



making sense of heritage

Land at Oulton Airfield Oulton, Norfolk (Phase 1)

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Site code: ENF138817
Ref: 108661 .02
October 2015



**Land at Oulton Airfield
Oulton, Norfolk
(Phase 1)**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land at Oulton Airfield Oulton, Norfolk (Phase 1)

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Solarcentury to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Oulton Airfield, Oulton, Norfolk (NGR 613877 327070). The fieldwork was carried out over five days (21st to 25th September 2015). A total of 12 trial trenches were excavated, a 2% sample of the proposed development area, in order to investigate buried features of possible archaeological potential, identified from a preceding geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2015b).

This evaluation identified archaeological features within eight of the twelve excavated trenches, predominantly consisting of a low density of undated ditches, as well as two undated pits (**Trench 7** and **Trench 11**), and a modern feature of uncertain type in **Trench 10** considered to potentially be associated with the former WWII airfield. The recovered finds assemblage was very small and the only datable material was a small quantity of modern material from the feature in **Trench 10**.

The features within the trial trenches showed a relatively poor correlation with potential archaeological anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey (WA 2015b); likely a result of the variable underlying geology and identified areas of ferrous and increased magnetic response. For example, the evaluation did not identify ditches that could be related to the geophysical anomaly of a potential enclosure in **Trenches 4** and **5**; neither did it record features corresponding to an east–west aligned linear anomaly in the south of the Site (**Trench 12**). A few archaeological features were uncovered during this evaluation that did correspond to less certain geophysical 'trends' (ditches in **Trenches 1** and **3**, and a fire pit in **Trench 11**) or were new features not previously identified in the geophysical interpretation, these included undated ditches in **Trenches 4, 5, 7, 9** and **11**, as well as an undated pit in **Trench 7**.

The modern feature in **Trench 10** comprised a circular pit with a central posthole that is a foundation cut for a type of small structure. Discussion of the evidence and the possible type of airfield structure it may represent is included within the discussion section of this report; however it is concluded that its original function is presently uncertain.



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Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was carried out by Steve Thompson assisted by Mark Stewart, Phil Breach, and Jon Sanigar. This report was compiled by Gail Wakeham. The finds were reported on by Matt Leivers. The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and assessed by Sarah Wyles. The report illustrations were prepared by Kitty Foster. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Crockett.



Land at Oulton Airfield Oulton, Norfolk (Phase 1)

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Solarcentury to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Oulton Airfield, Oulton, Norfolk (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 613877 327070), hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This archaeological field evaluation has been undertaken in order to inform the planning application for the installation of a photovoltaic (PV) solar array within the Site. In consultation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer for Norfolk County Council (NCC) it was agreed that a total of 12 trial trenches (each measuring 50 m by 2 m), a 2% sample of the proposed Development Area, would be excavated to investigate buried features of possible archaeological potential identified from a preceding historic environment assessment and geophysical survey (WA 2015a and b).

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced and set out in detail the methodologies and standards to be employed during the archaeological evaluation (WA 2015c). This was submitted to and approved by the Senior Historic Environment Officer (NCC) prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The trial trench evaluation was carried out over a five day period (21st to 25th September 2015). This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation, in order to inform any further mitigation work that may or may not be required.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site is located approximately 0.6 km to the south-west of Oulton Street, 1.6 km south south-east of Oulton and 5 km west of Aylsham.

1.2.2 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of 8.5 hectares (ha), contained within the former Oulton Airfield, a disused World War II (WWII) military aviation site. Within this an area of around 5.9 ha is anticipated to form the core of the development (the 'Development Area', **Figure 1**). The Site lies within the south-western part of the former airfield to the immediate south of the north-west to south-east aligned former runway and is currently under arable cultivation.

1.2.3 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 44m to 48m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as Quaternary sand and gravel of the Wroxham Crag Formation, overlain by Mid Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey on-line viewer).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in detail within the Historic Environment Assessment (WA 2015a) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km Study Area around the Site in order to place the Site within its historical and archaeological context. The results of this assessment and relevant Norfolk Historic Environmental Records (NHER) and entries from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are summarised below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (900,000 BC – AD 43)

2.2.1 The earliest evidence of human occupation within the Study Area derives from the chance discovery of a Palaeolithic handaxe (NHER no. MNF11395) in 1976, approximately 800m to the south of the Site. A second possible handaxe (NHER no. MNF7336) may have been recovered nearby during harvesting in 1967, although the object was initially identified as an unfinished axehead of Neolithic date.

2.2.2 Traces of activity during the Mesolithic period comprise a flint axehead made on a large flake (NHER no. MNF7355), which was found in the vicinity of the aforementioned Palaeolithic handaxes, and a fragment of a tranchet axe (NHER no. MNF7319) which was ploughed up within the site of the former Oulton Airfield in 1974.

2.2.3 The recorded evidence for Neolithic activity within the Study Area consists solely of isolated findspots of worked flint objects all of which appear to have been found on agricultural land to the south of the Site during the latter half of the 20th century. A further Neolithic flint axe (NHER no. MNF7320) was reportedly recovered within the former site of Oulton Airfield in 1965.

2.2.4 A possible Bronze Age ring ditch (NHER no. MNF32246) to the south-east of the Study Area and a possible Iron Age enclosure with ring ditches/hut circles (NHER no. MNF40539) to the north of the Site have been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs, though their date and character has not been confirmed.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

2.2.5 In 1953 two copper alloy 'stew pans' (NHER no. MNF7322), were found at a location '0.25 miles northwest of Bluestone Station', to the south of the Site and to the north-east of the B1149. Systematic fieldwalking at the north-eastern edge of the Study Area in 1986-1987 also resulted in the collection of a large assemblage of pottery sherds of various dates, including Roman material (NHER no. MNF23774).

2.2.6 Cropmark evidence identified from aerial photographs taken in June 1996 revealed a square enclosure (NHER no. MNF40814) to the east of Oulton Street, to the east of the Site. The corresponding NHER entry relates that '*The fact that the site appears to be on a similar alignment to the road and elements of the airfield could suggest it also dates to World War Two. However, the morphology of the enclosure indicates a Roman date.*'

Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – 1500)

2.2.7 There is no recorded evidence of Saxon activity within the Study Area.

- 2.2.8 Traces of medieval activity within the Study Area include finds discovered by metal detectorists on land to the west of the Site and assemblages of pottery recovered during fieldwalking to the north and north-east of the Site.
- 2.2.9 Aerial photographic evidence has revealed a series of cropmarks (NHER no. MNF21828) at the north-eastern edge of the Study Area, which have been interpreted as possible enclosures and trackways of medieval to post-medieval date.

Post-medieval and 19th century (AD 1500 – 1900)

- 2.2.10 Archaeological evidence of post-medieval activity within the Study Area includes a variety of finds discovered by metal detectorists and a small number of surviving buildings of post-medieval origin. These include the Grade II Listed 17th century Malthouse Farmhouse (NHLE no. 1051414) and a brick-built house (NHER no. MNF13484) located on Oulton Street, to the east of the Site, which is also likely to be of 17th century date, although the structure has subsequently been heavily altered. The 'Manor House' (NHER no. MNF12734), located to the north of the Site on Shepherds Lane, is thought to be of early 18th century date.
- 2.2.11 The Itteringham, Oulton, Wickarce and Wood Dalling Inclosure map of c.1823 depicts the location of the Site as a mosaic of large agricultural fields, bisected from north to south by 'The Norwich Road', and traversed from east to west by 'Heydon Lane'. All of the agricultural fields are labelled as being in the possession of *William Earle Lytton Bulwer Esq.*, the owner of the Heydon Hall estate, except for land to the north, which belonged to the Blickling Hall estate under Lady Suffield. The former parish boundary lies adjacent to the southern edge of the Site (Norfolk County Council historic map viewer).
- 2.2.12 The first edition OS map of 1885 reveals the landscape of fields largely unchanged, however a north–south aligned trackway is depicted to cross the Site (Norfolk County Council historic map viewer). The most notable change during this period is the construction of the Great Yarmouth to Sutton Bridge section of the Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway, which was opened by the Lynn and Sutton Bridge Railway in 1864. The route of the railway passed in a broad arc from east to west, to the south of the village of Oulton Street and lies along the southern edge of the Site with the former Bluestone Station (now the site of Bluestone Cottage) situated immediately to the south. The railway was closed on 2nd March 1959 and subsequently dismantled.

Modern (AD 1900 – present day)

- 2.2.13 The landscape containing the Site changed dramatically at the beginning of WWII with the establishment of RAF Oulton, which was built throughout 1939-1940 as a bomber airfield.
- 2.2.14 RAF Oulton opened in 1940, from which time it functioned as a satellite to the RAF base at Horsham St Faith until September 1942, after which it operated as a satellite airfield to RAF Swanton Morley. In September 1943 RAF Oulton was transferred to the control of 100 Group, becoming a satellite to Foulsham. The airfield was initially home to 114 Squadron, flying Blenheim Mk. IV bombers, though other Squadrons came to be based at the airfield throughout the war.
- 2.2.15 The transferral of the RAF Oulton to Foulsham was accompanied by a major reorganisation of the airfield, including the replacement of the all-grass field with concrete runways, in order to allow the operation of heavy bombers (McKenzie, 2004; Osborne and Kerr, 2008).

- 2.2.16 Wartime aerial photographs showing the airfield following the completion of these modifications reveal that the patchwork of fields depicted by earlier mapping was swept away and replaced by large turfed areas, although parts of the former roads or trackways were still in evidence. The modified airfield possessed three concrete runways (laid out in a typical 'A' configuration), surrounded by a perimeter taxi route and numerous dispersal pads. A number of hangars and the control tower were situated at the eastern edge of the airfield, while bomb storage was marked at the northern edge of the airfield (McKenzie 2004).
- 2.2.17 The NHER records that the airfield was defended by a rare Type 28 concrete pillbox (NHER no. MNF12733) and a (now demolished) Type 22 pillbox (NHER no. MNF32497) located around 1km to the north-east of the Site on Church Lane. The pillboxes were accompanied by a 'very rare' heavy machine gun emplacement (NHER no. MNF32491) located off Shepherds Lane, approximately 500m to the north-east of the Site.
- 2.2.18 Many of the wartime airfield personnel were billeted nearby at Blickling Hall, which today hosts a small museum dedicated to RAF Oulton. Flying operations at the airfield ceased at the end of July 1945, although the RAF continued to use the site to store aircraft for a number of years afterwards (Osborne and Kerr 2008; McKenzie 2004). After the closure of the airfield, the runways came to be used as the foundations for farm buildings and much of the site was reclaimed as arable land.

Undated

- 2.2.19 The NHER also contains an entry that pertains to the discovery of a quantity of undated slag (NHER no. MNF7348) ploughed up approximately 400m south-east of the Site in 1957; this is possible evidence of iron working in the vicinity.

2.3 Geophysical survey

- 2.3.1 Both the Site (Area 1) and adjacent area (Area 2) within the former airfield were subject to a detailed gradiometer survey (Wessex Archaeology 2015b). This demonstrated the presence of anomalies of likely, probable and possible archaeological interest along with the remains of a former dismantled railway south of the Development Area, discrete areas of ferrous, ploughing trends, and some trends of uncertain origin (**Figure 1**).
- 2.3.2 The survey located a possible L-shaped enclosure, former field boundaries identified on 19th century mapping, features associated with the use of the site as an airfield and the remains of a dismantled railway line on the south-western edge of the survey area. In the case of the features associated with the airfield, anomalies probably relate to a bunker and trackway which have subsequently been removed.

3 AIMS

3.1 Specific aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation, as defined in the WSI (WA 2015c), are to:
- *Examine the archaeological resource within the Site, including clarifying the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains;*
 - *Identify, within the constraints of the works, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;*
 - *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;*



- *Analyse and interpret the results; and*
- *Produce a report which will present the results of the works in sufficient detail, including the information to allow an informed decision to be made concerning further mitigation strategies.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015c) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.2 Health and safety

4.2.1 Health and safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.

4.2.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

4.2.3 Risks associated with the former airfield include the potential for the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). It was common practise during WWII for military airfields to be booby trapped and there is also a possibility that UXOs derived from Luftwaffe bombing raids may be present and that discarded materiel might be buried within the Site. The Site was subject to a UXO survey prior to the commencement of fieldwork and all works will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance given in the Wessex Archaeology (2009) *Health and Safety Field Guide: Unexploded Ordnance*.

4.2.4 WA supplied a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commenced.

4.2.5 All evaluation trenches were scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.

4.3 Trial trenching methodology

4.3.1 The trench locations were laid out using GPS in general accordance with the pattern given in the WSI, as shown in **Figure 1**, although minor adjustments to the layout may have been required to take account of any on-site constraints such as vegetation, located services and to allow for manoeuvring.

4.3.2 A total of 12 trial trenches, each measuring 50 m in length and 2 m wide were excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under the constant supervision of a suitably experienced Archaeologist.

4.3.3 Machine excavation continued in spits to the top of archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits were exposed, whichever was the higher. All excavated spoil was visually scanned for archaeological artefacts and metal-detected as appropriate by trained archaeological personnel for the purposes of finds retrieval.



- 4.3.4 Where appropriate the base of the trenches/surface of archaeological deposits will be cleaned by hand. All trenches and any archaeological features they contained were surveyed by GPS/Total Station to produce a Site plan that is related to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum (Newlyn).
- 4.3.5 Appropriate sampling of any potential archaeological features and deposits identified in the evaluation trenches was undertaken by hand, in order to address the aims of the evaluation, and were recorded to professionally accepted standards.
- 4.3.6 Once the archaeological investigation was completed to the satisfaction of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (NCC), trenches were backfilled by machine using the excavated material in the approximate stratigraphic sequence in which they were excavated. They were left level on completion and no other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 All trenches and any exposed archaeological features/deposits within them were recorded using the WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 4.4.2 A complete drawn record of any archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.
- 4.4.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.5 Finds and environmental sampling

Finds

- 4.5.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified.
- 4.5.2 Artefacts were suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum and generally in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992). On completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme and with the permission of the landowner it is anticipated that any artefacts will be deposited with the relevant museum.
- 4.5.3 Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Any ironwork from stratified contexts has been X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material.

Environmental sampling

- 4.5.4 Bulk environmental soil samples for the recovery of plant macro fossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken as appropriate from well-sealed



and dateable contexts or features. The samples were of an appropriate size, for charred material typically from 20-40 litres, reduced to between 10-20 litres from waterlogged deposits.

- 4.5.5 Bulk environmental soil samples were processed by standard flotation methods and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but will not be fully analysed. The flot has been retained on a 0.25/0.5 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm and dried as appropriate. Coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. Finer residues will be retained until after analysis.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Eight of the twelve excavated trenches contained archaeological features, predominantly consisting of undated ditches, some of which correspond well with features identified by the geophysical survey. In addition, two undated pits were investigated in **Trench 7** and **Trench 11**. No features were securely dated by pottery; however modern material was recovered from a feature in **Trench 10**, which is likely associated with the former WWII airfield. All features are discussed below and illustrated in **Figure 1**.
- 5.1.2 Detailed trench descriptions are tabulated in **Appendix 1**. The vast majority of features cut the underlying natural geology unless otherwise stated in the trench tables. Four trenches did not contain any archaeological features (**Trenches 2, 6, 8 and 12**).
- 5.1.3 Many of the fills within archaeological features were heavily bioturbated (a result of worm/animal burrowing and root disturbance). Many sides of cut features also showed some irregularity because of this post-depositional action and the easily eroded soft sandy underlying geology.
- 5.1.4 The geophysical interpretation shown in **Figure 1** is re-interpreted from that illustrated in the original geophysics report (WA 2015b) based on re-assessment of historic mapping in light of the results from this evaluation. The definition of 'former field boundary' is those that directly correspond to boundaries identified on historic maps; only one within the Site can be definitely allocated to this category. Another negative linear anomaly classed as 'agricultural' can now following further examination of aerial photographs be detailed as 'probable airfield access trackway'.

5.2 Natural deposits and soil sequence

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence was broadly similar across Site. The underlying natural was a mottled light-mid greyish or reddish yellow sand with concentrations of small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint gravel.
- 5.2.2 Above the natural, there was a subsoil deposit of light-mid yellowish brown silty sand (approximately 0.2–0.3 m deep). The overlying ploughsoil consisted of a mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare to moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (approximately 0.3–0.4 m deep).
- 5.2.3 No finds were retrieved from the machined overburden of any of the trenches.

5.3 Archaeological features

- 5.3.1 **Trench 1** contained a north-east to south-west aligned ditch measuring 1.08 m wide and 0.20 m deep (**104**; **Plate 1**). It was filled with a single deposit (**105**) from which no artefacts were recovered, although rare charcoal flecks were recorded. This feature appears to approximately correspond with a linear geophysical 'trend' anomaly.
- 5.3.2 A single north-south orientated ditch (**304**) was recorded in **Trench 3**, measuring 1.23 m wide and 0.47 m deep. It was undated; no finds were retrieved from its fill. This feature appears to correspond with a linear geophysical 'trend' anomaly.
- 5.3.3 **Trench 4** contained two undated north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditches (**404** and **409**). They had a differing profile suggesting they may be of different phases of activity: ditch **404** measured 1.35 m wide and 0.50 m deep and had moderate to steep concave sides and a slightly concave base (**Plate 2**); whilst ditch **409** measured 2.64 m wide and 0.78 m deep with moderate concave sides and a flat base. Ditch **409** was recorded as probably cutting the subsoil, perhaps suggesting it is of more recent post-medieval-modern origin, whilst ditch **404** is sealed by the subsoil and correlates to the L-shaped enclosure shown on the geophysical interpretation. A primary fill (**405**) within ditch **404** was recorded to have originated from the western side of the feature and is possibly evidence of a corresponding bank. Ditch **404** was also discovered to intersect with a curvilinear gully (**407**; **Plate 2**) that terminated to the south-west within the trench. No stratigraphic relationship was established between these two features because of the similarity of their fills. No artefacts were retrieved from any of the features within Trench 4.
- 5.3.4 Ditch **404** appears to correspond with a short linear geophysical anomaly; interestingly the geophysical anomaly of a small enclosure was not recorded in **Trench 4** or in adjacent **Trench 5**, where it was also targeted. Ditch **409** does not appear to be associated with any geophysical anomaly.
- 5.3.5 A feature of unknown type and date (**504**; **Plate 3**) measuring at least 1.04 m wide and 0.39 m deep with steep convex sides and a relatively flat base was partly revealed in the south-west corner of **Trench 5**. It may possibly be part of an east-west aligned ditch although it doesn't directly correspond to any linear geophysical anomaly, approximately 3m to the south there is a former field boundary known from 19th century historic maps on the same alignment that it tentatively could be associated with..
- 5.3.6 **Trench 7** contained an undated shallow pit (**704**) that was sub-oval in plan measuring 1.7 m by 1.2 m and 0.36 m deep. It was filled with a single homogenous deposit that did not contain any artefacts. A ditch (**706**) was also surveyed following an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment within this trench. It is a likely continuation of that investigated in **Trench 9 (904)**.
- 5.3.7 **Trench 9** contained an east-north-east to west-south-west orientated ditch (**904**; **Plate 4**) measuring 0.5 m wide and 0.18 m deep. It was filled with a single deposit that did not contain any artefacts. It does not appear to correspond to any identified geophysical anomaly.
- 5.3.8 A feature containing modern material (**1004**), of uncertain function but probably related to the former WWII airfield was investigated in **Trench 10 (Plates 5-6)**. Feature **1004** was circular in plan measuring 2.35 m in diameter and was a maximum of 1.25 m deep; it had a central posthole (c.0.8 m in diameter than formed the deepest part of the feature, approximately 0.5-0.6 m deeper than the surrounding 'ring' of the feature). A post-pipe deposit (**1006**) was present within the central posthole representing where the original

post had been removed, or if wooden had rotted *in situ*. Around this post-pipe, a post-packing deposit (**1005**) consisting of compacted re-deposited natural material was recorded. The surrounding 'ring' of the wider feature was at its lower levels filled with compacted layers of frequent small gravels in a sandy matrix (**1007-1010**) interpreted as aggregate base material acting as bedding layers or possibly metallised surfaces, although it is considered that the former interpretation fits the evidence better as the gravels were not well sorted and there was no evidence of silting/wear between these layers to suggest use associated with any postulated surface. One corroded piece of iron and a piece of concrete were recovered from deposit **1010**. The upper part of feature **1004** was filled with mixed deposits (**1011-1012**) relating to the deliberate backfill of the feature after it had gone out of use; a brick and a tile fragment, a small piece of glass and a piece of clinker were retrieved from fill **1011**.

5.3.9 **Trench 11** contained a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**1106**) which showed evidence of possibly terminating or narrowing at its south-western extent. It had moderate concave sides and a concave base and measured 0.96 m wide and 0.23 m deep. No archaeological components were recorded from its single fill and therefore it is undated, but it is perhaps of note that the ditch was recorded to cut the subsoil suggesting it may be of more recent post-medieval to modern origin. This feature again does not directly correspond with any geophysical anomaly however it may be a drainage ditch and could conceivably be associated with a similarly aligned negative linear geophysical anomaly located approximately 5m to the north-east. From the examination of aerial photographs it is considered to probably relate to a trackway which circulated around the former airfield.

5.3.10 An undated pit (**1105**) was also investigated in **Trench 11**, measuring approximately 0.95 m in diameter and 0.14 m deep. It evidently functioned as a fire pit, as it contained a deposit derived from *in situ* burning (**1105**), from which small quantities of undatable burnt flint were the only retrieved artefacts – this deposit was also bulk sampled (section 7 below). It is recorded that the machined overburden (subsoil and ploughsoil) within this particular trench contained large quantities of burnt flint (which were not recovered) perhaps suggesting that fire pit **1105** could be associated with this.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small assemblage of finds, predominantly modern in date; the quantification by context and by material type is presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Ceramic building material	Glass	Clinker	Iron	Cement	Burnt flint
1010				1/18	1/59	
1011	2/1375	1/9	1/23			
1105						4/14
Total	2/1375	1/9	1/23	1/18	1/59	4/14

6.2 Burnt flint

6.2.1 Five pieces of burnt, unworked flint were recovered from pit **1104** (fill **1105**). This material type is intrinsically undatable, although often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. There is nothing to suggest that this is the case in this instance.



6.3 Modern material

6.3.1 Modern material, recovered from the possible airfield-related feature **1010**, included a portion of a brick (LBC; fletton; Oxfordshire self-firing clay); a piece of bottle glass; a small fragment of ceramic tile and a piece of clinker (context **1011**); and a piece of concrete and a corroded fragment of metal (context **1010**).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A bulk sample was taken from undated pit **1104** in Trench 11 to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains on the Site. The sample was processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

7.2 Charred plant remains

7.2.1 The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residue fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>4 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded. The flot was scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 2**.

7.2.2 The flot was large with low numbers of roots and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation. No charred plant remains were observed within the sample. As a result there is no indication of either the date of the feature or of any settlement waste or activity in the immediate vicinity from the environmental remains.

7.3 Wood charcoal

7.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. A large quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm was recovered from pit **1104**. It included mature and round wood fragments with a few woody stems.

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sam ple	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Anal ysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Trench 11 Pit												
1104	1105	3	10	1000	1	-	-	-	Mature and round wood frags, few woody stem frags	225/350 ml	-	-

7.4 Further potential

7.4.1 There is no potential for analysis of the assemblage to provide information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment, and local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques due to the absence of plant remains within the sample.

7.4.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal has the potential to provide some very limited information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource. This potential is considered negligible as the features are undated and the charcoal assemblage does not appear to be related to any specific settlement activity such as metal working.

7.4.3 No further work is proposed on this sample.



8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This evaluation identified archaeological features within eight of the twelve excavated trenches, predominantly consisting of a low density of undated ditches, as well as two undated pits (**Trench 7** and **Trench 11**), and a modern feature of uncertain type in **Trench 10** considered to potentially be associated with the former WWII airfield (**Figure 1**).

8.2 Dated remains

8.2.1 No features were specifically dated by pottery, as none was recovered during this evaluation. However, modern finds were recovered from feature **1004**, a feature that is possibly related to the use of the Site as a former WWII airfield.

8.3 Conclusion

8.3.1 The evaluation uncovered a low density of archaeological features, mainly consisting of undated ditches. The features within the trial trenches showed a relatively poor correlation with potential archaeological anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey (WA 2015b); likely a result of the variable underlying geology and identified areas of ferrous and increased magnetic response. For example, the evaluation did not identify ditches that could be related to the geophysical anomaly of a potential enclosure in **Trenches 4** and **5**; neither did it record features corresponding to an east–west aligned linear anomaly in the south of the Site (**Trench 12**). A few archaeological features were uncovered during this evaluation that did correspond to less certain geophysical 'trends' (ditches in **Trenches 1** and **3**, and a fire pit in **Trench 11**) or were new features not previously identified in the geophysical interpretation, these included undated ditches in **Trenches 4, 5, 7, 9** and **11** as well as an undated pit in **Trench 7**.

8.3.2 Only one feature contained modern material, a cut feature within **Trench 10** that appears to have been the foundation cut for an uncertain type of small circular structure (2.35 m in diameter and a maximum of 1.25 m deep), probably associated with the former WWII airfield that was previously located within the Site. This structure had a central post and basal fills identified in a ring around this seem to represent bedding material possibly for a surrounding surface or structure. No large quantities of concrete or brick were present and no mortar was recorded; in fact only one small piece of concrete and a single brick fragment was recovered from the backfill of the feature, therefore it is uncertain as to what sort of structure this feature represents.

8.3.3 It had been suggested during the evaluation that the feature in **Trench 10** may be a form of airfield defence called a Pickett-Hamilton fort, however this is considered unlikely as the dimensions of the feature in this trench (described above) may be slightly too small and there is no evidence of an external surrounding wall, the cut of the feature is steep sided but not vertical. The Pickett Hamilton fort was made of two concrete cylinders 2.7 m in diameter and 0.25 m thick, the outer one attached to the base, and the inner formed the 'pop-up' element actuated by a hydraulic pump (Lashenden Air Warfare Museum on-line resource). Another circular type of airfield defence is a Cantilevered pillbox or Mushroom type, which had a central cross-shaped pillar (Wikipedia on-line resource); however the feature in **Trench 10** has a definite circular posthole. It is perhaps possible that this structure was some kind of ancillary feature within the airfield, and may be simply a post with a surrounding area of hard-standing (since removed) which may have held a large sign or wind sock for instance. Aerial photographs from 27th May 1944 and 16th April 1946, provided by the Client, have been examined but no circular structure can be clearly

seen in this locality which is shown as a grassed area between the runways and the perimeter access trackway. Therefore, the precise function of the modern feature in **Trench 10** is presently uncertain.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service, though it should be noted that this is currently a closed repository, not accepting archaeological archives. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of Archive

9.2.1 On completion of the report a cross-referenced and internally consistent archive will be produced, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Norfolk Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CifA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). All archive elements will be marked with the Norfolk HER site code (**ENF138817**), and a full index will be prepared.

9.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Norfolk HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

9.3 Discard Policy

9.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, all of the reported finds comprising modern material and burnt flint have been discarded. All finds discard has been documented in the project archive.

9.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

9.4 Security Copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 Storage of materials and archives

9.5.1 No charge will be made for the temporary storage of finds or archives during the period when Wessex Archaeology are undertaking analysis or report preparation.

9.5.2 However, if, after completion and submission of the report, finds and archives cannot be deposited with the relevant museum due to circumstances beyond Wessex Archaeology's control, a charge will be made for storage.



9.5.3 A charge for storage may also be made where a delay is caused by a lack of confirmation of post-fieldwork analyses and report, if the delay exceeds three months.

9.6 Copyright

9.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.



10 REFERENCES

10.1 Published

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- Wessex Archaeology, 2015c, Land at Oulton Airfield, Oulton, Norfolk: Written Scheme of Investigation, unpublished client report ref. 108661.01

10.2 Online resources

British Geological Survey on-line viewer, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> [accessed October 2015]



Norfolk County Council historic map viewer, <http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/mapexplorer/> [accessed October 2015]

<http://www.lashendenairwarfaremuseum.co.uk/6.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_hardened_field_defences_of_World_War_II



11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: Trench summary tables

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions: 47.2x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.55m	Ground level: 45.4m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 613835.37 Y = 327197.82 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel. Clear horizon with below 102.	0–0.35
102	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with sparse small sub-angular flint gravel.	0.35–0.55
103	Natural	Reddish yellow sand with frequent patches of small flint gravel inclusions. Abundant root action/bioturbation.	0.55+
104	Cut	Cut of NE–SW ditch. 1.08m wide. Very gentle concave sides and flat base.	0.20
105	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 104. Mid-lightish brown silty sand with very sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flint <0.03m. rare charcoal flecks.	0.20

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions: 50x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.47m	Ground level: 45.5m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 613939.18 Y = 327149.13 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel. Clear horizon with below 202.	0–0.32
202	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with sparse small sub-angular flint gravel.	0.32–0.47
203	Natural	Reddish yellow sand with frequent patches of small flint gravel inclusions. Abundant root action/bioturbation.	0.47+

TRENCH 3			
Dimensions: 46.6x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.58m	Ground level: 45.8m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 614003.21 Y = 327140.82 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel. Clear horizon with below 302.	0–0.35
302	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with sparse small sub-angular flint gravel.	0.35–0.55
303	Natural	Reddish yellow sand with frequent patches of small flint gravel inclusions. Abundant root action/bioturbation.	0.55+
304	Cut	Cut of N–S ditch. 1.23m wide. Very gentle concave sides and concave base.	0.47
305	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 304. Mid-lightish brown silty sand with moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded flint <0.03m.	0.47



TRENCH 4			
Dimensions: : 37.0x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.56m	Ground level: 47.0m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 613792.01 Y = 327114.87 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown silty sand with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.10m	0–0.38
402	Subsoil	Mid-light yellowish brown sandy silt with fairly common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.05m	0.38–0.56
403	Natural	Light reddish/yellowish sand mottled with grey with common flint <0.05m	0.56+
404	Cut	Cut of NNE–SSW undated ditch. Moderate –steep concave sides and slightly concave base.1.35m wide.Uncertain relationship with intersecting curvi-linear ditch terminus 407.	0.50
405	Fill	Primary fill of ditch 404. Light greyish yellow silty sand common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.05m. Maybe indicative of eroded bank on western side of ditch.	0.28
406	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 404.Pale greyish brown silty sand with fairly common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.05m. very rare charcoal flecks.	0.33
407	Cut	Cut of undated curvilinear ditch terminal, terminates to SW. Uncertain relationship with intersecting ditch 404.	0.18
408	Fill	Primary fill of ditch 407. Pale greyish brown/ with patches of yellow silty sand with fairly common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.05m.	0.18
409	Cut	Cut of NNE–SSW undated ditch. Moderate concave sides and flattish base.2.64m wide.	0.78
410	Fill	Primary fill of ditch 409. Pale greyish brown/ with patches of yellow silty sand with fairly common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.05m.	0.15
411	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 409. Mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.05m.	0.68

TRENCH 5			
Dimensions: 46.5x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.85m	Ground level: 46.6m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 613857.89 Y = 327112.13 centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy loam with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.02m poorly sorted.	0–0.33
502	Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded flint gravel and nodules <0.05m.	0.33–0.85
503	Natural	Light-mid yellowish brown sand. Mottled. Occasional silty patches and patches of flint	0.85+
504	Cut	Cut of unknown feature type that clipped SW corner of trench. Poss E-W aligned? ditch At least 1.04m wide. Steep convex sides and flattish base.	0.39
505	Fill	Single fill of 504. Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand.	0.39



TRENCH 6			
Dimensions: 49.2x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.56m	Ground level: 46.7m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 613958.60 Y = 327078.92 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
601	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel. Clear horizon with below 602.	0–0.30
602	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint and sub-rounded gravel.	0.30–0.56
603	Natural	Mid Orange/reddish yellow sand mottled with frequent patches of flint gravel and pebbles <0.08m inclusions.	0.56+

TRENCH 7			
Dimensions: 48.1 x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.57m	Ground level: 47.8m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 613784.65 Y = 327038.31 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
701	Ploughsoil	Mid brown sandy silt with rare small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel. Clear horizon with below subsoil.	0–0.3
702	Subsoil	Light orange yellowish brown silty sand with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel.	0.3–0.5
703	Natural	Mid Orange/reddish yellow sand mottled with frequent patches of flint gravel particularly towards western end of trench.	0.50+
704	Cut	Cut of sub-oval undated pit. 1.7 by 1.2m. Moderate-steep sides and flattish base.	0.36
705	Fill	Secondary fill of pit 704. Mid brown silty sand rare sub-angular flint and sub-rounded small flint gravel	0.36
706	Cut	Cut of ENE–WSW undated ditch – unexcavated as investigated in Trench 9	-
707	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 706 – unexcavated	-

TRENCH 8			
Dimensions: 48.4x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.48m	Ground level: 47.4m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 613852.25 Y = 327067.40 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.04m.	0–0.34
502	Subsoil	Mid-light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flints <0.05m.	0.34–0.48
503	Natural	Light-mid mottled orange yellow sand. Occasional patches of silt and flint gravel.	0.48+



TRENCH 9			
Dimensions: 48.0x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.57m	Ground level: 47.7m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 613842.80 Y = 327032.05 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
901	Ploughsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.04m.	0–0.40
902	Subsoil	Mid-light yellowish grey sandy silt with abundant sub-rounded and sub-rounded flint <0.03m.	0.40–0.57
903	Natural	Light-mid mottled orange yellow sand. Patches of silt and flint gravel.	0.57+
904	Cut	Cut of ENE–WSW undated ditch. Straight steep sides and concave base. 0.5m wide. Continuation seen in Tr 7	0.18
905	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 904. Mid-light grey silty sand occasional small sub-rounded flints.	0.18

TRENCH 10			
Dimensions: 47.5x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 47.5m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 613900.85 Y = 327048.35 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1001	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.03m. Clear horizon to below subsoil.	0–0.30
1002	Subsoil	Mid-light yellowish brown silty sand with moderate sub-rounded and sub-rounded flint <0.03m.	0.30–0.46
1003	Natural	Light-mid mottled reddish orange/yellow sand. Frequent patches of flint gravel.	0.46+
1004	Cut	Cut of modern, probable WWII airfield, feature. Circular in plan measuring 2.35m in diameter with central large posthole c.0.8m diameter. Definitely seen to cut subsoil 1002.	1.25
1005	Fill	Post packing around central posthole area of feature 1004. Compact frequent flint gravel and mottled sand backfilled around post.	0.73
1006	Fill	Post pipe fill of feature 1004. Mid greyish brown sandy silt and sparse small gravels where post rotted in situ or was removed.	0.58
1007	Fill/Layer	Foundation base material or possibly metalled surface foundation base around central posthole in 1004. Frequent gravels in sand matrix. Same as 1008.	0.11
1008	Fill/Layer	Foundation base material or possibly metalled surface around central posthole in 1004. Frequent gravels in sand matrix. Same as 1007.	0.10
1009	Fill/Layer	Foundation base material or possibly metalled surface around central posthole in 1004. Moderate gravels in sand matrix, and frequent lens of sand. Same as 1010.	0.14
1010	Fill/Layer	Foundation base material or possibly metalled surface around central posthole in 1004. Moderate gravels in sand matrix, and frequent lens of sand. Same as 1009.	0.10
1011	Fill	Deliberate backfill of modern airfield feature 1004 when gone out of use. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flint <0.06m	0.67
1012	Fill	Deliberate backfill of modern airfield feature 1004 when gone out of use. Mixed yellowish brown silty sand with sparse flint <0.03m. Directly under ploughsoil.	0.17



TRENCH 11			
Dimensions: 48x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.52m	Ground level: 48.0m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 613825.77 Y = 326974.81 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1101	Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty sand loam with fairly common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.10m. many thermally fractured	0–0.38
1102	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with fairly common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.10m many thermally fractured	0.38–0.64
1103	Natural	Light reddish yellow sand mottled with grey with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint <0.10m many thermally fractured	0.64+
1104	Cut	Cut of undated fire pit. Sub-circular 0.95 by 0.93m.	0.14
1105	Fill	In situ burnt deposit in pit 1103. Dark grey black silty sand. Common charcoal. Root disturbed.	0.14
1106	Cut	Cut of NW–SE undated ditch possibly beginning to terminate at its SW end. 0.96m wide. Moderate concave sides and concave base. Recorded to cut subsoil 1102.	0.23
1107	Fill	Primary fill of 1106. Mid-light brown sandy silt. From erosion of ditch sides.	0.23

TRENCH 12			
Dimensions: 48.4x2.1m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 36.2m aOD
Coordinates (NGR)		X = 629119.41 Y = 327405.35 (centre)	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1201	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel. Clear horizon with below 1202.	0–0.33
1202	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint gravel.	0.33–0.60
1203	Natural	Mid Orange/reddish yellow sand mottled with frequent patches of flint gravel and pebbles <0.08m inclusions.	0.60+



11.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-229436

Project details

Project name	Land at Oulton Airfield, Oulton, Norfolk (Phase 1)
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Solarcentury to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Oulton Airfield, Oulton, Norfolk (NGR 613877 327070). The fieldwork was carried out over five days (21st to 25th September 2015). This evaluation identified archaeological features within eight of the twelve excavated trenches, predominantly consisting of a low density of undated ditches, as well as two undated pits (Trench 7 and Trench 11), and a modern feature of uncertain type in Trench 10 considered to potentially be associated with the former WWII airfield. The features within the trial trenches showed a relatively poor correlation with potential archaeological anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey; likely a result of the variable underlying geology and identified areas of ferrous and increased magnetic response. The modern feature in Trench 10 comprised a circular pit with a central posthole that is a foundation cut for a type of small structure, possibly associated with the airfield, however its original function is presently uncertain.
Project dates	Start: 21-09-2015 End: 25-09-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	108661 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ENF138817 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	FEATURE Modern
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Solar farm
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location



Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BROADLAND OULTON Land at Oulton Airfield, Oulton, Norfolk (Phase 1)
Postcode	NR11 6RA
Study area	8.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 13877 27070 52.798263130572 1.172930345323 52 47 53 N 001 10 22 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	with advice from County Archaeologist
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Crockett
Project supervisor	S Thompson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

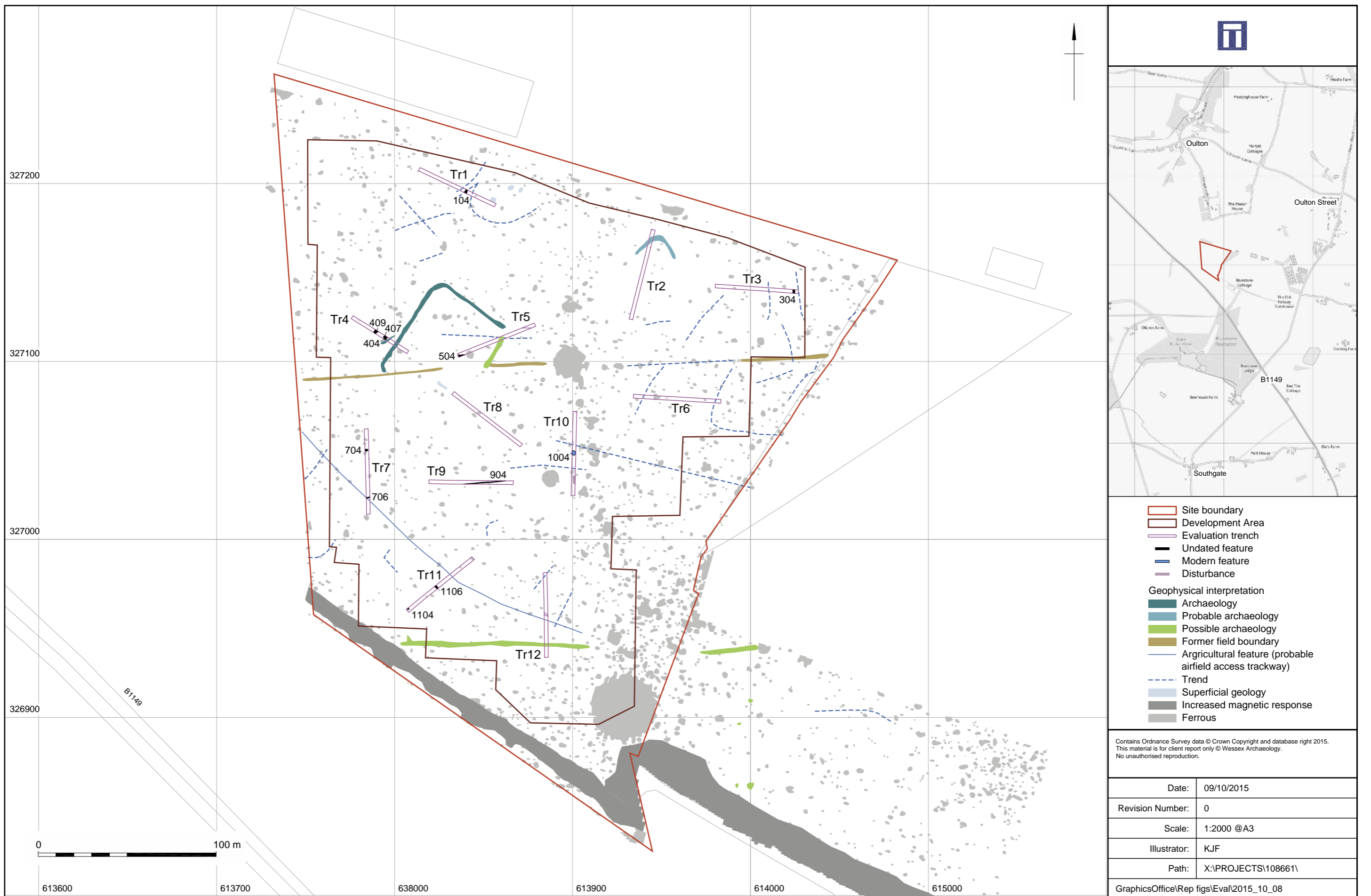
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID	ENF138817
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	ENF138817
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID	ENF138817
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing"



**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Oulton Airfield, Oulton, Norfolk (Phase 1): Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wakeham, G.
Other bibliographic details	report number 108661.02
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury
Description	A4 bound client report



Site and trench location with all archaeological features

Figure 1



Plate 1: North-east facing section through undated ditch 104

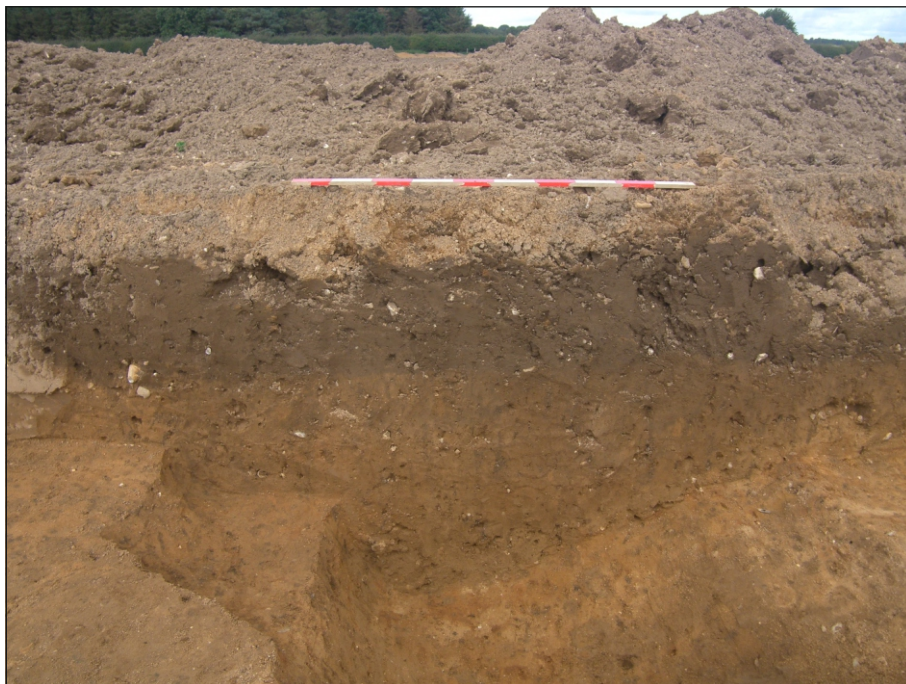


Plate 2: South-west facing section through undated ditch 404 and gully 407


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	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\108661\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_10_08		



Plate 3: South-west facing section through undated ditch 504



Plate 4: East facing section through undated ditch 904


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Plate 5: East facing section through modern feature 1004



Plate 6: Post excavation shot of modern feature 1004 showing central posthole



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Plate 7: South-east facing section through undated fire pit 1104

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