

An Archaeological Evaluation at Moodie Cottage, Beacon Hill Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk.



Prepared for Vanessa Spring

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*1m scale against trench baulk

**Archaeological Evaluation at Moodie Cottage,
 Beacon Hill Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk.
 PE31 8ET.**

Location:	Burnham Market
Grid Ref:	TF 8358 4169
NHES Event No:	ENF137489
Date of fieldwork:	18 th May 2015

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Vanessa Spring to undertake an evaluation by trial trench of the rear garden area of Moodie Cottage, Beacon Hill Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk. The proposed development is for a single residential dwelling within a plot of c. 420m², to be created from the current rear garden of Moodie Cottage.

The site is close to historic core of Burnham Market and in close proximity to the ruined medieval church of St Ethelbert. Most significantly, this project has the potential to provide additional evidence relating to the presence of multiple periods of past human activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. Archaeological evaluation and excavation of land to the north of the site ahead of housing development in both 1997-8 (now St Ethelbert's Close) and in 2007-8 (a new close off Beacon Hill Road) has revealed significant subsurface evidence for Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement and land use. This evidence includes ditched enclosures, ovens, hearths, pits, postholes and building foundations along with multiple assemblages of artefacts.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Kelly Powell of the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF45803_1) on behalf of Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk (Planning Ref: 14/01024/F). The aim of the evaluation work was to assess the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the results and their archaeological interpretation.

On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with Norfolk Museums Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Summary of Results

A possible orchard area is depicted to the rear of Moodie Cottage on late 19th to early 20th century edition OS plans, which may have contributed to the build-up of the relatively deep garden soils encountered by the evaluation.

A single archaeologically significant feature was encountered which has been interpreted as a medieval boundary ditch of 13th to 14th century date, which included some evidence for midden waste disposal in the form of butchered animal bone and a small quantity of pottery sherds. Two abraded sherds of Thetford-type ware were collected, which provide limited evidence for Late Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site.

Evidence of 18th to 20th century household waste dumping was encountered within the garden soil; finds collected from this soil include an 18th century toy cannon and the base of a Keiller marmalade jar dated 1862.

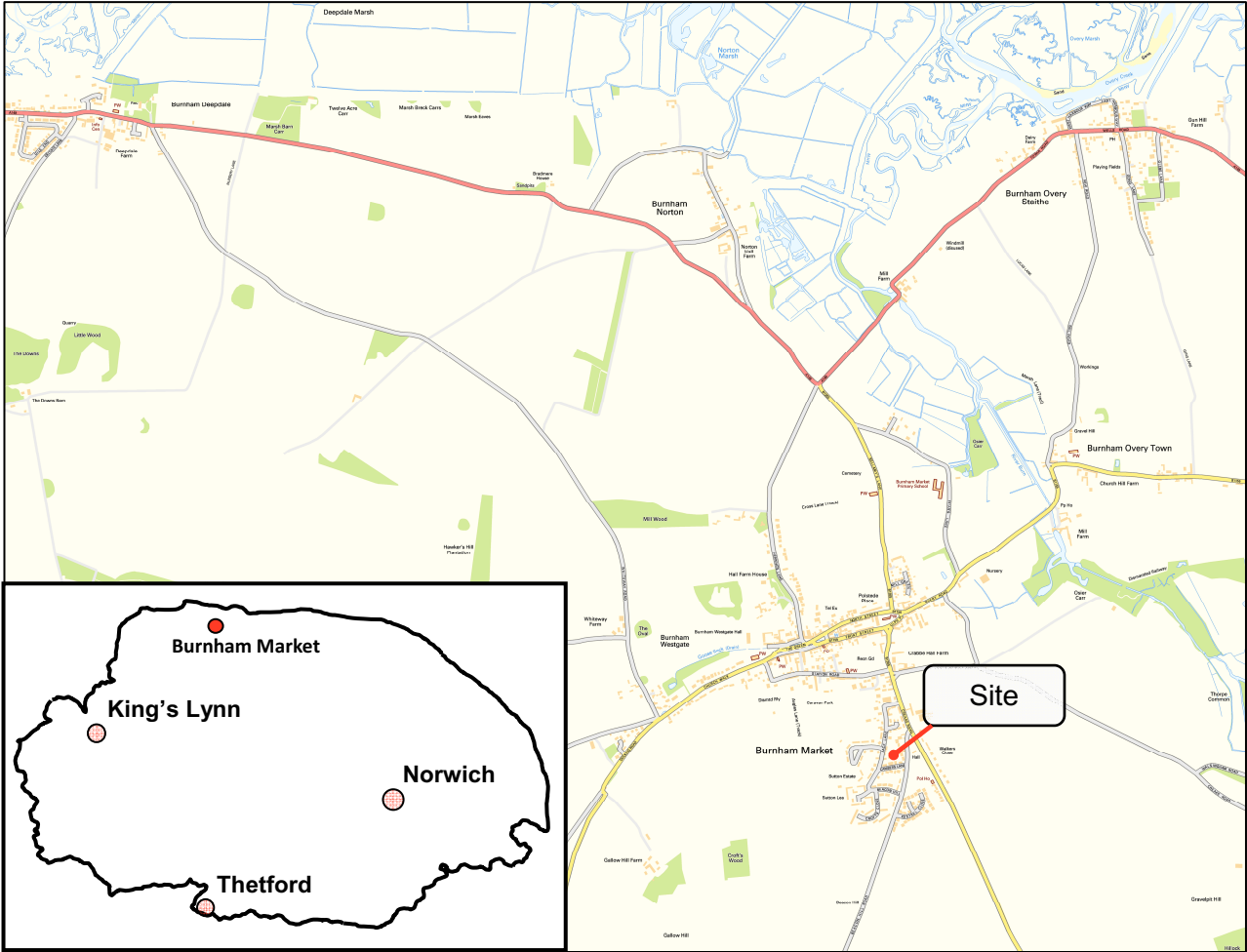


Figure 1: General Site Location Plan

3.0 Geology and Topography *(Figure 1)*

The site is located c.3km from the north Norfolk coastline and 8km north-west of Fakenham, on the southern slopes of the River Burn valley; c.650m southwest from the course of the river, on an area of slightly raised ground which forms the lower southern slopes of Beacon Hill at c.16m OD (which rises to c. 50m OD to the south-west).

The underlying geology is Upper Chalk (cretaceous), overlain by quaternary glacial outwash deposits of gravels and sands with clay and silt lenses, formed mostly by solifluction and/or hillwash and soil creep - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as medium grained sands with gravel below deep sandy soils.

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

The site is located in north Norfolk, in the parish of Burnham Market which lies amongst a relatively rich historic landscape that has provided evidence of human occupation from all historic periods. A parish summary of the large amount of information held for Burnham Market's Historic Environment can be viewed on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website. The parish has generated over 200 records which give evidence of human occupation and activity from most periods in the form of find scatters, cropmarks, listed buildings and excavated sites. 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', and the present settlement is in fact an amalgamation of several small villages of Saxon origin; Burnham Westgate, Burnham Ulph and Burnham Sutton.

Prehistoric evidence within the area of the parish includes scatters of Neolithic Axeheads, a few worked flints and pottery currently limited to a fragment of Peterborough ware found on the surface of a field at Burnham Westgate close to the site of a ring ditch (NHER 11608). Bronze Age metalwork from across the parish includes axeheads, and a palstave. The sites of several ring ditches of likely Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date (NHER 11880, 12149, 12787), are probably the remains of Bronze Age barrows which have been plough levelled but remain visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site of a possible barrow cemetery (NHER 35950) has been recorded in the park of Burnham Westgate Hall. A large bowl barrow (NHER 1746) is probably part of this cemetery, and a unique type of World War Two pillbox has been built into the side of the barrow. A ring ditch and oval enclosure is present in fields to the west of the site (NHER 19396) and a possible Late Neolithic or Bronze Age hengiform monument is located to the north-east of the site (NHER12789) which is part of a linear group of ring ditches sited alongside an earlier course of the River Burn.

A few scatters of Iron Age pottery and an imported Iron Age coin (NHER 1750) suggest Iron Age settlement and surface scatters of Romano-British metalwork, building material and pottery, along with cropmarks and excavated features show that any such settlement continued to develop in the Roman period. The area of a Roman building (NHER 18496) has been identified through surface finds within fields between Burnham Market and Burnham Overy and in close proximity to Moodie Cottage. Roman ditches, enclosures and malting ovens have been recorded (NHER 49125 & 32791) through excavation of former allotments to the north of the site ahead of housing development.

During the Saxon period, Burnham appears to have been a settlement of some importance and status, probably the heart of a larger estate until the Norman conquest when it was dissolved into the several different manors and parishes of the Burnhams. The amount of Middle Saxon pottery and high quality continental metalwork found in the parish suggests

that during the Middle Saxon period there was a market or trading centre (NHER 18496) at Burnham, which continued to develop as a settlement during the Late Saxon period. The settlement probably shifted its focus slightly to where the present village is, developing along a narrow green which became the main street. Excavation ahead of housing to the north of the site has revealed ditches which formed part of a Late Saxon field system, as well as the remains of a possible building (NHER 32791 & 34581) and medieval pits, hearth bases and ditches of 12th to 14th century date, which include a possible pound enclosure.

The ruins of St Ethelbert's church (formerly of Burnham Sutton) is situated just to the east of the site, which was originally a Norman building (NHER 1755). This was one of five churches in the current parish, of which nothing remains of St Andrew's (NHER 1753) and St Edmund's Westgate (NHER 1752).

Cartographic evidence shows that Moodie Cottage and its existing plot were already established by the tithe map of the 1840s and that the rear ground floor extension/outbuilding was constructed sometime prior to the OS 1st edition plan of 1886. The OS plan also depicts a possible orchard within the garden area, with similar depictions on early 1900s OS plans.

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

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

NHER 53864: Late Prehistoric flint flakes and a post medieval mount. Four Late Prehistoric flint flakes and a post medieval sword belt mount were recovered from a garden in the Sutton Estate in 2004. [c. 55m WNW]

NHER 21281: Late Saxon and Medieval pottery sherds. Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were found at the surface within the southern area of St Ethelbert's churchyard in 1985. [c. 80m E]

NHER 39979: Late Prehistoric flints and a post medieval mount. Prehistoric flint flakes, Roman pottery and tiles, and post medieval pottery found during works for a drive for a property on Back Lane in 2003. [c. 80m NW]

NHER 1755: Ruins of St Ethelbert's Church, Burnham Sutton. The ruins of a medieval parish church which has surviving Norman work but dates mainly to the 15th century. The church was abandoned to ruin in the late 18th century. The original stone building appears to be Norman in date, with an apse. The building was remodelled in the late 15th century when a tower was inserted. [c. 90m NE]

NHER 53898: Burials located to the west of the remains of St Ethelbert's Church. In 2010 a watching brief off Beacon Hill Road near to the remains of St Ethelbert's Church revealed a number of burials. [c.95m NE]

NHER 50573: Roman coins. Three 4th century Roman coins were recovered by metal detecting during a watching brief in 2007 at 'Adzedean'. No archaeological features were recorded during the groundworks at this location. [c. 125m NW]

NHER 60653: Medieval features and Late Saxon to medieval finds. A trial trench excavated at this allotment site in 2000 revealed a complex series of medieval features including several pits and a hearth. The presence of metal working debris suggests that smelting or smithing was taking place on the site during the medieval period. Although some Late Saxon pottery was recovered it appeared that pre- conquest material had been redeposited in later contexts. The assemblage of finds also included small quantities of prehistoric flint. [125m SE]

NHER 49125: Roman, Middle to Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains, Land off Beacon Hill. Evaluation in 2006 and a watching brief in 2007 revealed a substantial Roman boundary ditch, a Middle Saxon posthole, pit and small quantity of pottery, several features of Late Saxon/medieval date, and limited evidence for medieval structures on or near the site. The footings of a row of post medieval cottages were also revealed, along with associated structures containing reused medieval stonework. [c. 135m N]

NHER 32791: Roman, Saxon and Medieval land divisions and occupation activity at the former allotment site of St Ethelberts Close. In 1997 Trial Trenching ahead of a new housing estate (St Ethelberts Close) on an allotment site revealed Roman ditches acting as land divisions of 2nd to 3rd century date. Late Saxon ditches and medieval pits and ditches of late 12th to 13th century date were also found. Subsequent and substantial open area excavation in 1998 revealed further Romano-British features which included two large ditches defining rectangular fields or enclosures with rounded corners, and a 'T'-shaped malting oven which had apparently gone out of use in the late 2nd/3rd centuries. Middle Saxon activity was represented by 62 sherds of

Ipswich ware and two large bath-shaped ovens lined with fired clay. The Late Saxon period appears to have seen more intensive activity, represented by abundant Thetford ware and a series of small square ditched enclosures. Medieval features include a 12th/14th century palisaded enclosure (possibly a pound), a series of sub-circular clay oven bases, and the ephemeral remains of a building. [c. 160m N]

NHER 37468: Roman finds scatter. Archaeological monitoring ahead of a house build in 2002: although no archaeological features were identified, Roman coins, pottery, bricks and tile were found, which may indicate that the Roman activity on a nearby site, see NHER 32791, extended onto this site. [c. 200m NW]

NHER 1750: Boeotian League coin 2nd century BC. An 2nd century BC coin made of copper alloy and minted in the Boeotian League was found at Case's Farm in 1933. [c. 225m SW]

NHER 12789: Possible Late Neolithic or Bronze Age hengiform Monument. The cropmarks of large concentric ring ditch or hengiform monument, of possible Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date, are visible on aerial photographs within a field south of Joan Short's Lane. . This monument appears to be at the eastern head of a linear group of ring ditches (NHER 12787 to 12789). This is the largest of the group and it is situated on a small knoll. The fact that this monument is larger and has the inner hengiform ditch, could suggest that this is the earliest monument and may be a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age barrow or a hengiform monument. This may have acted as a focus for slightly later Bronze Age barrows. These barrows appear to be sitting alongside the previous course of the River Burn. [c.370m NE]

NHER 19396: Site of ring ditch and oval enclosure. A possible ring ditch and oval enclosure of probable prehistoric date are visible on aerial photographs within a field. The ring ditch is likely to relate to a Bronze Age round barrow. The open ended oval enclosure to the east may also represent the remains of an oval barrow or possibly a mortuary enclosure associated with the barrow site. [c. 550m WSW]

5.0 Methodology (Figure 2)

The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during the evaluation. A single evaluation trench measuring 10m by 1.8m was excavated within the footprint of the proposed development, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist using a 1.5 ton 360° machine.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

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

All levels were calculated using data provided by the results of a topographical survey carried out by Mapmatic Land Surveying & Site Engineering.

The weather was persistent heavy showers until the afternoon when fair conditions prevailed.



Plate 2: Post-investigation, Ditch [04] in foreground (looking NE) [2x2m & 1x1m scales]

6.0 Results

(Figures 3 & 4, Appendix 1a)

- **'Natural deposits'**

Natural yellowish-orange to yellow sand with occasional coarse gravel patches (03) was present at a depth of c. 1.2m below the modern surface. Ephemeral traces of archaic root action were noted at the surface, which inclined slightly from north to south.

- **Subsoil**

Overlaying the natural sands was a fairly homogenous, yellowish-brown silty-sand subsoil (02), of c. 0.4 to 0.6m depth. This deposit was fairly sterile of finds, although a small quantity of pottery sherds were collected which include medieval to late medieval sherds.

- **Garden soil**

Overlaying the subsoil was a dark-grey sandy-loam (01) which measured c. 0.4m to 0.5m in depth. This late post-medieval build-up of garden soil was flecked by coal and charcoal with a few flecks and small lumps of mortar also present. Examples of 18th to early 20th century household finds (including ceramics and bottle glass) were collected as residual evidence of small quantities of rubbish burning and dumping.

Frequent fragments of mid to late 20th century bricks and ferrous rubbish were present in the upper zone of the soil and a dense collection of broken tiles and modern brick rubble (including storage heater bricks) was encountered midway along the trench within a modern waste pit.

- **Medieval ditch**

At the southern end of the evaluation trench, part of a NNE to SSW aligned ditch ([04]) was revealed and investigated. The ditch was sealed by c.0.45m of subsoil and contained a fairly homogenous soft/dense stony silty-sand of mid-orangey brown hue (05). An assemblage of nineteen fragments of butchered animal bone was collected from its fill, along with a small quantity of pottery. The pottery sherds include a single abraded sherd of late Saxon date while the remaining six sherds are of medieval date and include Grimston wares, which indicate a 13th to 14th century date for the infilling of the ditch.

The profile of the ditch showed it to be c.0.9m in depth with an estimated width of c. 1.6m. The ground here is particularly well drained and therefore the ditch is likely to have formed a fairly significant plot or field boundary in the medieval period, rather than serving any real requirement for drainage. The dumped deposit of animal bone demonstrates that the ditch may have become partly infilled through the dumping of waste from nearby households.



Plate 3: Ditch [04] (looking NNW)
[1x2m & 1x1m scales]

7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2)*

- **Pottery** *(Appendix 3)*

Introduction

Twenty-four sherds of pottery weighing 545g were collected from three contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Description	Fabric	Date Range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	2	7		2
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th-12th c.	1	11		1
Medieval coarsewares	MCW	12th-14th c.	1	3		1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	11th-14th c.	2	16		2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	6	55		6
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	14th-15th c.?	2	21		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	2	186	0.07	2
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	6	135	0.09	6
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	1	7		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	18th-19th c.	1	104		1
Grand Total			24	545	0.16	21

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

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 post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from 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.

Pottery by period

Late Saxon

Two small, abraded body sherds of Thetford-type ware were residual in garden soil (01) and ditch fill (05).

Medieval

All medieval pottery was recovered from subsoil (02) and ditch fill (05). The earliest was a body sherd of Yarmouth-type ware from (05). High medieval coarsewares were represented by two body sherds of Norwich-type LMU and a small, abraded sherd in a medium sandy fabric with orange surfaces, recorded as MCW and of uncertain origin. The most frequent medieval wares were green-glazed Grimston-type sherds, all body and base fragments, which occurred in both contexts. Two sherds of a late Grimston ?bowl were glazed internally and sooted externally.

Post-medieval

Two sherds of local redwares (GRE) were recovered from garden soil (01). One was a body sherd with orange glaze on both surfaces, and the other was a large piece of rim from a wide bowl (pancheon) or platter. The rim form was comparable with a Norwich example (Jennings 1981, no. 1117).

Modern

Eight sherds of late 18th and 19th-century pottery were recovered from garden soil (01). They included a rim fragment of a large late slipped redware brown-glazed sub-rectangular dish with internal trailed slip decoration, a hand-painted pearlware bowl, a refined whiteware bowl and an everted rimsherd with blue transfer-printed decoration, two blue spongeware bowl rims, and a fragment of a preserve jar base with a black transfer-print label of a type used by the famous marmalade producers Keiller of Dundee and labelled with the date of 1862. The first commercial brand of marmalade, along with the world's first marmalade plant, was founded by the Keiller family in 1797. In 1828, the company became James Keiller and Son. By the late 19th century the marmalade was shipping as far afield as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and China.

Pottery by context

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

Fill of	Context	Interpretation	Fabric	Spot date
-	01	Garden soil	THET, GRE, LSRW, PEW, REFW	19th c.
-	02	Subsoil	MCW, LMU, GRIM, GRIL	14th/15th c.+
04	05	Ditch fill	THET, YAR, LMU, GRIM	13th/14th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by context.

Much of this assemblage was recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers. Late Saxon and early medieval wares were residual in the contexts in which they occurred, but it seems likely that ditch [04] was of medieval origin and was infilled in the medieval period.

Discussion

The sherds of Thetford-type ware add to the evidence for Late Saxon activity in the vicinity, although both are abraded and residual and may simply have been deposited during manuring.

The single sherd of Yarmouth-type ware may have arrived at the site via a coastal route, although the ware is very common in Norwich and may have arrived in the same way as the LMU from north-east Norfolk. LMU is surprisingly common in some areas of north-west Norfolk, despite the availability of other more local wares, and it seems likely that it was being distributed from the city to the smaller market towns, such as Burnham, rather than directly from its production sites. It was the most common medieval ware in the slightly larger group from another site on Beacon Hill Road (Anderson 2006), whilst a group from Burnham Norton contained only local MCW (Anderson 2010). Grimston Ware is ubiquitous in this part of Norfolk and its presence is unsurprising, but it does suggest activity into the latest part of the medieval phase.

The large fragments of later pottery from the site are all unabraded and probably represent disposal of household waste from a nearby building. The range of wares is typical of the period, although pearlware in particular was a relatively expensive ware before the refined whitewares became more easily available through mass production in the later 19th and 20th centuries.

- **Animal bone**

A total of 21 pieces of animal bone (weighing a combined total of 302g) were collected from the site, two of which were residual finds within the late medieval to post-medieval subsoil, whilst the remainder were collected during hand excavation of context (05) – the fill of a medieval ditch ([04]). The bone has been identified to species where possible and examined for pathology, butchery and other modifications (see table below).

The remains are in reasonable condition, although many elements are fragmentary from butchery and wear. A few examples of gnawing damage was seen on some of the remains, suggesting that some of the waste was available for scavengers before burial. The assemblage from the medieval ditch ([04]) is made up of sheep/goat and cattle remains, with several of the limb bones from a very young sheep/goat present, along with butchered remains from mature sheep/goat and cattle. Overall, this assemblage represents evidence of meat consumption and minor processing on a domestic level and the disposal of this waste within an open ditch, which could indicate household activity within relatively close proximity to the site.

Context	Quantity	Wt (g)	Species	Adult	Juv.	Elements	Ch	C	Comments
02	1	15	Sheep/goat		1	Metacarpal			
02	1	70	Cattle		1	Jaw			
05	10	84	Sheep/goat		1	Metacarpal			
					2	Radius			
				1	3	Humerus			Two juvenile are from same individual. One gnawed
					1	Scapula			
					1	Ulna			
05	6	116	Cattle			2	Vertebrae	1	
				1		Scapula			Smashed
				2		Rib	1	1	
				1		Ulna			Gnaw mark
				1		Cranium	1		
05	1	17	Large mammal	1		Tarsal	1	1	
05	1	17	Large mammal	1		Fragment			Limb

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month)

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped (and number of elements affected)

- **Shell** (*Appendix 5*)

A single example of an edible whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) was collected from the 19th to 20th century garden soils, whilst a single large common oyster shell base (*Ostrea edulis*) was collected from the subsoil, representing residual food waste of post-medieval date.

Three whole land snail shells were collected from the fill of a medieval ditch (05). The snails are all of the same common species of garden snail (*Cornu aspersum*). This species enjoys a variety of habitats but particularly enjoys environments provided by people and is often associated with gardens and parks but can also be found in dunes, woodland, amongst rocks and hedgerows. It is possible that these examples were present within the ditch fill due to their attraction to an area of the ditch used for the disposal of unburnt organic household waste, as attested by the presence of butchered animal bones.

- **Metal Object – bronze model cannon**

A small post-medieval “Georgian style” toy cannon, in solid cast copper-alloy was recovered from the garden soil by metal detector. Miniature cannons like this were sold to children as working replicas, originally mounted on either a metal or wooden carriage. A small charge of blackpowder could be placed in the barrel followed by a small piece of wadding and even lead shot or a stone. Catastrophically failed examples



Plate 4: C18th Toy Cannon

are sometimes found, highlighting this as a sometimes dangerous a toy.

Context No.	Feature Type	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
01	Topsoil	Cu Alloy	Toy Cannon	C18th	Modern
Georgian style toy cannon in solid cast copper-alloy. Details include a 4mm borehole, reinforcing rings, flared muzzle, squared trunnions for mounting on a carriage. Missing its cascabel. Max diam. 12mm, min. diam. 9mm. Length 42mm. 25.08g					

- **Glass**

A complete clear common household glass bottle was collected from the topsoil. The bottle is a machine-moulded late 19th century style of bottle with sloping shoulders, a cylindrical neck for a simple stopper and a long-octagonal shaped base, with side and front recessed panels for both grip and paper labelling. This particular bottle was most likely a sauce bottle, the ring lip providing a flat ledge for a glass of cork stopper.

- **Clay tobacco pipe**

Two pieces of clay tobacco pipe stem were collected from the garden soil (01), one of which bears a weakly moulded floral pattern along both sides of the mould seam. Both the design and small-wire moulded holes mark these as 19th to early 20th century examples.

- **Ceramic building material**

A single, fairly abraded piece of post-medieval roof tile was collected from the subsoil (02). The tile is a dark-orangey red hue and is of a hard fired sandy fabric, with a sanded side and a wiped side. Part of a stabbed hole for a square nail hole is present.

8.0 Conclusions

The evaluation trench has shown that the natural geology lies at a depth of c. 1.2m, below a build-up of late medieval to post-medieval subsoil and a relatively deep garden soil. A possible orchard area is depicted on late 19th to early 20th century edition OS plans, which may have contributed to the build-up of these post-medieval soils.

Evidence of 18th to 20th century household waste dumping was encountered within the garden soil; finds collected from this soil include an 18th century toy cannon and the base of a Keiller marmalade jar dated 1862.

Two abraded sherds of Thetford-type ware were collected, which add limited evidence for Late Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site.

A single archaeologically significant feature was discovered below the subsoil which has been interpreted as a medieval boundary ditch of 13th to 14th century date, which included some evidence for midden waste disposal in the form of butchered animal bone and a small quantity of pottery sherds. Previous work in the area of the site has revealed 12th to 14th century occupation activity along with Saxon and Roman activity.

Any recommendations for archaeological mitigation ahead of the proposed development will be made by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Vanessa Spring who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work. Thanks are also due Brian Rix for providing suitable plant and to Jason Hunt who operated the machine. All stages of the monitoring and post-excavation analysis work were carried out by the author aside from the pottery which was reported on by Sue Anderson. NHER data was obtained directly from the archives held at Gressenhall by the Historic Environment Service.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Deposit	-	Friable, dark-grey sandy-loam. Freq. modern cbm, occ. coal & charcoal, rare chalk flecks & mortar lumps, occ. roots. c. 0.4 to 0.5m deep	Garden soil	C19-20th
02	Deposit	-	V.friable, mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand, fairly homogenous c. 0.4 to 0.6m deep	Subsoil	Post-medieval
03	Deposit	-	Soft, mid-yellowish-orange to yellow sand (medium grained) with freq. sub.angular stones up to 80mm, occ. coarse gravel patches (poorly sorted)	Natural geology	Quaternary
04	Cut	-	NNE-SSW aligned ditch, c. 0.9m deep est. 1.6m wide, wide U-shaped profile, well-sloping sides	Ditch	Medieval
05	Deposit	[04]	Soft/dense, mid-orangey-brown silty-sand, freq. ang>sub ang. stones (up to 70mm), rare brownish-yellow mottling (bio disturbance), fairly homogenous	Ditch fill	Medieval

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ditch	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
01	Clay tobacco pipe	2	8
01	Copper alloy object – toy cannon	1	26
01	Glass – bottle	1	315
01	Pottery	11	435
01	Shell – whelk	1	6
02	Animal bone	2	85
02	Ceramic building material	1	31
02	Pottery	6	57
02	Shell – oyster	1	93
05	Animal bone	19	217
05	Pottery	7	53
05	Shell – land snail	3	6

Appendix 2b: Finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Pottery	2
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Animal bone	21
	Pottery	12
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ceramic building material	1
	Clay tobacco pipe	2
	Cu-Alloy Object – Toy cannon	1
	Glass bottle	1
	Pottery	10
	Shell	2

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
1	THET			1	3		10th-11th c.
1	GRE			1	24		16th-18th c.
1	GRE	pancheon/platter	THEV	1	162		16th-18th c.
1	LSRW	dish	FLAR	1	104		18th-19th c.
1	REFW	bowl		1	44		L.18th-20th c.
1	REFW	preserve jar		1	51	1862+	L.18th-20th c.
1	REFW			1	5		L.18th-20th c.
1	REFW	bowl	FLAR	1	13		L.18th-20th c.
1	REFW	bowl	CAV	1	17		L.18th-20th c.
1	REFW	?	EV	1	5		L.18th-20th c.
1	PEW	bowl?		1	7		L.18th-M.19th c.
2	MCW			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
2	LMU			1	9		11th-14th c.
2	GRIM			1	18		L.12th-14th c.
2	GRIM			1	6		L.12th-14th c.
2	GRIL	bowl?		2	21		14th-15th c.?
5	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
5	YAR			1	11		11th-12th c.
5	LMU			1	7		11th-14th c.
5	GRIM			4	31		L.12th-14th c.

Notes:

Rim: THEV – thickened everted; EV –everted; CAV – cavetto; FLAR – flaring.

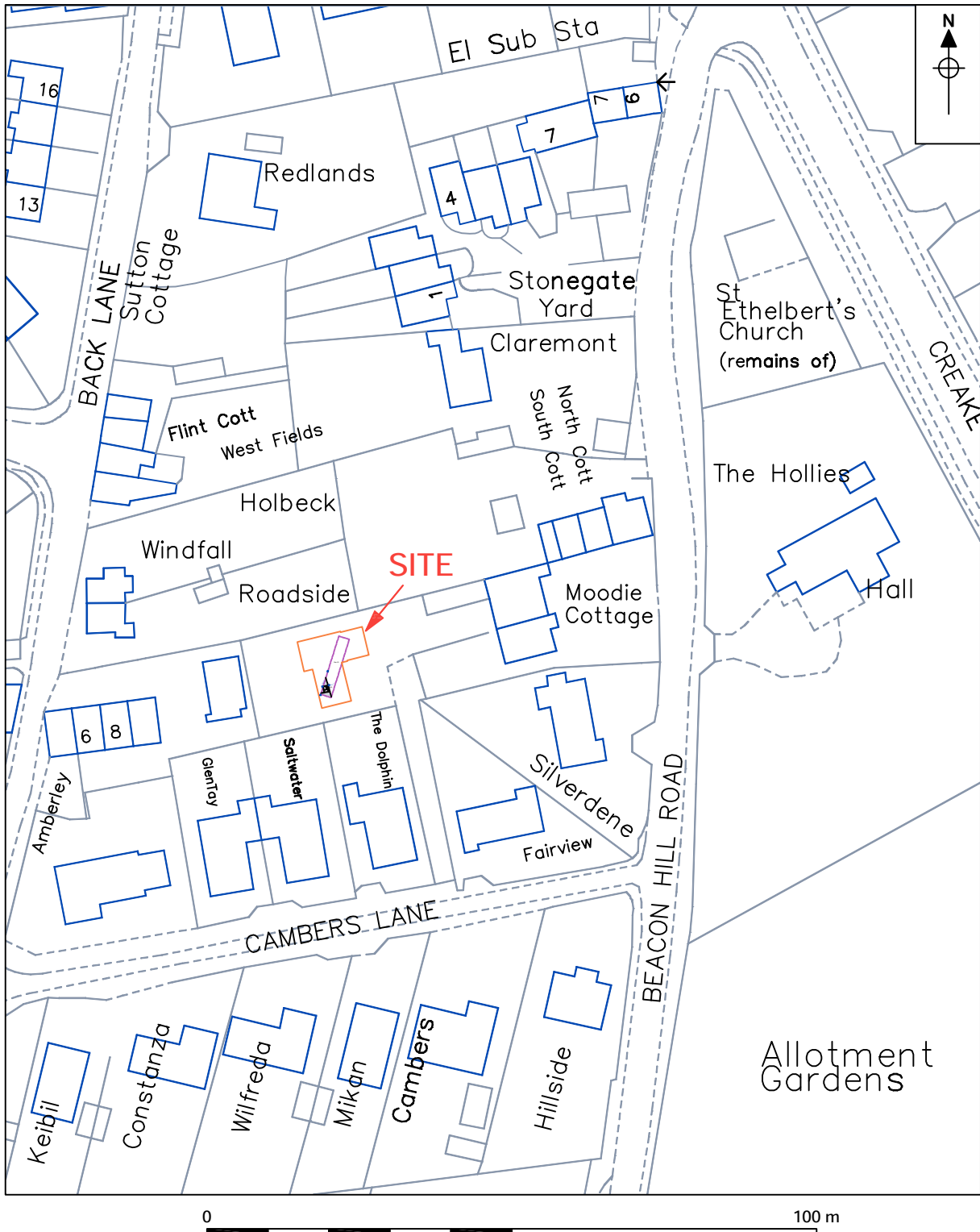


Figure 2. Site location plan. Scale 1:000

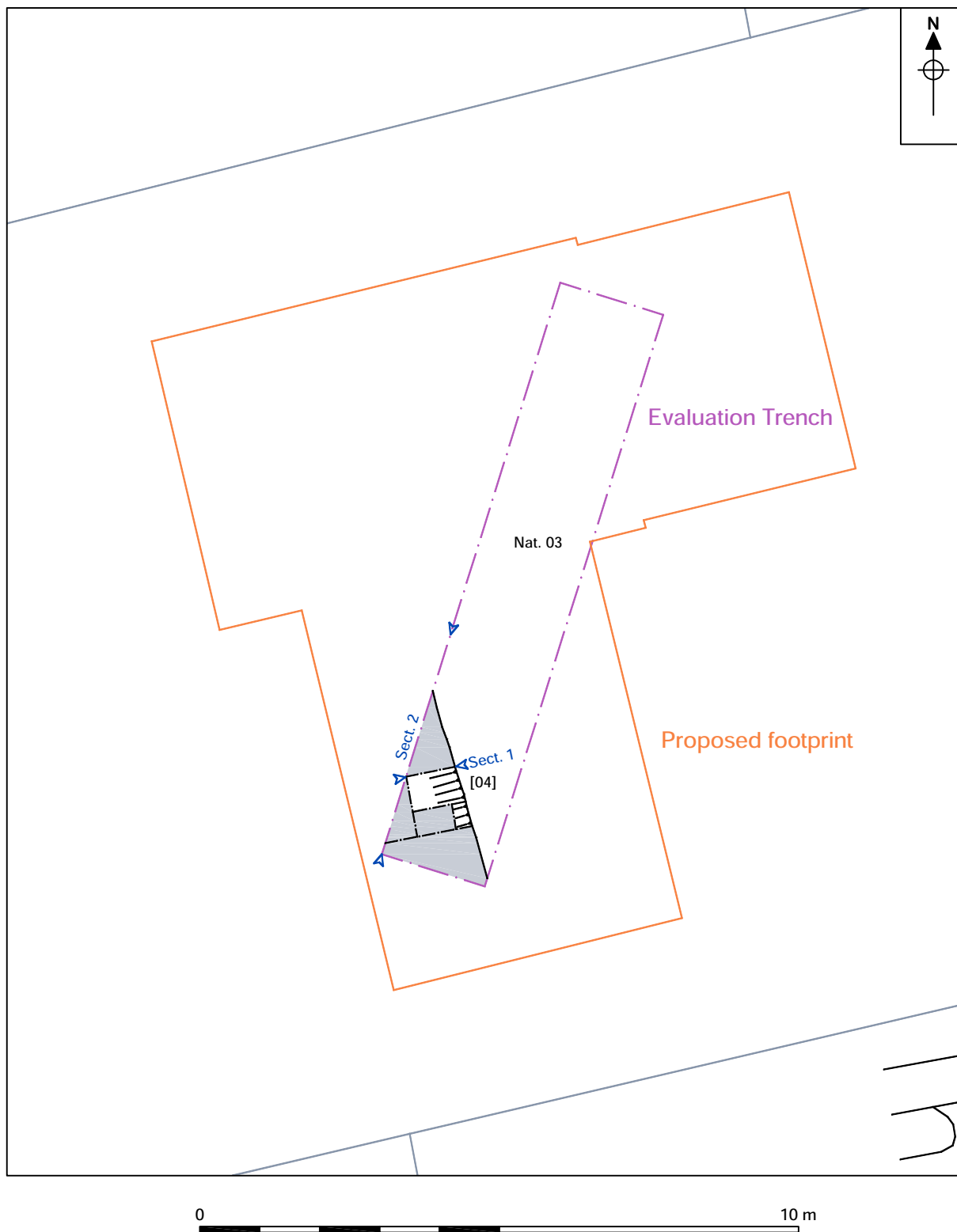
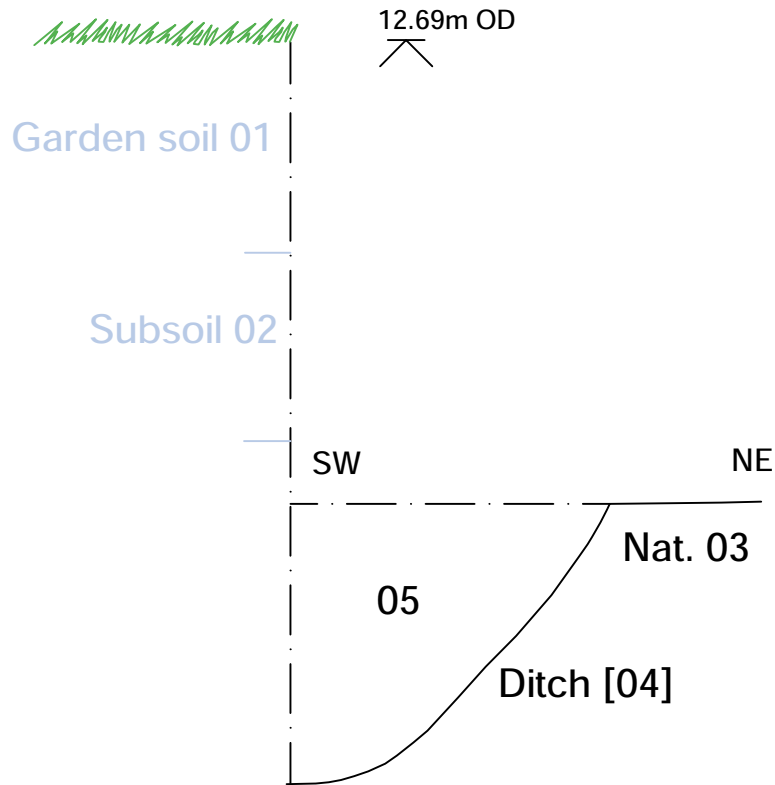


Figure 2. Trench plan. Scale 1:00

Section 1



Section 2

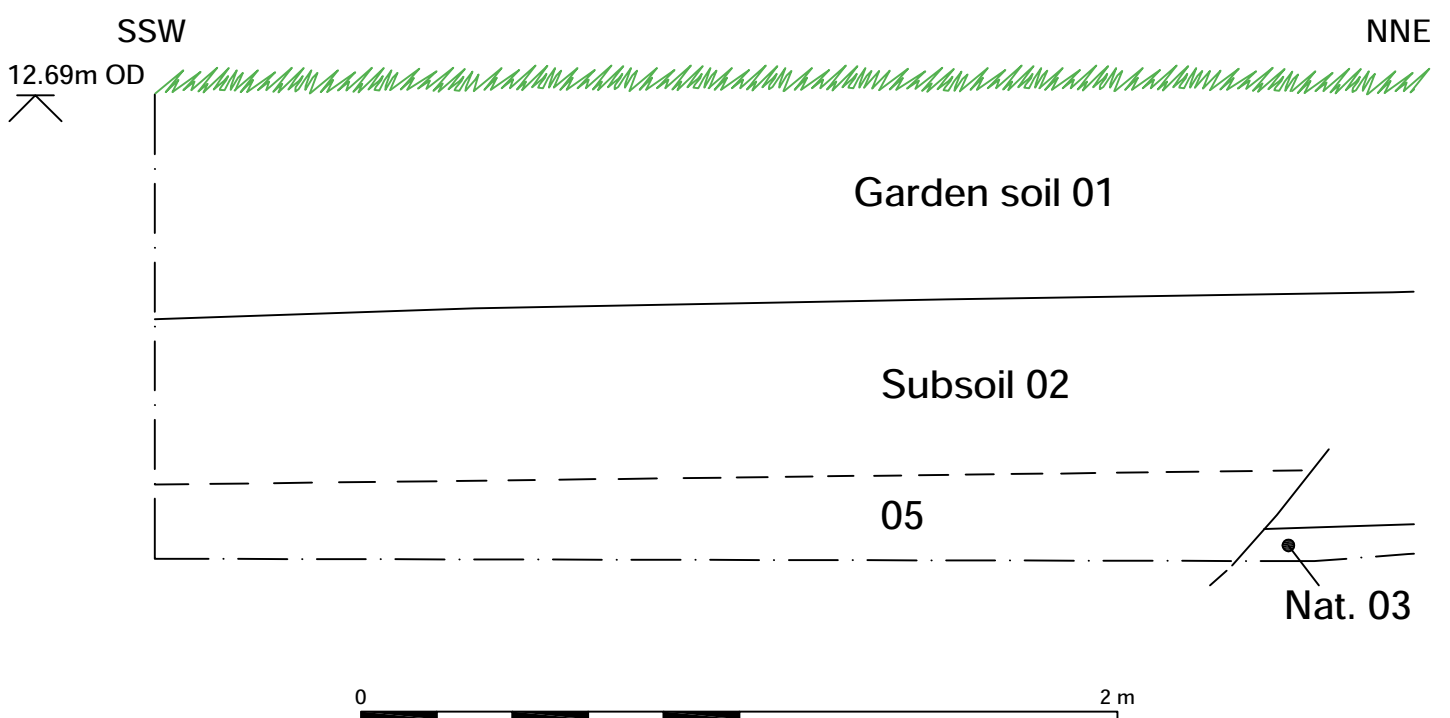


Figure 3. Recorded Sections. Scale 1:20

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OASIS ID: norvicar1-215920

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Evaluation at Moodie Cottage, Beacon Hill Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk

Short description of the project The results of an evaluation by trial trench of the rear garden area of Moodie Cottage, Beacon Hill Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk. The proposed development is for a single residential dwelling within a plot of c. 420m², to be created from the current rear garden of Moodie Cottage. The site is close to historic core of Burnham Market and in close proximity to the ruined medieval church of St Ethelbert. Most significantly, this project has the potential to provide additional evidence relating to the presence of multiple periods of past human activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. A single archaeologically significant feature was encountered which has been interpreted as a medieval boundary ditch of 13th to 14th century date, which included some evidence for midden waste disposal in the form of butchered animal bone and a small quantity of pottery sherds. Two abraded sherds of Thetford-type ware were collected, which provide limited evidence for Late Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site. Evidence of 18th to 20th century household waste dumping was encountered within the garden soil; finds collected from this soil include an 18th century toy cannon and the base of a Keiller marmalade jar dated 1862.

Project dates Start: 18-05-2015 End: 18-05-2015

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes ENF137489 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes NVC/2014/GE239 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes 14/01024/F - Planning Application No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Early Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval

Significant Finds CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds CU ALLOY OBJECT Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS BOTTLE Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds SHELL Post Medieval

Investigation type "Part Excavation"

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK BURNHAM MARKET Moodie Cottage, Beacon Hill Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk

Postcode PE31 8ET

Study area 420.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TF 8358 4169 52.9407703871 0.7323085955 52 56 26 N 000 43 56 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Norvic Archaeology

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Norvic Archaeology

Project director/manager Giles Emery

Project supervisor Giles Emery

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body Vanessa Spring

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient NMAS and Norvic Archaeology

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"

Digital Archive recipient NMAS

Digital Contents "Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient NMAS

Paper Contents "Survey"

Paper Media available
"Context sheet", "Diary", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type
Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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