

Centre for Archaeology Scientific Dating Service

Details of Radiocarbon Sample

For Dating Lab use Lab No	
Result	
$\delta^{l3}C$:	
$\delta^{l5}N$:	
Other lab nos	

Please complete this form for every radiocarbon sample which you wish to submit for dating. The detailed information requested is essential for the assessment and full scientific publication of your samples and may be published verbatim. Incorrect or incomplete submissions will cause delay.

Name of site			Ixworth							
Name or code of series		Ixworth								
Your sample reference		Ixworth 56cm								
Type of mater	ial Ple	ease mark v	with X							
Animal bone		Charcoal	Leather		eather	Shell		Water		
Antler		Fabric	Peat			Slag		Wood		
Bone		Grain			lant macrofossil	Soil				
Carbonised residu	ie	Human b	one	Se	ediment	Thatch				
Specific identi	entification			Weig		Weight of	sampl	e		
eg left tibia, Quer	cus sp., s	sapwood,				eg less than 5g				
Name of perso	n carr	ying				Date iden	tified			
out identificat		• •								
institution affi	iliated	to								
Collector's na					Date collected		July 2006			
	1110		Dr Tom	Hill	l	Dute cone				
Submitter's name		Dr Ben Gearey		Date subr	omitted October 200		2006			
E 4' 4 1		• 1			3					
Estimated arc			10a Plea	ase 1			1.7.10	1055 1 1		1
Palaeolithic		0,000 BP			Post medieval		1540 –	1955 cal A	D D	X
Mesolithic		BP - 4,000			Holocene	`				
Neolithic		- 2,500 cal			GS-1 (Younger Drya	as)				
Bronze Age		- 600 cal B	cal AD		GI-1a (Allerød)					
Iron Age		600 – 43 c			GI–1b+c (Older Drya	as)				
Roman		0 cal AD			GI-1d+e (Bølling)					
Early medieval	410 - 1	066 cal AI)		GS-2 (Middle Weich	nselian)				
Medieval	1066 – 1540 cal AD								·	

For AML use	•
AML approval	

AML no

Financial year Deadline

Notes for dating laboratory

Context		
		Sealed in recognisable layer?
		Sealed in a localised feature? eg a grave or pit
		Unstratified
		Other eg wooden pile foundation
This is known	X	Confidently
Please mark with X		Probably
		Doubtfully

Stratigraphic details

Please give details of the contextual and stratigraphic location of the sample, attaching plan or section. Please discuss the possibility of intrusion or residuality *eg inhumation G76 overlying* posthole P27 and inhumation G124 and cut by inhumation G128. The skeleton was fully articulated, removing any possibility of disturbance or excarnation.

Analysis of aerial photographs, LiDAR and grey literature as part of the Suffolk River Valleys Project resulted in the identification of possible organic deposits preserved within palaeochannel features of the River Black Burn, within Mickle Mere, Ixworth. Sedimentary coring within the floodplain identified the presence of peat deposits to a depth of c. 3.50m. A sample core was taken for further analysis that was representative of the floodplain's sedimentary archive.

0-50	Unsampled (light grey slightly gravely silt)
50-57	Same as above
57-87	Dark brown very well humified peat with occasional herbaceous remains
87-138	Dark brown/grey-brown herbaceous well humified silty peat.
138-141	Light grey-brown organic rich sand horizon
141-150	Dark brown very well humified slightly silty peat
150-250	Dark brown herbaceous very well humified peat, occasional wood fragments
250-264	Grey-brown slightly gravely organic silt.
264-345	Dark brown herbaceous well humified woody peat
345-350	Grey silty sand.

Sample Ixworth 56cm was taken from the base of a light grey slightly gravely silt unit, which is underlain by freshwater peat.

Environmental Details

Please give full details of the burial environment of the sample, including local geology, nearness to water table, calcareous environment, rootlet penetration, disturbance etc. eg grave 1.7m from surface, waterlogged in winter, cut into natural chalk (pH 7.5). Possible contamination from modern septic tank to NW.

The underlying geology of the area surrounding Mickle Mere comprises predominantly of chalk, chalk till, and glaciofluvial drift and till.

The stratigraphy and sedimentology of the deposits suggests the area initially infilled naturally through biogenic in-situ sedimentation. Thin minerogenic horizons are present within the peat deposits, which may have been accumulated during periods of temporary catchment instability and floodplain flooding. The peat is capped by a layer of silt which is likely to have accumulated through floodplain deposition. The natural water table was located c. 0.4m from the surface. Rootlet penetration was not evident within the core upon extraction.

Objective

Please describe explicitly the relevance of this sample to the specific dating objective(s) of the project. This information should hold good regardless of the final result of the analysis. This is **your** chance to justify the expense of dating **your** samples!

eg to establish the period of use of the cemetery to the W of the church and N of the fourteenth-century boundary ditch, the absolute date of this burial in comparison to G124 which it seals and G128 which cuts it, and to provide useful comparative information for the osteology since this skeleton has also provided a stable isotope measurement ($\delta^{15}N$, 6.2).

- To determine the onset of minerogenic sedimentation onto the underlying freshwater peat deposits across the valley floodplain.
- To determine the duration of minerogenic sedimentation and variations in the rates of sedimentation during the depositional history.

Rela	Relationship of sample to objective Please mark with X				
X	Certain	The sample came from the object itself <i>eg skeleton in grave</i>			
	Very likely There is a direct functional relationship between the sample and the				
		objective eg coffin in grave			
	Likely	The nature and position of the sample suggests a functional			
		relationship eg worked antler in an occupation layer			
	Possible	Relationship less obvious because material small and scattered <i>eg</i>			
		bone fragments in grave			
Esti	mated age of sample	e at death Please mark with X			
X	Less than 20 years	eg twigs, grain, bone			
		ecades but less than 100 years eg charcoal from short lived woody species (eg			
	Corylus avellana, Prunus sp., Pinus sp., Salix/populus sp.)				
	Could be centuries old eg charcoal from long lived woody species (eg Quercus sp., Fraxinus				
	sp., Taxus baccata)				
	Unknown eg 'dark ea	urth', soil			

Sample collection, storage and treatment
How was the sample collected? Please include details of size and type of monolith tins or
coring equipment if appropriate eg concentration of charcoal trowelled into polythene bags
(double bagged), charcoal separated by water floatation
Core was extracted using a 7cm Russian corer.
How has it been stored? Eg double bagged in polythene in cardboard box
nas it been stored. Lg double bagged in polymene in carabbard box
Core gestions were stared in 1m sections In plastic syttering, wronged and transported to the
Core sections were stored in 1m sections In plastic guttering, wrapped and transported to the
laboratory for sub-sampling and refrigeration storage.
Have any preservatives, fungacides, glues etc been used? Please give details of chemicals
No
Was the sample waterlogged when collected?
No
Has it been dried and if so how?
No
Can the whole sample be used for dating?
Can the whole sample be used for dating:
Yes
I ES
Y 4 1 2 1 1 0
Is more material available?
We could collect more material from appropriate samples.
Has this or any related sample been sent to another laboratory for dating? Please give
laboratory references and radiocarbon ages
NO

Tel

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