

**An Archaeological Evaluation on Land off
Phoenix Parkway, Scunthorpe,
North Lincolnshire. NGR SE 886 127**

Stephen Baker

Planning Application No. 2006/0421

Planning Authority: North Lincolnshire Council

Checked by Project Manager

Signed:



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1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried on land off the A1077 Phoenix Parkway, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire, NGR 2006/0421, in July 2008. This work was carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a residential care home. This work was undertaken on behalf of the client Prime Life Ltd by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services. Nine evaluation trenches were excavated over anomalies identified by geophysical survey. Most of these anomalies were investigated and interpreted as naturally occurring or geological features including variations in the natural and tree throw pits. Archaeological deposits including isolated ditches running approximately north-south across the centre of the development area were identified and a concentration of post-holes with two nearby cremation pits of probable Bronze Age date in the south-east corner of the development area. The site archive will be held at North Lincolnshire Museums, under site code CCRD.

2. Introduction

2.1 This report provides details of the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land off A1077 Phoenix Parkway, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire, NGR SE 886 127, by University of Leicester Archaeological Services. The site comprises the southern part of a field currently under rough pasture covering c. 0.86ha. A planning application has been made for a 60 bedroom residential and 30 bedroom intermediate care home.

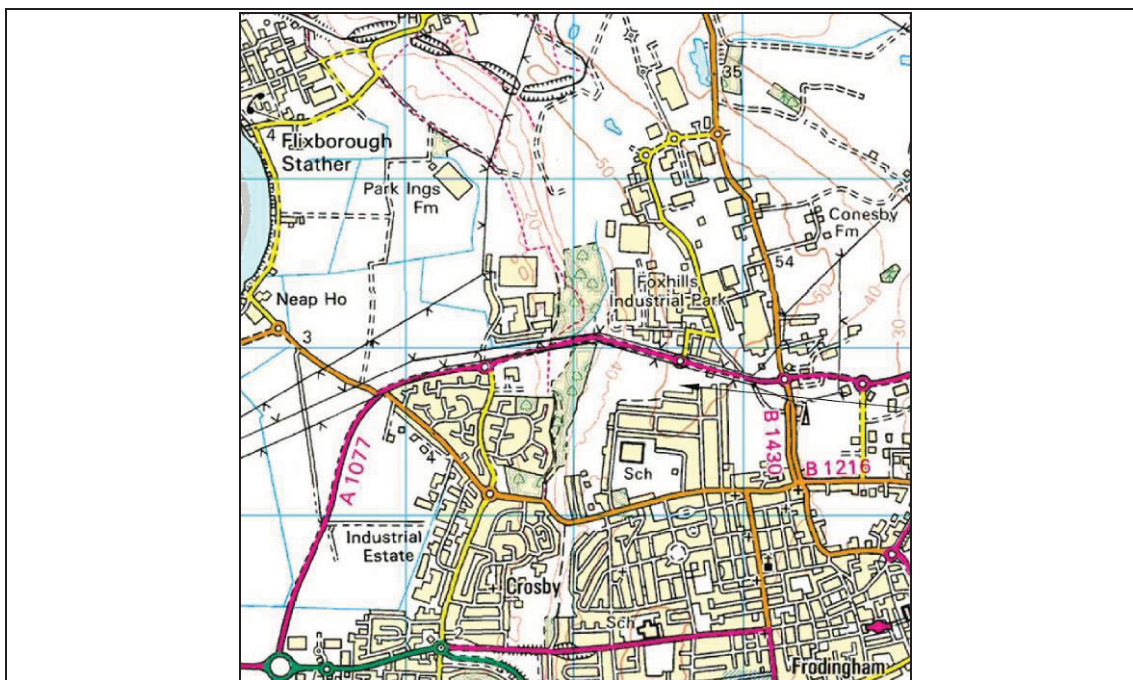


Figure 1 – Site Location. Scale 1:50,000

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey's 1:25 000 map of 1998 with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright reserved. Licence No: AL 50125A.

2.2 The North Lincolnshire Council Sites and Monuments Officer, as archaeological adviser to the planning authority, requested that a stage of archaeological evaluation of the site area be carried out by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.

2.3 The application area has been subject to previous geophysical survey (Heard 2006) which has identified a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential on the crest of a limestone escarpment overlooking the River Trent to the west, and where there have been several recorded finds including prehistoric flint, Roman pottery and a Saxon coin.

3. Methodology

3.1 All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their relevant *Standard and Guidance*.

3.2 The main objectives of the evaluation were:

1. To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
2. To establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
3. To assess the potential impact upon buried archaeological deposits from the proposed development.
4. To produce an archive and report of any results.

3.3 Following the results of the geophysical survey over the development area, magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin were deliberately targeted during the planning of the evaluation by the North Lincolnshire Planning Archaeologist. Following consultation with Stratascan over tie in locations, trenches were positioned accurately by GPS in order to ensure the investigation of anomalies highlighted by the survey and confirm their presence through sample excavation. A 2.6% sample of the development area was examined, in part targeting the geophysical anomalies while also examining blank areas. This was the equivalent of two 20m x 2m, two 15m x 2m and five 10m x 2.0m trenches totaling c.240 sq metres. The exact extent of the trenches was modified according to the constraints of the site (See Figure 2).

3.4 Topsoil/modern overburden was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by a 360 tracked machine using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were excavated to a width of 2.10-2.60m.

3.5 Trenches were examined by appropriate hand cleaning. Any archaeological deposits or significant natural deposits were planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans have been tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights were taken as appropriate.

3.6 Sections were drawn as appropriate, including records of at least one longitudinal face of each trench. Trench locations were recorded using an electronic distance measurer (EDM) and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

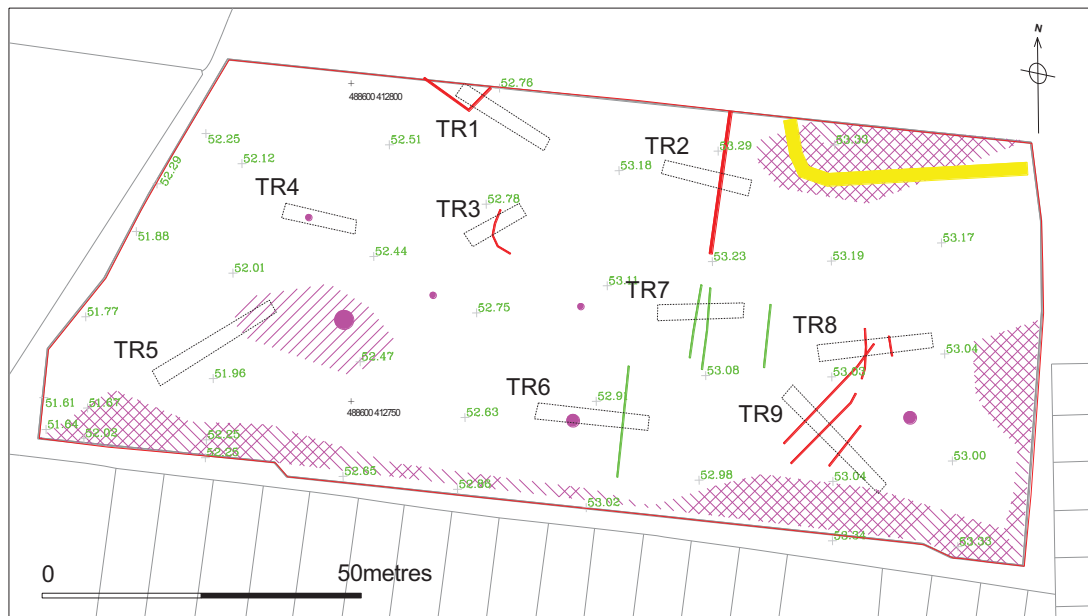


Figure 2: Plan of trench locations in relation to geophysical anomalies (after Heard 2006).

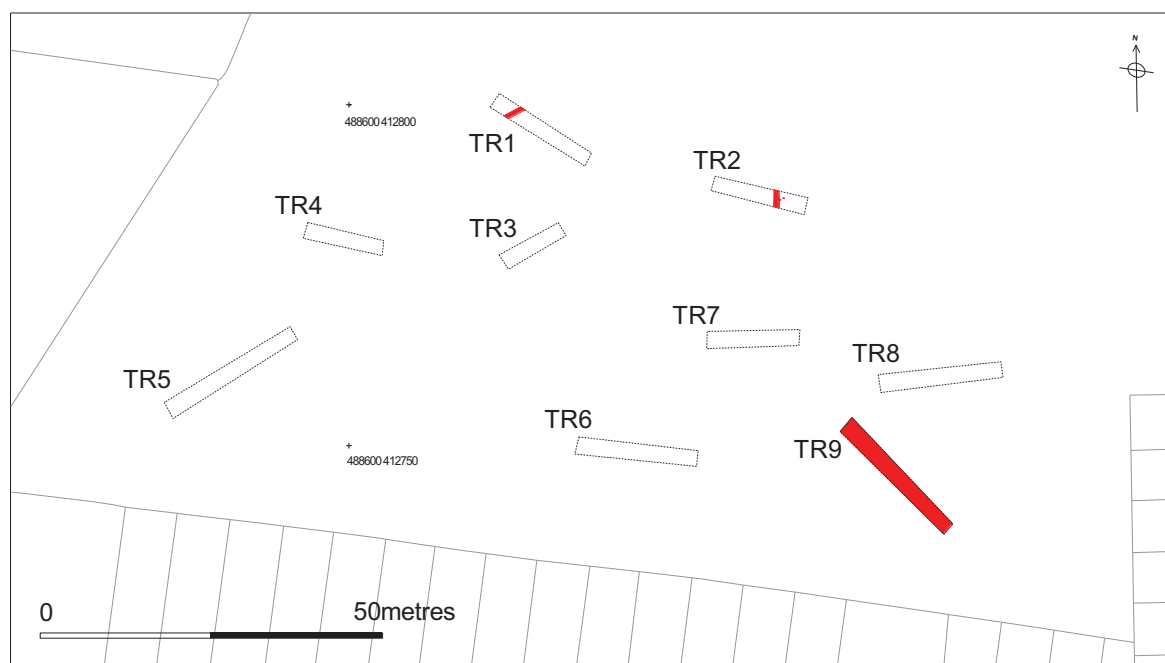


Figure 3: Trench Location showing areas where archaeological deposits were present

3.7 Internal monitoring procedures were undertaken including a visit to the site by the project manager. These ensured that the project objectives were met and professional standards maintained. Provision was made for external monitoring meetings with the North Lincolnshire SMR Officer.

3.8 Human remains were left in situ where possible and were only removed if necessary for their protection under Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

3.9 The trenches were backfilled and leveled at the end of the evaluation.

4. Results

4.1 Trench 1

<i>Length</i>	16.36m
<i>Width</i>	2.4m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	39.26sq.m

Trench 1 was located in the north-west of the development area and was orientated from northwest – southeast targeting an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. A 0.33m depth of mid grey-brown compact topsoil was revealed overlying in part a shallow layer of mid orange-brown sandy-silty subsoil (maximum depth of 0.24). The subsoil was not always present along the length of the trench probably as a result of relatively recent ploughing of the topsoil. The total depth of the trench varied between 0.39m-0.57m, the natural substratum revealed at the base of the trench consisting of a mid-brown grey clay with crushed limestone.

A ditch [13], 0.73m in width and a maximum of 0.30m in depth was identified running north-east to south-west across this trench (See Figure 3). This was interpreted as archaeological but no finds were recovered from this feature. Bulk samples were taken of the fill of this feature (14) comprising four c.8 litre bags.

No other archaeological deposits or remains were identified in this trench.

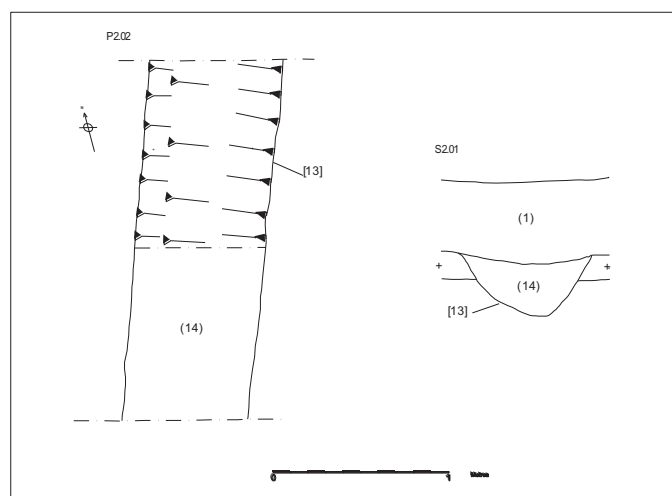


Figure 4: Plan and south-west facing Section of ditch [13], Trench 1.

4.2 Trench 2

<i>Length</i>	14.0m
<i>Width</i>	2.3m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	31.98sq.m

Trench 2 was located to the north-east of the centre of the development area on a east-west orientation. The topsoil was up to a depth of 0.27m and as in trench 1, subsoil was not always present along the whole length and where it was, it was a maximum of 0.18m deep. The depth of the trench was a minimum of 0.41m and a maximum of 0.44m. The base of the trench was of the same natural clay and limestone substrata.

This trench was also located to investigate a linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey and this was also investigated and interpreted as a ditch [4] (See Figure 4 and Plate 1). This feature survived to a maximum depth of 0.29m and width of 0.70m and was orientated north-south, being located 3.10m from the eastern end. Although finds of burnt clay or daub and burnt stone indicated this feature was archaeological there were no datable finds. Environmental samples (three c.10 litre bags) were taken from the fill of this feature (03) and fragments of fired clay were recovered (Appendix 1). Although it is not possible to date these they do have affinities to the fabric in Vessel 2 of possible Bronze Age date.

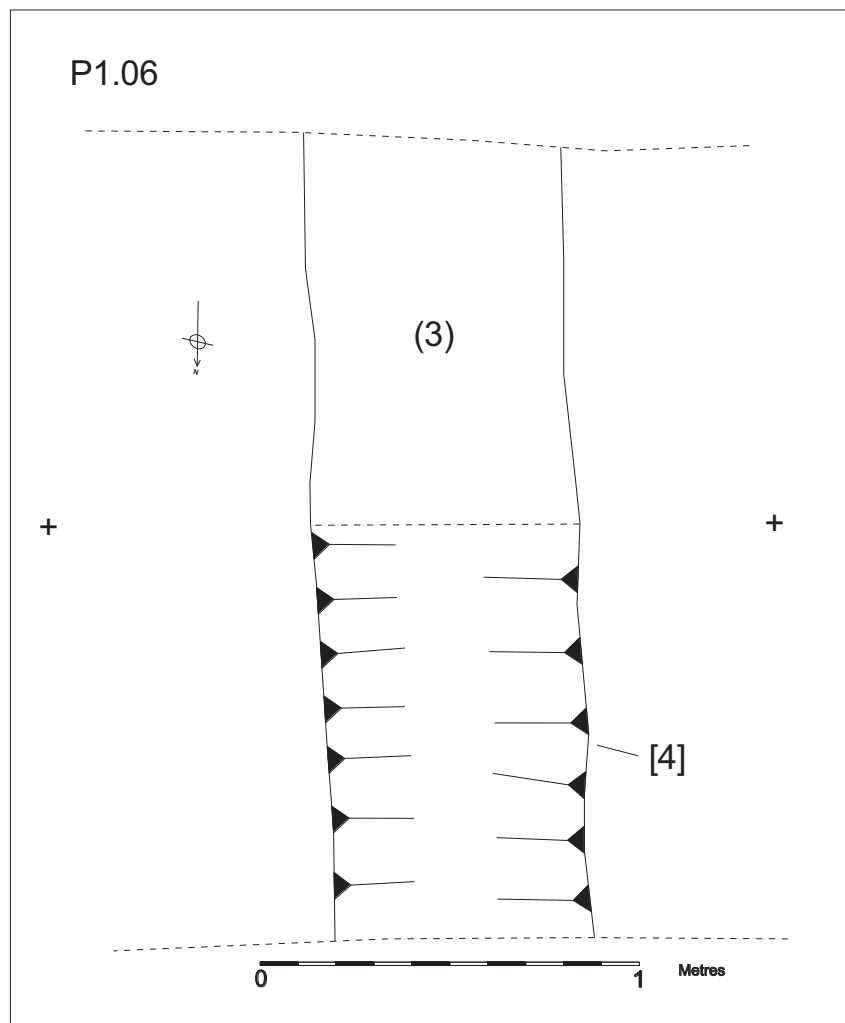


Figure 5: Plan of ditch [4], Trench 2.



Plate 1: Section through ditch [4], Trench 2, looking north.

No other archaeological deposits or remains were identified in this trench.

4.3 Trench 3

<i>Length</i>	9.90m
<i>Width</i>	2.2m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	21.81sq.m

Trench 3 was located to the south of trench 1 towards the centre of the proposed development area, again targeting a magnetic anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. It was orientated from south-west to north-east with a minimum depth of 0.27m and a maximum depth of 0.54m. Two types of natural substrata were recognised on the base of the trench; a light yellow/grey clay to the south-west and a mid orange-brown clay to the north-east, both containing crushed limestone.

The anomaly identified by geophysical survey corresponded with the interface of the two types of natural substrata. This was investigated and interpreted as a natural geological feature running underneath the orange-brown clay. A discreet sub-circular feature under the north-west edge of the trench was investigated and interpreted as a tree-throw.

No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

4.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 Details

<i>Length</i>	11.48m
<i>Width</i>	2.44m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	28.0sq.m

Trench 4 was located to the west of Trench 3 in the north-west quarter of the development area. It was orientated from east-west with a minimum depth of 0.48m and a maximum depth of 0.70m. The light yellow/grey clay and limestone substrata lay directly beneath the topsoil which was consistently c. 0.30m in depth along the trench again indicative of truncation through recent ploughing activity. The trench was targeted to reveal a discreet magnetic anomaly but no corresponding feature was located. The only feature evident in the trench was the partial remains of a modern land drain that was removed during machining. No archaeological remains were revealed in the trench.

4.5 Trench 5

<i>Length</i>	21.54m
<i>Width</i>	2.73m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	58.76sq.m

Trench 5 was located in the south-western area of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. It varied in between 0.40m and 0.43m. The overburden of topsoil varied between 0.25 and 0.30m and directly overlay the consistent light orange/brown crushed limestone substratum although some random patches of light green/grey clay were observed. All potential features revealed in this trench were investigated and were natural variations in the substratum, none of which could be interpreted as of archaeological origin.

4.6 Trench 6

<i>Length</i>	17.63m
<i>Width</i>	2.36m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	41.71sq.m

Trench 6 was located in the south of the site and ran parallel to the field boundary on an east-west orientation. It was a minimum depth of 0.34m and a maximum of 0.40m. The topsoil directly overlay the crushed limestone natural substratum and random patches of green/grey clay and there was an absence of subsoil. The location of the trench was targeted to investigate anomalies identified by geophysics. These were investigated by hand and interpreted as natural geological features similar to those observed in trench 3.

4.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 Details

<i>Length</i>	13.51m
<i>Width</i>	2.54m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	34.27sq.m

Trench 7 was located in the centre of the site, north-east of Trench 6 and was orientated west-south-west to east-north-east. It was a maximum depth of 0.40m and a minimum 0.31m with the topsoil directly overlying the crushed limestone and orange/brown clay substratum. A magnetic anomaly identified by the geophysical

survey and targeted with the location of this trench was investigated and interpreted as a natural feature. It was a discrete feature heading beneath the southern limit of the trench and from its shape and absence of finds was probably a tree throw pit.

4.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 Details

<i>Length</i>	18.0m
<i>Width</i>	2.63m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	47.33sq.m

Trench 8 was targeted to investigate two linear anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey toward the eastern limit of the development area and was on a west-south-west to east-north-east orientation. It had a maximum depth of 0.55m and a minimum depth of 0.24m overlying the crushed limestone substratum. The topsoil depth varied from 0.22m to 0.31m and there were sporadic layers of subsoil ranging in depth from 0.01m in the west of the trench to 0.18m at the eastern end. No archaeological deposits were identified in this trench.

4.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 Details

<i>Length</i>	21.52m
<i>Width</i>	2.63m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	56.72sq.m

A group of discrete features including post-holes and at least two cremations was located to the east of trench 9.

Post-hole [8] was cut into the natural substratum to a depth of 0.52m and had a maximum width of 0.42m (Fig 6; Plate 2). A single small sherd of prehistoric pottery was found in the fill of this feature (07) which is possibly of Bronze Age date (Appendix 1). Post-hole [15] was equally substantial surviving to a depth of 0.42m and a diameter of 0.26m (See Plate 3 and Figure 6) but contained no dating evidence. Two further discrete features investigated can also be identified as post-holes although they again contained no dating evidence. Post-hole [10] was of 0.25m diameter and survived to a depth of 0.16m while post-hole [18] was 0.54m in diameter and survived to a depth of 0.29m (See Figure 6). The deposits within these features were very similar, consisting of a mid-orangey/brown/grey compact silty-clay with occasional manganese, charcoal flecks and small fossils. Environmental bulk samples were taken from these post-holes.

Located within the vicinity of these sample excavated features were another seven comparable features. These were allocated context numbers and recorded on plan at a scale of 1:50 but were left unexcavated (See Figure 5). From their surface examination they appeared to contained very similar deposits to the excavated post-holes.

A circular feature [5], approximately 5m from the south-east end of trench 9 and immediately adjacent to the north-west edge of the trench was hand investigated,

initially being excavated in half section. The feature had a diameter of 0.56m and survived to a maximum depth of 0.25m into the natural geology. A high concentration of burnt bone was identified nearer to the base of this feature below the upper fill, a similar mid-orangey brown silty-clay to that held by the post-holes. The highest concentration of burnt bone was associated with a darker grey deposit and the remains were interpreted as a cremation. As a result of this discovery a 100% sample was taken of the deposits and the feature was completely excavated to remove all cremated bone (See Plate 4)

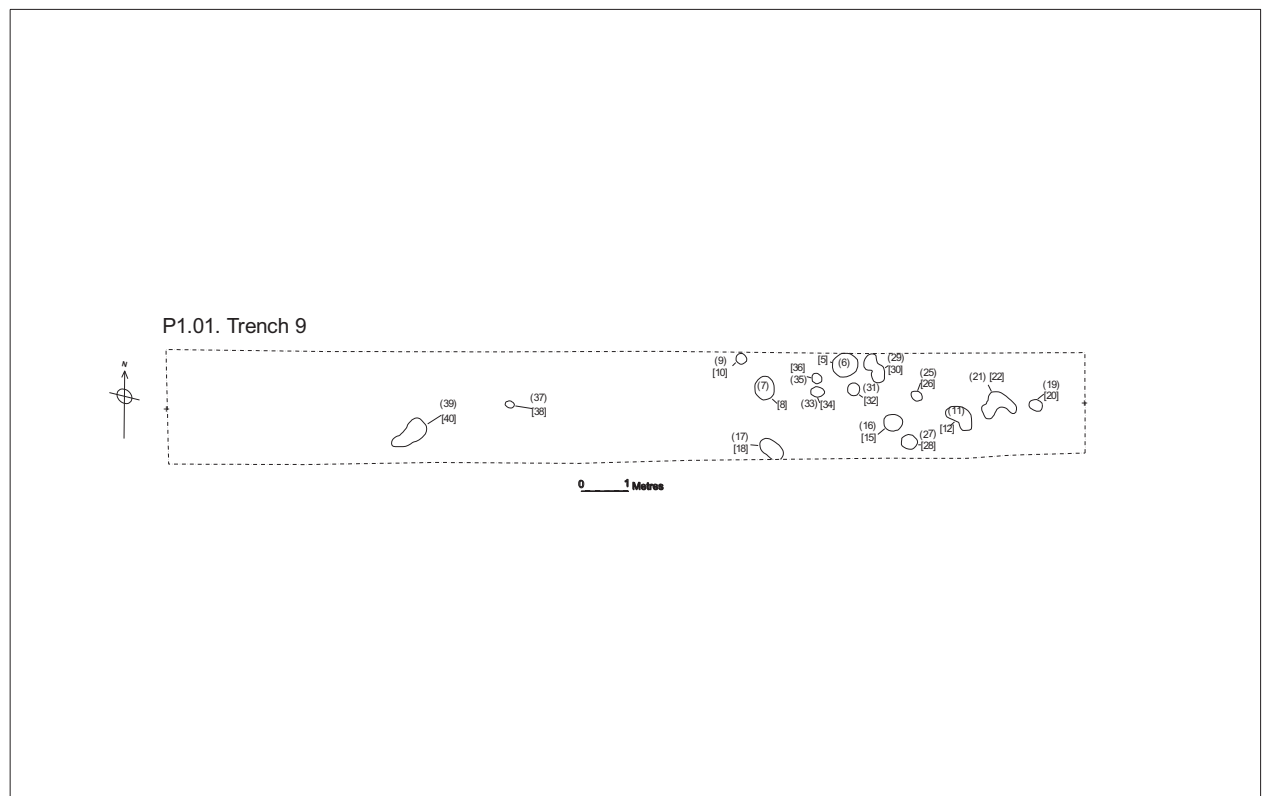


Figure 6: Trench 9, Plan of archaeological features.

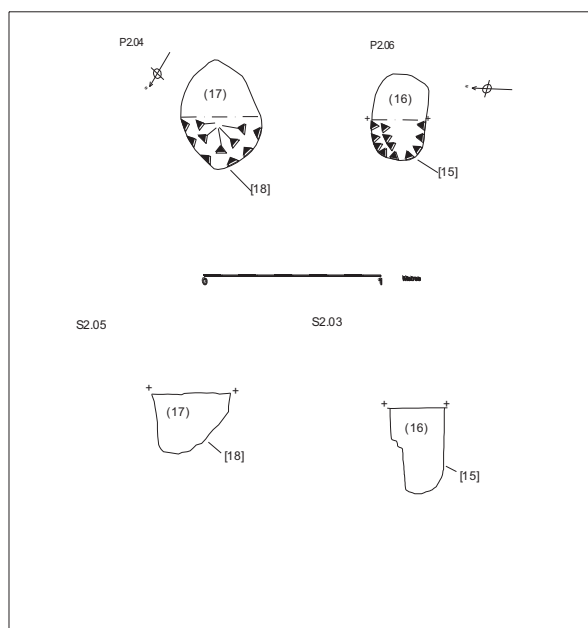


Figure 7: Post-holes [15] and [18] in plan and section, Trench 9

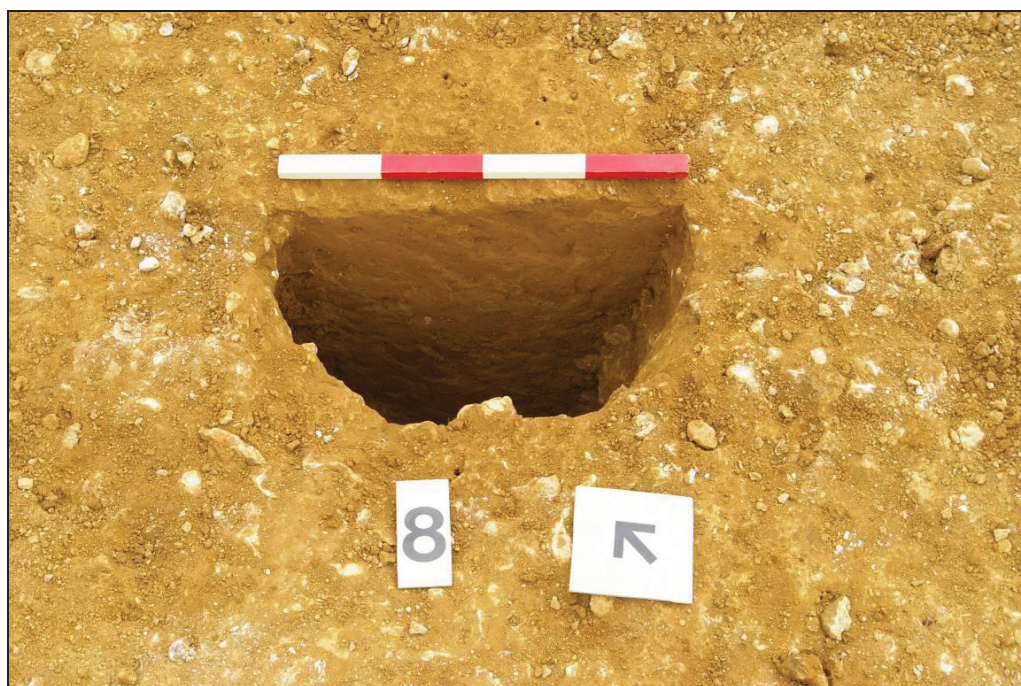


Plate 2: Section through Post-hole [8], Trench 9.

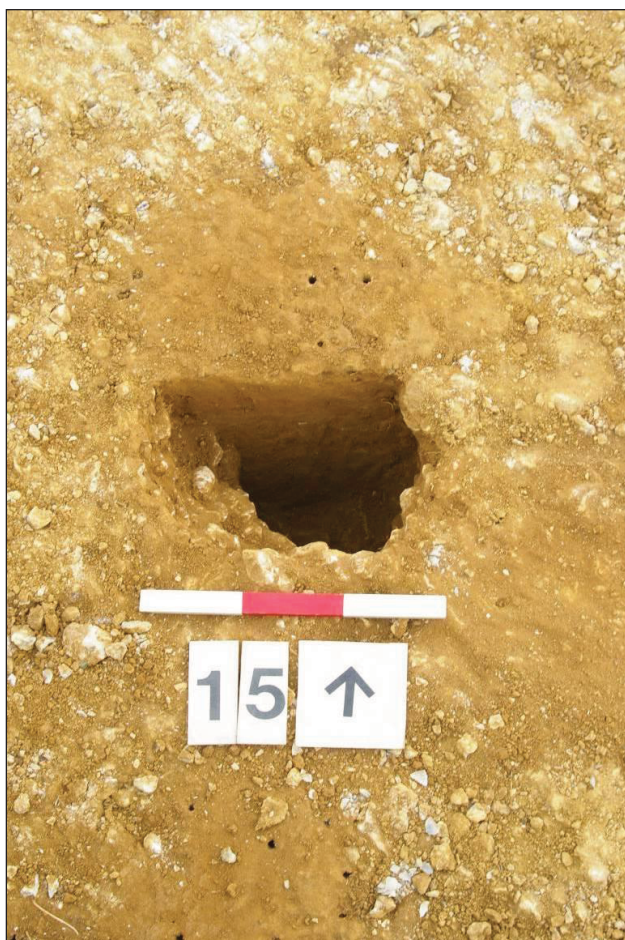


Plate 3: Section through Post-hole [15], Trench 9.



Plate 4: Cremation pit [5], after excavation, Trench 9.

Another sub-circular feature [12] visible in plan, approximately 2.5m from the south-east end of the trench and to the south of cremation [5] was also carefully investigated by hand. Further traces of burnt bone, were uncovered and as a result excavation ceased in order to preserve the feature in situ at this stage. The presence of the burnt bone and the proximity to cremation [5] suggests that this is another cremation pit. Prehistoric pottery from the top fill (11) of this deposit is of possible Bronze Age date.

A slightly irregular feature located further to the north-west end of trench 9 was investigated and interpreted as the remnants of a tree-throw pit.

5. Discussion

The ditches suggested by the previous geophysical survey and identified in trenches 1 and 2 are possible evidence of agricultural activity on the site although they contained no datable finds. They may represent the remains of boundary ditches that have been truncated by more recent ploughing activity over the development area. The common absence of subsoil observed across the site is also evidence for relatively recent disturbance and the site is known to have been last used for allotments.

The discrete post-hole features and cremation pits located in trench 9 in the south-east extent of the development area represent the most concentrated area of archaeological deposits. The similarity of the deposits in these features, particularly those interpreted as post-holes, suggest that they could be of a contemporary date and it is conceivable that they are associated with the nearby cremation pits. Their possible alignment in an approximately north-south orientation may represent the remains of a fence line enclosing an area used as a cremation cemetery. The small quantity of pottery recovered from the post-holes and cremation pits provisionally dates the features to the Bronze Age. No worked flint material was recovered from the evaluation.

6. Conclusion

Following the results of the geophysical survey over the development area, magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin were deliberately targeted during the planning of the evaluation by the North Lincolnshire Planning Archaeologist. The majority of both the discrete and linear features identified could be discounted as variations in the geology or natural phenomena. The features in trench 1 and 2 were the exceptions to this although unfortunately they have not provided any dating evidence and the potential for obtaining accurate C14 dates from these is limited. The cluster of small, discrete archaeological remains in trench 9 consisting of both post-holes and two cremations were not highlighted by the geophysical survey and the first evidence for them came from the evaluation trenching. The survival of the cremated human bone sampled is good despite there having been some plough erosion of the features.

Evidence of Neolithic – Bronze Age occupation is known from the area for example from Risby Warren in North Lincolnshire (Dudley 1931; 1949; May 1976, 65-6; Riley 1957). Cremation burials of this period are sometimes associated with barrows although these examples appear to be part of a flat cemetery. Local cremation cemeteries are less common and are of regional importance; other examples are known from further south in the Trent valley including Hoveringham in

Nottinghamshire (Allen et al 1987) while others are known from Long Bennington and Old Somerby in Lincolnshire (Allen et al 1987; Chowne and Lane 1987; Lane 1995).

7. Archive

The archive will be deposited with North Lincolnshire Museum Service under CCRD. It will consist of:

A copy of the final report;

Photographs/slides/Contact Prints:

Indices/catalogue of Drawings and Records:

Primary Records and Drawings:

Finds and Finds Records.

8. Acknowledgements

The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by John Tate and Steve Baker (ULAS) on behalf of the client Prime Life Ltd. The project was managed by Dr. Patrick Clay (ULAS). We would like to thank Malcolm Foulkes Arnold of Corporate Architecture Ltd for arranging for the work to take place.

9. Oasis Information

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: universi1-55187

Project details

Project name	Phoenix Parkway Evaluation, Scunthorpe
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried on land off the A1077 Phoenix Parkway, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire, NGR 2006/0421, in July 2008. This work was carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a residential care home. This work was undertaken on behalf of the client Prime Life Ltd by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services. Nine evaluation trenches were excavated over anomalies identified by Geophysical survey. Most of these anomalies were investigated and interpreted as naturally occurring or geological features including variations in the natural and tree throw pits. Archaeological deposits including isolated ditches running approximately north-south across the centre of the development area were identified and a concentration of post-holes with two nearby cremation pits of probable Bronze Age date in the south-east corner of the development area. The site archive will be held at North Lincolnshire Museums, under site code CCRD.
Project dates	Start: 29-07-2008 End: 01-08-2008
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CCRD - Sitecode

Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLES Bronze Age
Monument type	CREMATIONS Bronze Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE SCUNTHORPE Phoenix Parkway
Study area	337.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SE 886 127 53.6031208673 -0.660888492909 53 36 11 N 000 39 39 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Entered by	Stephen Baker (sb390@le.ac.uk)
Entered on	11 February 2009

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Appendix 1

The Finds

Nicholas J. Cooper

Prehistoric Pottery

Small sherds from two handmade vessels were retrieved from two contexts as quantified below, one from post-hole fill (7) and four joining sherds from the top of unexcavated cremation fill (11). Sherd fabric has been analysed under x10 magnification. Based on fabric, a Bronze Age date can be tentatively assigned to both vessels.

Context	Cut	Fabric	Sherds	Weight	Dating
07	08	Flint	1	2	Bronze Age Vessel 1
11		Shell	4	3	Bronze Age Vessel 2

Vessel 1 (07)

Oxidised with external surface and margin and internal surface orange; and core and internal margin dark brown. Fabric comprises moderate crushed pebble quartz (<4mm) and occasional pebble flint (<2mm) and with moderate fine grog (<2mm).

Vessel 2 (11)

Oxidised with light orange brown surfaces and margins and a grey core. Fabric comprises abundant fine crushed shell fragments (<2mm).

Fired Clay

Two small fragments in a shell tempered fabric similar to Vessel 2 but with additional quartz sand, came from the same context (11) and twenty more came from (03). Three larger fragments in a finer fabric with occasional shell inclusions came from (14).

Context	Cut	Fabric	Frag	Weight
03	04	Shell and quartz	20	30
11		Shell and quartz	2	2
14	13	Fin with shell	3	42

Appendix 2

Assessment of samples for charred plant remains and other environmental evidence. CCRD.2008

Angela Monckton and Anita Radini,

Introduction

Samples were taken to recover bone, plant and land snail faunal remains which can give evidence of diet, agriculture and the environment. All excavated features were also sampled to assess whether they had the potential to contain charred remains suitable for radiocarbon dating. The sampling followed English Heritage guidelines (2002).

Provenance, Dating and Quantity

A total of 20 samples from six contexts of possible Bronze Age date was processed amounting to 155 litres of soil. This included a cremation deposit processed for the complete recovery of bones, as well as for associated charred material.

Methods

Processing: Samples were wet sieved in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The residues were air dried and the fraction over 4mm sorted for all finds which are included in the relevant sections of the report, particularly the cremated human bones from sample 1. The fraction below 4mm was reserved for further sorting if required. The flotation fraction (flot) was air dried and packed carefully in self-seal polythene bags and submitted for this assessment. This work was carried out by Anita Radini at ULAS.

Assessment: The flots were examined with a x10 stereo microscope. For those with small numbers of remains the plant remains were removed to glass specimen tubes stored with the flot. Any with numerous remains were to be selected for further work, however no rich samples were found here. The plant remains were identified by comparison with modern reference material and the remains were noted with an estimate of quantity and tabulated below (Table E1). The plant names follow Stace (1991). Land snails were also present and identified with reference to Kerney and Cameron (1979).

Range and Variety of Material

The results of the assessment showed that very little charred material was recovered except for charcoal associated with the cremation. The flots from the samples from the ditches contained only tiny fragments of charcoal about 1mm in size which were unsuitable for identification as required for radiocarbon dating. One context of the ditch cut 04 context (03) produced a single charred wheat grain of emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) in one sample, and an indeterminate cereal grain in another. A few tiny fragments of charcoal were present in the samples. A small number of snails was also recovered from this context; all these were common in ditches and indicating disturbed ground and damp conditions and vegetation within the ditch. The second ditch cut 13 context (14) contained even less charred fragments, and very few snails except for the modern boring snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). These samples contained roots and uncharred seeds which were probably modern.

The samples from the post-holes cuts (08) and (15) only contained very occasional flecks of charcoal.

The snails in ditch cut 04 included *Oxychilus* sp, *Trichia* sp., *Discus rotundatus*, *Cochlicopa lubrica*, all of which are snails of damp places such as ditches; also *Pupilla muscorum* a snail of disturbed ground, and *Vallonia* sp. are usually found in open environments but can be found in damp ditches. These may have inhabited the ditch during use or disuse when the ditch may have become choked with vegetation to provide a moist habitat. No water snails were found to suggest permanent water but the snails present could all have lived in or near the ditch. There were insufficient snail shells for further analysis although the species found here have been found in ditches from prehistoric dates onwards.

The cremation deposit flots contained charcoal fragments and variable amounts of calcined bone fragments. A few charred plant remains were also present in the flots. Sample 1.6 contained a seed of a vetch or vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) and a possible seed of heath grass (*Danthonia decumbens*) both plants of grassy vegetation. In addition two tubers of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) were found. This plant is characteristic of abandoned cultivated ground or pasture and may represent the type of land on which the cremation was carried out, or alternatively that kindling from this type of land was used. Considering that the tubers are at the base of the plant the favoured explanation is that this was from the site of the cremation.

Statement of Potential

Very little charred material was recovered from the ditches. The few tiny charcoal fragments and a single wheat grain were thought to be unsuitable for C14 dating because such small remains can accumulate over time and may not relate to the main phase of activity concerned with the construction or use of the ditches. The two cereal grains are insufficient to draw any conclusions about the activities on the site except to suggest that cereals, including emmer or spelt, may have been consumed there.

The charcoal from the cremation may provide some evidence about the fuel used and provide a little evidence of the landscape; in addition a few charred seeds and tubers may add to the information about the site of the cremation. Land snails were found in small numbers which give some indication of the environment of the ditches but were insufficient for further analysis.

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Table 1. Assessment of Flots for charred plant remains and other remains.

Samp	Cont	Cut	Samp Vol. litres	Flot Vol. mls	Gr	Cf	Se ch	Se un	Oth	SN	Ch	Comments
2.1	03	Ditch 04	10	15	1	-	-	++	-	++	fl	A grain of emmer or spelt, a few snails.
2.2	03	04	8	20	-	-	-	++	-	+	fl	Snails only
2.3	03	04	7	10	1	-	-	+	-	+	fl	A cereal grain, very few snails.
3.1	13	Ditch 14	7	7	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
3.2	13	14	8	7	-	-	-	+	-	-	fl	-
3.3	13	14	7	20	-	-	-	++	-	-	+	-
3.4	13	14	8	7	-	-	-	++	-	-	fl	- Modern snails and seeds only.
4.1	16	P-H 15	8	30	-	-	-	+	-	-	fl	-
4.2	16	15	8	15	-	-	-	+	-	-	fl	-
5.1	07	P-H 08	8	20	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
5.2	07	08	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.4	07	08	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3	07	08	9									Sample in progress.
1.1	06	Crem 05	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	Scan, a little charcoal and larger bone fragments present.
1.2	06	05	8								+	Sample in progress.
1.3	06	05	8								+	Sample in progress.
1.4	06	07	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	Scan, bone frags and charcoal present.
1.5	06	07	6								+	Sample in progress.
1.6	06	05	7	35	-	-	2	+	2tu	6	++	Two seeds and two tubers of onion couch grass. A small bone fragment.
1.7	06	07	8								+	Sample in progress.

Key: Gr = grain, Cf = chaff, Se ch = charred seed, Se un = uncharred seed, Oth = other charred item, SN = snails (other than burrowing snails). P-H = post hole.

Ch = charcoal, fl = flecks, fr = fragments. # = further work required.

Appendix 3 Cremation Burial (6) [5]

Harriet Jacklin

An examination of the burnt bone from the Cremation (6) [5], confirms that it is from a human burial. The combined weight for the fragments sized 5-10mm and 10mm+ is 458g. After consultation with our environmental specialist it is likely that the combined weight for the material sized under <5mm will be approximately the same, giving a total weight for entire assemblage at 916g.

The material assessed is in good condition and full skeletal analysis is possible. Assuming further work may be undertaken on the site and other cremations are located this should be as part of a larger scale analysis to include identification and description of each bone fragment (where possible), a full detailed inventory,

photography, pathological analysis, MNI count and an estimate of age and sex. Fragmentation and weight, oxidisation and pyre technology should also be investigated and discussed.

Appendix 4 Context List

Context No	Cut No	Below	Area	Description
01				Top Soil
02				Sub Soil
03	04		Tr2	Linear Fill
04		03	Tr2	Linear Cut
05		06	Tr9	Cremation Cut
06	05	02	Tr9	Cremation Fill
07	08		Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
08		07	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut
09	10		Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
10		09	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut
11	12		Tr9	Discreet Feature Fill
12		11	Tr9	Discreet Feature Cut
13		14	Tr1	Ditch Cut
14	13		Tr1	Ditch Fill
15		16	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut
16	15	02	Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
17	18		Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
18		17	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut
19	20		Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
20		19	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut
21	22		Tr9	Feature Fill
22		21	Tr9	Feature Cut
23	24		Tr9	Feature Fill
24		23	Tr9	Feature Cut
25	26		Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
26		25	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut
27	28		Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
28		27	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut
29	30		Tr9	Feature Fill
30		29	Tr9	Feature Cut
31	32		Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
32		31	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut
33	34		Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
34		33	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut
35	36		Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
36		35	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut
37	38		Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
38		37	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut
39	40		Tr9	Post-Hole Fill
40		39	Tr9	Post-Hole Cut