

Witham Archaeology

A Report to GCC Developments Ltd

December 2020



GOOSEBEC, CHURCH WALK, BURNHAM MARKET, NORFOLK

**Informative Trenching as Part of a Programme of
Archaeological Mitigation Work**

G Trimble

GOOSEBEC, CHURCH WALK, BURNHAM MARKET, NORFOLK

Site Code: ENF150253
Planning Reference: 20/00744/F
NCC Consultation No:CNF 48447
Museum Accession No:NWHCM:2020.156
NGR: TF 82774 41994
OASIS ID: withamar1-409939

Informative Trenching as Part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
SUMMARY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (Figs. 1, 2 & 3, Plates 1 - 3).....	2
3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES	3
5.0 METHODOLOGY (Fig. 3).....	3
6.0 RESULTS	4
6.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 4 & 5) (Plates 4 - 7).....	4
6.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 4 & 5) (Plates 8 & 9).....	4
6.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 4 & 5) (Plate 10).....	4
6.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 4 & 5) (Plate 11).....	4
7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION	5
8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	6
10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS	6
10.1 Project Information.....	6
10.2 Archive Details.....	6

Colour plates

Plate 1: View of development site from the north boundary facing southeast. 7
Plate 2: View of development site from the southwest corner facing northeast..... 7
Plate 3: View of the south area of the development site facing southwest. 8
Plate 4: General view of Trench 1 facing northwest..... 8
Plate 5: View of sample baulk section in Trench 1 facing southwest..... 9
Plate 6: View possible road or trackway in Trench 1 facing southwest, scale 1 x 1m..... 9
Plate 7: View possible road or trackway in Trench 1 facing northwest, scale 1 x 1m..... 10
Plate 8: General view Trench 2 facing southwest, scale 1 x 1m 10
Plate 9: View of Ditch [200] in Trench 2 facing southwest, scale 1 x 1m 11
Plate 10: General view Trench 3 facing northwest, scale 1 x 1m 11
Plate 11: General view of Trench 4 facing east, scale 1 x 1m 12

Illustrations

- Fig. 1 General Location Maps
Fig. 2 Site Location Map, scale 1:10 000
Fig. 3 Site Plan, scale 1:500
Fig. 4 Plan of Features, scale 1:250
Fig. 5 Section Drawings, scale 1:20

APPENDIX A – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX B – FINDS REPORT *By Sue Anderson*

APPENDIX C– OASIS SUMMARY DETAILS FORM

GOOSEBEC, CHURCH WALK, BURNHAM MARKET, NORFOLK

INFORMATIVE TRIAL TRENCHING AS PART OF A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATORY WORK

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of Informative Trial Trenching carried out as part of a programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work on land at Goosebec, Church Walk, Burnham Market, Norfolk. The project, commissioned by GCC Developments Ltd in response to a condition of planning permission, was designed to assess the condition of any archaeological deposits present on the site and the likely impact of the proposed development on any surviving remains.

The site of the proposed development comprises a 3000m² plot of land within the grounds and gardens of the property of Goosebec located on the north side of Church Walk to the west periphery of the village.

Four evaluation trenches were excavated forming a 5% sample of the site. Two trenches measured 30m in length and 1.8m in width, and two trenches measured 15m in length and 1.8m in width. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the archaeological adviser to the local planning authority. Two features of archaeological interest were recorded including a linear ditch of early medieval date and a possible road or trackway of likely post-medieval date. The ditch probably served as a property boundary within or on the periphery of the early medieval village.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of Informative Trial Trenching carried out as part of a programme of archaeological mitigatory work on land at Goosebec, Church Walk, Burnham Market, Norfolk (Figs 1-3). The project was commissioned by GCC Developments (UK) Ltd in response to a condition included in planning permission (20/00744/F) granted by Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk for the construction of three detached dwellings on the site. Fieldwork was carried out on the 1st and 2nd of November 2020, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Witham Archaeology and approved by the local authority Planning Archaeologist.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (Figs. 1 & 2, Plates 1 - 4)

The parish and village of Burnham Market is located in the administrative district of King's Lynn and West Norfolk approximately 1.5km inland from the North Norfolk coast, 8km west of Wells-Next-The-Sea and 32km northeast of King's Lynn. The development site is located on the west periphery of the village, 650m west of the village core and centered on NGR TF82774 41994. The development site measures a total of 0.3ha. The east-to-west flowing Goose Beck bounds the north of the site beyond which lies open farmland. A private dwelling borders the east side of the site whilst The Burnhams Surgery and associated carpark lies to the west. The site fronts onto Church Walk to the south. The development site is presently occupied by a single detached dwelling and associated planted grounds and garden. The dwelling is to be demolished as part of the development. The site is located on slightly sloping ground at an elevation of around 11.75m above Ordnance datum (OD).

The bedrock geology in the locality is represented by undifferentiated chalk of the Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven, Culver and Portsdown Chalk Formations whilst the superficial deposits comprise head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (Hodge et al 1984).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Evidence for probable prehistoric activity in the locality of the development site is represented by several ring ditches visible on an aerial photograph in fields to the north of the development site (NHER 35950). These are likely to represent the remains of ploughed out Bronze Age round barrows. A possible surviving upstanding barrow (NHER 1746) is located 200m northwest of the site on the east side of White road. However, this mound could be a feature such as a prospect mound in Westgate Park, a post-medieval park (NHER 35951) located north of the development site. Another possible barrow (NHER 25347) surviving as a low mound is located 115m south of NHER 1746. A single sherd of Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery has been recovered from the field surface in the locality of the probable barrow cemetery (NHER 11608) whilst a barbed and tanged arrowhead of Bronze Age date has been found 500m northeast of the site (NHER 1742). A Neolithic axe head was recovered from the field surface 600m south of the site (NHER 14563).

Iron Age settlement in the locality of Burnham Market is suggested by the discovery of several coins (NHER 1750) and pottery (NHER 28127) around 900m east of the present site. Continuation of settlement into the Roman period is attested by the recording of a Roman building (NHER 18496) and field systems (NHER 32791) around 800m east of the development site. More Roman field systems are visible on aerial photographs east of the village (NHER 27010) situated on both sides of Mill Road. A substantial quantity of Roman material has been recorded around the parish including pottery scatters at NHER 12616, 28117 and 39979 whilst metalwork including coins and brooches have been recovered at NHER 13659, 37468 and NHER 36623.

Burnham was a substantial and important settlement during the Middle Saxon period as evidenced by much pottery, and high quality Continental metalwork of this period recovered from sites east of the village most notably at NHER 18496. This suggests that Burnham may have been an important market or 'wic'. This area may have been the original focus of settlement in the area, which later shifted to its present position developing around the present Market Place in the Late Saxon period. Burnham Market was probably at the centre of a larger estate, which subsequently broke down to form the different manors and parishes of the Burnhams. Late Saxon field systems and a possible building have been excavated at NHER 32791 situated around 800m east of the present development site whilst more field systems and a Late Saxon wall (NHER 34581) were recorded at a site situated immediately east of All Saints Church. Fieldwalking in fields to the north of the present development site within the area of Westgate Park has produced scatters of Late Saxon pottery (NHER 11608).

Burnham Market is the largest parish in the group that makes up the 'Burnhams'. Burnham comes from the Old English meaning 'village on a stream', (Ekwall 1989). The present settlement is an amalgamation of several small villages; Burnham Westgate, Burnham Ulph and Burnham Sutton.

The earliest datable fabric in All Saints Church (NHER 1759) located at the east end of the village centre dates to the 12th century whilst St Mary's Church (NHER 1767) on Westgate dates to the 14th and 15th centuries. Both of these churches may have older predecessors of which no evidence survives. All Saints Church and St Mary's Church are the only survivors of five churches which once stood in the parish. St Mary's church is located at a distance of 280m east of the development site.

A complex group of cropmarks (NHER 35951) representing medieval and post-medieval features are visible on aerial photographs within Burnham Westgate Park located to the north of the development site. A series of trackways, banks and ditches predate the parkland landscape whilst other features are part of the post-medieval park.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation dated 26th October 2020, were to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*
- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*
- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on the planning application.*
- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.*
- *provide information for accession to the Norfolk Environment Record (HER).*

5.0 METHODOLOGY (Fig. 3)

The Written Scheme of Investigation provided for the excavation of four trenches, forming a sample of approximately 5% of the site (Fig. 3). The trenches were located around the full area of the site. Two trenches measured 30m in length and 1.8m in wide whilst two further trenches measured 15m in length and 1.8m in width.

All topsoil and overburden removal from trenches was carried out by mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Where required, the trench base and sides were then cleaned by hand to allow characterisation and where possible dating of the stratigraphic sequence.

A record of the site was compiled through plans drawn at scale 1:20 and sections at 1: 10, colour digital photographs, and individual written context records on pro forma recording sheets.

All features and spoil was scanned with a metal detector. These objects were of minimal archaeological interest and were therefore not collected.

6.0 RESULTS

Full context descriptions are provided in Appendix A and a complete catalogue of finds is provided in Appendix B.

6.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 4 & 5) (Plates 4 - 7)

Trench 1 was located in the north part of the site and measured 30m in length, 1.8m wide and was aligned northwest-to-southeast (Fig. 4 & Plate 4). It was excavated to a depth of 0.60m (to 10.60m OD) below the present ground surface (Plate 5). Natural deposits revealed in the base of the trench consisted of mid brownish orange sand (101) which included frequent nodules and fragments of flint. The natural material (101) was sealed by a subsoil deposit of light brown fine sand (102) which measured 0.20m in depth (Fig. 5 Section 1 & Plate 5). The topsoil (103) consisted of light to mid greyish brown sand and measured 0.35m in thickness.

The only feature of archaeological interest recorded in Trench 1 was a southwest-to-northeast aligned spread of small and medium sized chalk flecks and fragments (100) which may represent a road or trackway (Fig. 4 & Plates 4, 6 & 7). The chalk spread measured around 3m in width and incorporated moderate quantities of flint nodules which measured up to 0.20m in diameter. The deposit measured around 0.13m in thickness and appeared to be set into a slight hollow. It was located directly beneath the topsoil which measured 0.24m in thickness. The topsoil above the chalk included frequent quantities of gravel suggesting that the possible road or trackway was once dressed with gravel. The chalk material was truncated by the cut of a water pipe (Fig. 4).

6.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 4 & 5) (Plates 8 & 9)

Trench 2 measured 30m in length, 1.8m in width and was located in the central part of the development area (Fig. 4 & Plate 8). It was aligned southwest-to-northeast and excavated to a depth of 0.60m (to 10.79m OD) below the present ground surface. Natural deposits revealed in the base of the trench consisted of mid brownish orange sand which included frequent flint nodules and fragments (202). The natural material (202) was sealed by a subsoil deposit of light brown fine sand (203) which measured 0.20m in depth (Fig. 5 Section 2). The topsoil (204) consisted of light to mid greyish brown sand and measured 0.35m in thickness.

A linear ditch [200] traversed the trench on a northeast-to-southwest alignment and was recorded for a distance of 25.60m (Fig. 4). The ditch measured 0.95m in width and had a depth of 0.25m (Fig. 5 Section 3 & Plate 9). The sides of the ditch were gently sloped whilst the base was concave. The cut was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand (201). Six sherds of pottery of early medieval date were recovered from the fill of the ditch.

6.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 4 & 5) (Plate 10)

Trench 3 measured 15m in length, 1.8m in width and was located in the southwest part of the development area. It was aligned southeast-to-northwest and excavated to a depth of 0.60m (to 10.54m OD) below the present ground surface (Plate 10). Natural deposits revealed in the base of the trench consisted of mid brownish orange sand (300). The natural material (300) was sealed by a subsoil deposit of light brown fine sand (301) which measured 0.17m in depth (Fig. 5 Section 4). The topsoil (302) consisted of light to mid greyish brown sand and measured 0.43m in thickness.

No features of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 3.

6.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 4 & 5) (Plate 11)

Trench 4 measured 15m in length, 1.8m in width and was located in the south part of the development area. It was aligned west southwest-to-east northeast and excavated to a depth of 0.60m (to 10.98m OD) below the present ground surface (Plate 11). Natural deposits revealed in the base of the trench consisted of mid brownish orange sand (400). The natural material (400) was sealed by a subsoil deposit of light

brown fine sand (401) which measured 0.27m in depth (Fig. 5 Section 5). The topsoil (402) consisted of light to mid greyish brown sand and measured 0.31m in thickness.

The only feature recorded in the trench was a modern pit [403]. Only part of the cut fell within the excavation area. The revealed north part displayed a hemispherical shape suggesting a circular pit. The exposed portion measured 1.82m east-to-west, 0.51m north-to-south and had a depth of 0.30m. The presence of a plastic container covered with sacking suggests that the pit was excavated as a pet burial. The contents of the container were not exposed and was left undisturbed.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The archaeological investigations on land at Goosebec, Church Walk, Burnham Market, Norfolk recorded two features of archaeological interest. A single linear northeast-to-southwest orientated ditch [200] recorded in Trench 2 is of early medieval date – potentially as early as the 11th century date. It is likely that the ditch served as a property boundary or to facilitate drainage (or both) located on the periphery of the early medieval settlement which was concentrated around the present Market Place around 350m east of the development area. The ditch may well have been part of a wider field system in this part of the settlement. No evidence for Late Saxon or medieval occupation was recorded on the site although the presence of a small assemblage of pottery (six sherds) recovered from the ditch fill suggests that occupation was located close by, perhaps a short distance further east along Church Walk towards the centre of the present village.

The spread of chalk and flint (100) recorded in Trench 1 could potentially represent part of a road or trackway which ran parallel to the line of Church Walk. The 1886 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area shows the north side of Church Walk to be lined with a wooded area known as The Rookery which was once part of the parkland associated with Westgate Hall. The map does not show any evidence of a route through the wood and no evidence of a road or trackway is shown on earlier historic maps available for inspection online. The tithe map of 1840 shows The Rookery much the same as the later Ordnance Survey map but includes a routeway leading from the west end of Church Walk and across the parkland to Westgate Hall. However, this road appears to be located further north than the present development site. Alternatively, the spread of chalk and flint may simply represent an area of hardstanding associated with a redundant garden feature of relatively recent date.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Phil Bateman of GCC Developments Ltd and Steve Hickling of the Historic Environment Team, Norfolk County Council for their assistance in ensuring a successful outcome to the project. Thanks are also due to Sue Anderson for production of the pottery report.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ekwall, E, 1989 *The Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* (4th edition)

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: ENF 150253

PLANNING APPLICATION No.:20/00744/ F

FIELD OFFICER: Gary Trimble

NGR: TF 82774 41994

CIVIL PARISH: Burnham Market

DATES OF INTERVENTION: 1st and 2nd November 2020

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Informative Trial Trench as part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work.

UNDERTAKEN FOR: GCC Developments (UK) Ltd

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: Norfolk Museums Service

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: TBC

ACCESSION DATE: TBC

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	17
Section Drawings at Scale 1:10	1 Sheet, five sections
Digital Photographs	53

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: View of development site from the north boundary facing southeast.



Plate 2: View of development site from the southwest corner facing northeast.



Plate 3: View of the south area of the development site facing southwest.



Plate 4: General view of Trench 1 facing northwest.



Plate 5: View of sample baulk section in Trench 1 facing southwest.



Plate 6: View possible road or trackway in Trench 1 facing southwest, scale 1 x 1m.



Plate 7: View possible road or trackway in Trench 1 facing northwest, scale 1 x 1m



Plate 8: General view Trench 2 facing southwest, scale 1 x 1m



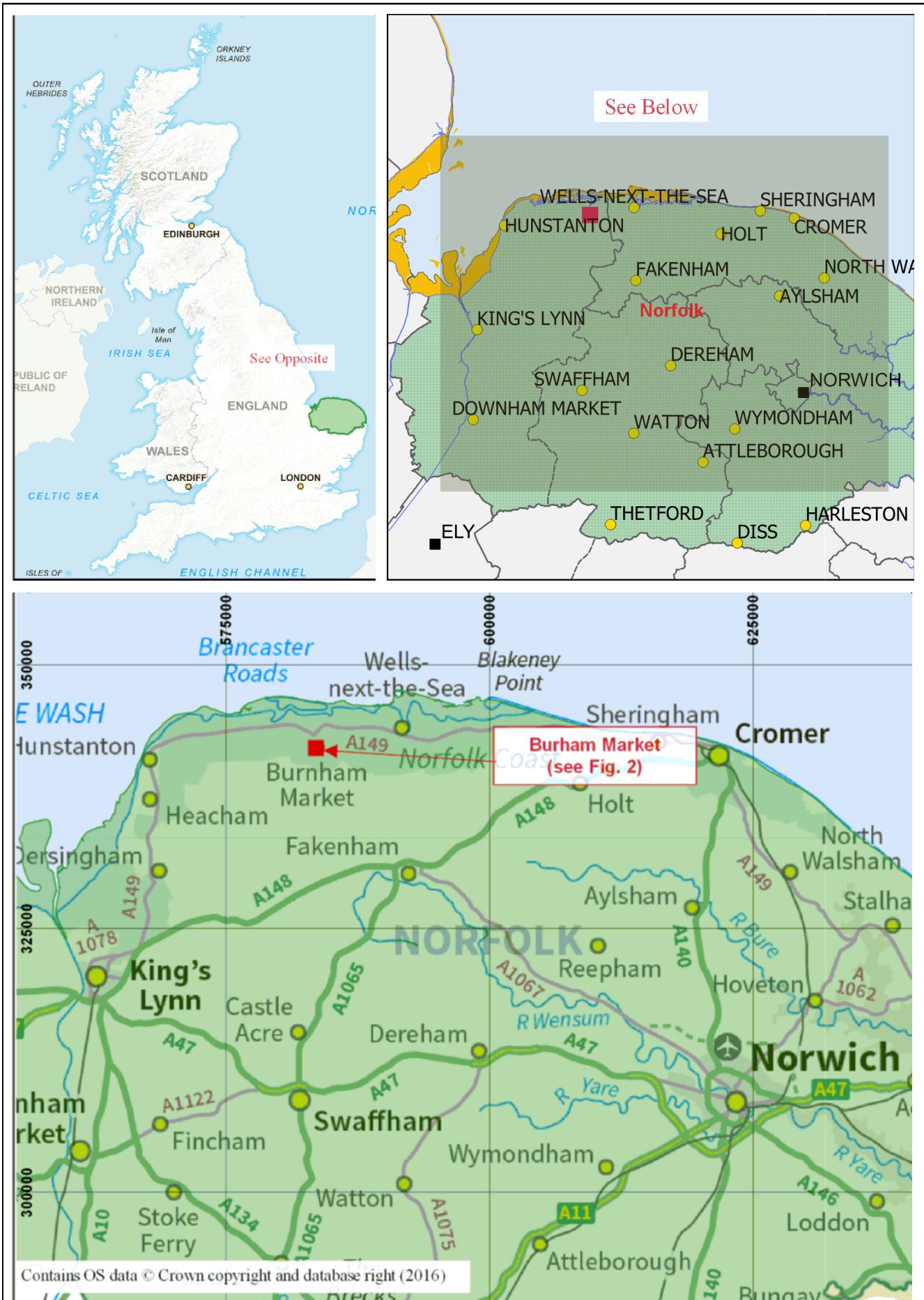
Plate 9: View of Ditch [200] in Trench 2 facing southwest, scale 1 x 1m

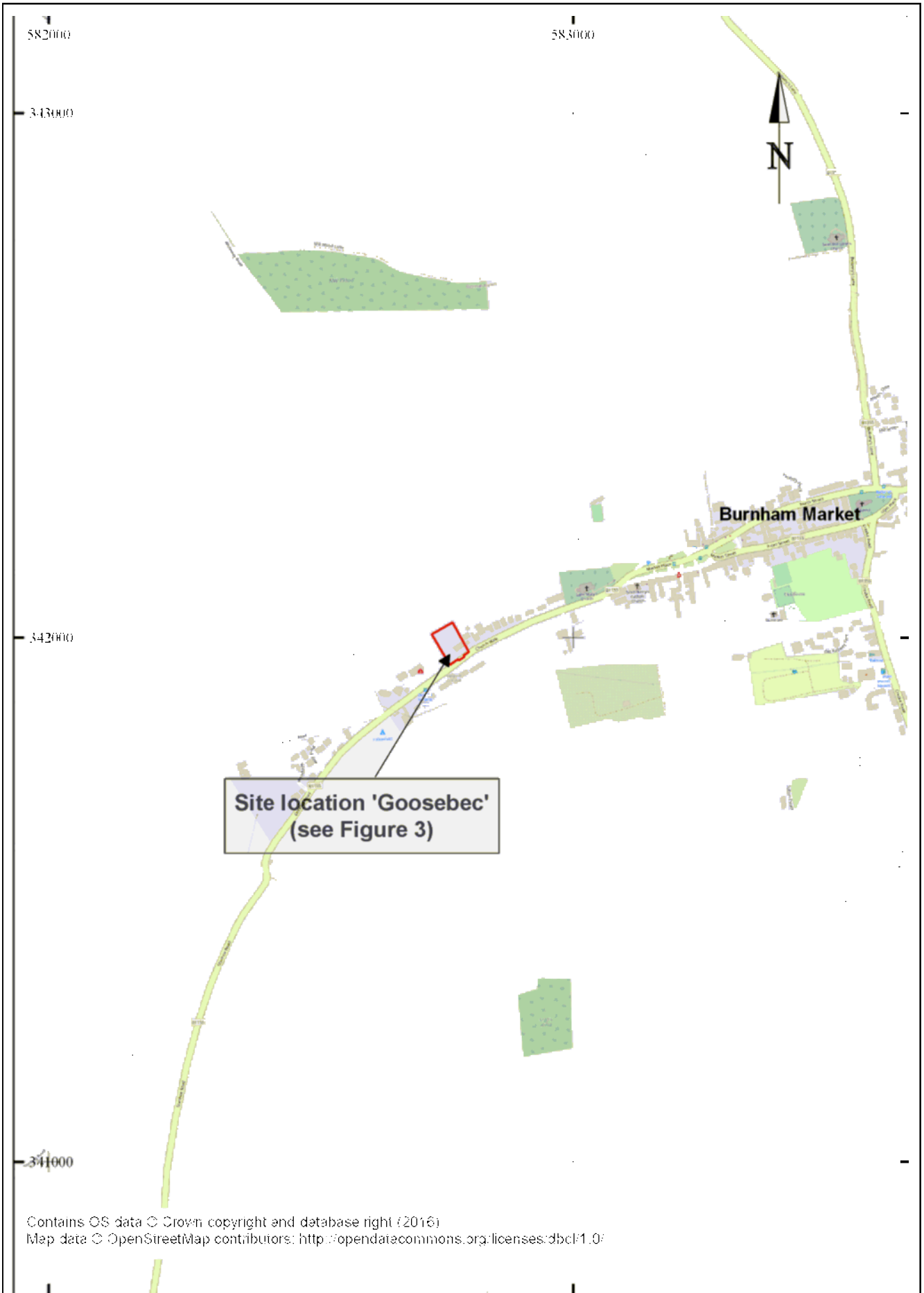


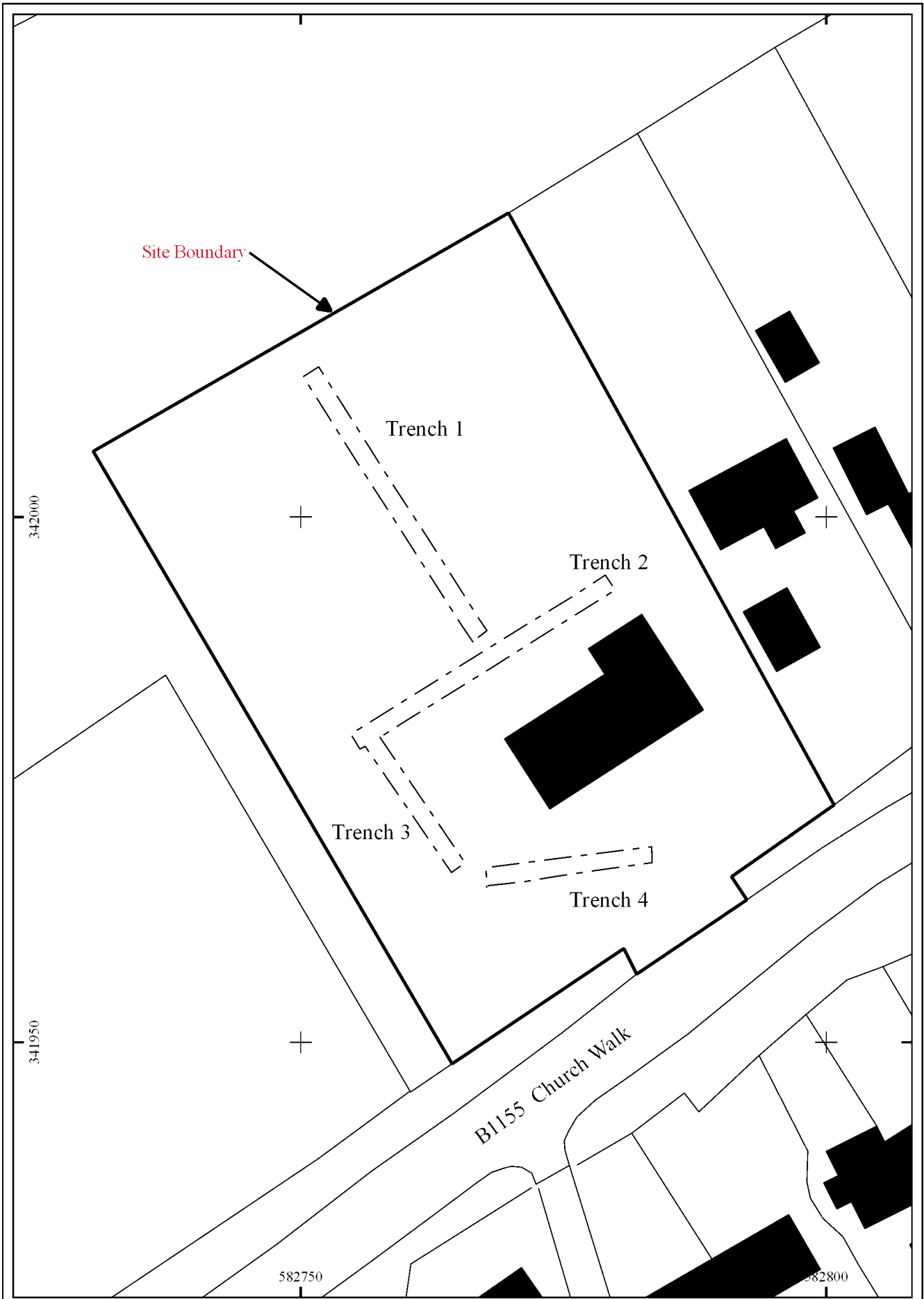
Plate 10: General view Trench 3 facing northwest, scale 1 x 1m

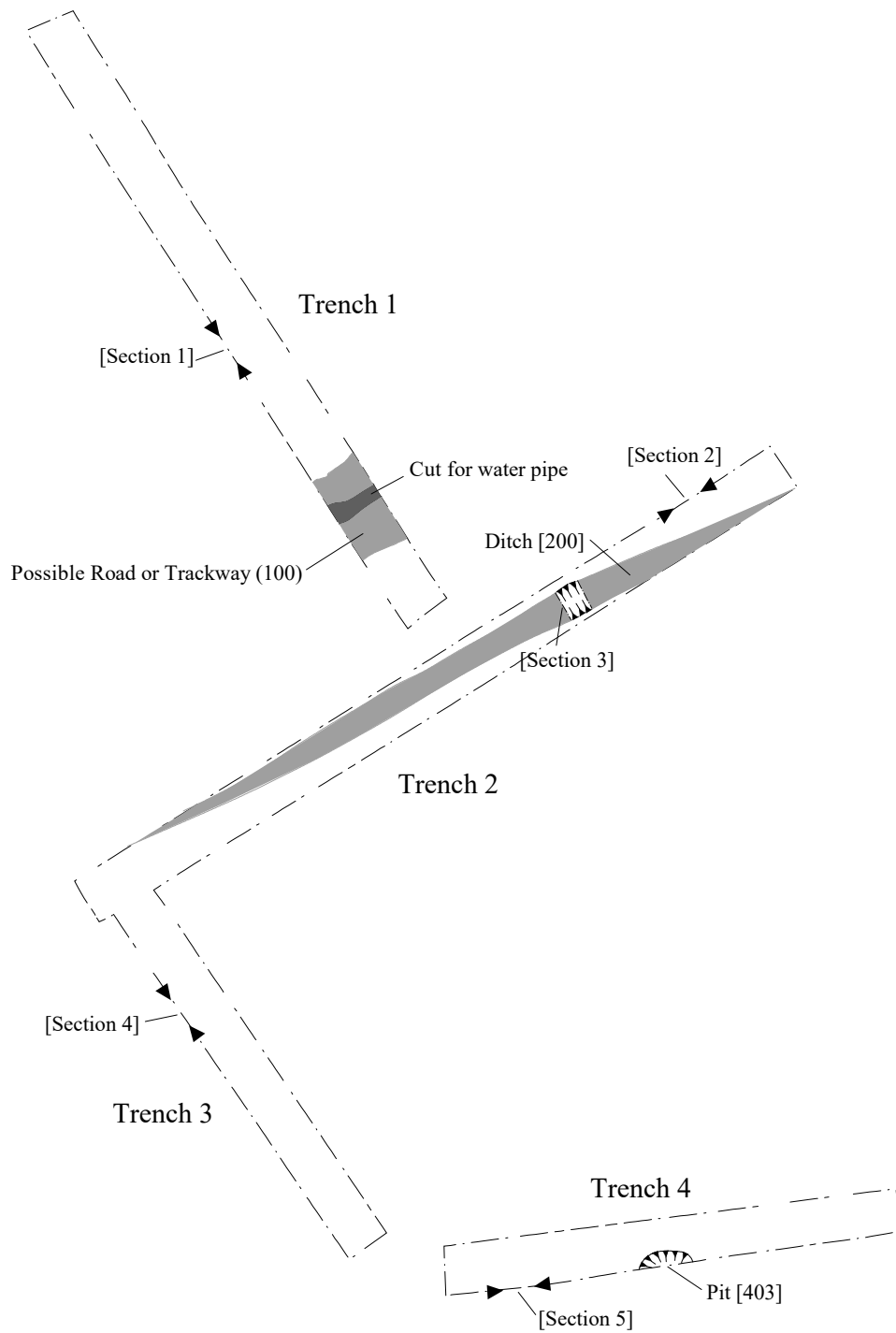


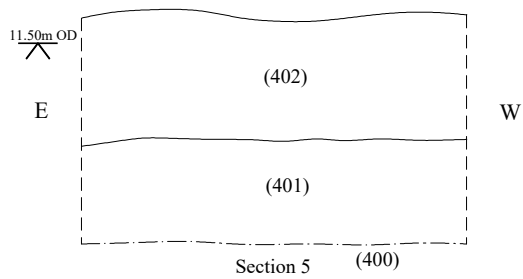
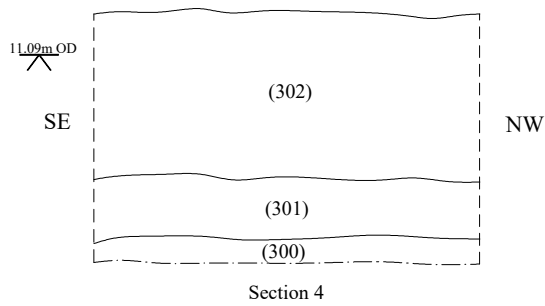
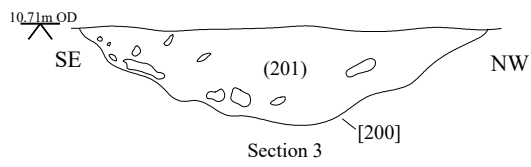
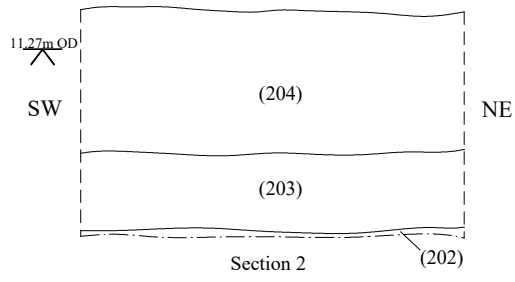
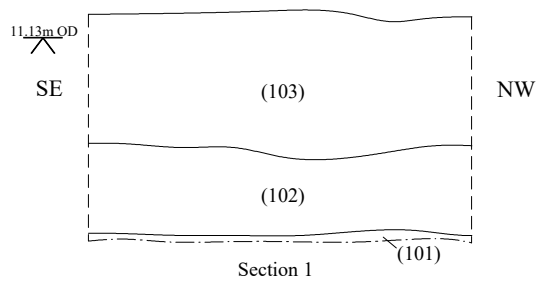
Plate 11: General view of Trench 4 facing east, scale 1 x 1m











Appendix A. Context Descriptions

Context	Area	Interpretation	Description
100	Trench 1	Possible Road/Trackway	The possible road or trackway was aligned southwest-to-northeast and measured 3m in width. It was made of small and medium sized chalk fragments which included moderate quantities of flint nodules measuring up to 0.20m in diameter. The chalk and flint spread measured around 0.13m in thickness and appeared to be set into a slight hollow. It was located directly beneath the topsoil which measured 0.24m over the chalk spread. The topsoil above the chalk included frequent quantities of gravel suggesting that the possible road or trackway was dressed with gravel. Alternatively the deposit could represent hardstanding associated with a redundant garden feature of relatively recent date.
101	Trench 1	Natural material in Trench 1	Mid brownish orange coarse sand which included frequent nodules and fragments of flint up to 0.20m in diameter.
102	Trench 1	Subsoil deposit in Trench 1	Light brown sand which included frequent quantities of small flint fragments and gravel. It measured an average of 0.20m in thickness.
103	Trench 1	Topsoil deposit in Trench 1	Light to mid greyish brown sand which included moderate quantities of small stones and gravel. It measured an average of 0.35m in thickness.
200	Trench 2	Cut of Ditch	Linear northeast-to-southwest aligned cut of ditch. It was recorded for a distance of 25.60m and measured 0.95m in width and 0.25m in depth. The sides of the ditch were gently sloped whilst the base was concave.
201	Trench 2	Fill of Ditch [200]	Mid brownish grey silty sand which included moderate quantities of gravel.
202	Trench 2	Natural material in Trench 2	Mid brownish orange coarse sand which included frequent nodules and fragments of flint up to 0.20m in diameter.
203	Trench 2	Subsoil deposit in Trench 2	Light brown sand which included frequent quantities of small flint fragments and gravel. It measured an average of 0.20m in thickness.
204	Trench 2	Topsoil deposit in Trench 2	Light to mid greyish brown sand which included moderate quantities of small stones and gravel. It measured an average of 0.35m in thickness.
300	Trench 3	Natural material in Trench 3	Mid brownish orange coarse sand which included frequent nodules and fragments of flint up to 0.20m in diameter.
301	Trench 3	Subsoil deposit in Trench 3	Light brown sand which included frequent quantities of small flint fragments and gravel. It measured an average of 0.27m in thickness.
302	Trench 3	Topsoil deposit in Trench 3	Mid greyish brown sand which included moderate quantities of small stones and

			gravel. It measured an average of 0.32m in thickness.
400	Trench 4	Natural material in Trench 3	Mid brownish orange and mid yellow coarse sand which included frequent nodules and fragments of flint up to 0.20m in diameter.
401	Trench 4	Subsoil deposit in Trench 3	Light brown sand which included frequent quantities of small flint fragments and gravel. It measured an average of 0.20m in thickness.
402	Trench 4	Topsoil deposit in Trench 2	Mid greyish brown sand which included moderate quantities of small stones and gravel. It measured an average of 0.42m in thickness.
403	Trench 4	Cut of pit	Cut of modern pit. Only part of the cut fell within the excavation area. The revealed part displayed a hemispherical shape suggesting a circular pit. The exposed portion measured 1.82m east-to-west and 0.51m north-to-south
404	Trench 4	Fill of Pit [403]	Mid grey silty sand which included moderate quantities of gravel and occasional flint fragments.

Appendix B. Report on the Ceramics

Sue Anderson

Six sherds of pottery weighing 96g were collected from a ditch fill (201). Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	1	60		1
Grimston Thetford-type ware	THETG	L.10th-11th c.	3	28		2
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	4		1
Early medieval ware micaceous	EMWM	11th-12th c.	1	4		1
Totals			6	96	0.00	5

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's Norfolk post-Roman fabric series, based on Jennings (1981). 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, which forms the archive catalogue.

A large fragment of a wide strap handle was in a fabric similar to Grimston Thetford-type ware, but the form of the handle – with an S-shaped wheel-formed profile and large thumb impression at the base – is not paralleled in the Grimston corpus (Little 1994), but is found at Thetford (e.g. Dallas 1993, fig. 150).

Two small, abraded joining sherds of Grimston-type Thetford ware were underfired with black surfaces and red core, but were comparable with examples from the kiln sites. One other fragment was probably a Grimston Thetford-type ware and comprised a thick grey body sherd with a shallow applied thumbed strip – there is a possibility that this could be a later local medieval coarseware, however.

Two body sherds were of probable early medieval date, one black sandy micaceous and the other with an oxidised outer surface. The latter is similar to Blackborough End type ware and may be slightly later, but on balance an early medieval date seems probable.

Overall the group could potentially date to the 11th century.

REFERENCES

- Dallas, C., 1993, *Excavations in Thetford by BK Davison between 1964 and 1970*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 62 (Norwich, NMS)
- Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 13, (Norwich, Norwich Survey/NMS)

Little, A., 1994, 'The pottery from Sites 22954 and 24054', in Leah, M., *The Late Saxon and Medieval Pottery Industry of Grimston, Norfolk: Excavations 1962–92*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 64, 84–101.

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Appendix 1: Pottery summary catalogue

A full catalogue is available in the archive in an MS Access database

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date
201	THET	H	1	60	1			s-section, poss wheel-formed, large thumb mark at base	L.9-11
201	THETG	D	1	22	1				10-11?
201	THETG	U	2	6	1				10-11
201	EMWM	U	1	4	1				11-12
201	EMW	U	1	4	1			oxid ext, sim to UGBB	11-13?

Appendix C. OASIS Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: withamar1-409939

Project details

Project name	Goosebec, Church, Walk, Burnham Market, Norfolk.
Short description of the project	The site of the proposed development comprises a 3000m ² plot of land within the grounds of the property of known as Goosebec located on the north side of Church Walk at the west periphery of the village. Four evaluation trenches were excavated forming a 5% sample of the site. Two trenches measured 30m in length and 1.8m in width, and two trenches measured 15m in length and 1.8m in width. Two features of archaeological interest were recorded including a linear ditch of 11th century date and a road or trackway of likely post-medieval date. The ditch probably served as a property boundary within or on the periphery of the medieval village.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2020 End: 02-11-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 150253 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	ROAD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK BURNHAM MARKET Goosebec, Church Walk, Burnham Market, Norfolk
Postcode	PE31 8DH
Study area	3000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 82774 41994 52.943776578054 0.720498655566 52 56 37 N 000 43 13 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.22m Max: 11.43m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Witham Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Trimble
Project director/manager	Gary Trimble
Project supervisor	Gary Trimble
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	GCC Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
------------------	---

Title	Goosebec, Church Walk, Burnham Market, Norfolk. Informative Trenching as Part of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Trimble, G
Other bibliographic details	411
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Witham Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Sleaford
Description	A4 Loosebound
Entered by	Gary Trimble (gary.trimble@withamarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	4 December 2020

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=409939> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)