

Report 2593



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**Archaeological Evaluation at
Holt Road, Field Dalling, Norfolk**

ENF 126075



Prepared for
Flagship Housing Group
c/o Oxbury & Company
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Location: Holt Road, Field Dalling, Norfolk
District: North Norfolk
Grid Ref.: TG 0095 3899
HER No.: ENF 126075
OASIS Ref: 97696
Client: Flagship Housing Group
Dates of Fieldwork: 2-7 March 2011

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Flagship Housing Group via Oxbury and Company ahead of a new housing development at Field Dalling.

Archaeological features were present in all five of the excavated trenches, though Trench 1 had the densest spread. The overwhelming majority of the features, which largely consisted of pits and ditches, were dated to the medieval period and the pottery revealed little beyond the 14th-century. The remains within Trench 1 appeared to represent the sort of 'backyard' activity typical at the rear of a medieval tenement and there seemed to be a recurring land division present in the ditches and quarry pits. A large ditch orientated east-west and observed in three of the north to south trenches, probably represented a medieval field boundary which may have marked a change from the tenements closer to Holt Road and agricultural land further south.

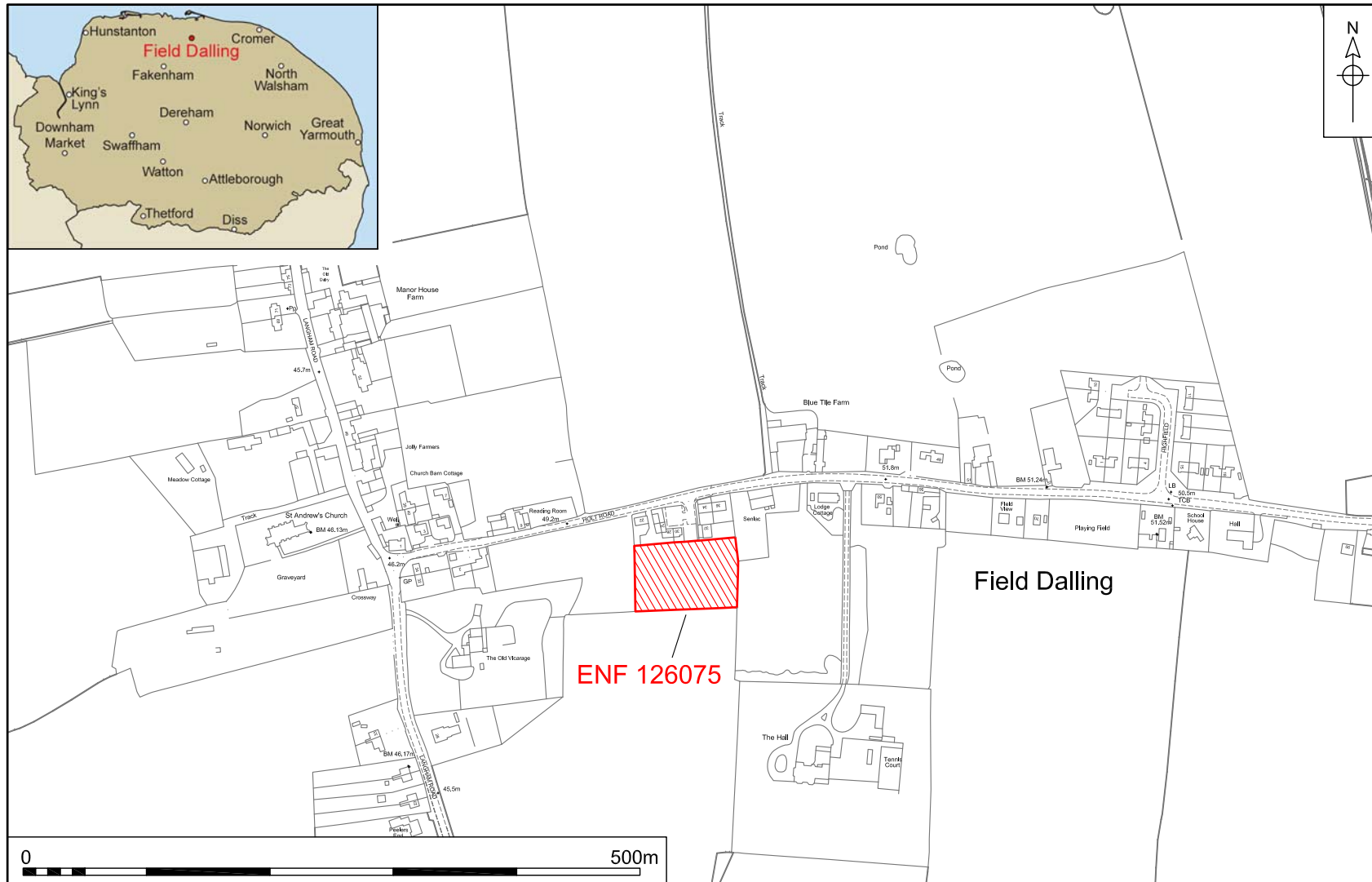
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The site was situated just to the south of Holt Road on the eastern side of the village of Field Dalling. The site measured 0.5 of a hectare and was confined to a small field on the south side of a row of cottages (Fig. 1)

This work was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by North Norfolk District Council (Ref. PF/09/1155) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ref. CNF 42645). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2593/NP). This work was commissioned and funded by Oxbury and Company on behalf of Flagship Housing Group.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning For The Historic Environment (2010)*. The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The underlying geology at the site as presented on the British Geological Survey mapping is Lowestoft Formation of Diamicton sand which is situated above chalk bedrock (British Geological Survey).

The site topsoil was dark grey sandy silt which was 0.30m to 0.40m deep on average. It lay above fairly extensive subsoil which consisted of light brown silty coarse sand. It had an average depth of 0.20m thick. The natural substratum was a yellowish coarse sand which varied across the site between loose and firm. Occasional chalk outcrops were present, particularly in the vicinity of Trench 1.

The site is situated in an area of rolling hills at around 50m OD. An un-named river runs through the nearby village of Binham to the west and round in a loop to the north around 1km distant.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An HER search was undertaken and the most relevant entries reproduced below. Additional information was supplied from the Parish Summary by David Robertson (2005) which was accessed online.

The area had been subjected to a long-running field walking survey undertaken by experienced local residents and overseen by Andrew Rogerson of Norfolk Historic Environment Service (formerly Norfolk Landscape Archaeology). As the fieldwalking concentrated on the two villages of Field Dalling and Saxlingham, this means that the density of archaeological remains is inevitably higher in those areas covered by the field walking surveys. The surveys have produced material recorded at NHERs 22442, 24567, 24566, 24570, 24571, 24724, 32752, 34143, 25699, 30425, 28580, 32752, 34143 and 37702, largely on the south side of the site and village. There have also been metal detecting surveys undertaken largely on the north side of the village at NHERs 39983, 39982, 39981, 51628 and 28304. The modern parish was created from the two old parishes of Field Dalling and Saxlingham.

Prehistoric to Roman

To date, much of the prehistoric activity in the parish has been dated within an overall prehistoric range rather than to specific periods however there are some finds that are more securely dated to the Mesolithic and Neolithic. These include several polished axeheads, worked axeheads, an arrowhead and a laurel leaf tool and a Late Mesolithic microlith (NHER 25945) which were found to the west of Field Dalling village. One of the Neolithic axe heads (NHER 30980) was found to the south-west of the current site.

To the east of the site a Bronze Age barrow (NHER 3203) was recorded which was disturbed in 1979. In other nearby places ring ditches have been observed through aerial photography, which may represent the positions of Bronze Age Barrows. A Late Bronze Age copper alloy socketed spearhead (NHER 21317) was observed close by and this lends weight to the dating. Potboiler activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the site. Possible prehistoric burnt mounds were recorded to the south of the site (NHER 21489) and (NHER 3169). To the north of the site over the border in the parish of Langham, a further potboiler site was

observed (NHER 3198). An area of fieldwalking to the south of the site produced a series of multi-period finds and amongst them prehistoric potboiler pieces. Through other fieldwalking projects general prehistoric finds have come to light around the area of the site. For example to the east prehistoric flints were found along with multi-period pottery sherds (NHER 12880) and to the south of the site a late prehistoric flint flake found at NHER 44443.

Although Iron Age material has been found across the parish (including an Iron Age bracelet east of Field Dalling and pottery at a further 15 sites) there does not seem to be an overwhelming concentration in any particular spot, and nothing close to the current site.

In the parish generally there appears to be two concentrations of Roman finds one to the south-west and one to the north-west respectively. NHER 21317 records the location where pottery, tiles and metalwork and over 100 coins were found. At another site (NHER 25251) over 100 coins, a brooch and large amounts of pottery have been found, suggesting Roman settlement. There may have also have been a Roman kiln located at NHER 25945.

To the south of the site an area of fieldwalking (NHER 32750) has revealed a number of multi period finds which included Roman pottery amongst many other types of finds from prehistoric to post-medieval and to the north-west of the site a Roman quern stone (NHER 33037) was found.

Saxon to Medieval

There is some evidence that there may have been continuity of settlement into the Early Saxon period at the southernmost of the possible Roman settlements (NHER 21317). The northernmost Roman focus (NHER 31558) may also demonstrate continuity into this period as a brooch, part of a sword belt and a buckle were found there. Quite a distance from the site in the eastern part of the modern parish, an Early Saxon cremation and inhumation cemetery NHER 6164 were found during ploughing activities in 1975 and were subsequently excavated. The finds that were made then have subsequently been supplemented by metal detected finds. There could also be a Late Saxon ditch located in Saxlingham village excavated in 1977 (NHER 3166).

In the immediate vicinity of the site a Late Saxon pottery sherd (NHER 25946) was found towards the village. Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were also found at NHER 25700.

Of more direct relevance to the current site was the finding of large amounts of Middle and Late Saxon pottery (NHER 25699) close to Field Dalling. This suggests that the village developed at that time as did many other Norfolk villages. In the Domesday Survey the settlement is recorded as 'Dallinga' which is thought to mean the 'Place of Dalla's people'. By 1272 'filden' (open country) had been added to the place-name. At this time William the Conqueror directly held the Vill, as part of Royal estates in Holt, along with other Norman Lords.

There are many medieval remains in the vicinity of the village and at this time the centre of activity would have been the parish church of St Andrew (NHER 3192). The majority of the structure of this church (the tower, nave, aisle and chancel) date to the 14th century although it has undergone much 19th- and 20th-century restoration work. A medieval stone cross is also located in the churchyard, where

medieval pottery and a 16th-century sword scabbard chape have also been found. An additional medieval church (dedicated to St Margaret) lay within the village of Saxlingham to the east (NHER 3201).

Records of three medieval earthworks are recorded reasonably close to the present site i.e. NHERs 31536, 11338 and 3202. NHER 31536 is to the west of the site and consist of possible medieval earthworks. A medieval moated site is located at NHER 11338, and a further one, to the east, at NHER 3202. Also to the east of the site a medieval sherd was found, recorded as NHER 44445.

Post-medieval to modern

The size of the village seems to have stagnated in the post-medieval period and remained reasonably small in size.

Three post-medieval windmills have been recorded in the vicinity of Field Dalling. Almost immediately to the east a post-medieval windmill (NHER 36183) is shown on Bryant's Map of Norfolk 1826 (Barringer 1998). To the west of the site was another (NHER 15824) and further to the north was situated the third windmill (NHER 15219).

There are several historic properties distributed across the village. Tudor Cottage (NHER 15379) at the centre of the village consists of a 17th-century brick-built cottage with a pantile roof. The Old Bakehouse (NHER 47283) lay at the heart of the village; it was described as a two storey brick-built building which appeared to have been constructed in 1795. The former Jolly Farmers Public House (NHER 47729) is now a row of flint and brick cottages which were constructed in the 18th century. Slightly further afield, a large red brick house (NHER 43973) was constructed in a 'Jacobethan' style by Edward Boardman in 1906. Further along the Holt Road was a chute/cess pit (NHER 43972) found at the former school.

To the north of the site was a post-medieval water meadow (NHER 31890).

Evidence of activity throughout the post-medieval period and the modern times is present throughout the village. For example located around half a kilometre to the south of the site were two Second World War spigot mortar emplacements. Other finds have also been found around the area through fieldwalking (NHER 24569).

Undated

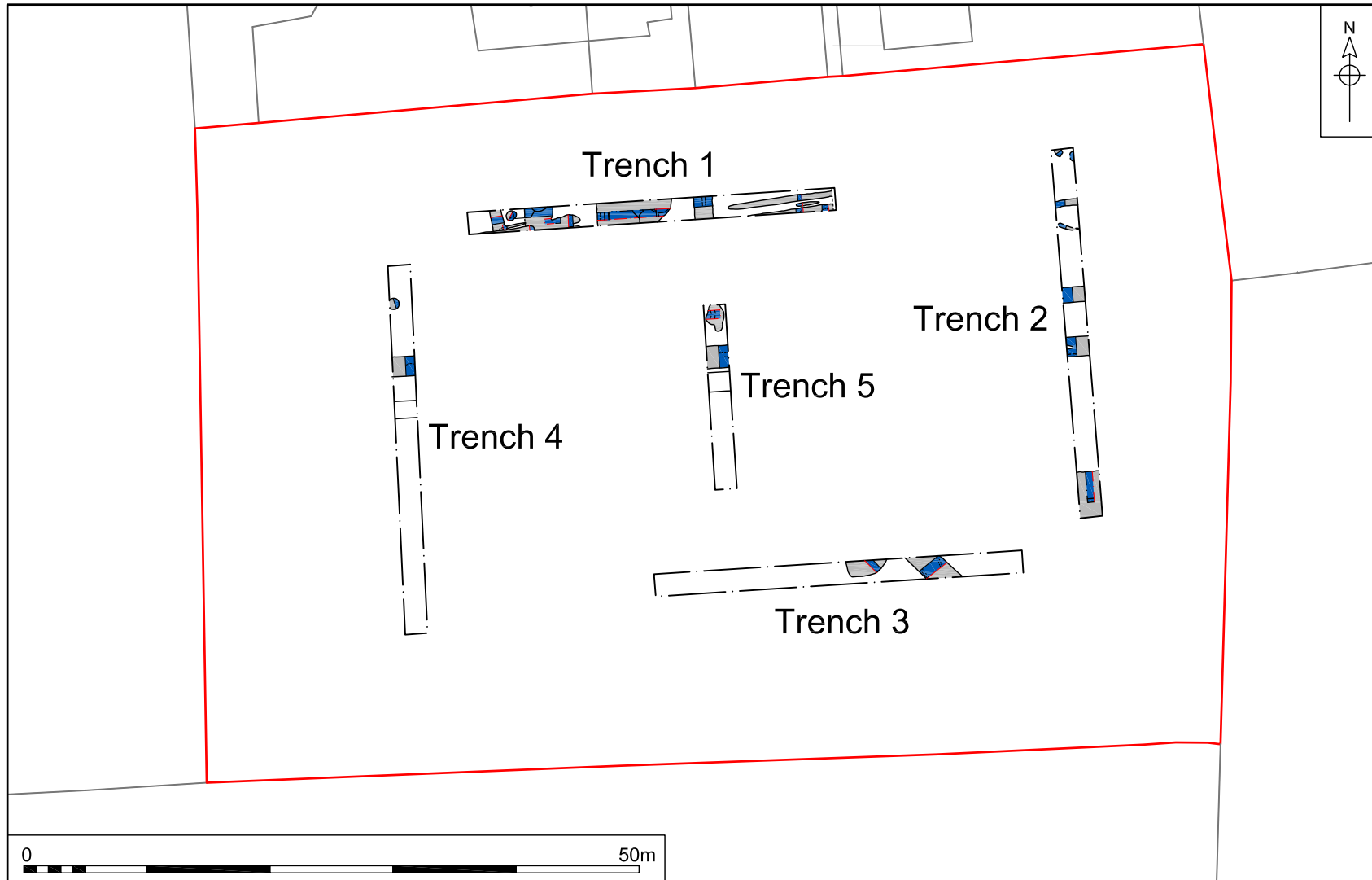
To the south of the site was an undated trackway visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in 1994 and also an undated mound to the east (NHER 3165).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

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

The Brief required that 5% of the development area be sample excavated in order to satisfy the conditions of the planning system. Five 30-metre long trenches were excavated across the development area (Fig. 2).

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision (Plate 1).



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Figure 2. Trenches location. Scale 1:500



Plate 1. Machining, looking west

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

Environmental samples were taken from five features ([4], [10], [14], [40] and [46]).

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from a known height with a value of 51.80m m OD, located on the road opposite number 50 Holt Road to the east of the site. A TBM was then created at the entrance to the site with a value of 51.73m.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine, sometimes sunny weather.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was situated in the north part of the field. It was orientated east to west and was 30m by 1.80m in extent (Figs 2, 3 and 4, Plate 3). The trench was machined down to the natural substratum which was 0.50m below current ground level. There were 16 features within the trench, described below from east to west across the trench; some of the features appeared to be plough marks. There was some difference in the date of the features suggested by their relationship with the subsoil within the trench, for example medieval ditch [52] truncated the subsoil whereas ditch [4] was sealed by it.



Plate 2. Trench 1, looking west

There appeared to be three parallel features ([50], [48] and [26]=[44]) at the eastern end of the trench, which have been interpreted as plough marks, although the possibility remains that the southernmost feature may have been a gully. The northern feature, plough mark [50] was 0.50m wide and at least 8.50m in length. The western end of the feature petered out, rather than being a genuine terminus strongly suggesting that it was a plough mark or scar. The depth was 0.12m and the sides and base were curved (Figs 3 and 4 section 2). There was a single fill

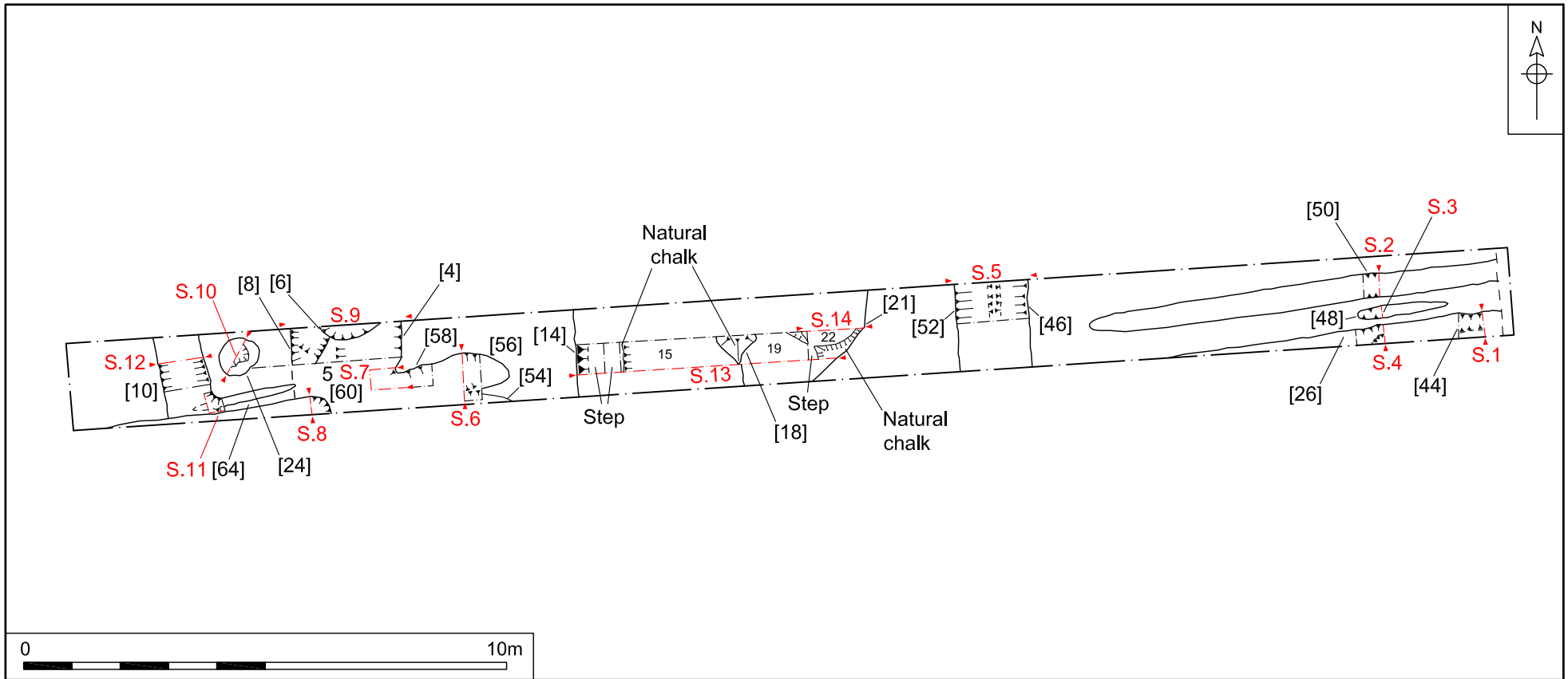


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan. Scale 1:125

([51]) present which consisted of a firm mid greyish brown silty coarse and fine sand. The fill had probably accumulated naturally.

Feature [48] was 1.87m in length by 0.25m wide. The depth was 0.05m and the sides and base were slightly rounded (Figs 3 and 4 section 3). The single fill ([49]) was also a firm mid greyish brown silty coarse and fine sand which had probably developed through natural means.

The third probable plough mark was 6.9m in length by 0.53m wide; two slots were excavated through it and each was allocated a number ([26] and [44]). The depth varied between 0.21m and 0.39m along its length. The sides in places were slightly irregular and curved and the base was also curved (Figs 3 and 4 sections 1 and 4). The fill ([27]=[45]) was composed of a mid greyish brown silty coarse and fine sand which had probably developed through natural accumulation. Fill (27) contained a single piece of smithing slag, whilst context (45) contained two sherds of medieval pottery dating somewhere between the 10th and 13th centuries.



Plate 3. Trench 1, ditches [52] and [46], looking north-west

Almost immediately to the west was a north to south orientated ditch with a probable re-cut ([52] and [46]) (Plate 3). The width was 0.83m and the depth 0.53m and the ditch was at least 1.80m in length (Figs 3 and 4 section 5). The remaining side could be seen steeply sloping and the base was rounded. A single fill ([53]) was present which consisted of a firm light brown silty fine and coarse sand which may have accumulated through natural deposition. The ditch was truncated by ditch [46] which appeared to be a deliberate re-cut of it. The ditch extended at least 1.80m and was 1.53m wide and 0.55m deep. The edges were slightly irregular and curved as was the base (Figs 3 and 4 section 5). The fill ([47]) was generally a light brown silty fine and coarse sand, though it contained occasional flecks of charcoal towards the base. Contained within this deposit were two sherds of medieval pottery, dating from the 12th to 14th centuries and two

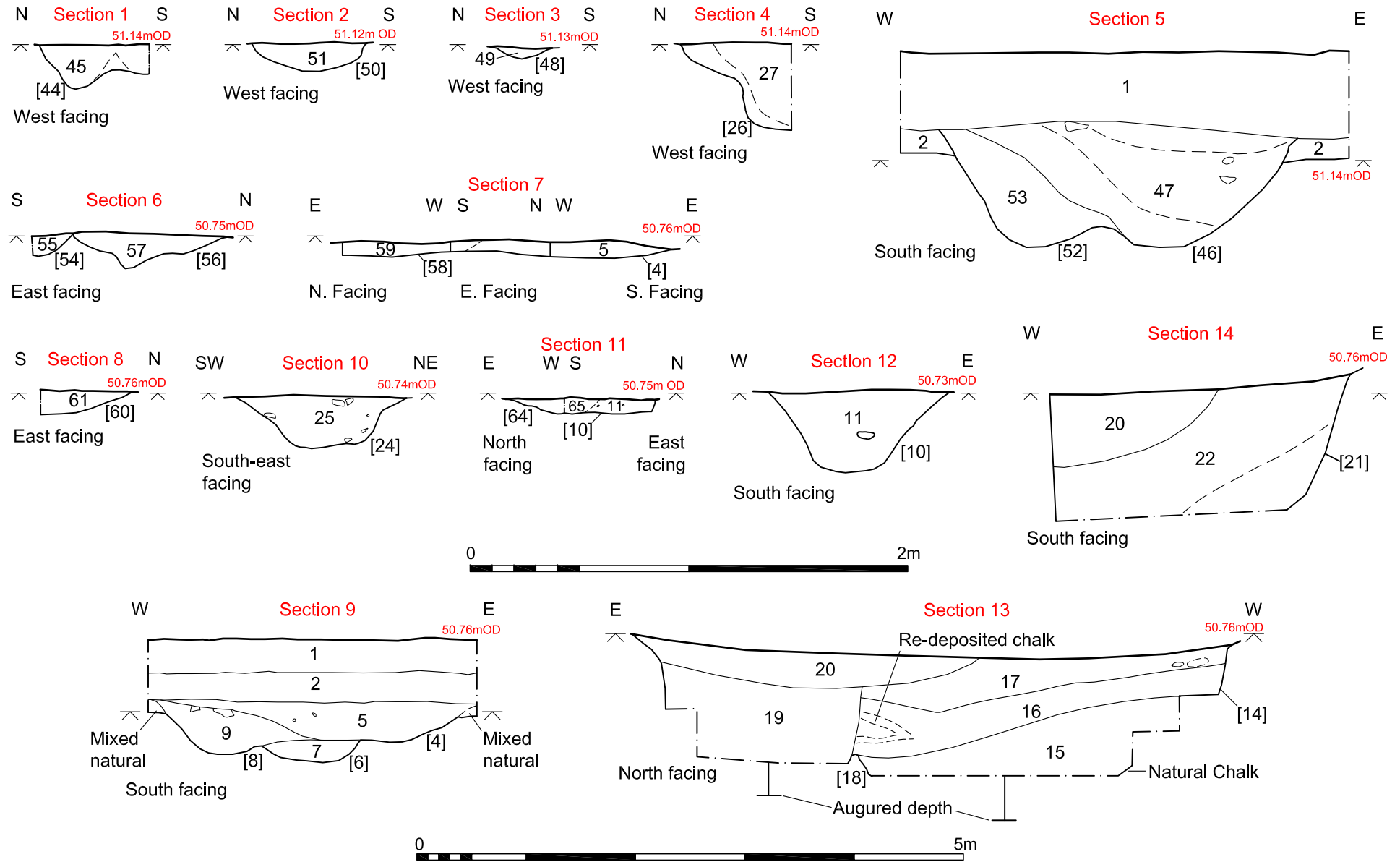


Figure 4. Trench 1, sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

fragments of lava. The fill generally appeared to be the result of natural infilling with elements of deliberate deposition also represented. This deposit was sampled (Sample <2>) and there was evidence of domestic hearth waste being present. What appeared to be irregular pit [42] in Trench 5 (below) may have represented the terminus of ditch [46].



Plate 4. Trench 1, pits [14], [18] and [21], looking west

Towards the centre of the trench were three large intercutting pits ([14], [18] and [21]) which have been interpreted as probable quarry pits. The earliest of the three pits (pit [14]) was at the western side of the group.

Pit [14] was 3.41m in length east to west and at least 1.80m wide north to south. The excavated depth was 1.10m and through augering it was proved that the base of the pit was 0.40m deeper (Figs 3 and 4 section 13, Plates 4 and 5). The sides, where visible, appeared to be steep and regular. The feature contained three fills, all of which contained medieval dating evidence. The lowest fill ([15]) was a 1.10m thick soft mid greyish brown slightly silty coarse sand with no inclusions and which had a homogeneous appearance throughout. The deposit was sampled (Sample <3>) and there was evidence of domestic hearth waste present within it indicating that it had been deliberately deposited. It also contained 14 sherds of medieval pottery, dating from the 10th to 14th centuries. The middle fill ([16]) was a dark grey silty coarse sand which contained moderate fragments of re-deposited chalky natural and occasional charcoal flecks and was 0.53m thick. There were frequent lenses of re-deposited chalky natural present particularly at the eastern side of the deposit. The upper fill ([17]) consisted of dark brown silty coarse sand which contained occasional fragments of re-deposited chalky natural and was 0.50m thick. This deposit contained several sherds of medieval pottery, dated to the 11th to 14th centuries, a copper alloy buckle of 14th-century date, a single piece of

struck flint of the later Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age, and animal bone. All three of the fills appeared to have been deliberately deposited in the pit.



Plate 5. Trench 1, fills [15], [16] and [17] within pit [14], looking south

Pit [14] was in turn truncated by pit [18] which measured at least 1.78m in length east to west and at least 1.80m across. The excavated depth was 0.90m and the base was understood by augering to be an additional 0.30m below this. The sides were steep and regular (Figs 3 and 4 section 13, Plates 4 and 5). There was a single homogenous fill ([19]) within the pit which had probably been deliberately deposited and consisted of mid greyish brown silty coarse sand with no major inclusions. Three sherds of medieval pottery dating from the 11th to 14th centuries were found within this deposit. This pit was in turn truncated on its eastern side by a smaller pit [21].

Pit [21] extended 1.20m east to west by 1.40m north to south and had a depth of 0.53m (Figs 3 and 4 section 14). The sides were steep and regular and there was a single fill ([22]) which consisted of mid brown silty coarse sand containing frequent fragments and flecks of chalk which became more orange and sandier in nature towards its base. Three sherds of medieval pottery, dating from the 12th – 14th centuries, were also recovered from this deposit. The appearance of the fill suggested that it had been deliberately deposited in the feature. At the top of the sequence was a layer of mid brown slightly silty coarse sand ([20]) (Fig. 4 sections 13 and 14), which appeared to fill a hollow and seal pits [18] and [21].

Shallow ditch [4] was located beyond the area of pitting (Plate 6). The ditch truncated two earlier pits [8] and [6] and was orientated roughly north to south (Figs 3 and 4 sections 7 and 9). The ditch was at least 1.80m long and had a width of 2.28m and a depth of 0.36m. The sides and base were slightly curved. It had a single fill ([5]) which consisted of a firm light greyish brown slightly clay and silty sand which contained occasional charcoal flecks. The deposit was sampled

(Sample <4>) and there was evidence of domestic hearth waste present within it. This deposit also contained sherds of medieval pottery of 12th– to 14th-century date, a piece of medieval brick, and a medieval worked bone bobbin.

Ditch [4] was truncated to the south by a probable plough furrow [58]=[56] (Figs 3 and 4 sections 6 and 7). The plough furrow measured 0.07m to 0.16m deep and was at least 3.70m long; it may have been essentially the same as linear feature ([60]) to the west and had shallow and slightly irregular sides.

There was a parallel plough furrow ([54]) to the southern side of plough [56] which was only partly observed in the trench. Its length was 1.76m and it measured 0.25m across and 0.09m deep (Figs 3 and 4 section 6). Each of the plough furrows [55] and [57] had similar fills ([56] and [58] respectively) which consisted of mid greyish brown silty coarse sand which had probably accumulated naturally.



Plate 6. Trench 1, pits [8], [6] and shallow ditch [4], looking west

In the middle of the sequence of intercutting features was shallow pit [8]. This pit extended for 0.72m and had a depth of 0.25m and curved sides (Figs 3 and 4 section 9, Plate 6). The fill ([9]) was formed from firm light greyish brown slightly clayey and sandy silt which contained occasional stones and patches of orange sand. This deposit contained several sherds of medieval pottery dating from the 12th to 14th centuries and two pieces of worked flint of Early Neolithic date.

A small pit ([6]) was in turn truncated by pit [8]. Pit [6] was 0.46m across and 0.10m deep. It had steeply sloping and regular sides (Figs 3 and 4 section 9, Plate 6). The fill ([7]) was dark grey slightly clayey and sandy silt which contained no major inclusions. The dark colour of the fill was in contrast to the other features. A single sherd of medieval pottery, dating from the 12th to 14th centuries was found in this pit, along with a copper alloy strap end of 14th-century date and animal bone.

A short distance to the west was probable post-hole [24] which was 0.80m in diameter and 0.24m deep with steep and slightly convex sides (Figs 3 and 4 section 10, Plate 7). The fill ([25]) consisted of dark greyish brown silty coarse sand which may have been incorporated into the post hole following the removal of the post. The fill contained a single sherd of medieval pottery, dating from the 12th to 14th centuries. There were no other similar post-holes within the trench.



Plate 7. Trench 1, post-hole [24], looking west

Almost immediately to the west was ditch [10]. This ditch was orientated roughly north to south and was visible across the width of the trench. It was 0.95m wide and 0.36m deep and the sides and base were regular (Figs 3 and 4 sections 11 and 12, Plate 8). The single fill ([11]) was composed of light brown slightly silty coarse sand with no obvious inclusions. The deposit was sampled (Sample <5>) and there was evidence of domestic hearth waste present within it. The finds from this deposit consisted of several sherds of medieval pottery of 12th– to 14th-century date along with a single piece of Neolithic struck flint.

The ditch was truncated by two plough marks ([64] and [60]) towards the south edge of the trench (Figs 3 and 4 sections 11 and 8). The smaller of the two was feature [64] measuring 2.07m long by 0.18m wide and 0.07m deep. The sides were shallow and irregular and it was filled with a mid greyish brown slightly silty sand ([65]) which had probably built up through natural deposition. A larger plough mark ([60]) was observed on the southern edge of the trench. The observed length of the plough mark was 4.64m and it was 0.37m wide. The depth was 0.11m and the sides and base were concave. The single fill ([61]) consisted of light brown slightly silty coarse sand which had probably accumulated naturally. There were other similar plough marks at the centre of the trench.



Plate 8. Trench 1, ditch [10] in foreground, looking east

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was situated at the eastern side of the field. It was orientated north to south and measured 30m by 1.80m in extent (Figs 2 and 5, Plate 9). The trench was machined to the natural substratum which was 0.55m to 0.65m below current ground level. Four features were within the trench, described from north to south.



Plate 9. Trench 2, looking north



Plate 10. Trench 2, gully [62], looking west

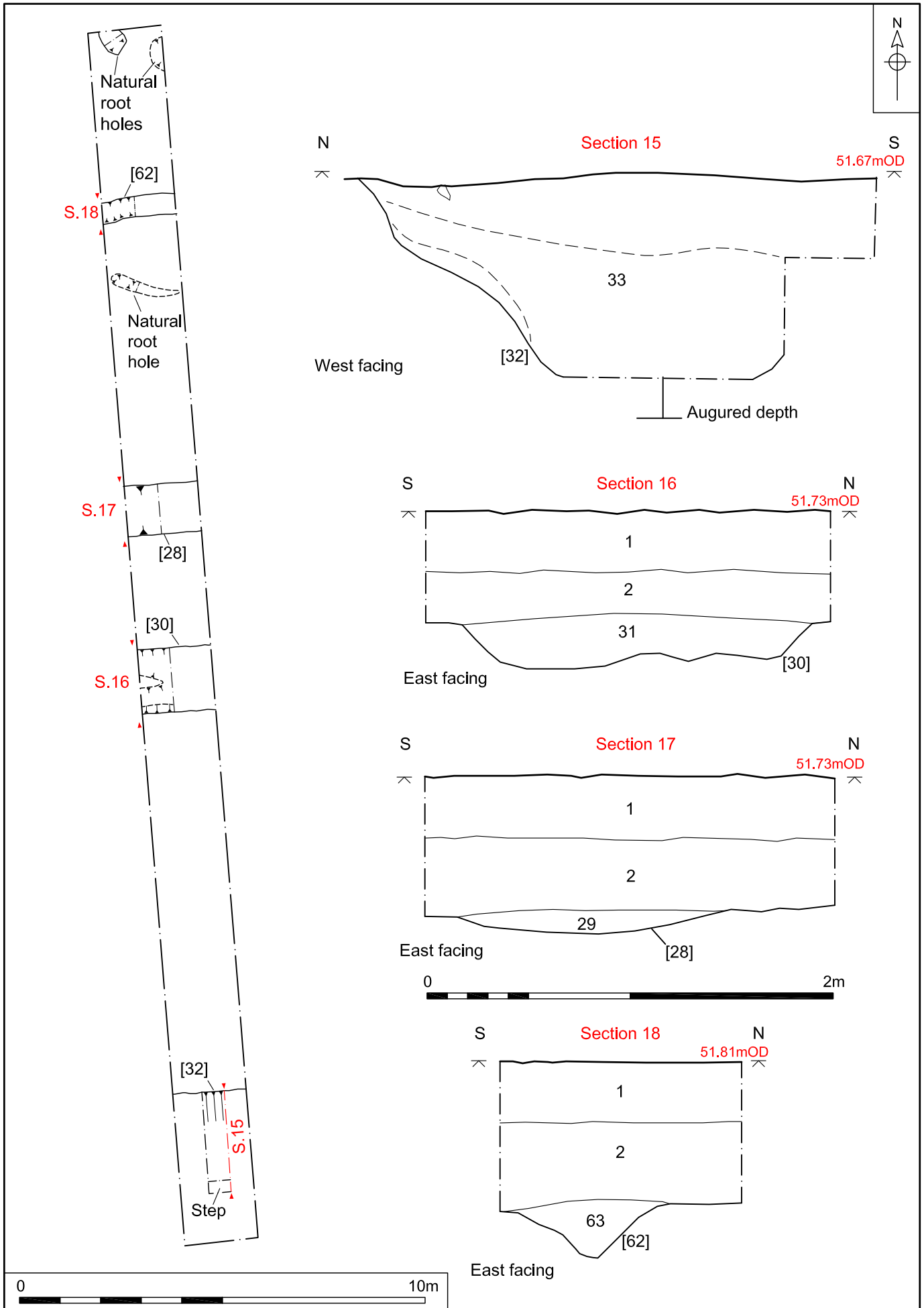


Figure 5. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Towards the northern end of the trench was a thin and slightly irregular gully ([62]). It was 0.50m across, 0.28m deep and was orientated east to west. The sides were steeply angled with a 'v shaped' base (Figs 2 and 5, Plate 10). The fill ([63]) was mid brown silty coarse sand which had probably developed through natural processes. The gully was sealed by subsoil [2].



Plate 11. Trench 2, ditch [28], looking west

Ditch [28] was very shallow and located towards the centre of the trench. It was 1.22m wide had a depth of 0.12m and was orientated east to west with gently sloping sides and base (Figs 2 and 5, Plate 11). The single fill ([29]) was mid-brown silty coarse sand which had developed through natural deposition. Contained within this fill was a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. The ditch was sealed by subsoil [2].

A further ditch ([30]) was situated just to the south. The ditch was orientated east to west and was 1.60m wide and had a depth of 0.26m. The sides were concave and the base was irregular (Figs 2 and 5, Plate 12). The fill ([31]) was composed of mid brown silty coarse sand which had developed naturally. Contained within this deposit was a single sherd of medieval pottery, dating from the 12th – 14th centuries, joining fragments of a Roman lava quernstone and animal bone. The ditch was almost certainly observed in Trenches 5 and 4 where it was allocated the contexts [40] and [38] respectively. The ditch appeared to have been sealed by subsoil [2].

At the southern end of the trench there was large pit [32]. The pit measured at least 3.70m by 1.80m wide and had an excavated depth of 1.0m (Figs 2 and 5, Plate 13). The full depth was determined to be 0.20m deeper by the use of an auger. The sides were steep and irregular and the fill ([33]) was mid brown silty coarse sand which had probably been deliberately dumped. Within this fill several

pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material were found along with a single sherd of medieval pottery of 12th- to 14th-century date.



Plate 12. Trench 2, ditch [30], looking south-west



Plate 13. Trench 2, pit [32], looking south-east

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was situated at the southern side of the field. It was orientated east to west and measured 30m by 1.80m in extent (Figs 2 and 6, Plate 14). The trench was machined down to the natural substratum which was 0.50m to 0.80m below current ground level. The western end of the trench was the deepest, where it became 0.80m deep. There were two features within the trench, described below from east to west.



Plate 14. Trench 3, looking west

Towards the eastern end of the trench was large ditch [34] which was orientated north-west to south-east however the feature does not appear in Trench 5 as might be expected suggesting that the ditch terminates before that point. It was 2.10m wide and at least 4.50m in length and the depth was 0.71m (Figs 2 and 6, Plate 15). The sides and base were slightly irregular and the edges were of poor quality appearing to have been mixed with the natural sand probably as a result of bioturbation of some kind. The fill ([35]) was a reasonably homogeneous mid brown silty coarse sand which had accumulated naturally. The ditch contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery and a single piece of early Neolithic worked flint.

A large pit ([36]) was situated towards the centre of the trench. The pit extended 3.17 by 1.27m and due to the presence of 19th - 20th century sherds of pottery

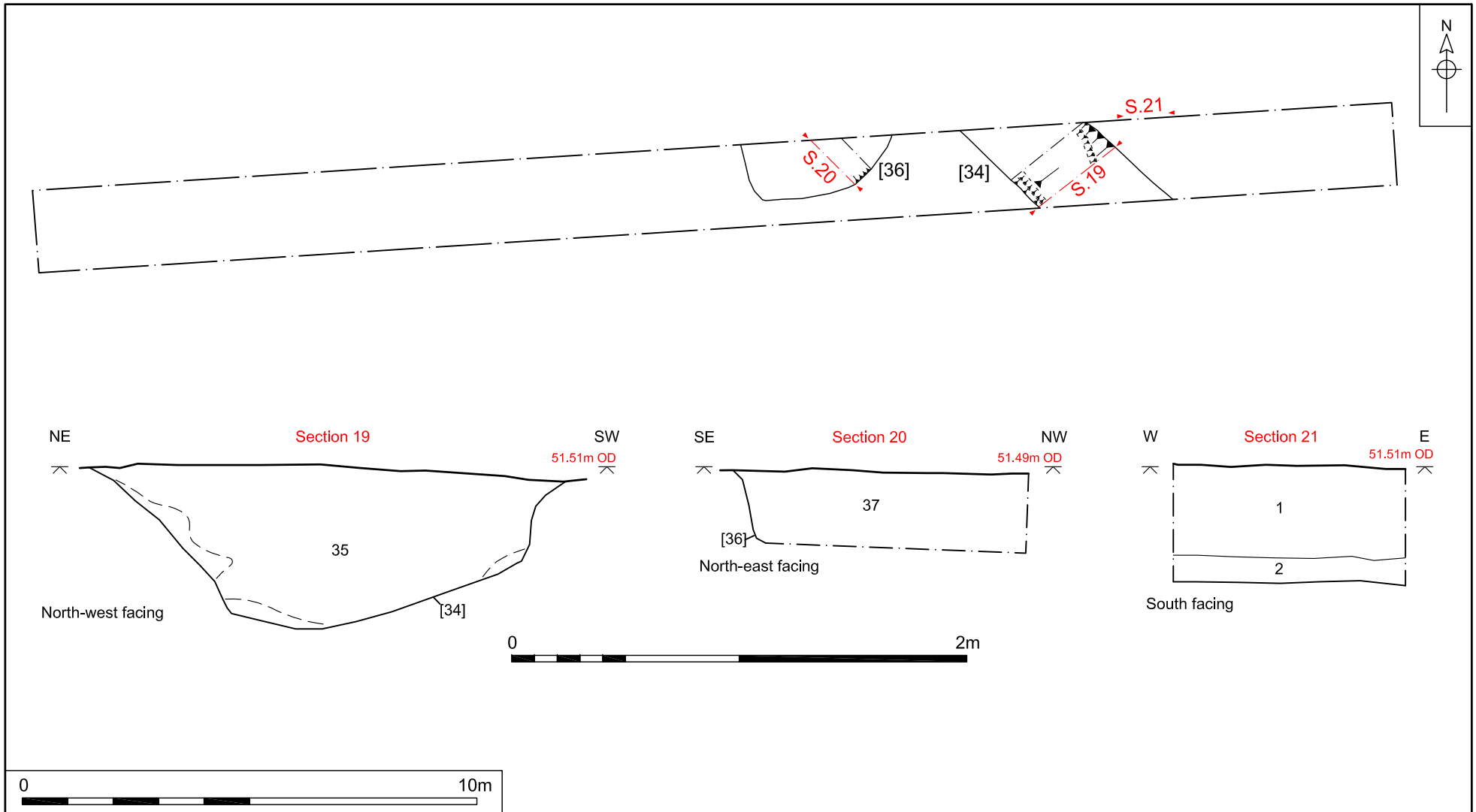


Figure 6. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

within the fill it was only excavated down to a depth of 0.33m. The sides of the pit were steep and regular and it probably represented a Victorian or later rubbish pit excavated on the farm land. The pit fill ([37]) consisted of mid greyish brown silty coarse sand which had probably been deliberate backfill.



Plate 15. Trench 3, ditch [34], looking south-east

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was situated at the western side of the field. It was orientated north to south and was 30m by 1.80m in extent (Figs 2 and 7, Plate 16). The trench was machined down to the natural substratum which was 0.60m below ground level on average. At the southern end of the trench the natural substratum was 1m below ground level. There was a single ditch within the trench and a modern drain was also located at the centre of the trench.



Plate 16. Trench 4, looking north

Ditch [38] measured at least 1.80m long and 1.56m wide and was 0.42m deep. The sides and base were slightly irregular and gently sloping and it was shallower on its southern side (Figs 2 and 7, Plate 17). The fill ([39]) consisted of mid greyish brown silty coarse sand which may have developed naturally. Finds recovered from this deposit included animal bone, worked flint of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age date and a sherd of medieval pottery dating from the 12th to 14th centuries. The ditch was sealed by subsoil [2].



Plate 17. Trench 4, ditch [38], looking north-east

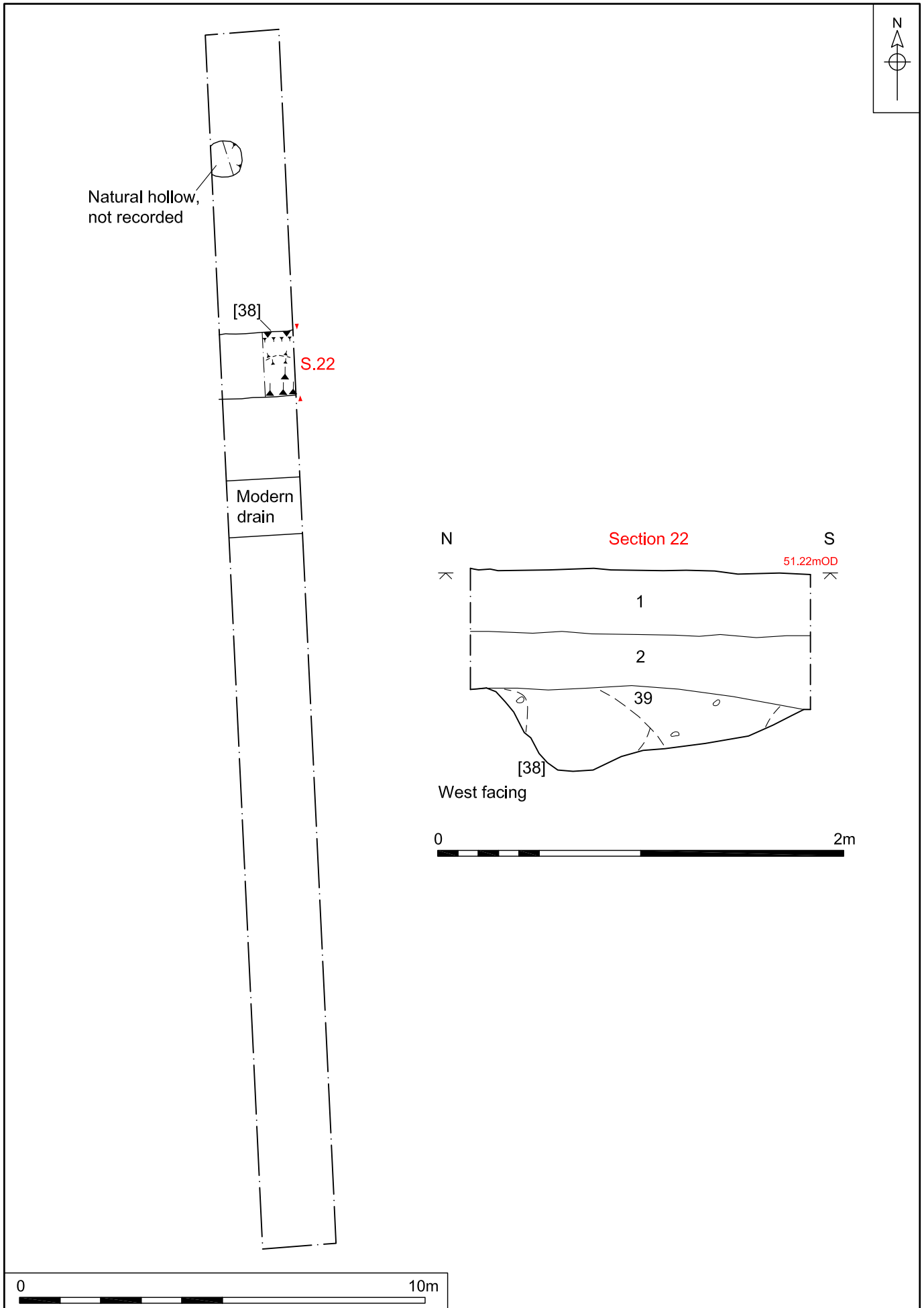


Figure 7. Trench 4, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was situated at the centre of the field. It was orientated north to south and was 15m by 1.80m in extent (Figs 2 and 8, Plate 18). The trench was machined down to the natural substratum which was 0.62m below ground level. There were two features within the northern end of the trench and a modern drain was located at the centre.



Plate 18. Trench 5, looking north

Ditch [40] was at least 1.80m long, 1.70m wide and 0.50m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Figs 2 and 5, Plate 19). The fill ([41]) consisted of a dark to mid greyish brown silty coarse sand which may have accumulated naturally. The ditch may have been sealed by subsoil [2] but the relationship was not clear at this point. The fill was sampled (Sample <1>) and there was domestic hearth waste present. Finds recovered from this feature included worked flint of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age date, medieval pottery dating to the 12th to 14th centuries and undatable lava fragments.

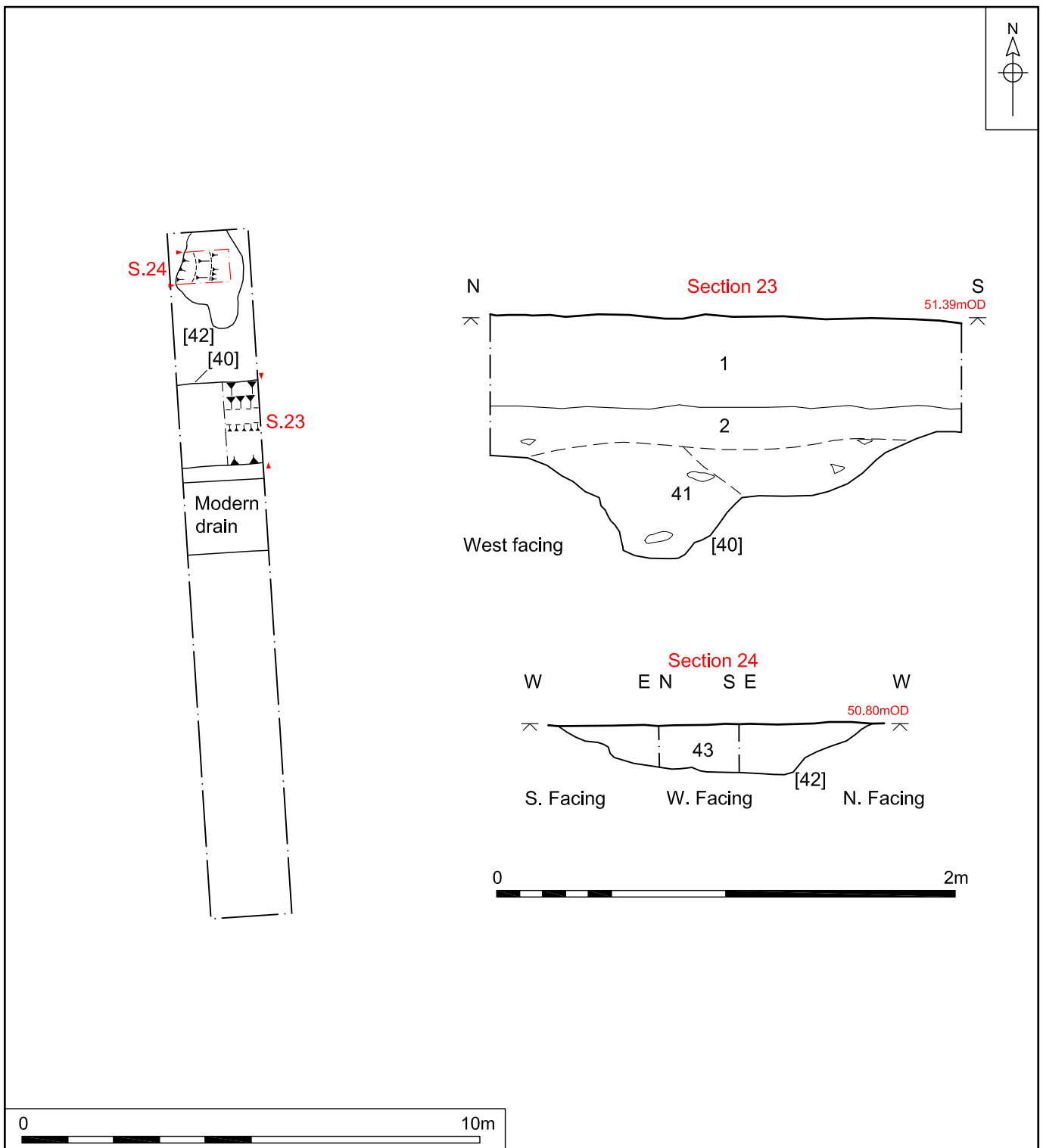


Figure 8. Trench 5, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25



Plate 19. Trench 5, ditch [40], looking east

A small irregular area of pitting ([42]) was situated at the north end of the trench. The feature(s) extended 2.15m north to south by 1.50m east to west and had a depth of 0.22m with irregular sides and base (Figs 2 and 5, Plate 20). The fill consisted of mid brown silty coarse sand which had probably accumulated naturally. The pitting lined up with ditches [52] and [46] in Trench 1 to the north and perhaps could have represented a terminus of those linear features. The fill of this feature contained animal bone, shell, an iron nail and medieval pottery, dating to the 12th to 14th centuries.

6.0 THE FINDS

A summary list of all the finds can be found in Appendix 2a, Finds by Context. Each category of find is described below in more detail, organised by material and finds type

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

Fifty-five sherds of pottery weighing 386g were collected from 20 contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	1	4	0.05	1
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	1	46		1
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			2	50	0.05	2
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	4	15		4
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	3.201	6	45	0.04	6
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	3.202	9	35		9
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	3.203	10	50	0.04	10
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	3.204	1	2		1
Medieval coarseware 6	MCW6	3.206	2	7		2
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	8	46	0.12	8
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	9	51		8
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	4.81	1	7		1
<i>Total medieval</i>			50	258	0.20	49
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	23		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	15		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	40		1
<i>Total post-medieval and modern</i>			3	78		3

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

6.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Regional wares were identified based on Jennings (1981). Medieval coarseware fabrics (MCW1–MCW6) are those used for the Bacton to King's Lynn pipeline sites (Anderson forthcoming). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

6.1.3 Pottery by period

6.1.3.1 Late Saxon

Two sherds of Thetford-type ware were recovered. One was a small fragment of medium 'AB' jar rim (type 5) and the other was a body sherd from a large vessel in Grimston Thetford-type ware.

6.1.3.2 Medieval

Medieval coarsewares formed the bulk of this assemblage. Seven fabrics of medieval coarsewares (including EMW) were present in this group in varying amounts. The fabrics are comparable with others found in north Norfolk, but this site is further to the north and west of those previously recorded along the route of the Bacton to King's Lynn pipeline (Anderson forthcoming) and in Aylsham (Anderson 2008). A high proportion of MCW2 has occurred only in Aylsham so far (Anderson 2008) and it is possible that the micaceous ware found at Field Dalling represents another, similar, fabric. A high proportion of LMU has been found at some sites to the north-west of Norwich, such as Binham, and the proximity of Field Dalling to Binham may explain its presence here. MCW1 and MCW3 were also common at Field Dalling, as has been found at most sites in this area.

Coarseware rims were similar to Norwich forms. Three LMU jars were identified, all with early rim forms (11th–13th century), and there were two bowls or dishes with large beaded rims in MCW1 and MCW3, also likely to belong to the early period. There is no particular evidence from the evaluation assemblage that activity at this site continued into the late medieval phase.

Glazed wares were mostly of Grimston type, although one sherd in a sparse chalk-tempered fabric was probably an Ely product. The glazed wares represent 20% of the medieval group by count, which is towards the upper end of the expected range for a rural group in the area. Apart from one sherd with an applied hand which was probably from a face jug, the forms were not identifiable.

6.1.3.3 Post-medieval and modern

Two sherds of glazed redwares (GRE, IGBW) of 16th- to 18th-century date were present. The IGBW sherd was a base fragment from a hollow-ware with a footstand base, and the GRE fragment was a rim sherd from a jar.

One sherd of refined whiteware was a pedestal base fragment with blue foliate transfer printing. The form is uncertain.

6.1.4 Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2.

Context	Fill Of	Description	Fabrics	Spotdate
5	4	Ditch	MCW2, GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
7	6	Pit	MCW2	12th-14th c.
9	8	Ditch	MCW2, MCW3, LMU, GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
11	10	Ditch	MCW1, MCW2, GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
13	12	Pit	EMW, MCW1, MCW2	11th-13th c.
15	14	Pit	THETG, EMW, MCW1, MCW2, LMU	11th-13th c.
17	14	Pit	MCW1, MCW3, LMU, ELYG	13th c.?

Context	Fill Of	Description	Fabrics	Spotdate
19	18	Pit	EMW, MCW2, MCW3	11th-13th c.
22	21	Pit	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
25	24	Post-hole	MCW1	12th-14th c.
29	28	Ditch	GRE	16th-18th c.
31	30	Ditch	MCW3	12th-14th c.
33	32	Pit	MCW6	12th-14th c.*
35	34	Ditch	IGBW	16th-18th c.
37	36	Pit	REFW	19th-20th c.
39	38	Ditch	MCW6	12th-14th c.
41	40	Ditch	MCW1, MCW3	12th-14th c.
43	42	Pit	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
45	44	Ditch / plough scar	THET, LMU	11th-13th c.
47	46	Ditch	MCW3, MCW4	11th-13th c.

*contains later CBM

Table 2. Pottery types present by feature and context

Thetford-type ware occurs only residually at this site and most of the early medieval ware is probably also residual. Several pits produced a variety of coarsewares with pot [14] containing the most sherds of any single feature. The presence of large groups of pottery from pits, rather than spread widely across field ditches, suggests a concentration of activity in the medieval period.

6.1.5 Discussion

This small group of sherds is largely of medieval date and provides further evidence for pottery fabrics in use in the north of the county in the medieval period. Similar fabrics have been identified further to the south and the presence of Norwich-type LMU suggests contact with the city markets as well as use of more local potteries. The forms, represented in this group – jars, bowls and a face jug – are unremarkable for this type of site, occurring in many rural site assemblages in the county. If further pottery is recovered from future excavations, it will be important to compare this material with the other recently excavated rural assemblages in greater detail.

Very little pre-medieval pottery was recovered, but the Thetford-type wares suggest there was activity on the site from the 11th century at the latest. The post-medieval wares were both recovered from ditches and may have been deposited through agricultural activity, although neither is particularly abraded. Only one sherd of modern pottery was recovered.

6.2 Ceramic building material

by Sue Anderson

6.2.1 Introduction

Ten fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 512g was collected from three contexts. A full catalogue is included in Appendix 4.

6.2.2 Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

6.2.3 The assemblage

Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric and form.

Fabric	code	RT	RT ?	EB	LB	FT	UN	FD
Estuarine clay fabrics	est			1				
Fine sandy	fs							1
Fine sandy with clay pellets	fscp		1					
Fine sandy with occasional coarse quartz	fscq	1						
Fine sandy with ferrous inclusions	fsfe				2			
Fine sandy with grog	fsg				1		1	
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm					1		
White firing sandy with grog	wsg					1		

Table 3. Ceramic building material by fabric and form

This small assemblage was very diverse, including a piece of medieval early brick 'EB' (47mm thick), small fragments of late brick 'LB' in a variety of fine fabrics, fragments of roof tile 'RT', white-firing and buff-coloured unglazed floor tiles 'FT' of probable post-medieval date, a field drain fragment 'FD', and an unidentified flake.

The medieval brick was found in ditch fill [5] in association with three sherds of medieval pottery. A fragment of roof tile and the buff-coloured floor tile came from pit fill [37] although it is likely that both pre-dated the fragment of 19th/20th-century pottery which was also recovered from it. The remaining small fragments came from pit fill [33] which also contained medieval pottery.

6.3 Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

6.3.1 Methodology

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified. Information was inputted into an Excel database and a basic catalogue has been produced in table form in Appendix 5.

6.3.2 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 402g of faunal remains, consisting of eighteen pieces, was recovered from evaluation excavations at Holt Road, Field Dalling. Remains were produced

from four pit or ditch features, with all bone found in association with medieval ceramics. Quantification of the faunal assemblage is presented in Table 4.

Feature	Period	Feature Total
	Medieval	
4	1g	1g
6	9g	9g
14	82g	82g
30	29g	29g
38	27g	27g
42	254g	254g
Period Total	402g	402g

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by weight, feature and period.

The assemblage is generally in a good, but in fragmentary condition. Many of the bones have been butchered and two fragments are from a worked bone object. No gnawing or burning was noted during the assessment.

6.3.3 Species, modifications and discussion

Three species were identified in this assemblage. Quantification of the species by feature type can be seen in Table 5.

Species	Feature Type		Feature Total
	Ditch	Pit	
Cattle		4	4
Dog/wolf	1	6	7
Mammal	6		6
Sheep/goat		1	1
Species Total	7	11	18

Table 5. Quantification (NISP) of the faunal assemblage by species and feature type

The most common species, in terms of the number of identifiable elements, is dog/wolf; given the medieval date it is, without further analysis of the remains, difficult to determine if the remains are from a domestic dog. The canid bones are large and robust and basic measurement suggests an animal the size of an Alsatian or retriever; the bones have been butchered, indicating the animal was at least skinned, possibly eaten.

Cattle remains, from a sub-adult animal, were found in one pit fill and a single pit fill produced a sheep/goat bone. Several fragments in this assemblage have no diagnostic features and were only identifiable as 'mammal'.

6.3.4 Bone artefact

Two fragments of worked bone with a maximum length of 46.61mm were recovered from ditch [4], fill [5] and represent parts of one bone bobbin. This object is well-made and probably lathe-turned. It is cylindrical, wider (max:14.08mm) at

the central shaft, with narrower ends (minimum width: 7.41mm) and a narrow axial perforation (3.33mm) running the entire central length. There are bands of incised lines at either end, although these ends are broken, losing some of the decoration.

An identical object can be seen in MacGregor (1985, 184 fig. 100/a), which was found in Lincolnshire. These bobbins are likely to have been used by medieval women for sewing and embroidery (MacGregor 1985).

6.3.5 Conclusions

This is a small but interesting and varied assemblage. The remains appear to consist of a skinned canid and some general butchering and meat waste from domestic stock. The faunal remains also include pieces of worked bone produced for craft activities.

6.4 Flint

by Andrew Peachey

6.4.1 Introduction

Trial-trench evaluation excavations recovered a total of seven fragments (37g) of struck flint contained in well-preserved, un-patinated condition as residual material in medieval and post-medieval features (Appendix 6). The assemblage includes scrapers and debitage that are indicative of activity in both the earlier Neolithic and later Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

6.4.2 Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

6.4.3 Commentary

Ditches [8], [10] and [34] contained a total of four blade-like flakes of debitage (9g), possibly improvised blades. These comprise un-corticated flakes with a length of <40mm with blade-like dorsal scars that are characteristic of flint reduction in the earlier Neolithic. They occur in mid to dark grey raw flint that may be derived from the chalk belt that runs north-south through central Norfolk or from related secondary geological deposits.

The remaining three flakes (28g) of struck flint include single examples of thumbnail scrapers contained in pit [14], context [17], and ditch [40], context [41],

and a broad, squat flake of debitage contained in ditch [38], context [39]. The thumbnail scrapers are approximately round in profile with a length/width of c.30mm. Both scrapers were formed by the application of abrupt re-touch to small primary flakes, and may be considered relatively crude examples of their type. The debitage flake comprises a hard-hammer struck un-corticated flake with a faceted butt. These flakes were struck from mid to dark grey flint, with extant cortex on the thumbnail scrapers being pale brown-grey to orange-brown and relatively smooth, suggesting the raw flint was sourced from surface gravels. The form, characteristics and raw material of these three flakes are characteristic of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint technology.

6.5 Lava

by Sarah Percival

A total of nine pieces of grey vesicular lava weighing 468g were recovered from the fills of ditches [30], [40] and [46]. The pieces are largely abraded, formless scraps with the exception of two joining pieces from ditch [30]. These pieces have a roughly tooled grinding surface and a smooth upper surface with a raised lip around the outer edge which is typical of Roman quern stones (King 1986, 95).

6.6 Metalworking Debris

by Sarah Percival

A single piece of smithing slag was found in the fill of ditch/plough scar [26]. The piece has the remains of smithing hearth lining adhering and has a curved surface suggesting that it formed around an ovoid object, perhaps a pebble.

6.7 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

6.7.1 Introduction and Methodology

An archaeological evaluation at Holt Road, Field Dalling recovered 3 metal artefacts; of which two were copper alloy, and one was iron. The objects were counted and weighed, and are presented below in order of period, and then by their context number.

6.7.2 Medieval

A copper alloy strap end, which came from context [7] the fill of pit [6], is medieval in date. The object consists of one sheet of a two piece object, rectangular in shape, and slightly tapering towards the terminal. The terminal is incomplete, although would have probably been septfoil, of which only two projections survive. The object has a single *in situ* copper alloy rivet towards the upper edge. The piece measures 64mm in length, with a maximum width of 19mm. Decoration consists of a parallel longitudinal border of rocker arm engraving, with a wavy line of the same running the central length of the piece, with smaller indistinct engraving between each curve of the wavy line. Strap ends were a common object in the medieval period, used to protect the ends of straps, belts and other fittings. These objects could be of precious metals or ivory, but are more commonly found in copper alloy. This object has a very similar parallel to be found in Read's *History Beneath Our Feet* (1995 65, no. 334), dating to the 14th century.

An incomplete buckle was recovered from context [17], one of the fills of pit [14]. The piece is a D-shaped buckle, missing its strap bar and pin, with a pin groove in the outer edge. The object is small, measuring only 12mm in length by 19mm in width. Similar buckles are known from several areas, although a similar sized parallel can be found, again in Read (1995 59, no. 245-246) dating to 1350-1450.

6.7.3 Undated

An undated iron nail was also recovered, from context (43), the fill of pit [42], and weighs 2g.

6.7.4 Conclusions

The sparse selection of metalwork from this evaluation at Field Dalling hinders a meaningful interpretation, and it is reasonable to suggest that the pottery from the site provides more comprehensive dating evidence. However it is interesting to note that the datable metal finds are of a similar time period as that encompassed by the pottery i.e. 14th century.

7.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Plant Macrofossils

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ditch and pit fills and five (Samples <1>-<5> from features [40], [46], [14], [4] and [10] respectively) were submitted for assessment (Appendix 7).

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 7. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots and seeds were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

7.1.2 Results

Cereal grains and/or seeds were recorded at a low to moderate density within all five assemblages. Preservation was generally quite poor, with many of the grains being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Chaff elements were entirely absent. A single large legume (Fabaceae) of probable pea/bean type, noted within the assemblage from pit [14] (Sample <3>), was the only non-cereal food plant remain recorded. Weed seeds were extremely scarce, although indeterminate small legumes were noted within all but Sample <5> (ditch [10]). A single grass fruit was also recorded within the assemblage from Sample <3>.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present at a low to moderate density throughout along with small pieces of charred root/stem, including some heather (*Ericaceae*) stem.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material were mostly probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains were scarce, but did include bone fragments, pieces of coal and small mammal and amphibian bones. Shells of terrestrial molluscs were present throughout, although their contemporaneity with the contexts from which the samples were taken has yet to be proven. Three of Evans (1972) ecological groups of land taxa were represented.

7.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although small (<0.1 litres in volume) all five assemblages are grain dominant and would appear to be derived from either domestic hearth waste or burnt grain storage refuse. If the mollusc assemblage is contemporary, it would appear to indicate that open grassland conditions were prevalent, although some shaded areas may also have been present.

Although these assemblages are small and somewhat limited in composition, they clearly illustrate that reasonably well-preserved plant macrofossils are present within the archaeological horizon at Field Dalling. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20–40 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed and dated contexts recorded during excavation.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

This evaluation has indicated that there is evidence of activity in the past within the bounds of the proposed development. All five trenches contained archaeological features although Trench 1, which is nearest to Holt Road and behind current properties, had the densest spread. Though there was no direct evidence of a medieval structure (there was only one post-hole present within the trench) the evidence within Trench 1 was typical of the range of features often present at the back of a medieval plot, features such as quarry pits, plot boundaries and smaller refuse pits. Any medieval structure would probably have been situated adjacent to Holt Road, probably where the flint cottages are situated today. Other than the medieval evidence there was a hint of prehistoric activity (several struck flints) which indicate that there was a general background presence in this period.

Ditches [52] (with associated re-cut [46]) and [10] appear to line up with the modern plot boundaries, and the western edge of quarry pit [14] also seems to be reflected in one of the modern plot boundaries. Ditch [4] is shallower and does not seem to relate to any of the modern boundaries. The ditches most likely represent boundary ditches at the edge of narrow medieval plots and probably had a secondary function as drainage ditches, taking water from near to the road at the crest of the hill and directing it towards the slope. The three land divisions made by ditches [52] and [10] and the western edge of the quarry pit [14] create a roughly 8m wide plot, probably the original width of the medieval properties at this point. Early tenement blocks in urban areas tend to be larger, and as these appear to be around 8m wide on average, they are on the reasonably large side which may indicate that they are early to mid medieval (albeit this is a rural area). This land at

the side of Holt Road may have been an advantages place to live due to the good drainage afforded by being at the apex of the hill. There may also have been 'ribbon' development of the village along Holt Road. Excavated pit [42] in Trench 5 may in fact represent a terminus of ditch [52]/[46], and if this is true that would suggest that this north-south orientated linear feature respects east-west ditch [40].

The presence of grains in the form of domestic hearth waste or burnt storage grain refuse was recorded in all of the sampled deposits and would indicate that activities involving cereal usage on a domestic scale are being undertaken in the vicinity of the site but not on the site itself which appears to be in an open grassland habitat.

The large pits [14], [18] and [21] appear to have been large quarry pits, which may have been used to extracted chalk or sand or both, probably for building material. If chalk was extracted it could also have been used for the production of lime. Often these large quarry pits were subsequently used as refuse pits, although in this case there are only a few broken sherds and animal bones present.

Pits [8] and [6] were probably small pits located at the back of a medieval property, and they appear to contain deliberately deposited material.

The plough marks excavated and recorded within Trench 1 contained medieval dating evidence and though they could represent later medieval ridge and furrow, they do in places truncate the 11th- to 14th-century activity, so it is more likely that the material within them is residual and that they are more recent plough scars.

The reasonably large ditch [38]=[40]=[30] appears to be a single feature orientated east to west across the development site. The ditch appears to date to the medieval period and probably divided the back of the medieval tenements with arable fields to the south. The distribution of features seems to confirm this suggestion with activity heavily concentrated to the north of the ditch. In fact all of the medieval features are north of this ditch. To the south of the ditch there were only two post-medieval pits ([32] and [36]) and possible post-medieval ditch [34].

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown
2	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown
3	Deposit			Natural	Unknown
4	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
5	Deposit		4	Fill of ditch [4]	Medieval
6	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval
7	Deposit		6	Fill of pit [6]	Medieval
8	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
9	Deposit		8	Fill of ditch [8]	Medieval
10	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
11	Deposit		10	Fill of ditch [10]	Medieval
12	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval
13	Deposit		12	Fill of pit [12]	Medieval
14	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval
15	Deposit		14	Fill of pit [14]	Medieval
16	Deposit		14	Fill of pit [14]	Medieval
17	Deposit		14	Fill of pit [14]	Medieval
18	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval
19	Deposit		18	Fill of pit [18]	Medieval
20	Deposit		18	Fill of pit [18]	Medieval
21	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval
22	Deposit		21	Fill of pit [21]	Medieval
23				VOID	
24	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval
25	Deposit		24	Fill of post-hole [24]	Medieval
26	Cut	Ditch or plough scar		Ditch or plough scar	Unknown
27	Deposit		26	Fill of [26]	Unknown
28	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Post-medieval
29	Deposit		28	Fill of ditch [28]	Post-medieval
30	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
31	Deposit		30	Fill of ditch [30]	Medieval
32	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval
33	Deposit		32	Fill of pit [32]	Medieval
34	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Post-medieval
35	Deposit		34	Fill of ditch [34]	Post-medieval
36	Cut	Pit		Modern/19th Century Pit	Post-medieval
37	Deposit		36	Fill of pit [36]	Post-medieval
38	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
39	Deposit		38	Fill of ditch [38]	Medieval
40	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
41	Deposit		40	Fill of ditch [40]	Medieval
42	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval
43	Deposit		42	Fill of pit [42]	Medieval
44	Cut	Ditch or plough scar		Ditch or plough scar	Medieval
45	Deposit		44	Fill of [44]	Medieval
46	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
47	Deposit		46	Fill of ditch [46]	Medieval
48	Cut	Plough Scar		Plough Scar	Unknown
49	Deposit		48	Fill of [48]	Unknown
50	Cut	Plough Scar		Plough Scar	Unknown
51	Deposit		50	Fill of [50]	Unknown
52	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Unknown
53	Deposit		52	Fill of [52]	Unknown
54	Cut	Plough Scar		Plough Scar	Unknown
55	Deposit		54	Fill of [54]	Unknown
56	Cut	Plough Scar		Plough Scar	Unknown
57	Deposit		56	Fill of [56]	Unknown
58				VOID	
59				VOID	
60	Cut	Plough Scar		Plough Scar	Unknown
61	Deposit		60	Fill of [60]	Unknown
62	Cut	Gully		Gully	Unknown
63	Deposit		62	Fill of gully [62]	Unknown

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Cut Type	Total
Medieval	Ditch	7
Medieval	Ditch or plough scar	1
Medieval	Pit	7
Medieval	Post-hole	1
Post-medieval	Ditch	2
Post-medieval	Pit	1
Unknown	Ditch	1
Unknown	Ditch or plough scar	1
Unknown	Gully	1
Unknown	Plough Scar	5

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
5	Animal Bone	2	1g	Medieval	Bobbin; in 2 pieces
5	Ceramic Building Material	1	290g	Medieval	Brick; 13th - 15th centuries
5	Pottery	3	10g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries
7	Animal Bone	1	9g	Unknown	
7	Copper-Alloy	1	10g	Medieval	Strap End; 14th-century
7	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries
9	Flint – Struck	2	6g	Early Neolithic	
9	Pottery	4	7g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries
11	Flint – Struck	1	1g	Early Neolithic	
11	Pottery	4	30g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries
13	Pottery	3	6g	Medieval	11th - 14th centuries
15	Pottery	14	123g	Medieval	10th - 14th centuries
17	Animal Bone	2	82g	Unknown	
17	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Medieval	Buckle; 1350-1450
17	Flint – Struck	1	11g	Late Neolithic	Later Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
17	Pottery	5	33g	Medieval	11th - 14th centuries
19	Pottery	3	11g	Medieval	11th - 14th centuries
22	Pottery	3	10g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries
25	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries
27	Metalworking Debris	1	113g	Unknown	
29	Pottery	1	15g	Post-medieval	16th - 18th centuries
31	Animal Bone	4	29g	Unknown	
31	Lava	2	246g	Roman	joining pieces
31	Pottery	1	1g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries
33	Ceramic Building Material	7	85g	Post-medieval	
33	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries
35	Flint – Struck	1	1g	Early Neolithic	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
35	Pottery	1	23g	Post-medieval	16th - 18th centuries
37	Ceramic Building Material	2	137g	Post-medieval	
37	Pottery	1	40g	Post-medieval	19th - 20th centuries
39	Animal Bone	1	27g	Unknown	
39	Flint – Struck	1	11g	Late Neolithic	Later Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
39	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries
41	Flint – Struck	1	6g	Late Neolithic	Later Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
41	Lava	5	112g	Unknown	
41	Pottery	3	17g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries
43	Animal Bone	8	254g	Unknown	
43	Iron	1	2g	Unknown	Nail
43	Pottery	1	17g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries
43	Shell	1	8g	Unknown	Oyster - DISCARDED
45	Pottery	2	10g	Medieval	10th - 13th centuries
47	Lava	2	110g	Unknown	
47	Pottery	2	21g	Medieval	12th - 14th centuries

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Late Neolithic	Flint – Struck	3
Early Neolithic	Flint – Struck	4
Roman	Lava	2
Medieval	Animal Bone	2
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	1
Medieval	Copper-Alloy	2
Medieval	Pottery	52
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	9
Post-medieval	Pottery	3
Unknown	Animal Bone	16
Unknown	Iron	1
Unknown	Lava	7
Unknown	Metalworking Debris	1
Unknown	Shell	1

Appendix 3: The Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
5	MCW2			2	8	12th-14th c.
5	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
7	MCW2			1	3	12th-14th c.
9	MCW2			1	2	12th-14th c.
9	MCW3			1	2	12th-14th c.
9	LMU			1	1	11th-14th c.
9	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
11	MCW1	bowl	BD	1	22	12th-13th c.
11	MCW2			1	2	12th-14th c.
11	GRIM	face jug		2	6	L.12th-14th c.
13	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
13	MCW1			1	2	12th-14th c.
13	MCW3			1	2	12th-14th c.
15	THETG			1	46	10th-11th c.
15	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
15	EMW			1	4	11th-12th c.
15	MCW1			1	8	12th-14th c.
15	MCW2			3	14	12th-14th c.
15	LMU			3	17	11th-14th c.
15	LMU			1	8	11th-14th c.
15	LMU	jar	SEV1?	1	6	11th-13th c.
15	GRIM			2	15	L.12th-14th c.
17	MCW1			1	6	12th-14th c.
17	MCW3			2	12	12th-14th c.
17	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	8	11th-13th c.
17	ELYG			1	7	Med-LMed
19	EMW			1	4	11th-12th c.
19	MCW2			1	6	12th-14th c.
19	MCW3			1	1	12th-14th c.
22	MCW3			1	1	12th-14th c.
22	GRIM			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
22	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
25	MCW1			1	2	12th-14th c.
29	GRE	jar	BD	1	15	16th-18th c.
31	MCW3			1	1	12th-14th c.
33	MCW6			1	3	12th-14th c.
35	IGBW			1	23	16th-18th c.
37	REFW			1	40	19th-20th c.
39	MCW6	?	?	1	4	12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
41	MCW1			1	5	12th-14th c.
41	MCW3			2	12	12th-14th c.
43	GRIM			1	17	L.12th-14th c.
45	THET	AB jar	5	1	4	10th-11th c.
45	LMU	jar	SEV	1	6	11th-13th c.
47	MCW3	BL?	BD	1	19	12th-13th c.
47	MCW4			1	2	12th-14th c.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Abr	Height	Mortar	Comments	Date
5	est	EB	1	290		47		sanded, some straw	13-15
33	fs	FD	1	17					pmed
33	fsg	UN	1	3				poss FD, could be pot	pmed
33	fscp	RT?	1	16	++				pmed
33	wsg	FT	1	12				v worn	pmed
33	fsg	LB	1	11					pmed
33	fsfe	LB	2	26			thin on 1	1 vit surface	pmed
37	fscq	RT	1	37					lmed?
37	fsm	FT	1	100				worn surface, knife trimmed edges, pale buff fabric and no glaze on edges	pmed

Appendix 5: Animal Bone

Context	Feature	Type	Date	Cbxt Qty	Wt (g)	LDM	SMDM	DWM	M	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Element range	Butchering	Working	Comments
5	4	Ditch	Medieval	2	1				2	Mammal	2			ll	worked	2	fragments of a bone bobbin - Medieval
7	6	Pit	Medieval	1	9	1				Cattle	1	a	1	mand	ch		
17	14	Pit	Medieval	2	82	1				Cattle	1	a	1	ll	c, ch		
17	14	Pit	Medieval				1			Sheep/goat	1	a	1	ul	c, ch		
31	30	Ditch	Medieval	4	29			1		Dog/wolf	1	sa	1	t			large robust third molar
31	30	Ditch	Medieval			1		1	1	Mammal	3						
39	38	Ditch	Medieval	1	27	1				Mammal	1			r	c, ch		fragment of large rib
43	42	Pit	Medieval	8	254	2				Cattle	2	sa	1	ul, mand	c, ch		
43	42	Pit	Medieval					6		Dog/wolf	6	a	1	ul, v	c		large canid, c 23 inches at shoulder

Appendix 6: Flint

CONTEXT No.	Desc.	No.	Find/type	No.	Wgt (g)	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
9	Ditch	2	Uncorticated flake	2	6	\	\	mid-dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	blade-like, dorsal scar
11	Ditch	1	Uncorticated flake	1	1	\	\	mid-dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	blade-like, dorsal scar
17	Pit	1	Thumbnail scraper	1	11	\	Yes	mid-dark grey	Pale grey, smooth	\	30	35	10	abrupt retouch to distal end of broad, squat primary flake; crude example, probably EBA
35	Ditch	1	Uncorticated flake	1	2	\	\	mid-dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	blade-like, dorsal scar
39	Ditch	1	Uncorticated flake	1	11	\	\	mid-dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	broad squat flake, hard-hammer struck with faceted distal end, probably LN/EBA
41	Ditch	1	Thumbnail scraper	1	6	\	Yes	Dark grey	Pale orange-brown, smooth	\	30	30	5	abrupt retouch to both straight lateral edges of a small primary flake (hinge fracture, possible mishit), probably EBA

Appendix 7: The Environmental Evidence

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
Context No.	41	47	15	5	11
Feature No.	40	46	14	4	10
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch
Cereals and other food plants					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		xcf	x		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x	x	xcf	xcf
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)		xcf	xcf		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	xcf	x	xcf
Cereal indet.(grains)	xfg	xx	xx	x	xfg
Large Fabaceae indet.			x		
Herbs					
Fabaceae indet.	x	x	x	x	
Large Poaceae indet.			x		
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	x	x	x
Charcoal >10mm		x			
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)			x		
Indet.culm nodes		x			
Indet.seeds	x				
Indet.thorn (<i>Prunus</i> type)		x			
Other remains					
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	xx	xx	x
Black tarry material	x	x	x		
Bone	x	x	x	x xb	x
Ferrous globule				x	
Small coal frags.	xx	x	x	xx	x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	x	x	x	
Vitreous material		x			
Mollusc shells					
Woodland/shade loving species					
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	xx			x	x
<i>Ena</i> sp.	x				x
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	x			x	
Zonitidae indet.		x			
Open country species					
<i>Helicella itala</i>	x		x		
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x				x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	xx			x	

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
<i>V. costata</i>	xx			x	x
Catholic species					
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	x				
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x			x	
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	xx	x		x	x
Sample volume (litres)	42	49	42	28	28
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to Table: x = 1–10 specimens xx = 11–50 specimens cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt