1996. TF 7089B - D.

Aerial Photograph: Edwards, D.A. (NLA). 1996. TF 7089B - D.

Aerial Photograph: Edwards, D.A. (NLA). 1993. TL 7189N, P, Q.

Aerial Photograph: TL7090J, K, TL7189A, TL7089A, TL 7189B,E.

Photograph: GYW.

Secondary File: Secondary file.

Bibliographic reference: Dobinson, C.S.. 1996. Twentieth Century Fortifications in England.

Bibliographic reference: 1973. Airfields of Norfolk and Suffolk IN Norfolk and Suffolk Aviation Museum. Part 3, pp 12-15

(S2) Bibliographic reference: 1997. 20th century fortifications of England IN Council for British Archaeology.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 712 893 (MBR: 2658m by 2124m) TL78NW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Civil Parish HOCKWOLD CUM WILTON, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TL 78 NW/-

Active

Historic Environment Record - 4942

Active

Environmentally Sensitive Area

Active

Ratings and Scorings

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 4942 - MNF4942 Site Name RAF Feltwell Airfield

Proportion Scheduled 7

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF49824 20th century agriculture - 20th century enclosure (Type Code: TEF-te)

HNF50063 20th century agriculture - 20th century enclosure (Type Code: TEF-te)

HNF50088 Military - Airfield - military (Type Code: MIL-ma)

HNF50089 20th century agriculture - 20th century enclosure (Type Code: TEF-te)

HNF50093 20th century agriculture - 20th century enclosure (Type Code: TEF-te)

HNF50096 20th century agriculture - 20th century enclosure (Type Code: TEF-te)

HNF50186 20th century agriculture - 20th century enclosure (Type Code: TEF-te)

Other Land Classes

Landuse In use as building

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF95005 COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

SILVER

FNF95006 COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities

ENF10437 Rose, E. (NAU) (Event - Survey)

1

ENF8830 Edwards, D. (NAU) (Event - Survey)

ENF91865 Edwards, D. (NLA) (Event - Survey)

ENF10437 Gurney, D. (NLA) (Event - Survey)

3

ENF92717 Edwards, D.A. (NLA) (Event - Survey)

ENF89191 Deacon, J. (Event - Intervention)

ENF92025 Brennand, M. (NLA) (Event - Interpretation)

ENF92718 Brennand, M. (NLA) (Event - Interpretation)

ENF12274 Evaluation by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at RAF Feltwell, 2009. (Event - Intervention)

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Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 5212 - MNF5212 Site Name Roman rubbish pits

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
5212 - MNF5212	Roman rubbish pits	Monument

An area of banks and ditches was investigated and a series of Roman rubbish pits recorded. A Roman chalk floor was also excavated. Fragments of Roman and medieval pottery and a Roman coin were found.

Monument Types and Dates

BANK (EARTHWORK) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

DITCH (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

FLOOR (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence EVIDENCE

PIT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

1962. Near Leonards Lane.

Area of banks and ditches in roughly rectangular layout, rubbish pits. Chalk floor found in one place. One rubbish pit 1.83m (6 feet) deep yielded Roman sherds and more from just below surface. Finds included Samian ware, grey ware, some medieval sherds, three coins - 1 AE Antonius Pius(?).

E. B. Green (NCM).

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 7016 9047 (point)

TL79SW

Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TL 79 SW/6

Active

Historic Environment Record - 5212

Active

Ratings and Scorings

Proportion Scheduled 7

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF13187 POT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

POTTERY

FNF13188 POT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

POTTERY

FNF13189 COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

COPPER ALLOY

Associated Events/Activities

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 5212 - MNF5212 **Site Name** Roman rubbish pits

ENF3471 Curtis, F. (Event - Intervention)

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Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 5213 - MNF5213 **Site Name** Iron Age site and Roman buildings

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
5213 - MNF5213	Iron Age site and Roman buildings	Monument

Roman buildings were excavated here in 1964. Fieldwalking for the Fenland Survey recorded an Iron Age site where a discrete cluster of Iron Age pottery fragments, bones and burnt flints were recovered. Cropmarks of rectangular enclosures, probably relating to later activity, can be seen on aerial photographs.

Monument Types and Dates

RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE (Unknown date)
Evidence CROPMARK

TRACKWAY (Unknown date)
Evidence CROPMARK

BURNT MOUND (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
Monument Type STRUCTURE

SITE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)
Evidence CROPMARK

BUILDING (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence EVIDENCE

FIELD SYSTEM (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

1964. Excavation.
Soil marks of huts noted. Excavation of Roman building - sherds found.

1974. Aerial photograph.
Record of possible field system.

22 June 1975. Ordnance Survey air photography.
Positive cropmarks. Field system.
D. Voisey (NLA), 14 March 1995.

1988. Fenland fieldwork.
Pot boilers, Iron Age and Roman sherds, flint.

1989 to 1990 Fenland Evaluation.
Iron Age sherds.

See full list and copies of excavators notes in file.
E. Rose (NLA), 20 September 1993

For full details of wares, flint types etc see (S2).

Sources

Aerial Photograph: OS 75-270-081.
Fieldwork: Fenland Survey. FWL 182.
Fieldwork: Fenland Survey. FWL EY.
Fieldwork: Fenland Survey. FWL 181.
Fieldwork: Fenland Survey. FWL 185.
Fieldwork: Fenland Survey. FWL 184.
Fieldwork: Fenland Survey. FWL 183.
Fieldwork: Fenland Survey. FWL EX.
Aerial Photograph: TL7090A, B, D, E; OS 432.76.127.
Secondary File: Secondary file.
: Curtis, F.. 30 April 196.

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 5213 - MNF5213 **Site Name** Iron Age site and Roman buildings

(S2) Archive: Fenland Folders.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 6998 9027 (MBR: 371m by 369m) TL69SE Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TL 79 SW Active

NCM Site No - TL 69 SE/- Active

Historic Environment Record - 5213 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Proportion Scheduled 7

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF50094 20th century agriculture - 20th century enclosure (Type Code: TEF-te)

Other Land Classes

Landuse Cultivation to a depth >0.25m

Landuse Cultivated land, undetermined 22/06/1975

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FNF13190 POT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) POTTERY

FNF13191 ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

FNF13192 POT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) POTTERY

FNF13193 TILE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) CLAY

FNF13194 SPINDLE WHORL (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) STONE

FNF13195 POT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) POTTERY

FNF13196 POLISHER (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD) STONE

FNF13197 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC) FLINT

FNF13198 FLAKED AXEHEAD (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC) FLINT

FNF13199 POT BOILER (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD) FLINT

FNF13200 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD) FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

ENF3736 Curtis, W.F. (Event - Intervention)

ENF4945 Edwards, D.A. (NAU) (Event - Survey)

ENF90010 Ordnance Survey (Event - Survey)

ENF5377 Edwards, D.A. (NAU) (Event - Survey)

ENF13710 Ordnance Survey (Event - Survey)

ENF9890 Silvester, R. (NAU) (Event - Survey)

ENF10435 Augur survey by the Fenland Survey, 1989 to 1990. (Event - Intervention)

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 5225 - MNF5225 Site Name Circular cropmark

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
5225 - MNF5225	Circular cropmark	Monument

A circular cropmark could be seen in the corner of the field between 1938 and 1945.

Monument Types and Dates

MOUND (Undated)	
Evidence	EARTHWORK
RING DITCH (Undated)	
Evidence	CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

1938 to 1945.
Circular cropmark seen in corner of field.

Possibly a very slight mound, but so low as to make size unmeasurable. Does not show as soilmark in freshly harrowed field.
A. J. Lawson (NAU), 5 March 1976.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 703 904 (MBR: 47m by 53m) TL79SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TL 79 SW/6	Active
Historic Environment Record - 5225	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Proportion Scheduled 7

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 14229 - MNF14229 **Site Name** Possible Roman building

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
14229 - MNF14229	Possible Roman building	Monument

A possible Roman building is recorded in the northeast corner of the field.

Monument Types and Dates

BUILDING (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence DEMOLISHED BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

1973 to 1976.

Note left by C. J. S. Green (NAU) records remains of Roman? building in northeast corner of field: no other details.

See note and (S1) in file.

A. Gregory (NAU).

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.

(S1) Graphic material: Sketch plan.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 7030 9053 (MBR: 76m by 39m) TL79SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TL 79 SW/- Active

Historic Environment Record - 14229 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Proportion Scheduled 7

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse Cultivated land, undetermined

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ENF4927 Green, C. J. S. (NAU) (Event - Survey)

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 16208 - MNF16208 Site Name Site of post medieval windmill

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
16208 - MNF16208	Site of post medieval windmill	Monument

A windmill was located here as early as 1729. It is marked on the tithe map as a smock mill, and also appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1836. It was disused in 1880 and isn't shown on a Ordnance Survey map of 1883, suggesting it may have been demolished by this date.

Monument Types and Dates

SMOCK MILL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Site of wind mill.
Marked on (S1).
E. Rose (NAU), 3 June 1980.

There as early as 1729. Drawn on (S2) as a smock mill. Disused around 1880 and not on (S3).
See (S4).

Sources

- (S1) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1824-1836. Ordnance Survey First Edition 1 inch.
- (S2) Map: Feltwell Tithe Map.
- (S3) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1883. 25 inch 1st edition. OS.
- (S4) Bibliographic reference: Orange. History of Feltwell.

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 7130 9024 (point) TL79SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TL 79 SW/- Active
Historic Environment Record - 16208 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Proportion Scheduled 7

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF50088 Military - Airfield - military (Type Code: MIL-ma)

Other Land Classes

Landuse Built over

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 16868 - MNF16868 **Site Name** World War Two gun emplacement and pillbox

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
16868 - MNF16868	World War Two gun emplacement and pillbox	Monument

This World War Two type 26 pillbox and machine gun emplacement is quite rare. The loopholes have been filled for Turnball mounts. The pillbox guarded approaches to RAF Feltwell airfield (NHER 4942).

Monument Types and Dates

GUN EMPLACEMENT (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Monument Type STRUCTURE

PILLBOX (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

1964. South of road, in gardens of RAF married quarters.
Concrete machine gun post. Presumably 1939 to 1945, guarding airfield approaches.
E. Rose (NAU), 9 December 1980.

Quite rare, type 26 pillbox in good condition. Loopholes filled for Turnball mounts.
See (S1).
D. Walker (NLA) July 1996.

Sources

Photograph: Kent, P.. 1995. KHJ 36.

Secondary File: Secondary file.

(S1) Unpublished document: Norfolk Defensive Structures Survey record form.

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 7017 9045 (point) TL79SW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TL 79 SW/- Active

Historic Environment Record - 16868 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition B

Proportion Scheduled 7

AM107 Survival 3

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse Garden

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 16868 - MNF16868 **Site Name** World War Two gun emplacement and pillbox

Associated Events/Activities

ENF10475 Kent, P. (Event - Survey)
6

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Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 21183 - MNF21183 Site Name Undated field system

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
21183 - MNF21183	Undated field system	Monument

Positive cropmarks of linear ditches and rectangular enclosures making up an undated field system can be seen on aerial photographs.

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Undated)	Evidence	CROPMARK
ENCLOSURE (Undated)	Evidence	CROPMARK
FIELD SYSTEM (Undated)	Evidence	CROPMARK
LINEAR FEATURE (Undated)	Evidence	CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

22 June 1975. Ordnance Survey air photography.
Positive cropmarks. Field system.
D. Voisey (NLA), 14 March 1995.

15 July 1983. NAU aerial photographs.
Cropmarks, linear ditches and enclosures.
D. A. Edwards (NAU), 22 February 1985.

Sources

Secondary File: Secondary file.
Aerial Photograph: OS 75-270-081.
Aerial Photograph: TL7090G,H.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 701 905 (MBR: 320m by 245m) TL79SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TL 79 SW/-	Active
NCM Site No - TL 69 SE	Active
Historic Environment Record - 21183	Active

Ratings and Scorings

Proportion Scheduled 7

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse	Cultivation to a depth <0.25m	
Landuse	Cultivated land, undetermined	22/06/1975

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 21183 - MNF21183 Site Name Undated field system

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ENF90010 Ordnance Survey (Event - Survey)

ENF7702 Edwards, D.A. (NAU) (Event - Survey)

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Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 24981 - MNF24981 **Site Name** Undated rectangular enclosure

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
24981 - MNF24981	Undated rectangular enclosure	Monument

Earthworks of an undated rectangular enclosure crossed by three banks can be seen on an aerial photograph. It may be a small medieval moat or the remains of medieval fishponds.

Monument Types and Dates

RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE (Undated)

Evidence EARTHWORK

FISHPOND (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

MOAT (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

5 January 1979. Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography aerial photography. Earthworks, to east of recorded moated site NHER 4925. Pond shown on (S1) marks north side of rectangular compartment crossed by three banks. Suggested by D. Edwards (NAU) as moat but very small compartments. R. Silvester (NAU) says similar to fish ponds noted at Wormegay. E. Rose (NAU) 14 December 1988.

Sources

Aerial Photograph: CUCAP CIA 15-17 (TL7090 L-N).

(S1) Map: Ordnance Survey. Ordnance Survey 6 inch.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 709 906 (MBR: 104m by 81m) TL79SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

NCM Site No - TL 79 SW/142 Active

Historic Environment Record - 24981 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition A

Proportion Scheduled 7

AM107 Survival 5

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HNF50069 18th-19th century enclosure - Piecemeal enclosure by agreement (Type Code: LEF-le)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 24981 - MNF24981 **Site Name** Undated rectangular enclosure

Associated Events/Activities

ENF6274 CUCAP (Event - Survey)

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Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 43970 - MNF49374 Site Name 14 Long Lane

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
43970 - MNF49374	14 Long Lane	Building

A 19th century brick and clunch blacksmith's workshop, now converted into a house.

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 2050 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (Post Medieval to Unknown - 1800 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Former blacksmith's shop now house. Two cell two storeys, west gable stack. Ground floor of clunch with brick quoins; upper floor of brick, probably 19th century but rendered over. Formerly with central door to street. Rear outbuildings of clunch and brick, 19th century.

Well in rear yard on (S1).

E. Rose (NLA), 7 March 2006.

Sources

(S1) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1906. Second edition 25".

(S2) Photograph: Rose, E.. 2001. JXP. 18-19

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 71148 90620 (MBR: 8m by 8m) TL79SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 43970

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse In use as building

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 47116 - MNF52152 Site Name White House Farm, No 44 Longacre

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
47116 - MNF52152	White House Farm, No 44 Longacre	Listed Building

The east wing of the farmhouse dates to the 17th century and is timber framed and rendered. The rest of the house dates to the 19th century and is built out of whitewashed clunch and brick.

Monument Types and Dates

FARMHOUSE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1600 AD to 2050 AD)

Covering Building Material	PANTILE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material	BRICK
Main Building Material	CLUNCH
Main Building Material	RENDER
Main Building Material	TIMBER

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1600 AD to 2050 AD)

Covering Building Material	PANTILE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material	BRICK
Main Building Material	CLUNCH
Main Building Material	RENDER
Main Building Material	TIMBER

Description and Sources

Description

Farmhouse. 17th century timber framed and rendered east wing, remainder whitewashed clunch and brick of early 19th century. Pantile roofs. L plan. East wing on brick plinth. 2 storeys. Large corner studs visible to north gable wall. Set-off at first floor. 2 20th century casements in gable below weatherboarded head. Gabled roof. South gable of brick with parapet and tumbling. West wing added early 19th century. Rear of coursed clunch with one 20th century casement in segmental opening. One further first floor casement. Bell-based gabled roof with ridge stack left of centre and at west gable. Façade retains 3 early 19th century casements with glazing bars. 20th century door off-set to left. M. Dennis (NLA), 20 September 2006.

Sources

Bibliographic reference: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Historical and Architectural Interest.

Location

National Grid Reference

TL 70982 90624 (point) TL79SW

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations

Listed Building (II) - 221747	WHITE HOUSE FARM	Active	DNF4884
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Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 47116 - MNF52152 **Site Name** White House Farm, No 44 Longacre

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 47116

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 52795 - MNF57890 Site Name

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
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52795 - MNF57890

Find Spot

Details of an evaluation carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at RAF Feltwell are awaited.

Monument Types and Dates

Description and Sources

Description

May 2009. Evaluation.

Details to come.

A. Cattermole (NLA), 30 April 2009.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 7037 9025 (MBR: 167m by 216m) TL79SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 52795

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ENF12274 Evaluation by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at RAF Feltwell, 2009. (Event -
8 Intervention)

Appendix 2. NHER search results

HER Number 52796 - MNF57891 Site Name

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
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52796 - MNF57891

Find Spot

Details of an evaluation carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at RAF Feltwell are awaited.

Monument Types and Dates

Description and Sources

Description

May 2009. Evaluation.

Details to come.

A. Cattermole (NLA), 30 April 2009.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TL 7099 9035 (MBR: 283m by 165m) TL79SW Area

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish FELTWELL, WEST NORFOLK, NORFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Historic Environment Record - 52796

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ENF12274 Evaluation by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at RAF Feltwell, 2009. (Event -
8 Intervention)

Appendix 3. Pottery (NHER 52795)

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Vessel type	No	Wt	Notes	Date
0082	GRIM	b		2	21	Grimston-type ware. Dark grey/black core and interior	L.12th-14th
	Q3	U		1	5		Iron Age
0088	F1	U		1	7	Smoothed surface	Iron Age
0090	F2	R	Mildenhall	2	14	Mildenhall ware, Incised dec. on rim top, drilled below rim. (illus 1)	E Neo
	F2	U		12	25		E Neo
	F3	U		3	8	Very abraded	E Neo
	S1	B		1	9	Uncertain	Preh
0093	Q1	U		2	1	Very abraded	Preh
0097	F2	U		13	40	Abraded	E Neo
0158	Q3	R	jar	1	12	Slack-shouldered jar	Iron Age
	Q4	U		1	33	Sandy with sparse shell	Iron Age
0162	Q1	R	Mildenhall	1	23	Mildenhall ware, w incised dec on rim top. externally thickened rim (illus 2)	E Neo
0163	ESW	b		1	7		PMed
0164	F2	R	Plain bowl	1	7	Plain bowl, externally thickened rim. (illus 3)	E Neo
0173	F2	U		3	9	Abraded	E Neo
0174	Q3	U	jar	15	82	Middleton style jar base. spalled (includes sample 2)	Iron Age
0175	Q3	B		1	86	Spall	Iron Age
	Q3	R	jar	2	5	Slack shouldered jar . Simple rounded rim	Iron Age
	Q3	R	jar	1	4	Slack shouldered jar . Simple pointed rim	Iron Age
	Q3	U		17	40	Abraded	Iron Age
	Q3	U		8	13	(Sample 1)	Iron Age
	F4	B	Beaker	1	1		LNEBA
	F4	D	Beaker	1	10	Fingernail impressed, sparse small angular flint voids, Very abraded	LNEBA
	F4	U	Beaker	2	10	Very abraded	LNEBA
	F4	U	Beaker	7	6		LNEBA
	F5	B	Beaker	1	4	Moderate small angular flint: common grog	LNEBA
	F5	B	Beaker	1	1	Pinched fingernail impressed	LNEBA
	G1	D	Beaker	6	5	Fingernail impressed. Very abraded	LNEBA
	G1	D	Beaker	2	3	Square tooth comb impressed bands . Very abraded(sample 3)	LNEBA
	G1	D	Beaker	1	2	Fingertip impressed. Very abraded (sample 4)	LNEBA
	G1	U	Beaker	2	2	Fingertip impressed .Very abraded (sample 1)	LNEBA
	F2	R	Plain bowl	1	4	Plain bowl, rolled rim, smoothed surface (illus 5)	E Neo
	F2	R	Plain bowl	1	6	Externally thickened rim, smoothed surface (illus 6)	E Neo
	F2	U		66	228		E Neo
	F2	U		26	73		E Neo
	F2	U		1	2	Abraded (sample 1)	E Neo
F2	U		5	5	Abraded (sample 3)	E Neo	
F2	U		4	2	Very abraded	E Neo	
F3	R	Plain bowl	1	46	Plain bowl, externally thickened rim (illus 4)	E Neo	
Q1	R	Mildenhall	1	28	Mildenhall Ware, incised on rimtop externally thickened	E Neo	

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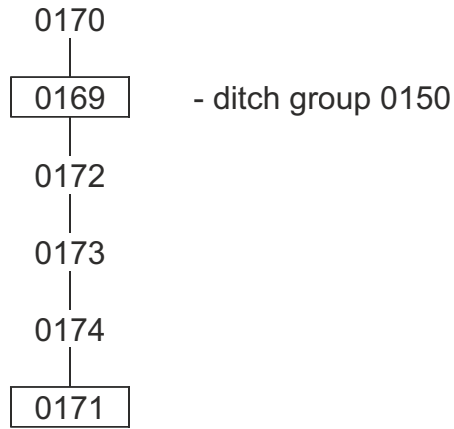
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Appendix 4. Matrix

Only showing contexts with cut relationships.



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Appendix 5. Digital Photographic Record (photographs on accompanying CD)

Digital photograph index

Digital archive ref.	Photo No.	Description
DSCF1799	01	Area 1, section 100, facing ENE
DSCF1800	02	Area 1, section 102, facing ENE
DSCF1801	03	Area 1, section 101, eastern half (1), facing south
DSCF1802	04	Area 1, section 101, western half (2), facing south
DSCF1803	05	Area 1, section 103, western half (1), facing north
DSCF1804	06	Area 1, section 103, eastern half (2), facing north
DSCF1805	07	Area 1, section 104, facing WSW
DSCF1807	08	Area 1, ditch 0150, cut 0169, prior to further excavation required for 0171
DSCF1809	09	Area 1, section 105, facing WSW (1)
DSCF1810	10	Area 1, section 105, facing WSW (2)
DSCF1811	11	Area 2, section 106 (1), east end, facing NNW
DSCF1812	12	Area 2, section 106 (2), west end, facing SSE
DSCF1813	13	Area 2, section 107 (1), south end, facing WSW
DSCF1814	14	Area 2, section 107 (2), north end, facing ENE
DSCF1815	15	Area 2, Spread 0175, facing north
DSCF1816	16	Area 2, Spread 0175, facing east
DSCF1820	17	Area 2, Spread 0175, facing north (1)
DSCF1821	18	Area 2, Spread 0175, facing north (2)
DSCF1822	19	Area 2, Spread 0175, facing north (3)
DSCF1823	20	Area 2, Spread 0175, facing east