

# Archaeological Monitoring at Meadow Cottage, Field Dalling, Norfolk.



Prepared on behalf of Mr & Mrs Goodale

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## Meadow Cottage, Langham Road, Field Dalling, Holt, NR25 7LG

<b>Location:</b>	Field Dalling
<b>Grid Ref:</b>	TG 0054 3905
<b>NHES Event No:</b>	ENF132601
<b>Dates of fieldwork:</b>	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> of July 2013 & 26 <sup>th</sup> - 27 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2017

### 1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Melanie Goodale to undertake archaeological monitoring during the development of a replacement dwelling at Meadow Cottage, Langham Road, Field Dalling, Norfolk.

The proposed development site is located close to St Andrew's Church within a likely historic core of settlement at Field Dalling. Surface finds of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval artefacts have been recorded within fields adjacent to Meadow Cottage and in the majority of fields surrounding the modern settlement (with a Middle to Late Saxon settlement focus suggested through fieldwalking investigations of fields to the south of the church).

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued James Albone of the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF44132) on behalf of North Norfolk District Council (Planning Ref: PF/12/0154). The existing overall plot of Meadow Cottage is c. 0.3 hectares, the raft area for the new building footprint amounting to c. 140m<sup>2</sup>.

The aim of the monitoring work was to record the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features identified during groundworks. This report presents a description of the methodology followed and an archaeological interpretation of the results.

### 2.0 Summary of Results

The raft footprint revealed a former north-south ditch, which is thought to be a former medieval boundary ditch, matching the alignment of the western boundary of the churchyard and mirroring the alignment of Langham Road. A small number pits were also recorded, which are suspected to represent medieval to early-post-medieval activity at the site. The pits indicate minor burning activity, and possible small scale extraction of chalk as a raw material. A post-medieval pit, flecked by brick pieces was identified to the east of the cottage.

As with several other farms in the parish it is possible that the 17<sup>th</sup> century farm complex of Church Farm may have medieval origins; this could also explain the presence of two former ponds identified through cartographic sources; one large pond to the east adjacent to the farm complex and another elongated pond along part of the western boundary of the Meadow Cottage plot.

Noteworthy finds include a small assemblage of late prehistoric flints, a single piece of daub collected from one of the pits, a single abraded sherd of Romano-British pottery and a small fragment of a poorly preserved fragment of a silver object (such as a strap-end or hook-fastener).

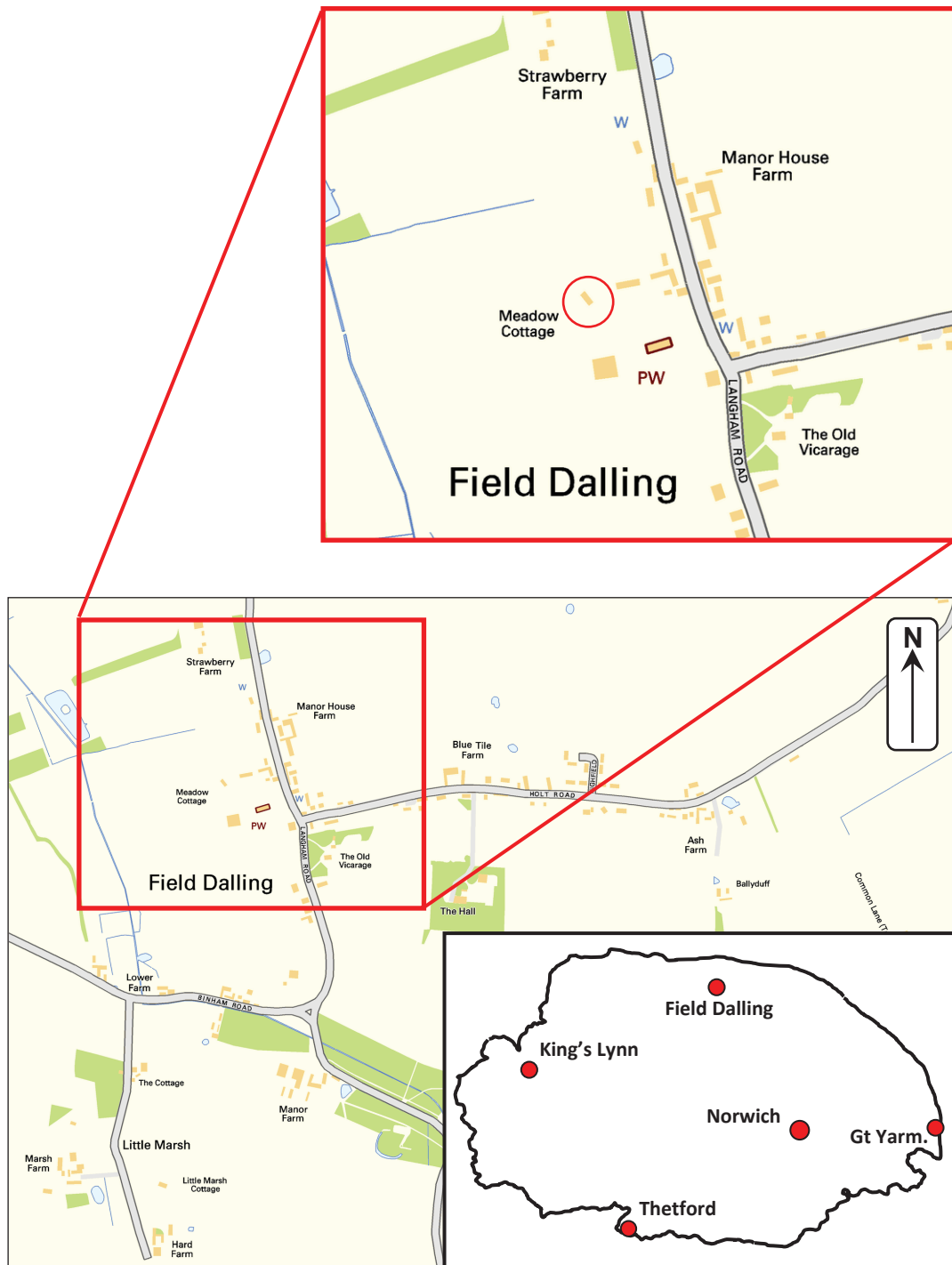


Figure 1. General Site Location

### 3.0 Geology and Topography

Field Dalling is a parish and village located in north Norfolk, located c. 6.4 km west of Holt and just under 5km from the coast. Meadow Cottage is a 1960s bungalow located at the western limit of the modern village, close to the parish church of St Andrew, at c. 42m OD. The plot for Meadow Cottage slopes gradually to the west, the highest point being the north-east corner of the plot.

The underlying geology is Upper Chalk overlain by Quaternary Period superficial glacial outwash deposits of clays, silts and gravels (Heringham Cliffs Formation), - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 ([http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)).

The parish is located at the margins of the sandy-loams which form part of a traditional heathland zone and the northern limit of the central Norfolk clay lands (Ashwin & Davison 2005). The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as soliflucted chalk drift, with stripes and pockets of clay-sand and sand.

### 4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

A parish summary of the large amount of information held for Field Dalling's Historic Environment can be viewed on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website. The parish has generated well over 100 records which give evidence of human occupation and activity of most periods in the form of find scatters, cropmarks, listed buildings and excavated sites.

Field Dalling is an unusually shaped parish located in north Norfolk, between Holt and Little Walsingham. The irregular route of the parish boundary partly reflects the fact that in the mid-20th century, the modern parish was created from the two separate parishes of Field Dalling and Saxlingham. Field Dalling village is situated in the west of the modern parish, alongside the Gunthorpe to Langham road. Saxlingham village is located c. 1.8km to the east-north-east.

A considerable amount of fieldwalking and metal detecting has been carried out within the parish, with a focus around the villages of Field Dalling and Saxlingham. Relatively large numbers of Middle to Late Saxon pottery finds in the fields around Field Dalling suggest a former Saxon settlement at or close by the modern village, and finds scatters from fields directly west and south-west of Meadow Cottage include Prehistoric flints, Roman coins, Early Saxon brooches and Late Saxon to medieval pottery (NHER 28580). A Middle to Late Saxon settlement focus is suggested through fieldwalking investigations of fields to the south of the church (NHER 25699).

Field Dalling is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Dallinga'. This is an Old English place name interpreted as meaning 'Place of Dalla's people'. In 1272 the name 'Fildedalling' was used, with the word 'filden' (meaning 'open country') having been attached to it (Mills 1998 & Rye 1991). The medieval church of St Andrew is located c. 80m to the south-east of Meadow Cottage and two medieval moated sites survive as earthworks, one a moated site to the south of the village (NHER 3199) and another to the west with possible fishponds (NHER 11338 and 31536).

Church Farm is sited directly east of Meadow Cottage, the farm complex of which can be dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century from its standing buildings (NHER 33879) and another



Figure 2. Tithe map c. 1836-50  
(Site shown in red)



farm at Mountgrace Manor just to the north-east (NHER 22597) may have medieval origins (NHER 22597).

Cartographic evidence shows that the roughly triangular plot of Meadow Cottage is a subdivision of the western end of two fields or paddocks to the rear (west) of Church Farm. Two ponds are shown on the Tithe map of c. 1840, one large pond to the east adjacent to the farm complex (present into the 20<sup>th</sup> century) with another elongated pond along the western boundary of the Meadow Cottage plot, the elongated pond having been filled in prior to the 1st Edition OS plan of 1887 and the other sometime between the 1950s and 1975.

**Sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:**

*The following information has been sourced from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)*

**NHER 3192: St Andrew's Church, Field Dalling.** This medieval church has 19th and 20th century restoration work. It comprises a tower, nave, north aisle, south porch and chancel. Most of the church dates to about 1400, although the nave and chancel have 14th century features. There is a medieval stone cross in the churchyard, where medieval pottery and a 16th century sword scabbard chape have also been found. Prehistoric or medieval flint flakes and medieval/post medieval window glass and came have been discovered during building work. [c. 80m SE]

**NHER 33879: Church Farm.** This farm dates to the post-medieval period. The farmhouse itself (Grade II Listed) is 17th century, built of brick and flint and has an 18<sup>th</sup> century extension. The flint, brick and pantile barn (Grade II Listed) has two late 17th century date stones and 19th century eaves. [c. 80m ENE]

**NHER 28580: Multi-period finds scatter.** Fieldwalking and metal detecting in fields to the west of Meadow Cottage during 1991-2002 recovered various objects. Finds included a prehistoric flint borer, Roman coins, Early Saxon brooches, a medieval seal matrix and an undated lava quern fragment. In addition, sherds of Iron Age, Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery have been retrieved. [c. 100m W]

**NHER 32753: Roman and post-medieval pottery.** In 1995 Roman and post-medieval pottery sherds were found in the former garden of a derelict cottage. [c. 140m S]

**NHER 22597: Mountgrace Manor.** A medieval or post-medieval house and post-medieval farm. The farmhouse is 16th or 17th century, with a considerable amount of early 19th century work. Inside there are post medieval wall paintings. The post medieval farm buildings include barns, stables and a granary. A 19th century farm wall includes reused medieval stonework. A prehistoric flint flake and complete lava millstone have been found here. [c.175m NE]

**NHER 31537: Multiple period finds scatter.** Fieldwalking north of Holt Road during 1995 recovered sherds of Iron Age, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery. Metal detecting in this area during 1989 recovered a possible Roman finger ring (NHER 28304) and a decorated 11th century stirrup strap fitting (NHER28305) [c. 265m E]

**NHER 25699: Middle to Late Saxon settlement and multi-period finds.** Repeated fieldwalking investigations of fields to the west of Langham Road during 1989-99 showed this to be site of a probable Middle to Late Saxon settlement. This idea is supported by the quantity of Early Saxon, Middle Saxon and Late Saxon pottery along with objects like spindle whorls and hooked tags. Other finds from here include prehistoric worked flints, a Roman brooch and coins, a medieval mirror case and post medieval jettons and a thimble. [c. 275m S]

**NHER 34143 & 32752: Multiple period finds scatter.** Fieldwalking south of Holt Road between 1996-99 recovered prehistoric worked flints, an undated lava quern and sherds of Iron Age, Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery. [c. 380m ESE]

**NHER 24571 & 24724: Multiple period finds scatter.** Extensive fieldwalking in this area of fields on the eastern side of Langham Road since 1986 has recovered a wide variety of objects. Finds included over 1100 prehistoric flint artefacts (some identified as Neolithic), a possible Late Saxon finger ring a medieval jetton and an undated lava quern. In addition, sherds of Iron Age, Roman, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery have been found on site. [c. 425m SE]

## 5.0 Methodology (Figure 2)

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during the groundworks. The land owners currently reside in Meadow Cottage, which will be demolished upon completion of their new home, and they are project managing as a self-build. Due to the nature of the development, a lengthy time span separated the initial raft groundworks and subsequent service trenching (which included the excavation of a water and electric trench feed and a septic tank with attached overflow pond for a vertical flow reed bed).

The raft ground works were carried out using a 7.5-ton tracked 360° machine with a toothless ditching bucket. The additional services were excavated using a 1.5-ton tracked 360°. Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

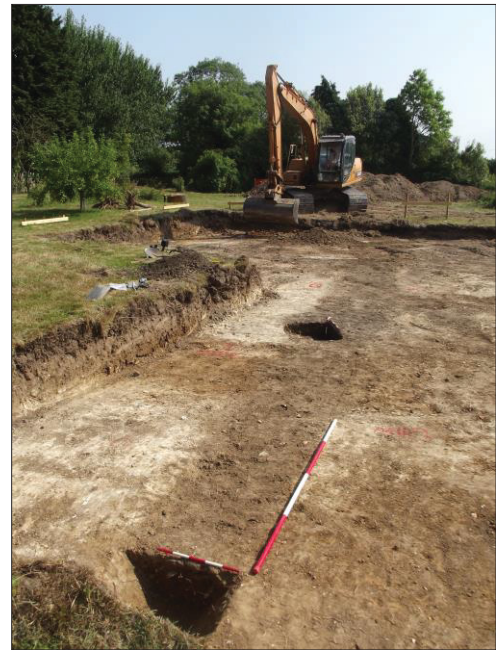


Plate 2. Ditch [12] with pit [03] (looking SSE) [1x0.5m & 1x2m Scales]

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were taken using a temporary benchmark of 42.51m adjacent to a gate-post at the south-east entrance to the site, tied to an OS benchmark of 46.13m located on a buttress at the south-east corner of St Andrew's Church (0.7m above ground level).

The excavation reduction for the raft footprint and new driveway strip was carried out in July 2013 in particularly dry and sunny conditions, with tough digging conditions due to the dry ground. The service trenching and waste treatment trenching was excavated in September 2017 in fair conditions.

## 6.0 Results (Appendix 1a)

- **'Natural deposits'**

Natural geology comprised of chalk drift with occasional stripes and pockets of mid-orange to dark-orange sandy-clays and sands with moderate flints. The natural was encountered at depths of between c. 0.2m to 0.5m, sloping slightly from north-east to south-west.

- **Soil horizons**

Above the natural was a friable, mid-brownish-grey silty-sand subsoil (14) which ranged from c. 0.15m to 0.3m in thickness. Above this was an active sandy-loam topsoil (15) of c. 0.15 to 0.3m depth, which contained occasional traces of modern rubble and rubbish.

- **Features**

Three features were exposed and investigated in the raft footprint, where natural was exposed under archaeological supervision across the whole of the reduced area:

A linear north-south ditch (MR[12] = [01] & [08]) ran through the raft footprint. It had a varying wide V-shaped to U-shaped profile and survived to a depth of up to 0.5m. A small assemblage of finds was retrieved from the ditch fills, which may have seen a re-cutting event ([11]). These include residual prehistoric flints, a highly abraded sherd of Romano-British Greyware and a single small sherd of medieval pottery. Metal detection of the fill revealed no ferrous or other metal signals and a medieval to early post-medieval date is suggested. This may be a former medieval boundary ditch, matching the alignment of the western boundary of the church yard and mirroring the alignment of Langham Road.



Plate 3. Ditch [12] with pit [03] (looking N)  
[1x01m & 1x2m Scales in foreground]

A hearth-pit ([03]) which truncated the fill of the ditch had evidence of in-situ burning in the base (oxidised natural). It contained a dark-grey sandy-loam with moderate inclusions of charcoal pieces and flecks (04), slightly richer in charcoal nearer to the base. This feature appears to have seen only limited use before being infilled with a midden laden soil, from which a small number of animal bone and oyster shells were collected.

A second, larger pit was located c. 4m to the east ([05]). This sub-square pit measured c. 1.5m in length and 0.55m deep, with very steep sides. It contained a primary fill of mid-greyish-brown sandy-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional burnt clay lumps (07). This was sealed below a main infill of mixed orangey-brown clay-sand and sandy-loam (06). A single burnt flint and a single small sherd of medieval pottery were collected from the primary fill (07).



Plate 4. Pit [05] (looking N)  
[1x01m & 1x0.3m Scales]

*Two further pits were encountered during service trenching work:*

A 1.25m wide post-medieval pit ([18]) with a chalky silty-sand infill flecked by brick pieces was identified just to the east of Meadow Cottage.

A steep side sub-square pit with a flat base ([21]) was partly revealed to the west of Meadow Cottage, which measured 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained a v.firm mid-brownish grey silty-clay, with rare flecks of charcoal and burnt clay (22). Two burnt flints, a small prehistoric flint flake and a single piece of daub were collected from it. The character of this pit was very similar to those of suspected medieval date investigated within the area of the raft footprint.

Overall these features indicate two to three phases of medieval to post-medieval activity on the site, the former boundary ditch having been cut by one of the small pits. The pits indicate burning activity on the site, and possible small scale extraction of chalk as a raw material (which could be used in the production of lime or as a raw building material for flooring).



## 7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

### • Pottery

Just four sherds of pottery were encountered during the works, with a combined weight of 23g. By far the largest piece is from a decorated plate sherd of refined English white earthenware (16g), with dark blue floral transfer design of late 19th to mid-20th century date. The remaining body sherds are very fragmentary pieces of residual pottery. Two are pieces of local medieval unglazed vessels and the remainder is a highly abraded sherd of Romano-British Greyware.

One medieval piece was found within the pitfill (07), while the remaining medieval sherd and Roman sherd are from fills within the ditch ([12]).

Context	Description	Fabric	Date Range	No	Wt/g
07	Local medieval unglazed	LMU	11th-14th c.	1	2
09	Romano-British Greyware	RB	2nd-4 <sup>th</sup> c.	1	3
10	Local medieval unglazed	LMU	11th-14th c.	1	2
20	Late Refined white earthenwares	LREFW	L19-20 <sup>th</sup>	1	16
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>

Table 1. Pottery by context

### • Flint

Ten worked flints were collected from with a combined weight of 89g. Each piece was examined by eye and with the aid of a hand lens (x6 magnification) before being catalogued according to a basic typology using standard lithic terminology where possible.

Nine pieces share the same fabric type – a mottled light grey to pale yellow material with occasional interclasts and flaws and a thin chalky cortex, while a scraper tool is of a deep orange-amber hue with frequent interclasts and flaws. The assemblage is in moderate to fresh condition.

Four of the five pieces collected from the ditch fill (02) represent hard struck secondary and tertiary shatter fragments of irregular form, one of which has been utilised and shows minor used wear as a possible borer/piercer. The remaining piece is glossy and patinated, with evidence of a prepared platform and scars from several mis-hits and appears to represent knapping from an earlier phase of prehistory.

Two squat flakes collected from ditch fill (10) show evidence of use-wear. One is a soft struck secondary flake with a use-wear limited to a single edge in the form of an undeveloped notch, while the other is a primary flake with scars from several mishits, with a patinated ventral surface. This piece has been scavenged after discard with fresh signs of retouch and minor use-wear as an ad-hoc tool.

A squat secondary flake collected from the medieval pit fill (04) has a glossy appearance. It was struck with moderate force and has invasive unifacial retouch/use-wear along one edge from ad hoc use as a scraping tool. A single small incidental tertiary flake was found in medieval pit fill (22).

A heavy scraper was recovered from (20) which resembles a discoidal scraper with a diameter of c. 50mm, which has been crudely manufactured from a 'potlid' thermal flake selected for its handy size and shape. The tool has minimal retouch around its entire edge (retaining all its cortex on its dorsal side) to produce a thick edged scraping tool. The method of manufacture marks this as a late prehistoric tool of Bronze Age date.

Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)
02	Shatter	3	41
02	Shatter - utilised	1	6
02	Flake	1	8
04	Flake – utilised	1	4
10	Flake – utilised	2	21
20	Flake	1	2
22	Scraper – ad hoc	1	52
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>134</b>

Table 2. Worked Flint

Overall the majority of the flint is typical of late prehistoric activity, with no evidence of a logical knapping process. Hard shatter pieces and the expedient use of pieces with no modification, along with the presence of two scavenged flakes from an earlier prehistoric industry and a thick scraper made from a flint 'potlid' suggests that the majority of the activity is attributable to a possible Late Bronze Age phase, with two pieces of a broader Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

- **Burnt Flint**

Eleven fragments of burnt flint were collected from ditch fills and pit fills, with a combined weight of 461g. The fragments are well calcined and fire-cracked and are residual finds indicating hearth activity of ?medieval or earlier date at the site. Ten of the burnt flints were from the fills of ditch [12], with one from the fill (07) of pit [06] and two from the fill (22) of pit [21].

- **Animal bone**

The distal end of an adult bovine radius (86g) in moderate condition, with heavy muscle scarring indicative of possible use of this animal for traction work was collected from the fill (04) of a possible medieval pit ([05]).

An adult equine metacarpal bone (163g) measuring 210mm in length and in moderate condition was collected from the ditch fill (02), retaining only one part of a single splint bone. A single fish jaw bone (1g) was also collected from the same ditch fill (02) which appears to be part of a post-temporal bone from a relatively large fish of uncertain species.

- **Oyster Shell**

Two common oyster shells (*Ostrea edulis*) with a combined weight of 57g (a lid and a base of differing size) were collected from the pit fill (04). No shucking marks or other damage was noted and they are in good condition. They represent residual food waste of possible medieval date.

- **Burnt Chalk**

A single amorphous fragment of heat affected chalk weighing 14g was collected from the ditch fill (02).

- **Fired clay - daub**

A single piece of fired clay (18g) was collected from the fill (22) of pit [21]. It has a pale pinkish fabric with occasional small chalk pellets and retains a wide wattle mark impression (est. 15mm diameter), indicating its function as daub on a wattle structure, such as part of walling for a building, furnace, oven or kiln.

- **Ceramic Building Material (CBM)**

A single small and abraded fragment of plain flat roof tile (probable peg tile), in a medium sandy, mid-orange fabric was collected during excavation of the waste treatment footprint (20). The tile has a thickness of 14mm and is of post-medieval date. A fragment of brick was collected from the fill (19) of pit [18], in a fine mid-orange fabric of post-medieval date.

- **Lead**

A single small strip (5g) of poorly preserved lead with a pitted surface was collected from the spoil produced during service trenching work (20). A piece of puddled lead (32g) was collected from (17) and a small off-cut of lead (6g) was collected from the fill (06) of pit [05].

- **Metal Objects**

A small fragment of silver in very poor condition, with a corroded and flaking surface was collected from the subsoil (16). It may be a fragment from an object such as a strap-end or something of a similar scale. Three or four raised lines on the flat surface may indicate former decoration. The piece is too fragmentary and poorly preserved to determine its original form or historic period. A plain post-medieval button was collected from the subsoil (16).

Context No.	Feature	SSD	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
16	Subsoil	Driveway	Copper-alloy	<b>Button</b>	Post-medieval	Post-medieval
A plain circular button of possible 18 <sup>th</sup> century date, lathe turned. Missing the suspension loop. 17mm diameter. 4.16g						
16	Subsoil	Driveway	Silver	<b>Uncertain</b>	Uncertain	Uncertain
A small fragment of silver in poor condition, with a corroded and flaking surface. Possibly part of an object such as a strap-end, hook-fastener or something of a similar scale. Three or four raised lines on the flat surface may be part of a decoration. The piece is too fragmentary and poorly preserved to determine its original form or historic period. 25mm L, max 8mm W, max 3mm T. 2.42g.						

- **20<sup>th</sup>-century pre-decimal coinage**

Five pre-decimal coins in fair condition were found during trenching works in the northern area of the site. This area of the plot was gravelled, possibly prior to the construction of the bungalow to serve as an access area or hard standing to the adjacent farm complex.

*Context (17) - Topsoil east of the cottage: A 1936 One Penny (George V) and a 1944 Three-pence (George VI)*

*Context (20) - Topsoil west of the cottage: A 1963 One Penny (Elizabeth II), a 1966 Half Penny (Elizabeth II) and 1937 Three-pence (George VI).*

## 8.0 Conclusions

The raft footprint revealed a former north-south ditch, which is thought to be a former medieval boundary ditch, matching the alignment of the western boundary of the churchyard and mirroring the alignment of Langham Road. Post-dating the infill of the ditch was a hearth-pit, which contained a small quantity of midden laden material (animal bone and oyster shell). This feature and two other pits are suspected to represent medieval to early-post-medieval activity at the site. The pits indicate minor burning activity on the site, and possible small scale extraction of chalk as a raw material (which could be used in the production of lime or as a raw building material for flooring). A post-medieval pit, flecked by brick pieces was identified to the east of the cottage.

As with several other farms in the parish it is possible that the 17<sup>th</sup> century farm complex of Church Farm may have medieval origins; this could also explain the presence of two former ponds, one large pond to the east adjacent to the farm complex (present into the 20<sup>th</sup> century) with another elongated pond along the western boundary of the Meadow Cottage plot, the elongated pond having been filled in prior to the 1st Edition OS plan of 1887 and the other sometime between the 1950s and 1975. The elongated pond can be tentatively conjectured to have served as a minor fish pond or boundary marker for a small manorial complex adjacent to the church.

A small assemblage of late prehistoric flints was collected as residual finds which include a Bronze Age scraper manufactured from a handily shaped thermal flint 'potlid'.

Five pre-decimal coins which range in date from 1937 to 1966 were collected from trenching works in the northern area of the site, which may have seen farm worker activity prior to the construction of Meadow Cottage in the 1960s. A gravelled area seen in the north-east corner of the site may relate to a former access and hard standing to farm buildings to the east.

Other noteworthy finds include a single piece of daub collected from one of the pits, a single abraded sherd of Romano-British pottery and a small fragment of a poorly preserved fragment of a silver object (such as a strap-end or hook-fastener).

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Melanie & Brian Goodale who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work. All stages of the monitoring and post-excavation analysis work were carried out by the author. NHER data was obtained directly from the Historic Environment Service.

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### Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	SSD	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Cut	Raft		Flared U-shaped profile c. 0.35m deep	Ditch slot of [12]	Medieval
02	Deposit	Raft	[01]	Firm (v.dry) mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand, mod. stones, rare burnt flints and charcoal flecks	Ditch fill	Medieval
03	Cut	Raft		Sub-square (rounded corners), slight concave base and steep sides, heat affected natural in base = in-situ burning. 0.28m deep c. 1.3m L	Hearth Pit	Medieval
04	Deposit	Raft	[03]	Friable, dark-grey sandy-loam. Mod. charcoal (small frags/flecks), occ. burnt chalky-clay, occ. chalk.	Pit fill	Medieval
05	Cut	Raft		Large sub-square pit c. 1.5mL and 0.55m deep, with very steep sides and slightly concave base.	Pit	Medieval
06	Deposit	Raft	[05]	Friable, dark-orangey-brown clay-sand/sandy-loam mix, occ chalk flecks/patches, rare charcoal flecks.	Secondary pit fill	Medieval
07	Deposit	Raft	[05]	V.firm, mid-greyish-brown sandy-clay, freq. charcoal flecks, occ. burnt clay lumps c. 0.18m deep	Primary pit fill	Medieval
08	Cut	Raft		Linear, blunt based V-shaped profile c. 0.5m deep	Ditch slot of [12]	Medieval
09	Deposit	Raft	[08]	V.firm mid-orangey-brown sandy-clay, freq. chalk flecks, rare charcoal flecks	Ditch fill (primary)	Medieval
10	Deposit	Raft	[11]	Same as (02)	Ditch fill (secondary)	Medieval
11	Cut	Raft		Wide V-shaped profile	Re-cut of ditch [12]	Medieval
12	Master	Raft		N-S aligned linear ditch, wide V-shaped to wide -U-shaped profile surviving up to 0.5m deep	Linear Ditch	Medieval
13	Deposit	Raft		Hard-firm, off-white chalk drift, occ. mid-orange to dark orange sandy-clays and sand, mod. stones (sub-ang>sub. Rounded flints)	Natural geology	Quaternary
14	Deposit	Raft		c. 0.2 to 0.45m deep, friable, mid-brownish-grey silty-sand, occ. flints, occ. chalk flecks/lumps, rare coke lumps	Subsoil	Post-medieval
15	Deposit	Raft		c. 0.15-0.3m deep, friable mid-brownish-grey sandy-loam, occ. rubble (concrete/brick), occ. modern metal rubbish and plastic	Topsoil	Modern
16	Deposit	Driveway		Same as (14)	Subsoil	Post-medieval
17	Unstratified finds	Services		Finds collected from the topsoil/subsoil spoil	-	-
18	Cut	Services		Slight rounded edges, 1.25m L.	Pit	Post-medieval
19	Deposit	Services	[18]	Hard, dry, pale-brownish-grey, mod. chalk, oc. Stones, rare cbm flecks	Pit-fill	Post-medieval
20	Unstratified finds	Waste treatment		Finds collected from the topsoil/subsoil spoil	-	-
21	Cut	Waste treatment		Sub-square (rounded corners), steep sides and fairly flat base . 0.75m L, 0.35m deep	Pit	Medieval
22	Deposit	Waste treatment	[21]	V.firm, mid-brownish-grey silty-clay, rare charcoal flecks, rare burnt clay flecks, mod. chalk flecks, occ. stones	Pit-fill	Medieval

**Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table**

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ditch	1
	Pit	3
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Pit	1

**Appendix 2a: Finds by Context**

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comment
02	Animal bone	1	163	
02	Burnt Chalk	1	14	
02	Burnt flint	4	109	
02	Flint - worked	5	55	
04	Animal bone	2	87	
04	Flint – worked	1	4	
04	Shell – oyster	2	57	
07	Burnt flint	1	32	
07	Pottery	1	2	Medieval
09	Burnt flint	1	21	
09	Pottery	1	3	Romano-British
10	Burnt flint	4	125	
10	Flint – worked	2	21	
10	Pottery	1	2	Medieval
17	Copper alloy – coinage	3	-	Pre-decimal C20th
17	Lead	1	32	
19	Ceramic building material	1	18	
20	Ceramic building material	1	20	
20	Copper alloy – coinage	3	-	Pre-decimal C20th
20	Flint – worked	1	2	Bronze Age Scraper
20	Lead	1	5	
20	Pottery	1	16	Modern
22	Burnt flint	2	174	
22	Fired clay – daub	1	18	
22	Flint – worked	1	52	

**Appendix 2b: Finds summary table**

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Burnt flint	11
	Lead	3
Late Prehistoric (4000BC to 42 AD)	Flint - worked	9
Bronze Age (2500 to 701BC)	Flint scraper	1
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Pottery	1
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Animal bone	3
	Fired clay – daub	1
	Pottery	2
	Shell	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ceramic building material	2
	Copper alloy button	1
	Silver ?dress object	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Coins (copper-alloy)	5
	Pottery	1

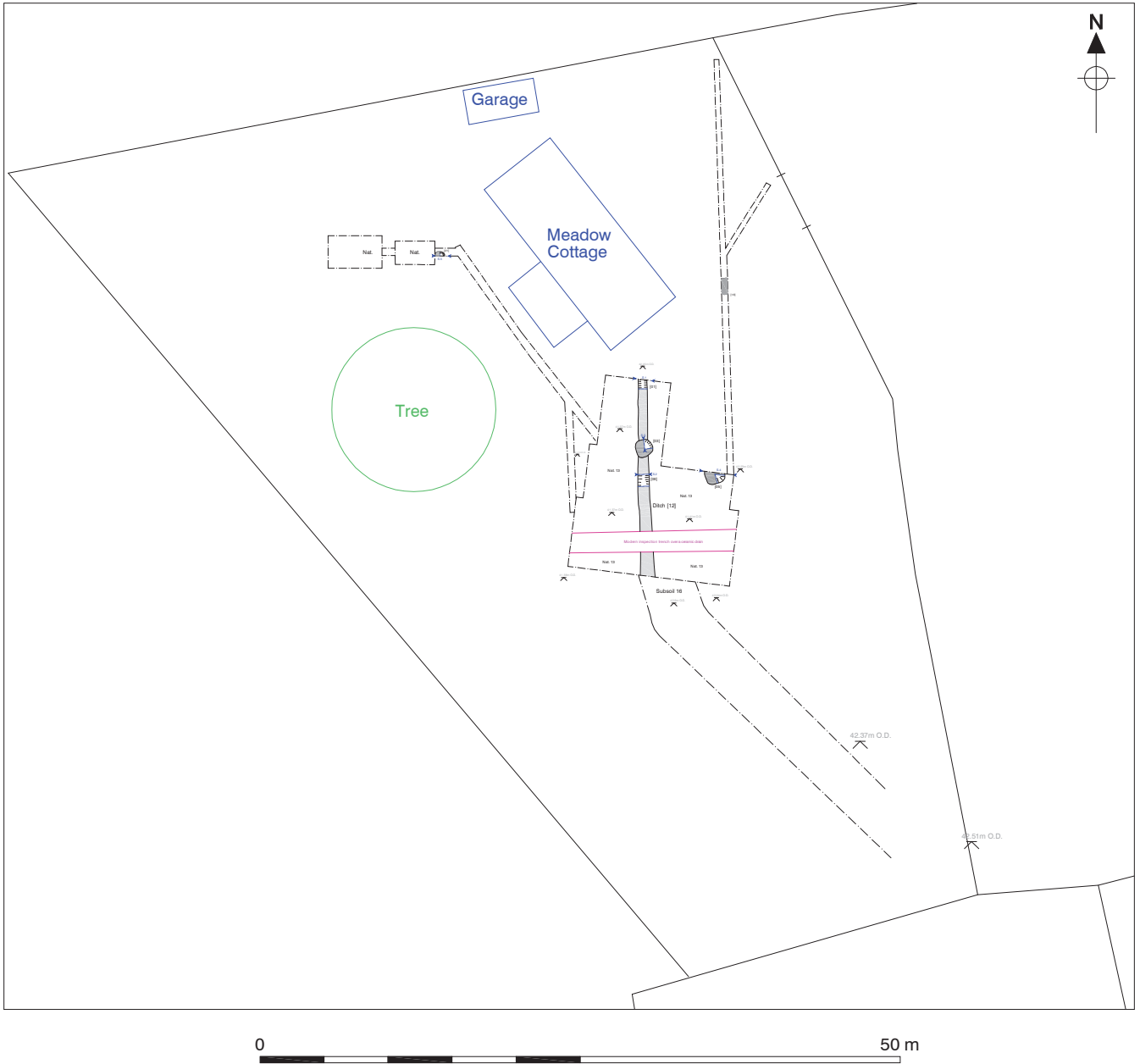


Figure 3. Site plan. Scale 1:500

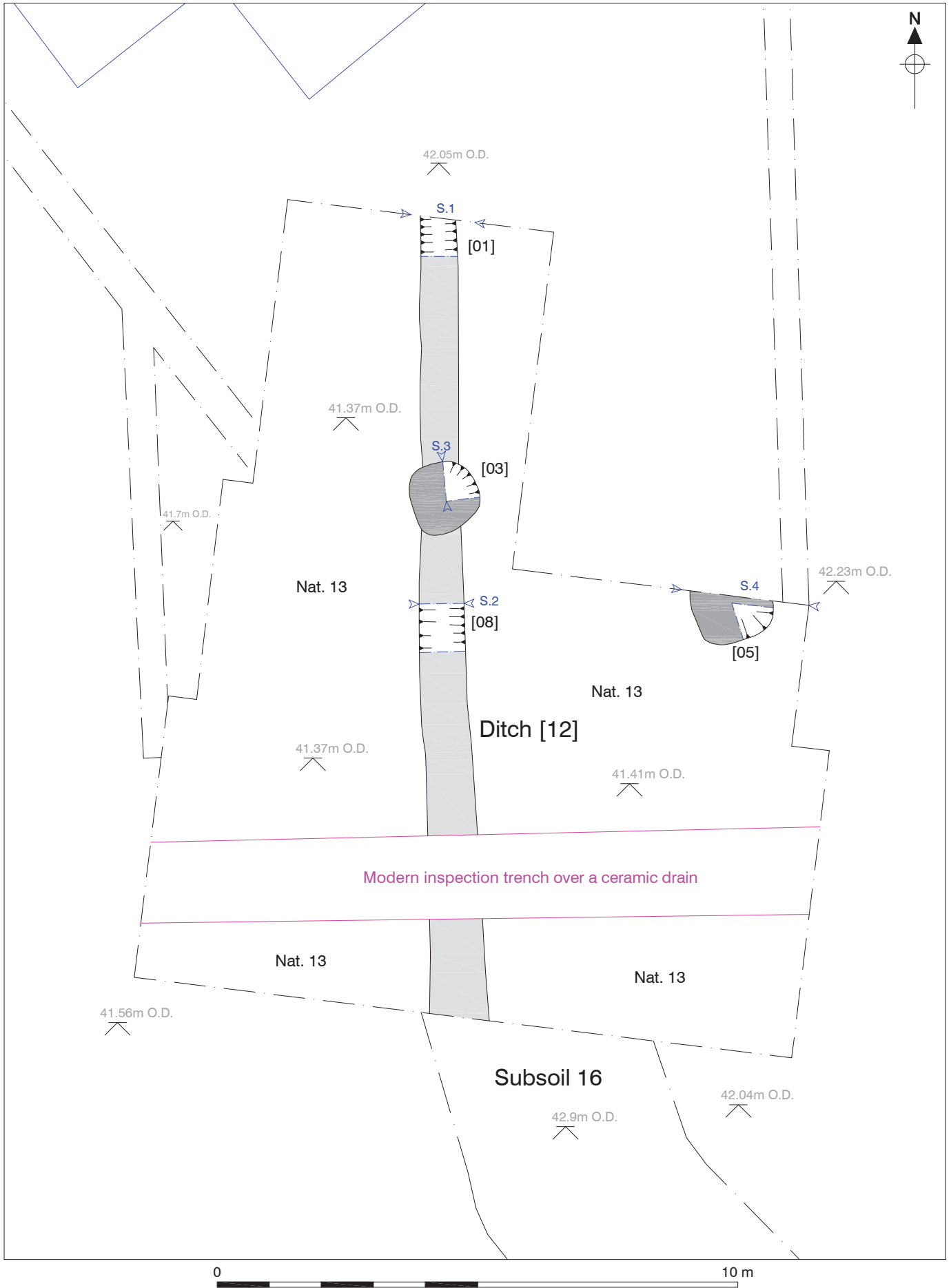


Figure 4. Raft groundworks plan. Scale 1:100



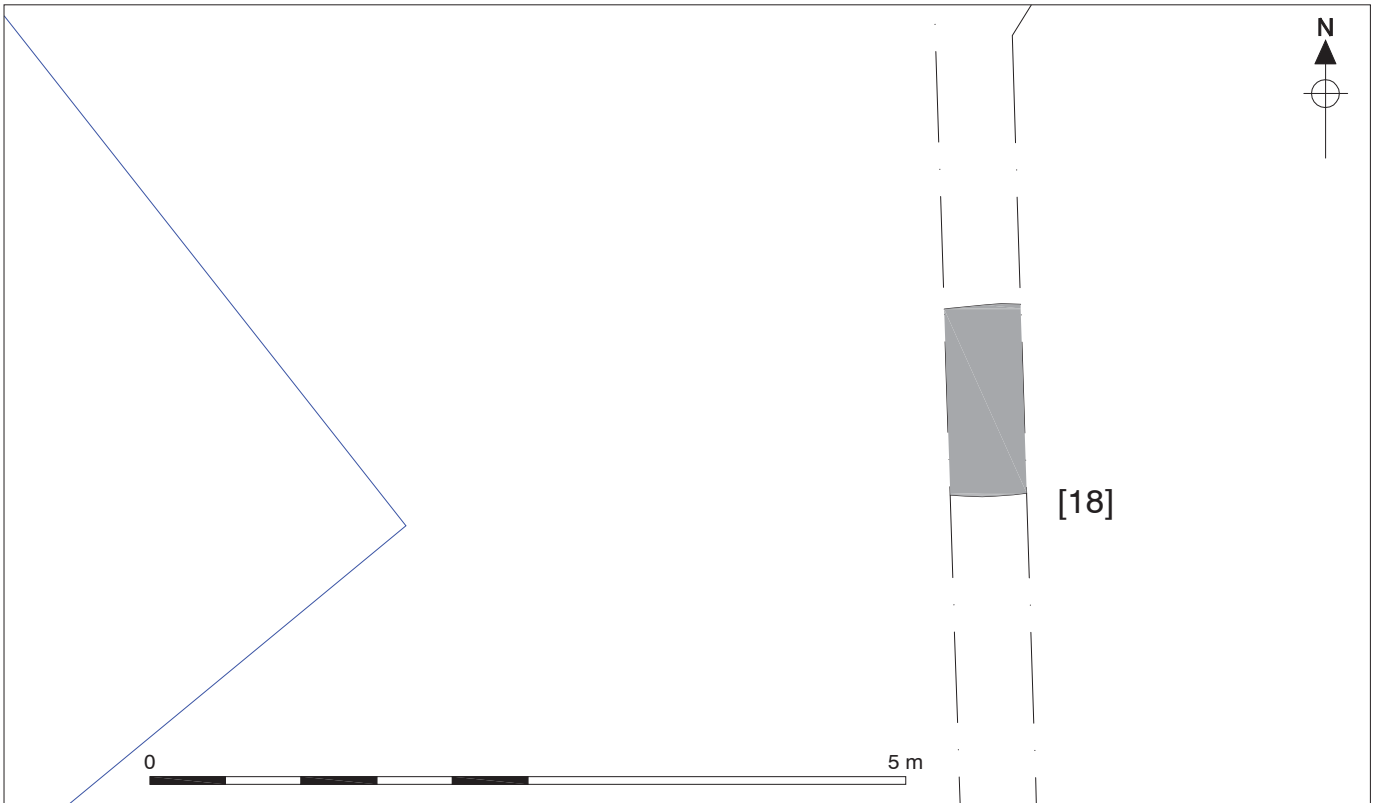
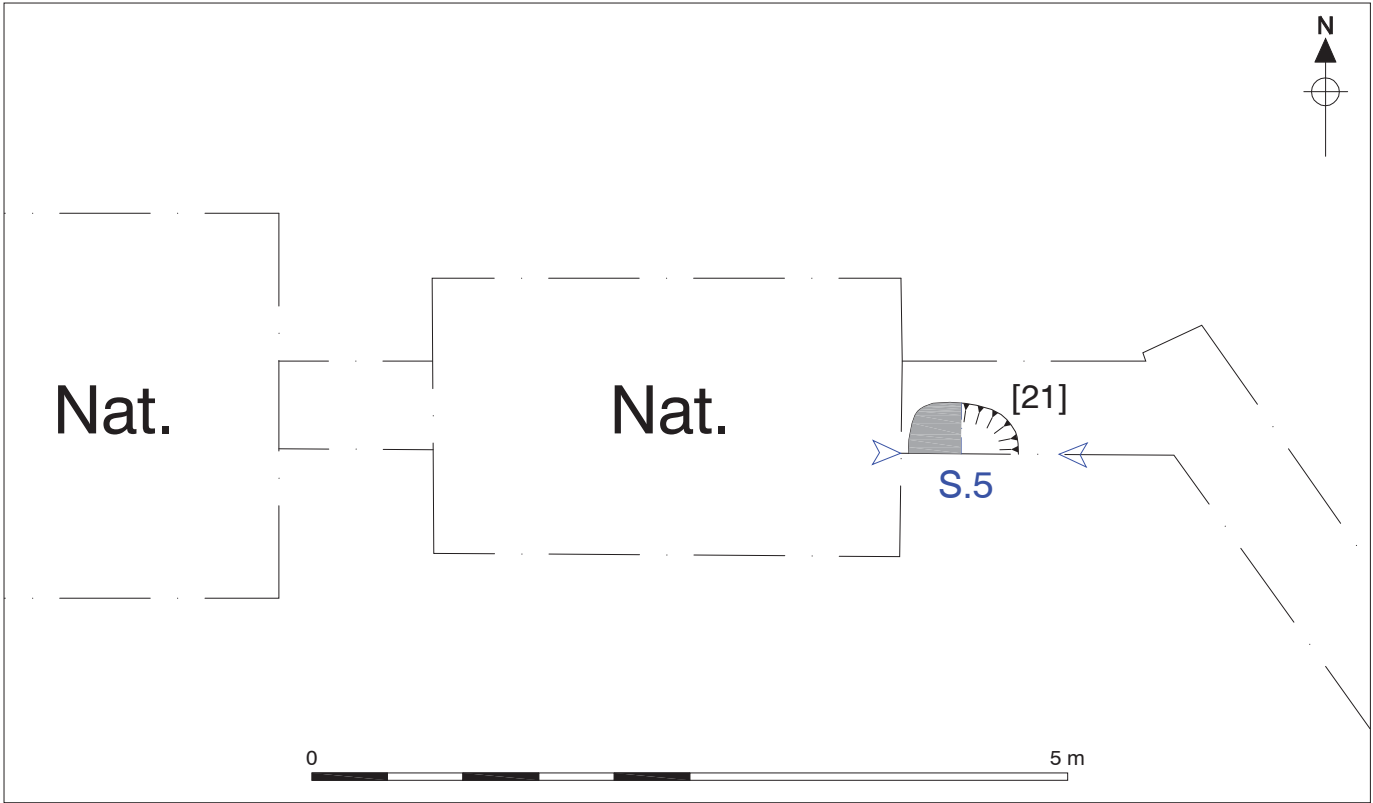


Figure 5. Pits [18] and [21]. Scale 1:50

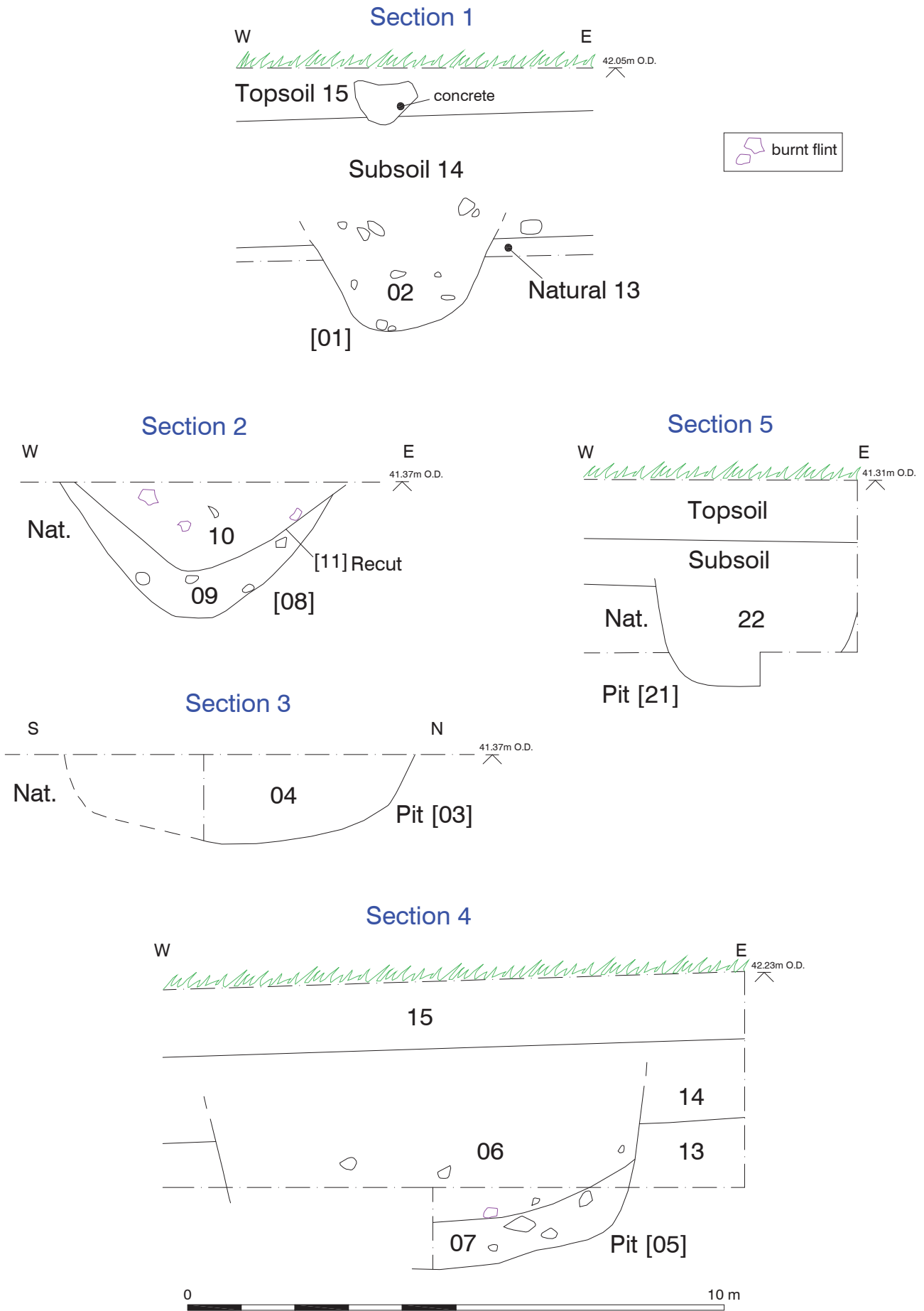


Figure 6. Recorded Sections. Scale 1:120

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**OASIS ID: norvicar1-299537**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring at Meadow Cottage, Field Dalling, Norfolk.
Short description of the project	The results of archaeological monitoring during the development of a replacement dwelling at Meadow Cottage, Langham Road, Field Dalling, Norfolk. The proposed development site is located close to St Andrew's Church within a likely historic core of settlement at Field Dalling. Surface finds of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval artefacts have been recorded within fields adjacent to Meadow Cottage and in the majority of fields surrounding the modern settlement. The raft footprint revealed a former north-south ditch, which is thought to be a former medieval boundary ditch, matching the alignment of the western boundary of the churchyard and mirroring the alignment of Langham Road. A small number pits were also recorded, which are suspected to represent medieval to early-post-medieval activity at the site. The pits indicate minor burning activity, and possible small scale extraction of chalk as a raw material. A post-medieval pit, flecked by brick pieces was identified to the east of the cottage. Noteworthy finds include a small assemblage of late prehistoric flints, a single piece of daub collected from one of the pits, a single abraded sherd of Romano-British pottery and a small fragment of a poorly preserved fragment of a silver object (such as a strap-end or hook-fastener).
Project dates	Start: 17-07-2013 End: 27-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF132601 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	NVC/2012/96 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	PF/12/0154 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	LEAD Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT WORKED Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT SCRAPER Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY - DAUB Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	SHELL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SILVER ?DRESS OBJECT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COINS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK FIELD DALLING Archaeological Monitoring at Meadow Cottage, Field Dalling, Norfolk.
Postcode	NR25 7LG
Study area	0.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 0054 3905 52.910971953233 0.982743868932 52 54 39 N 000 58 57 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Norvic Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Norvic Archaeology
Project director/manager	Giles Emery
Project supervisor	Giles Emery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr and Mrs Goodale

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	NMAS and Norvic Archaeology
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NMAS
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	NMAS
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media	"Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Report","Section"



available

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring at Meadow Cottage, Field Dalling, Norfolk.
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## OASIS:

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