

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND OFF CEDAR RISE, MATTISHALL, NORFOLK**

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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by David Futter Associates Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching to support a planning application for residential development on land off Cedar Rise, Mattishall, Norfolk.
- The site is situated in an area of archaeological interest and potential. A range of finds have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, ranging in date from the Middle Palaeolithic to post-medieval period, including a hoard of Roman coins recovered to the north of the site.
- The trenching strategy comprised seven trenches, five measuring 50m long and two measuring 30m long. The evaluation uncovered archaeological remains in five of the seven trenches investigated, with Trenches 3 and 6 being negative, and only a modern pit recorded in Trench 7.
- Single undated ditches were recorded in Trenches 1 and 5, with two intercutting ditches of post-medieval date in Trench 4. The focus of activity was in Trench 2, where eight ditches and two pits were recorded. A small group of residual prehistoric flint was recovered from this trench, as well as single sherds of Saxon and Iron Age pottery, but the majority of dating evidence was of a broad post-medieval date.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by David Futter Associates Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching to support a planning application for residential development on land off Cedar Rise, Mattishall, Norfolk.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standards and guidance for an archaeological evaluation*' (CIfA 2014), and with reference to regionally identified research aims (Medlycott 2011).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be deposited with Norfolk Museum within six months of the completion of the report, where it will be stored under the event number ENF137918.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Mattishall is located approximately 20km west of Norwich and 6km east of Dereham, with the site lying to the south of the village core. The site lies in an agricultural field directly south of an existing residential estate, and is centred at NGR TG 0477 1100 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises bedrock deposits of white chalk covered by superficial Diamicton till deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application (3PL/2015/0279/0) was submitted to Breckland District Council for residential redevelopment on the site. The client has been advised that the application should be supported by the results of an archaeological evaluation before any final decision could be made on future mitigation.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular chapter of relevance being 'Chapter 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, with prehistoric flint flakes recovered from a nearby garden, along with a range of later finds, including a large piece of iron working debris and sherds of Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery (Norfolk Historic Environment Record (hereafter NHER) Reference 22865). Reports of a number of 'grave-like' features in the garden were also investigated during an archaeological evaluation but no archaeological features were identified (NHER Reference 25456).
- 4.2 A hoard of over 1000 Roman silver coins in a pot was found in the 1960s buried in a shallow pit, c.75m north of the site (NHER Reference 3074). There is no further evidence of Roman activity recorded in the vicinity of the site however.
- 4.3 A range of dating evidence has been recovered during metal detecting of the site, including late Saxon and post medieval artefacts. Further finds dating from the Middle Palaeolithic to the post-medieval periods have been recovered from an adjacent field, and include an Iron Age skull pendant.

- 4.4 Scatters of Saxon and later pottery have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, attesting to the early development of the village (e.g. NHER References 18422, 22865, 25456). Mattishall is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a substantial settlement owned by Ralph of Beaufour, with a church and 74.5 households listed (Williams and Martin 2002). The place name Mattishall probably derives from the Old English for 'Ma(e)tt's nook of land', based on an Old English personal name.
- 4.5 Other remains of interest in the area include a medieval moated site (NHER Reference 3081) approximately 250m to the north and the remains of medieval common edge settlement (NHER Reference 3382) approximately 350m to the west.
- 4.6 Post-medieval occupation is evidenced by a number of historic buildings in the settlement including 2–4 Burgh Lane (NHER Number 24275) which contains parts of an earlier 17th century timber framed building and Sandpit Farmhouse (NHER 30230), a timber framed house that contains wall paintings that may date to around 1600.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 A trial trenching strategy was agreed comprising seven trenches, five measuring 50m long and two measuring 30m, all 1.8m wide (Figure 2). The fieldwork was conducted by a team of experienced field archaeologists, between the 3rd and 8th June 2015.
- 5.2 The trenches were located on site using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. In each trench, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator with a smooth ditching bucket in spits no greater than 0.1m in depth, under constant archaeological supervision. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was carried out by hand.
- 5.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn in plan and section at an appropriate scale (1:20, 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each drawing. The location of every section drawing was plotted onto the site master plan. All archaeological deposits and features were recorded by full colour and monochrome photography, and a selection of images are reproduced here.

6.0 Results

- 6.1 Throughout the site the stratigraphic sequence remained fairly consistent, comprising a soft, dark brown, silty sand ploughsoil approximately 0.4m thick, with a very clear interface with an underlying soft, mid-orange-brown silty sand, approximately 0.3m–0.4m thick, which is likely to represent a buried soil or former ground surface. Underlying this was the natural geology: a light, yellowish-orange clayey sand.
- 6.2 Archaeological features were exposed in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7, Trenches 3 and 6 were devoid of archaeological finds and features.

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 6.3 A single linear feature, [104] was recorded towards the west end of the trench, aligned broadly northeast to southwest. It contained two fills, 103 and 105 (Plate 1), both of which were devoid of finds.



Plate 1: Ditch [104], looking southwest. 1m scale

Trench 2

6.4 At the northern end of the trench was a broadly east – west aligned undated linear gully, [203]. Immediately to the south of this was [216], a large steep sided linear feature, aligned northwest to southeast. It contained a mottled primary backfill 218, and a grey brown secondary fill, 217, the profile of which indicated a possible recut. A single sherd of 6th to 7th century pottery was recovered from this deposit.



Plate 2: Northwest facing section of ditch [207] and posthole [209]. 1m scale

- 6.5 Approximately 2m to the south of [216], was a small subcircular pit, [211], containing two fills, 215 and 212, both of which were undated. Another small undated pit of similar dimensions, [209], was recorded less than 2m to the southwest of [211]. It was cut by a broadly east – west aligned shallow ditch, [207], the only find from which was a single fragment of animal bone.
- 6.6 South of [207] and [209] was a ditch terminus, [205]. It contained a single natural silting deposit, 206, which contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery, a 17th century clay tobacco pipe stem and a fragment of an 18th century wine bottle.



Plate 3: Southeast facing section of ditch [222]. 2m scale

- 6.7 Approximately 5m south of ditch terminus [205] were two intercutting ditches. The earlier feature, [222] was approximately 3.8m wide with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 224, producing three sherds of pottery, one of a probable Iron Age date, one of late medieval date and one of post-medieval date. An iron bolt of post-medieval to early modern date and four fragments of animal bone were also recovered from this deposit.
- 6.8 Cutting 224, was a broadly east – west aligned ditch, [213]. This also contained a single natural silting deposit, 214, which contained five sherds of pottery, a nail, a fragment of wine bottle and a clay tobacco pipe stem, all of a broadly post-medieval date.
- 6.9 South of this was another two parallel ditches, [220] and [223], both aligned broadly northwest to southeast. Ditch [220] had a wide slightly uneven profile, and contained a primary silting deposit of orange brown silty sand, 221, which was undated. Adjacent ditch [223] contained a largely identical primary fill, 225, also undated. Both 221 and 225 were sealed by a mottled dumped deposit or backfill, 219, which contained a small group of seven worked flints. Only one of these was dateable, being of a late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, and two were probably plough damaged chunks. A single sherd of medieval pottery was also recovered from this deposit.



Plate 4: Ditches [220] and [223], looking north. 2m scale

Trench 4

- 6.10 Two intercutting linear features were recorded towards the northwest end of the trench, aligned broadly east – west. The earlier feature [406] had a wide shallow profile and contained a single undated natural silting deposit 405. This was cut to the west by [404], with a moderately steep profile and concave base. This also contained a single natural silting deposit, 403, which produced two sherds of post-medieval pottery, a fragment of cattle bone and an iron plate, probably from an item of modern agricultural machinery.



Plate 5: Northwest facing section of ditch [504]. 1m scale

Trench 5

- 6.11 A single linear feature, [504] was recorded towards the centre of the trench, aligned broadly northwest to southeast. It was irregular in plan, narrowing sharply to the east, and had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single undated natural silting deposit, 503.

Trench 7

- 6.12 Trench 7 contained a single sub-circular pit, [704], located towards the centre of the trench. It was filled by a clay backfill deposit 703, which contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery and a rare sherd of 15th century glazed earthenware, possibly an import from either Valencia in Spain or Pisa in Italy. Numerous fragments of modern ceramic building material were also noted (not retained).

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 Archaeological activity was recorded in five of the seven trenches excavated, with Trenches 3 and 6 being archaeologically sterile. Only a single modern pit was recorded in Trench 7.
- 7.2 A clear focus of activity was recorded in Trench 2, which exposed eight linear features and two pits, producing a range of dating evidence. The earliest activity was represented by a small group of residual worked flints, recovered from a dumped deposit sealing undated ditches [220] and [223]. Only one of these flints was dateable, to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, with four being of a broad prehistoric date, and two probably the result of recent plough damage. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the same context, indicating that the flints are likely to be residual. The presence of this small group of flints, along with another from the topsoil in Trench 1, indicates little more than a general background scatter of prehistoric activity in the general area, but does not necessarily suggest activity of this date on the current site.
- 7.3 A single sherd of 6th to 7th century Saxon pottery was recovered from ditch [216]. This was the only find from this feature and may provide a date for its origin, but dating on the basis of a single small sherd is extremely tentative.
- 7.4 The remaining excavated features in Trench 2 were either of a post-medieval date, or were undated. None of the features could be related to former boundaries shown on earlier historic mapping, suggesting that they are likely to have gone out of use prior to the early 19th century. Likewise, the intercutting ditches in Trench 4 were of a post-medieval date and those in Trenches 1 and 5 were undated.
- 7.5 A possible buried soil layer was observed extending throughout much of the site, sealing the archaeological features. In places this exhibited a slightly undulating profile, suggesting this may represent a former medieval ground surface formed by ridge and furrow farming practices. It was also noted that there was a very clear horizon between this and the overlying ploughsoil, suggesting that the site may have been subject to mechanical levelling in recent years.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present and the potential impacts of the proposed development.

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank David Futter Associates Limited for this commission.

10.0 References

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Appendix 1: Pottery Report

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

Seventeen sherds of pottery weighing 129g were collected from eight contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1 and a full catalogue is available in the archive (MS Access database).

Description	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	eve	MNV
Handmade prehistoric flint-tempered	UNFT	1	5		1
Early Saxon sand and organic tempered	ESO2	1	12		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	1	10		1
Late medieval and transitional ware	LMT	1	6		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6	53		6
Tin glazed earthenware	TGE	1	6	0.09	1
Westerwald stoneware	GSW5	2	4		2
Creamware	CRW	3	5		1
English stoneware (Staffordshire-type)	ESWS	1	28		1
Total		17	129	0.09	15

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, and is based on the Norwich corpus (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.

The assemblage

The earliest pottery in this assemblage was an undecorated body sherd of handmade flint-tempered ware from 224. The sherd was oxidised externally and is likely to be of Iron Age date.

Another handmade body sherd was found in 217. It was in a medium sandy fabric with sparse voids from burnt-out organics (grass or chaff). The sherd is likely to be of Early Anglo-Saxon date (6th–7th century).

A base fragment from 219 was in a medium sandy fabric with dark grey core and buff margins. Whilst similar to some of the local medieval coarsewares (12th–14th century), and recorded as such, the fabric is slightly softer than would be expected and the sherd appears handmade. There is a possibility it was earlier, either early medieval (11th–13th century) or Early Anglo-Saxon, although the colouring and appearance would be relatively unusual in these periods.

The later medieval period (late 14th–mid 16th century) was represented by an abraded body sherd of LMT with external green glaze and an incised horizontal line, found in 224. A sherd of tin glazed earthenware was probably of similar date. The rim fragment was from a small dish (140mm diameter) and was found in 703, in association with a sherd of GRE. The fragment was decorated with small blue dots painted on the rim edge and was in a very fine red fabric. Although a search of the literature has produced no exact parallels for the decoration, and there is no obvious lustre pattern on the fragment, the form is comparable with Valencian products of 15th century date. The fabrics of these are not normally as brick red as this example, however, so another possibility may be that it is an archaic Pisan maiolica of the same period.

Glazed red earthenwares of broadly 16th–18th century date were recovered from contexts 100, 206, 214, 403 and 703. All were body or base sherds with orange or brown lead glaze.

Two sherds of German stoneware, blue painted on a light grey background and probably made in Westerwald in the 18th century, were found in 214. Also in this context were three sherds of an 18th-century creamware vessel, probably a plate. A Staffordshire stoneware fragment of white-dipped tankard of the same period was found in 224.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature, with spotdates for each context, is provided in Table 2.

Context	Type	Fabrics	Spot date
100	Topsoil	GRE	16 th –18 th century
206	Fill	GRE	16 th –18 th century
214	Fill	GRE GSW5 CRW	18 th century
217	Fill	ESO2	6 th –7 th century
219	Fill	MCW(?)	12 th –14 th century?
224	Fill	UNFT LMT ESWS	18 th century
403	Fill	GRE	16 th –18 th century
703	Fill	STGE GRE	16 th –18 th century

Table 2: Pottery types present by trench and feature

The majority of contexts containing pottery were of post-medieval date, but two contexts in Trench 2 were probably of earlier date.

Discussion

This is a small assemblage with a very broad date range which was dispersed across several trenches, and as such it is of little interpretative value for the site. It provides broad dates for the contexts from which it was recovered, and suggests activity of prehistoric, Early Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date in the vicinity. Of most significance in this assemblage is the imported southern European tin glazed ware, which is an unusual find outside the major urban centres at this period.

References

Jennings, S, 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 13, Norwich Survey/NMS

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

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Fabric date range
100	GRE			1	17	1	16 th –18 th century
206	GRE			1	4	1	16 th –18 th century
214	GRE			1	3	1	16 th –18 th century
214	GSW5			2	4	2	Late 17 th –19 th century
214	CRW			3	5	1	Mid to late 18 th /19 th century
217	ESO2			1	12	1	6 th –7 th century
219	MCW(?)			1	10	1	12 th –14 th century?
224	UNFT			1	5	1	Iron Age?
224	LMT			1	6	1	Late 14 th –mid 16 th century
224	ESWS	tankard		1	28	1	18 th /19 th century
403	GRE			1	12	1	16 th –18 th century
403	GRE			1	5	1	16 th –18 th century
703	GRE			1	12	1	16 th –18 th century
703	STGE	plate/dish	everted	1	6	1	15 th century?

Table 3: Pottery catalogue

Appendix 2: Worked Flint Report

By Joshua T. Hogue

Introduction

This report concerns a small assemblage of eight chipped-stone artefacts recovered during archaeological excavations at land off Cedar Rise, Mattishall, Norfolk. The most diagnostic piece is an end-scrapers, 219, that has traits consistent with technological strategies utilised during the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. The remaining artefacts consist of four flakes, one piece of flake shatter and two chunks.

Method

Each of the lithic artefacts were examined macroscopically using a 10x triplet hand lens. A catalogue of the technological attributes, indicative of the reduction methods and function of the artefacts, was compiled in Microsoft Excel. The catalogue also records the condition of the artefact, including the presence of patination, burning, and post-depositional damage. In addition, to the attribute data linear measurements were recorded using Mitutoyo digital calipers with a precision of ± 0.02 mm and the mass was recorded with a precision of ± 0.1 g for each of the retouched tools and whole flakes. Due to the small number of finds each is discussed in detail below and the catalogue is given below in Table 4.

Assemblage

Context 100

There is a single lithic artefact from this context. It is an elongated tertiary flake on grey flint with no clear signs of patination. It has a plain striking with a pronounced bulb of percussion and unidirectional scars on the dorsal surface, which indicates it was struck from a single platform core using a hard-hammer technique. It is an elongated flake measuring 38.0 x 16.0 x 3.0 mm. There are discontinuous micro-chips on the margins that occurred post-deposition.

Context 219

There are seven artefacts from this stratigraphic context, a scraper, three unretouched flakes, a piece of flake shatter, and two chunks.

The scraper is manufactured on a secondary flake. It is made of brown flint and has a thin rounded cortex consistent with having been rolled in a fluvial environment. The distal end and both lateral margins of the blank has been retouched by the removal of small flakes creating a semi-abrupt irregular scraper. The piece appears to have been retouched expediently manufactured and retouched might occurred from use. The piece measures 32.0 x 27.0 x 0.8 mm. There are no clear signs of damage. The piece is not closely datable, but technological attributes indicate that it probably dates to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

The largest unretouched flake is on brown flint and measures 50.0 x 29.0 x 0.9 mm. It has a plain striking platform with diffuse bulb of percussion and on the dorsal surface opposed scars, which indicate the piece was struck from an opposed-platform core using a soft-hammer technique. It is a plunging flake and might have been struck to rejuvenate the surface of the core. There are no clear signs of post-depositional damage.

There is another whole flake on greyish-brown flint that measures 31.0 x 17.0 x 4.0 mm. It has a plain striking platform with diffuse bulb of percussion and on the dorsal surface unidirectional scars, which indicate the piece was struck from a single platform core using a soft-hammer technique. There is a scar of a small removal at the left margin that is characteristic of damage that might have occurred during excavation.

The smallest flake is a primary flake on greyish-brown flint and has cortex consistent with having rolled in a fluvial environment. It has a plain striking platform with a diffuse bulb and the dorsal scars are unidirectional, which indicates the piece was made on a single-platform core using a soft-hammer technique. It measures 21.0 x 11.5 x 6.0 mm.

The remaining artefacts consist of a distal fragment from a flake on brown flint with thin cortex consistent with deriving from a river cobble and two chunks both on grey flint that do not appear to result of intentional knapping and appear consistent with having been broken through ploughing.

Context No.	Type	Date	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Patination	Cortex	Burning	Retouch	Platform	Bulb	Scars	Termination	Post-Depositional Damage	Notes
100	elongated flake		38.0	16.0	3.0	n	0%	n		dihedral	pronounced	unidirectional	feathered	y	Micro-chipping on the margins most probably damage that occurred post-deposition.
219	end-scraper	l.neo/e.bronze	32.0	27.0	0.8	n	<50%	n	s/d-r	plain	pronounced	unidirectional	hinged	n	
219	flake		50.0	29.0	0.9	n	<25%	n		plain	diffuse	opposed	hinged	n	Plunging flake that might have been struck from the opposite end to rejuvenate core surface
219	flake		31.0	17.0	4.0	n	0%	n		plain	diffuse	unidirectional	feathered	y	There is a single removal that is characteristic of damage occurring during excavation
219	flake		21.0	11.5	6.0	n	100%	n		plain	diffuse	unidirectional	plunging	n	
219	flake shatter					n	y						feathered	n	Distal fragment
219	chunk					y	n	n							There are differences in patination and piece appears to have been broken several times through ploughing. No clear signs of intentional knapping.
219	chunk					y	n	n							There are differences in patination and piece appears to have been broken several times through ploughing. No clear signs of intentional knapping.

Table 4: Lithics catalogue

Appendix 3: Other Finds

By Mike Wood

Introduction

A mixed collection of metal, glass and clay tobacco pipe was collected during evaluations at Cedar Rise, Mattishall in Norfolk.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins and Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible for the clay pipe, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 5 to Table 7.

Assemblage

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
100	1605–1695	1		3	7/64"	Snapped stem
206	1767–1782	1		1	4/64"	Snapped stem
214	1767–1782	3		5	4/64"	Snapped stems

Table 5: Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	Wt (g)	Comments
200	Fe	Spur	101x12x4	17 th -18 th	20	Fragment of an iron rowel spur, with the rowel missing. The arms are D-shaped in section, one is broken but the other retains a double-loop shaped fastening point.
214	Fe	Nail	48x4x3	Post-medieval	5	corroded
224	Fe	Bolt	175x10x12	Post-medieval	65	A tapering bolt or pin, presumably from an agricultural piece of equipment.
403	Fe	Plate	152x8x85	Modern	297	Heavily corroded iron plate, probably part of an agricultural machine part.

Table 6: Metal objects

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments
206	Wine bottle	Iridescent	c.1720-1740	1	266	SF: 20012
214	Wine bottle	Iridescent	18 th – 19 th	1	8	Body sherd

Table 7: Glass

Discussion

The clay pipes represent a small group of broken stems, which based on borehole diameters are largely of 17th to 18th century in date. The metal assemblage is small and contains post-medieval and modern objects, including a post-medieval rowel spur of probable 17th or 18th century date. A large fragment of early 18th century wine bottle was also present.

Recommendations for further work

This is a small assemblage, predominately of modern or post-medieval date and offers little opportunity for further study. The finds could be discarded, returned to the landowner or submitted as part of the archive. No conservation work is necessary.

References

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Oswald, A, 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports (British Series 14)

Appendix 4: Animal Bone Report

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

Nine refitted fragments of animal bone (577g) were recovered during archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd on land at Cedar Rise, Mattishall, Norfolk. The assemblage was recovered from Trench 2 ditch [207], ditch [213], ditch [222] and Trench 4 ditch [404].

Results

The remains were of a good overall condition, averaging at grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

No evidence of burning or pathology was noted on any of the remains.

A single fragment of cattle innominate recovered from ditch [222] displayed evidence of gnawing thought to be carnivore in origin.

Three fragments of bone recovered from ditch [222] displayed evidence of butchery. The cut mark evidence was consistent with disarticulation and portioning of the carcass.

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
207	208	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	2	Shaft fragment
213	214	Large Mammal Size	Ulna	L	1	5	Midshaft
		Large Mammal Size	Scapula	X	1	12	Blade fragment
222	224	Cattle	Tibia	L	1	192	Chopped and snapped through the midshaft. Bp=92mm
		Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	12	Blade Fragment
		Cattle	Innominate	R	1	46	Acetabular fragment chopped and snapped through ischium. Possible carnivore tooth puncture marks
		Cattle	Humerus	L	1	163	Distal shaft, Chopped and snapped through the midshaft. Bd=80mm, Bt=71
		Unidentified	Unidentified	X	1	1	
404	403	Cattle	Innominate	R	1	144	Ischium

Table 8: Summary of identifiable bone

As can be seen from Table 8, cattle remains were only fragments identifiable to species within the assemblage, with the remaining fragments only identifiable to size taxa. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from Trench 2, which may suggest a focus of activity. Macroscopic observations of the bones within the assemblage suggest that the remains are from large improved breeds, more commonly associated with later medieval and modern periods.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence of the animals/remains on site.

In the event of further works the site is liable to produce more bone of good condition with good potential to provide further information on the underlying animal husbandry practices and diet economy of the site.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 Vertebrate Taphonomy, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Appendix 5: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Soft, dark brown, silty sand, with frequent flint inclusions. Seals 101	Topsoil
101	Layer	Soft, dark orange-brown silty sand, with occasional flint inclusions. Sealed by 100, seals 102	Buried soil
102	Layer	Light yellow-orange sand, with occasional flint inclusions, sealed by 101	Natural geology
103	Fill	Mid-orange brown silty sand, with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions. Seals 103, sealed by 101	Secondary natural silting of 104
104	Cut	NE-SW aligned cut, with moderately steep sides sloping to a concave base. Contains 103 and 105	Cut of ditch
105	Fill	Soft, light orangey yellow silty sand with occasional manganese and flint inclusions. Sealed by 103	Primary natural silting of 104

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Loose, dark brown, sandy peat with frequent chalk and stone inclusions	Topsoil
201	Layer	Loose, light brown, sandy peat with frequent small-medium stone and chalk inclusions	Subsoil
202	Layer	Friable/ Loose light yellowish-orange sand	Natural geology
203	Cut	Linear E-W aligned. Steep sides and slightly concave base. Contains 203	Cut of ditch
204	Fill	Friable, dark greyish-brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Contained by [203], sealed by 201	Natural silting of 203
205	Cut	Linear cut with rounded terminus, aligned E-W. Moderately steep sides and flat base. Contains 206	Ditch terminus
206	Fill	Moderately loose grey/brown silty sand. Contained by [205], sealed by 201	Natural silting of 205
207	Cut	E-W aligned cut, shallow sides and concave base. Contains 208, cuts 210	Cut of ditch
208	Fill	Soft, light grey silty sand, with occasional flint inclusions	Natural silting of 207
209	Cut	Sub-circular cut, steep sides and concave base. Contains 210	Cut of posthole
210	Fill	Soft, dark greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. Contained by [209], cut by [207]	Backfill of 209
211	Cut	Subcircular cut, moderately steep sides and concave base. Contains 212, 215	Cut of pit
212	Fill	Soft, mid-yellow orange silty sand with frequent manganese and flint inclusions. Seals 215, sealed by 201	Secondary backfill of 211
213	Cut	E-W aligned cut with moderately steep irregular sides and concave base. Contains 214, cuts 224	Cut of ditch
214	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with small stone inclusions. Contained by 213, sealed by 201	Natural silting of 213
215	Fill	Soft, dark brown silty sand. Contained by [211], sealed by 212	Natural silting of 211
216	Cut	Linear NW-SW aligned cut with moderately steep sides and concave base. Contains 217, 218	Cut of ditch
217	Fill	Moderately compact mid-grey brown silty sand, with occasional sub-angular and angular stones.	Natural silting of 216

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
218	Layer	Moderately compact mottled mid-orange/brown silty sand with occasional angular and sub angular stone inclusions. Contained by [216], sealed by 217	Primary silting of [216]
219	Fill	Moderately compact mottled mid-brown silty sand, with occasional sub-angular and angular stones. Contained by [220] and [223], sealed by 201	Dumped deposit infilling [220] and [223]
220	Cut	Linear NW-SE cut with moderately steep sides and concave base. Contains 219 and 221.	Cut of ditch
221	Fill	Moderately compact mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional angular and sub-angular stones. Contained by [220], sealed by 219	Natural silting of [220]
222	Cut	Linear NW-SE aligned cut with steep sides and concave base. Contains 224.	Cut of ditch
223	Cut	Linear aligned NW-SE, steep sides and slightly concave base. Contains 225, 219	Void
224	Fill	Moderately compact mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular and angular stones. Contained by [222], cut by [223]	Natural silting of 222
225	Fill	Moderately compact mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional angular and sub-angular stones. Contained by [223], sealed by 219	Natural silting of [223]

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Loose, mid-brownish grey sand with small and medium stone inclusions.	Topsoil
301	Layer	Loose, mid-brownish orange sand with large stone inclusions.	Natural geology

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Friable, dark brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions. Seals 401	Topsoil
401	Layer	Soft, mid-orangey brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. Sealed by 400, seals 402	Buried soil
402	Layer	Firm, orange sandy clay with occasional flint inclusions. Occasional gravel patches at SE end of trench. Sealed by 401	Natural geology
403	Fill	Loose, very dark grey sandy clay. Contained by [404], sealed by 401	Natural silting of 404
404	Cut	Linear E-W aligned cut with moderately steep sides and concave base. Contains 403, cuts 405	Cut of ditch
405	Fill	Loose, brownish grey sandy clay with very occasional inclusions of stones. Cut by [404], sealed by 401	Natural silting of [406]
406	Cut	Linear E-W aligned cut, steep sides and flat base. Cut by [404] to west	Cut of ditch

Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
500	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of small stones. Seals 501	Topsoil
501	Layer	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, with small to medium stone inclusions. Sealed by 500, seals 502	Buried soil
502	Layer	Loose, light brownish orange sand with large stone inclusions. Sealed by 501	Natural geology
503	Fill	Soft, mid-orangey brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions. Contained by [504], sealed by 501	Natural silting of 504
504	Cut	Curvilinear NW-SE aligned cut, irregular in plan. Moderately steep sides with concave base. Contains 503	Cut of ditch

Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
600	Layer	Friable dark-brown sandy peat with small stone inclusions. Seals 601	Topsoil
601	Layer	Loose, dark greyish brown sandy peat with medium stone inclusions. Sealed by 600, seals 602	Buried soil
602	Layer	Loose, light orange sand with large stone inclusions. Sealed by 601	Natural geology

Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
700	Layer	Friable dark brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions. Seals 701	Topsoil
701	Layer	Loose, dark orangey brown silty sand with small and medium stone inclusions. Sealed by 700, seals 702	Subsoil
702	Layer	Loose light yellowish orange sand with occasional flint inclusions. Sealed by 701	Natural geology
703	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown clay with frequent inclusions of flint, occasional charcoal inclusions, and occasional inclusions of CBM. Contained by [704], sealed by 701	Backfill of [704]
704	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and flat base. Contains 703	Cut of pit

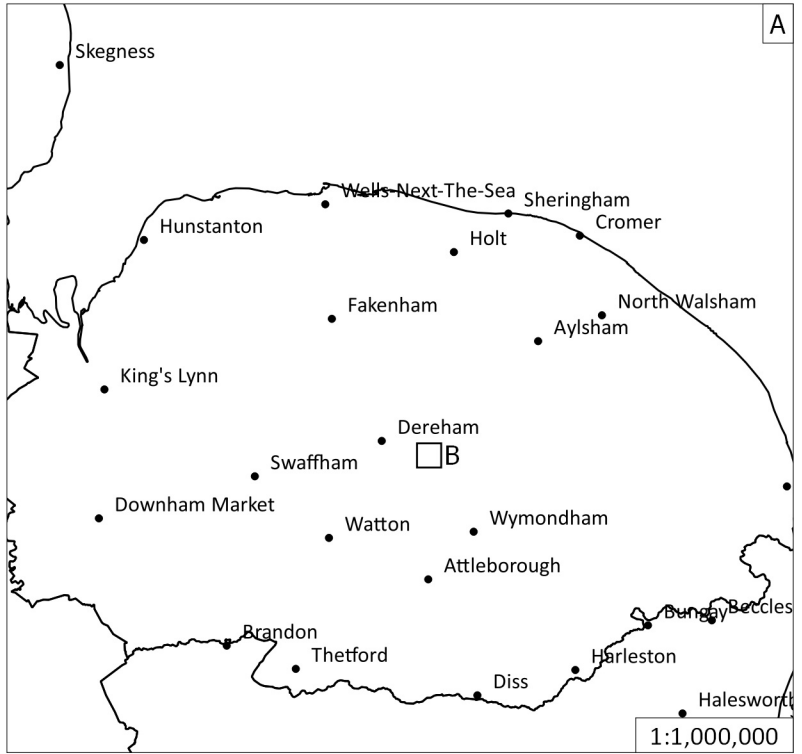
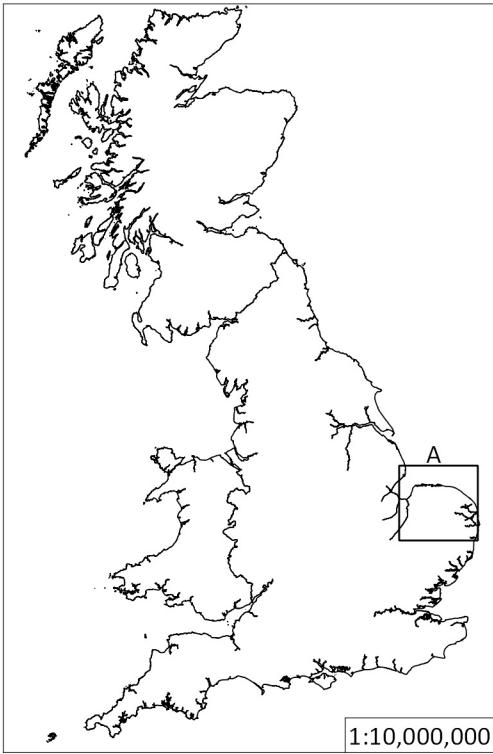


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

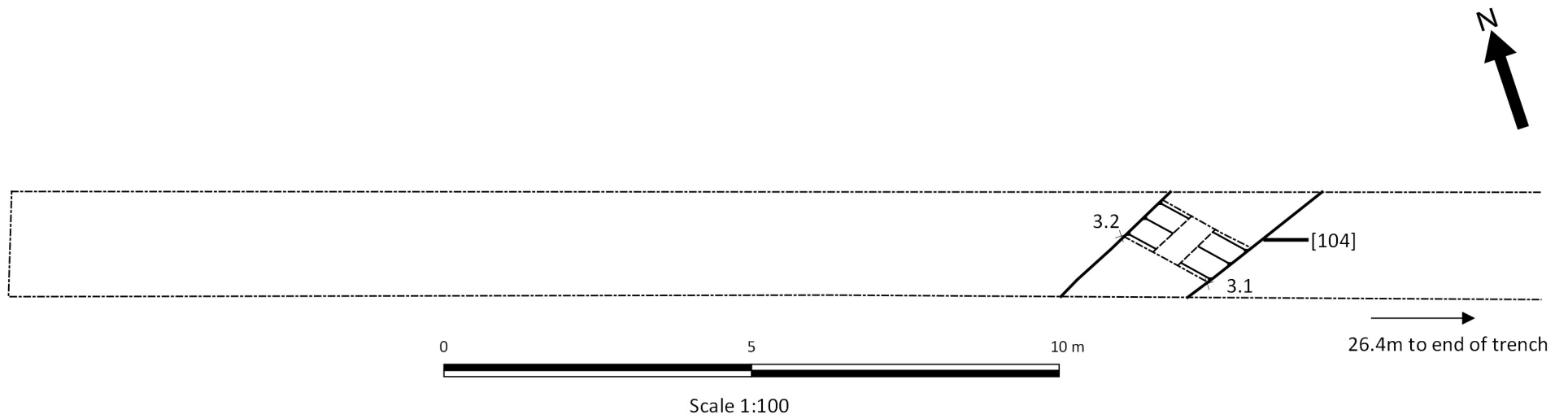
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Drawn by	K. Fennelly
Date	29/06/15

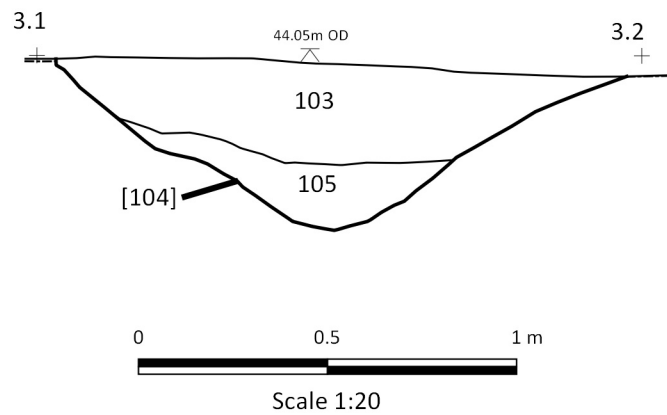
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Figure 2: Trench locations and features superimposed on proposed development plan. Base plan provided by client.



East-facing section of ditch [104]



Site Code	MACR 15
Scale	1: 100 @ A4, 1:20 @
Drawn By	A4
Date	K. Fennelly

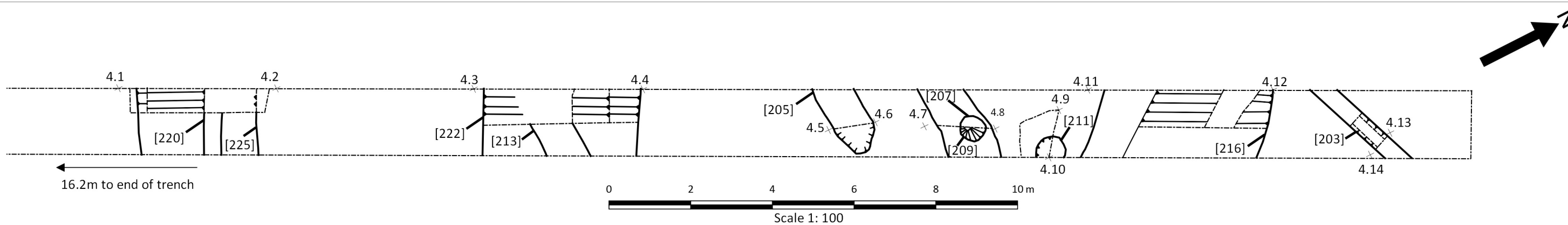
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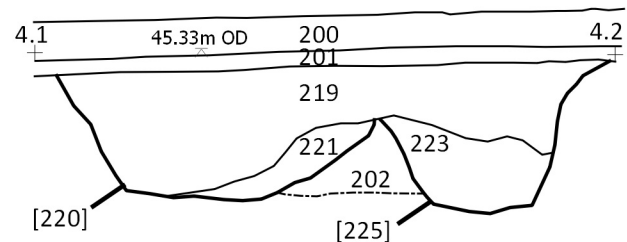
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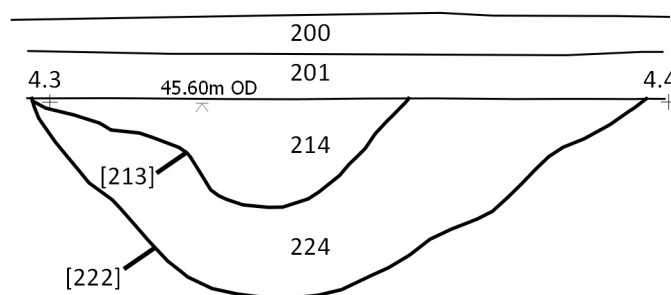
Figure 3: Plan and section of Trench 1



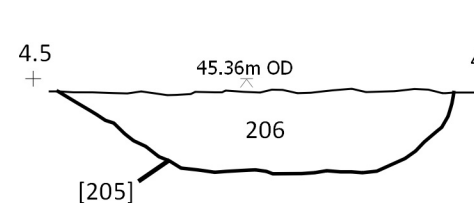
Southeast-facing section of boundary ditch [220]



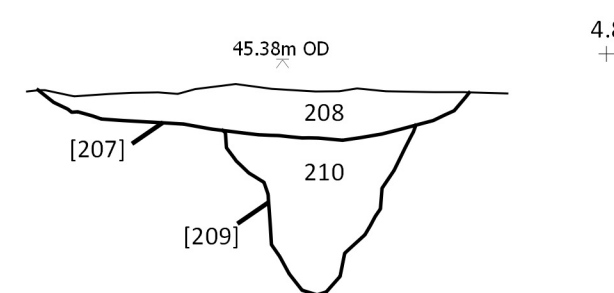
Southeast-facing section of ditch [222]



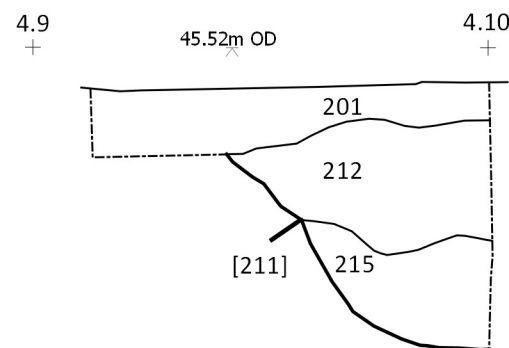
South-facing section of ditch terminus [205]



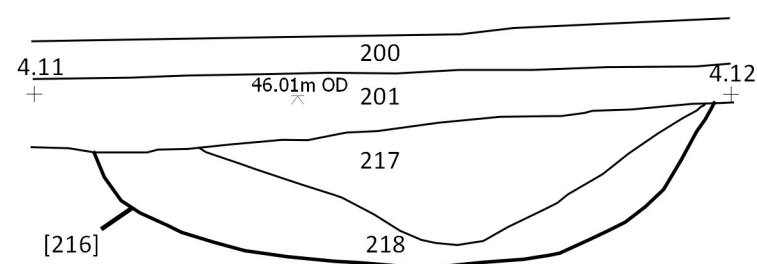
Northwest-facing section of ditch [207] and posthole [209]



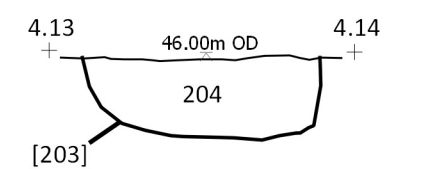
West-facing section of pit [211]



Southeast-facing section of ditch [216]



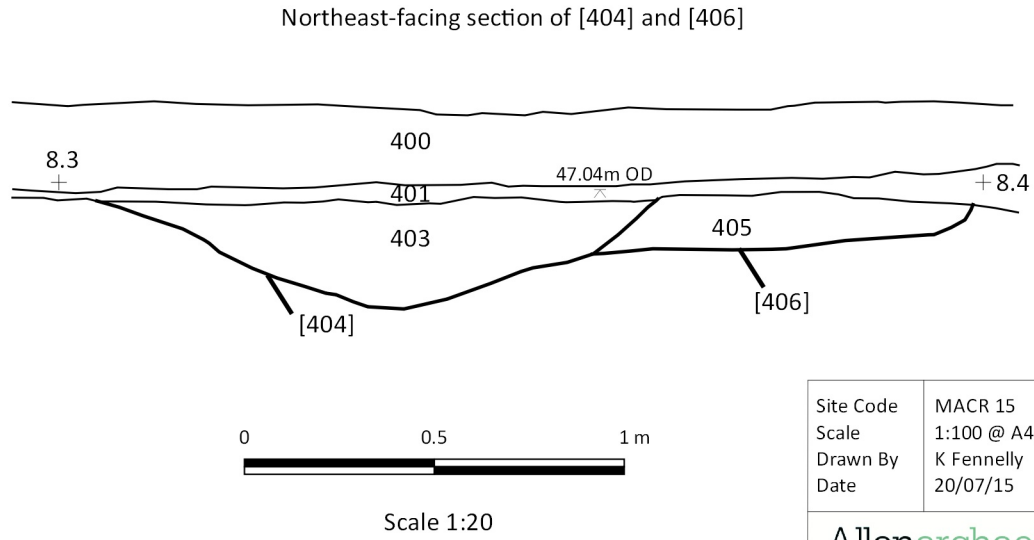
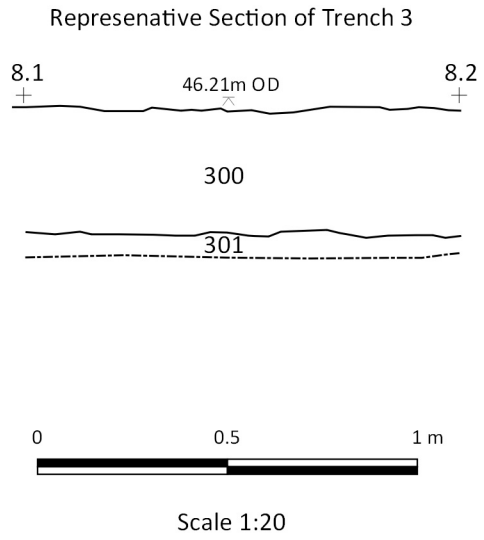
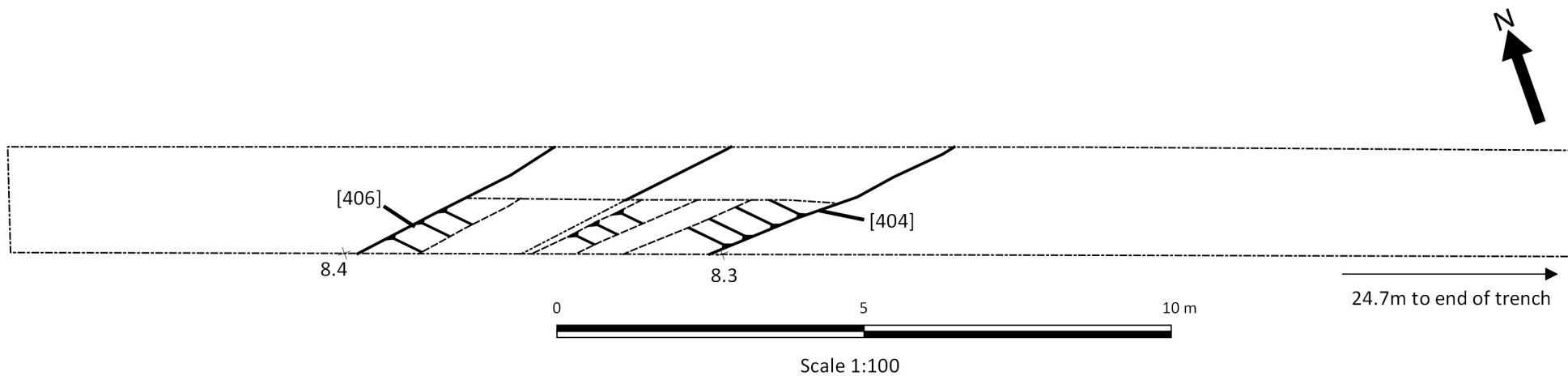
West-facing section of ditch [203]



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Figure 4: Plans and sections of Trench 2



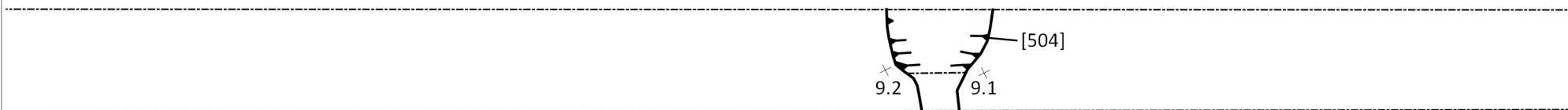
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Figure 5: Section of Trench 3, plan and sections of Trench 4

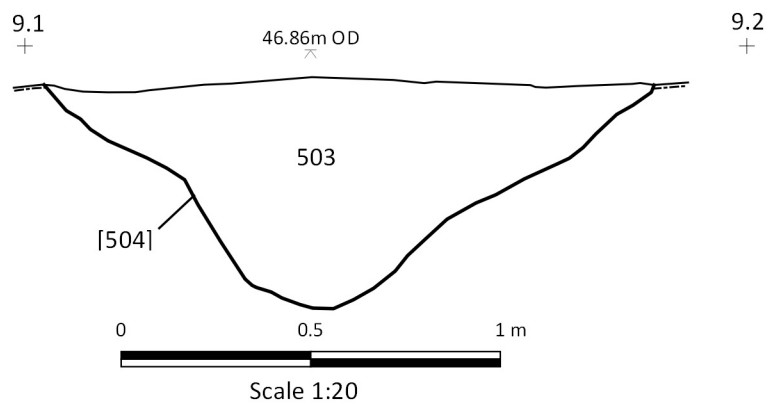


2.15m to end of trench

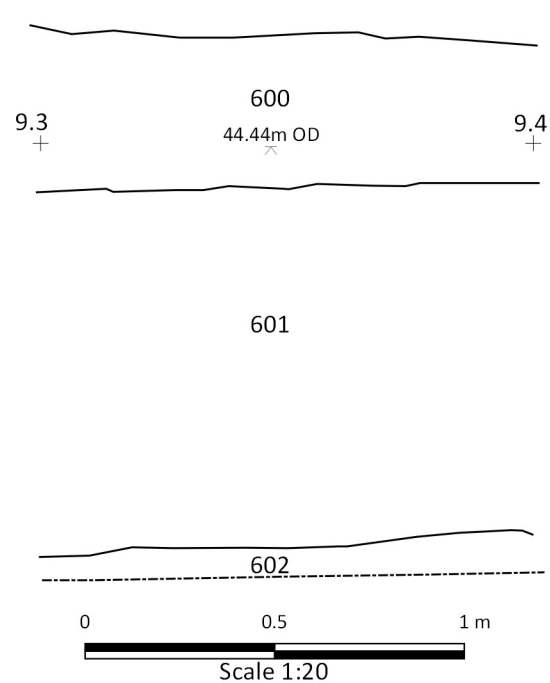
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Scale 1:100

Northwest-facing section of ditch [504]



Representative section of Trench 6



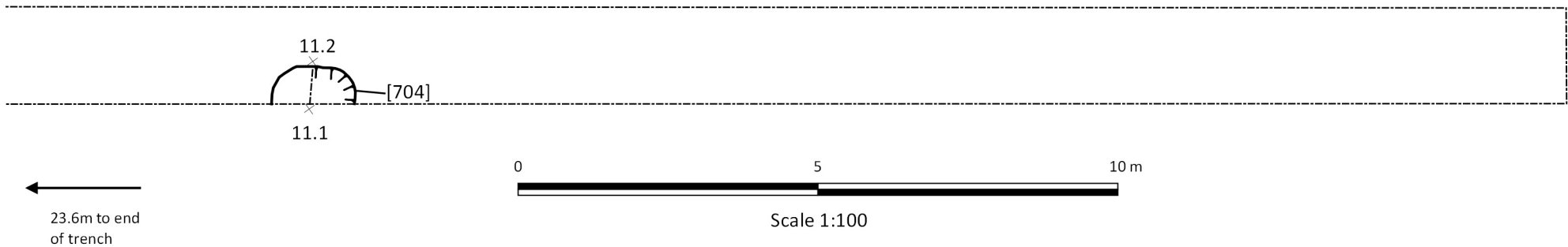
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Date	20/07/15

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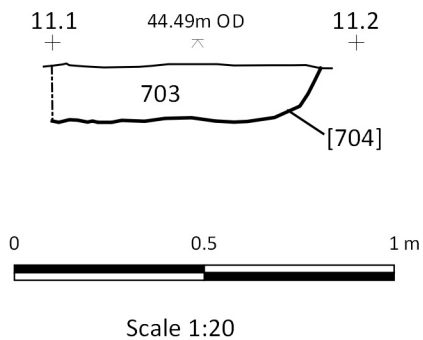


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Figure 6: Plan and section of Trench 5, section of Trench 6



Northwest-facing section of [704]



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Figure 7: Plan and section of Trench 7



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