

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2011/93

**Minsmere Nature Reserve, Westleton
WLN 051**

HER Information

Planning Application:	C/10/3067
Date of Fieldwork:	6th June 2011
Grid Reference:	TM 468 671
Funding Body:	RSPB
Curatorial Officer:	Jude Plouviez
Project Officer:	Linzi Everett

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Minsmere Nature Reserve, Westleton (TM 468 671; WLN 051) in advance of a new buildings. No archaeological features were observed in Trench 1 where landscaping and modern disturbance may have impacted on archaeological levels, but a single undated ditch was recorded in Trench 2.

1. Introduction

A planning application was made for a new reception area and leaning centre at Minsmere Nature Reserve, Westleton. The site is centred on TM 468 671.

The site lies within an area of archaeological activity, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). It was felt therefore that the development work would cause ground disturbance with the potential to destroy archaeological deposits, were they present. As such, there was an initial requirement for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench, as outlined in a Brief and Specification produced by Jude Plouviez of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Conservation Team (Appendix I). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work which was funded by The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on a spur of land projecting south into the Minsmere valley at a height of c.10m OD. The underlying geology of the site comprises glaciofluvial drift (deep sand).

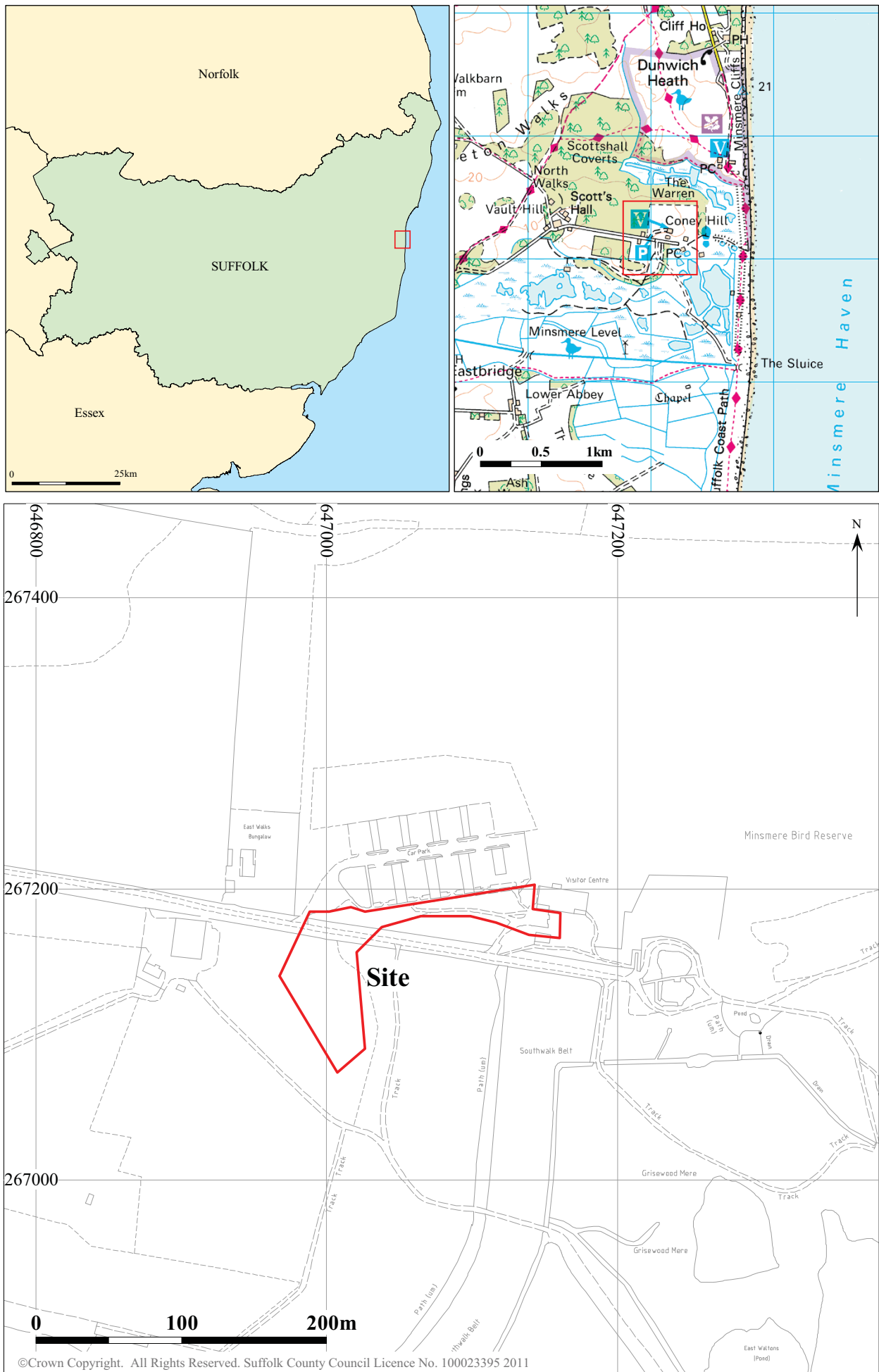


Figure 1. Site location

3. Archaeological and historical background

The high archaeological potential for the site was based predominantly on its location within an area of cropmarks which suggest possible prehistoric or Roman activity. The findspot of an Anglo-Saxon jewellery fragment lies to the west of the development area, and may be significant in the context of strong trade links between the coastal estuaries of east Suffolk and the Continent at this time. Various 20th century military features are known in the vicinity. There is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location and the proposed development will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

4. Methodology

Trial trenching was carried out on 6th June 2011. Two trenches were excavated under the supervision of an archaeologist, using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1m wide toothless ditching bucket, removing overburden until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit or natural subsoil was revealed. Hand cleaning of the exposed surfaces was carried out where necessary in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify cut features. Both the exposed trench surfaces and upcast spoil were examined visually for artefactual evidence, and both were subject to a metal detector survey.

Identified contexts were allocated numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the HER code WLN 051. Context information was recorded on SCCAS 'pro-forma' recording sheets.

A photographic record comprising digital shots, was made throughout. The evaluation archive will be deposited in the County HER at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

5. Results

Two trenches were opened, focussed on areas where new buildings were planned. Locations are shown in Figure 2.

Trench 1 measured 6.5m long and was excavated through a gravel hardstanding. The gravel and associated sub-base was c.0.3m thick and directly sealed the natural subsoil, a dark blackish brown sand mottled with orange sand with the inclusion of fine organic matter and mineral staining (Plate 1). No archaeological features were present within the trench but three modern interventions were recorded (Figure 3).

Trench 2 measured 11.8m long and was excavated through the following soil sequence:

- *Topsoil* 0001 c.0.08m of mid-pale loose silty sand with vegetation and shallow roots.
- *Subsoil* 0002 c.0.3m of pale brown compact silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles, CBM flecks and charcoal flecks.
- *Subsoil* 0003 c.0.3m of pale grey brown loose-friable silty sand with occasional-regular rounded pebbles and darker, mineralised or humic patches towards the base.

A single feature was observed within the northern part of the trench (0004, Figures 3 and 4; Plates 2 and 3). This was a roughly west-east aligned linear c.0.96m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by 0005, a loose greyish brown silty sand with blackish patches and occasional rounded pebbles but no finds. An environmental sample taken from this fill offered no useful information. The report in full is attached as Appendix II.

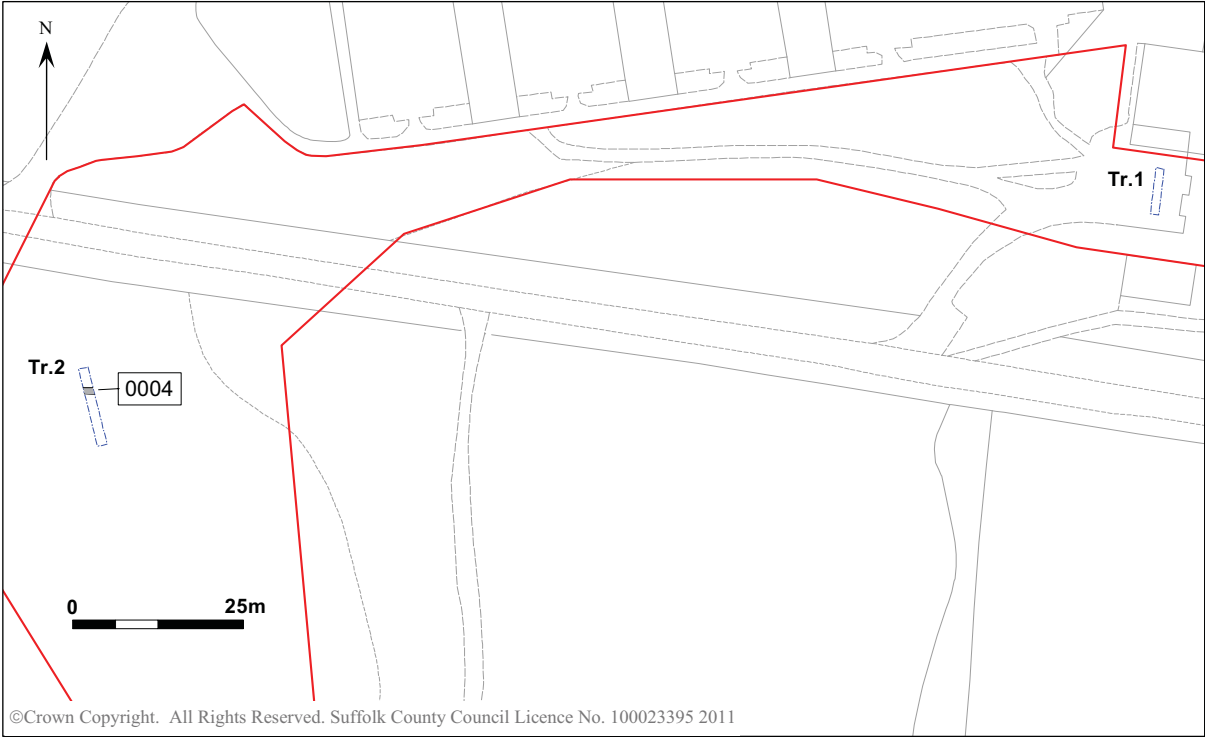


Figure 2. Trench locations with ditch 0004 shaded grey

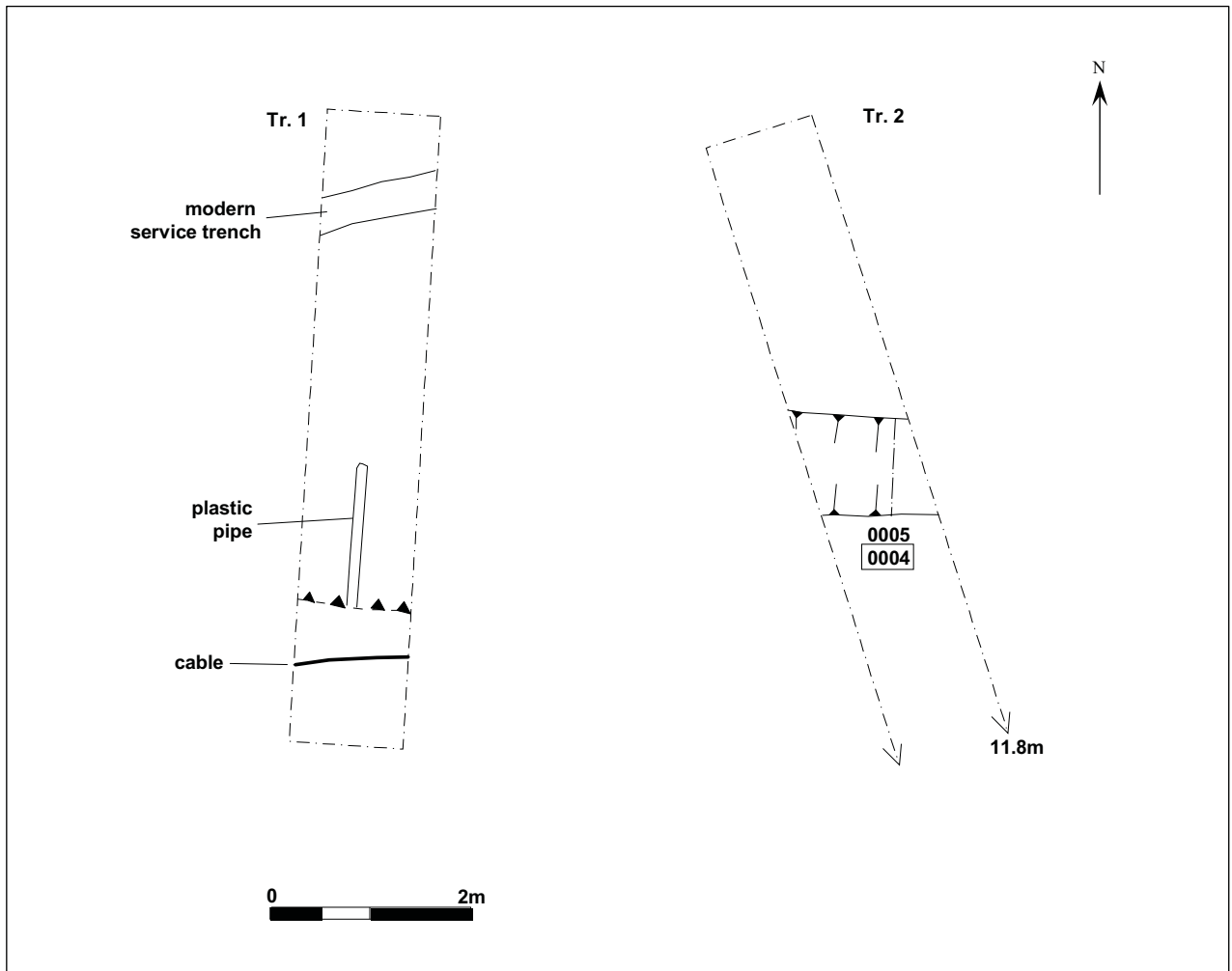


Figure 3. Trench plans



Plate 1. View of Trench 1, looking S



Plate 2. View of Trench 2, looking NW

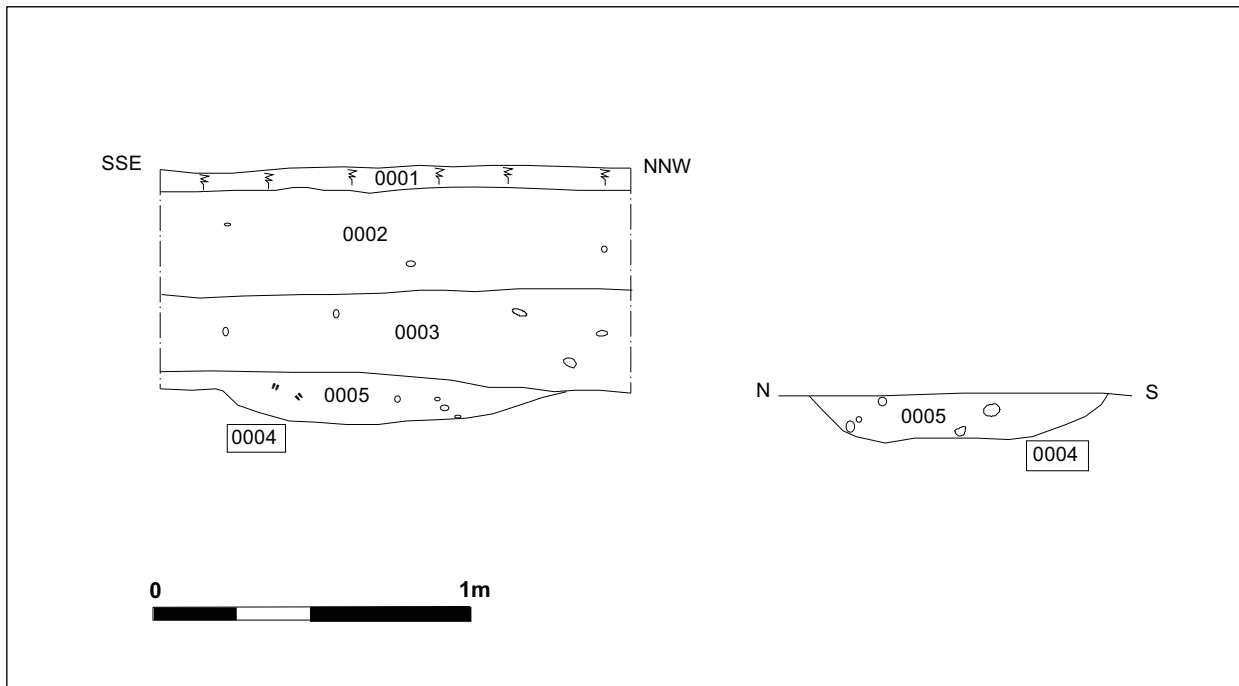


Figure 4. Sections through ditch 0004



Plate 3. N-S section through ditch 0004

6. Discussion and recommendations for further work

No pre-modern features or artefacts were observed within Trench 1, nor was there any topsoil or subsoil below the gravel surface. It is likely that this area was truncated during the construction of the existing visitor centre buildings and associated landscaping, and potentially destroying any archaeological deposits which may have been present. In Trench 2, a single undated ditch was observed, sealed by a significant depth of subsoil deposits, probably representing a build up of hillwash. This ditch could be a part of the known cropmark system which lies to the south of the site. For this reason, monitoring of footings and other earthmoving should be carried out in the area around Trench 2.

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

Minsmere Nature Reserve, Westleton C/10/3067

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council (C10/3067) for new buildings and activity areas and extensions to existing buildings at Minsmere Nature Reserve (TM 468671). Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has included a condition that an agreed programme of archaeological work take place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) (which replaced PPG 16 in March 2010) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The development area is situated on deep sandy soils of Newport 4 series (551g) overlying glaciofluvial drift with marine alluvial deposits to the south. It overlooks the Minsmere river valley to the south and lies between 5 and 15m OD.
- 1.4 Part of the development impacts on an area recorded in the Historic Environment Record as WLN 001, a spur projecting south into the Minsmere valley with the cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure in the centre and other indistinct features including a trackway to the south. There is a high probability that these features, combined with the light soils and topographical aspect of the entire development area might indicate prehistoric or Roman activity. A recent find (PAS SF-1DC2A2) of a fragment of 7th century jewellery in a similar location to the west of the development area highlights the potential for early Anglo-Saxon activity, particularly interesting on the coastal estuaries of east Suffolk where strong trade links with the Continent are apparent at this date; there is also a strong possibility that the medieval Leiston old abbey site on the south side of Minsmere was on an earlier Christian site. There is thus high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.

In addition it should be noted that various 20th century military features are recorded on the HER (WLN 037) in the vicinity, including a WW2 camp (reduced to concrete bases only by late 1945) immediately east of the new Learning Facility and an anti-aircraft battery to the east of the development area, linked to the camp by tracks, one of which previously passed through the Visitor Centre area. Any intact elements of WW2 defences should ideally be maintained in situ as part of the visible elements of the historic landscape.

- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:

- A linear trenched evaluation is required of the more extensive elements of the development area, ie the Learning Facility building with external area and the new Visitor Centre link (and associated external works).
- 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. **Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.**
- There will also be a requirement for archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks in the separate area of less extensive works, ie extension to the Work Centre.**
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443 – please note this will change to 01284 741230 from April 2011) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.10 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Suffolk Coastal District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP2)*, all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of two parts of the development area: the learning facility, a building footprint c.6x5m with an external area of probable ground modifications adjacent to the south and the Visitor Centre link building, footprint c 6 x3.5m with new surfaced areas (?levelled) to east and west. . Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 150.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

- 5.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.12 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.13 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.14 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.15 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.
- 5.16 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.17 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.19 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Judith Plouviez

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**ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT ONE
SAMPLE FROM AN UNDATED DITCH :
MINSMERE NATURE RESERVE,
SUFFOLK (WLN051)**

Date: 10 March 2011 Reference:10-03-2011_ArchSpecEval_Minsmere_Westleton_10-3067_JP.doc

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

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August 2011

All comments in this report are provisional and should not be considered as the author's final opinion until stratigraphic analysis is complete, other specialist assessments have been written and any further processing or analysis carried out. The author would like to be consulted before any part of this report is used in any situation other than its place in the assessment archive and updated project design.

1. INTRODUCTION – AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This report will assess the type and quality of preservation of organic (mainly botanical) remains and any inorganic materials in these samples and consider their potential and significance for further analysis.

This sample was taken from a shallow ditch in Minsmere Nature Reserve. The sampled deposit has been described as a single, sandy fill that produced no finds. It remains undated at the time of writing (*pers. comm.* Anna West).

2. SAMPLING AND PROCESSING METHODS (table 1)

Sampling, flotation and residue sorting was carried out by the client. Processing was carried out using a flotation tank with a 300 micron mesh sieve (*pers comm.* Anna West).

Once with the author the flots were sieved through a stack of geological sieves and scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of organic and inorganic remains were recorded. A magnet was passed across the flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale. All data was recorded onto a paper record sheet for tabulation. These sheets are kept with the author's archive and copies available on request.

Identifications have been made as closely as their level of preservation allowed using modern reference material and manuals (such as such as Beijerinck 1947 and Cappers *et al.* 2006). Nomenclature and habitat information is taken from Stace (Stace 2010).

3. RESULTS

The following table (table 1) lists all the items observed in this sample. It is clear that nothing archeologically significant was present. The uncharred seeds are likely to be modern due to the abundance of fragments of uncharred root/rhizome fragments indicating that bioturbation is likely to have occurred stratigraphic movement of any small items such as these seeds. The seeds are those of ruderals common in a variety of marginal and nutrient

rich habitats. They are so low in number they were probably blown into the deposit from the surrounding area. Charcoal was observed but only as microscopic flecks also likely to have blown into the deposit.

Table 1: Sample Contents

Context No.			0005
Cut No.			0004
Feature type			Ditch
Scientific Name	Common Name	Item	Amount
Uncharred Herbs			
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistles	seed	+
<i>Rubus</i> sect. 2 <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimm.& Grab (subsect <i>R.fruticosus</i>)	Blackberry	seed fragment	+
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L. (<i>C.reticulatum</i> Aellen, <i>C.album</i> ssp. <i>reticulatum</i> (Aellen) Beauge ex Grueter & Burdet)	Fat hen	seed	+
<i>Atriplex prostrata/patula</i>	Spearleaved/Common Orache	seed fragment	+
Other Plant Macrofossils			
Charcoal <4mm ²			+++++
Uncharred root/rhizome fragments			+++++
Uncharred Fauna			
Ant			+
Worm eggs			+
Sample volume (litres)			20
Volume of flot (litres)			0.075
% flot sorted			100%

Key: + = 1-10 items, ++ = 11-50 items, +++ = 51-150 items, ++++ = 151-250 items and +++++ = >250 items

4. CONCLUDING SUMMARY

There is no archaeological information that this sample can offer. It is interesting to note absence of evidence if further investigation are carried out at or near this site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank Anna West for providing background information for this sample.

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