Environmental Samples

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Eleven bulk sediment samples were taken from excavated features at Land East of Chalgrove for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and small artefacts. Each sample was processed by the team at Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. The volume of processed sediment for each sample is recorded in Table 1. Flots were collected onto 250µm meshes and the heavy residues were sieved to 500µm, after which both flots and residues were dried in a heated room. The residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains.

The entirety of each sample was examined under a Leica EZ4D stereomicroscope and any identifiable charred plant remains were extracted. These were then identified with the use of published guides¹ and the modern reference collection held at Oxford Archaeology South, and were then quantified and tabulated. The results for each sample are shown in Table 1.One sample was found to contain highly abundant terrestrial molluscs and so a record was made of the main taxa present and their relative abundance, although identifications are provisional and not exhaustive; nomenclature follows Anderson² and ecological information is based on Kerney³.

Although charcoal was preserved to some extent in all eleven samples, it was often low in quantity and of small size. Two samples contained sufficient charcoal to merit further examination: sample 10, from mid or late Bronze Age pit 2236, and sample 3, from the terminus of Middle Iron Age ring gully 166. While normally it is preferable to identify around 100 pieces in order to fully characterise the diversity of wood taxa in an assemblage, this was only possible in the charcoal rich sample 10: charcoal in sample 3 was mostly less than 4mm in size and only 50 pieces were identifiable. Each selected charcoal fragment was fractured and examined on the transverse, radial and tangential sections as necessary at up to x400 magnification using a Brunel SP-400BD metallurgical microscope. Species identifications were made on the basis of diagnostic anatomical characteristics, using criteria in Hather⁴ and Schweingruber⁵. Results for both samples are shown in Table 2. Nomenclature for plant and wood taxa follows Stace⁶.

⁴ Hather, JG. 2016. *The Identification of Northern European woods: a guide for Archaeologists and Conservators*. Abingdon: Routledge.

⁶ Stace, C. 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles* (3rd Edition). Cambridge: University Press.

¹ Cappers, R T J, Bekker R M, and Jans, J E A 2006 *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen Archaeological Studies 4, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands; Jacomet, S 2006. *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites (2nd edition)*. Archaeobotany Lab, Basel University.

² Anderson, R. 2005. An annotated list of the non-marine molluscan of Britain and Ireland. *Journal of Conchology*. 38 (6).

³ Kerney, M. 1999. Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland. Colchester: Harley Books.

⁵ Schweingruber, F. 1990. *Microscopic Wood Anatomy (3rd edition)*. Birmensdorf: Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research.

Area A

Much of the settlement activity in this area dates to the Middle Iron Age. A group of ring gullies represent the remains of several roundhouses. Ring gully 20 contained two pits which were both sampled (samples 1 and 2). A further four samples are associated with concentric ring gullies 165 and 166: sample 3 from the terminus of gully 166 and sample 4 from gully 165. Samples 5 and 6 are from postholes within these gullies, with sample 5 sandwiched between the two gullies and sample 6 close by, just within the inner gully.

Charred plant remains were generally sparse in the samples taken from this area, although sample 3, in particular, contains a larger range of items. Although most of the poorly preserved and often fragmentary cereal grains from these samples could not be identified to genus, wheat (Triticum sp) and probable barley (Hordeum vulgare) were recovered from sample 3. However, the utilisation of wheat on this part of the site during this period is confirmed by small quantities of charred glume bases in most of the samples in this group. While these glume bases were often fragmentary and often could not be distinguished as either emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) or spelt (*T. spelta*), several examples were clearly spelt. In sample 3, a single glume base showed characteristics suggestive of emmer wheat, although this may be due to variation within spelt populations and its morphological overlap with emmer. Campbell and Starker argue that where emmer has been recovered from Iron Age sites in the Thames Valley, it probably represents a contaminant, with spelt wheat having displaced emmer in the area by this time⁷. The fairly limited range of weed seeds from the samples included those of arable fields, such as scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), stitchworts (Stellaria sp) and cleavers (Galium aparine), plants of more general open or rough ground (grasses, Poaceae; dock, Rumex sp), as well as those which are indicative of damp conditions, such as blinks (Montia fontana), spike-rush (Eleocharis sp) and sedge (Cyperaceae).

Area B

A single sample was taken from Area B: sample 8 from ditch 1056 could not be dated, but is truncated by a mid/late Roman ditch. This sample contained few charred plant remains, but was rich in terrestrial molluscs. *Vallonia sp* and *Troculus hispidus* were especially numerous, but there were also frequent *Carychium sp*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vertigo* sp and *Cochlicopa sp*, and occasional examples of shading-loving *Discus rotundatus* and freshwater/wet ground taxa *Anisus leucostoma*, *Valvata piscinalis*, *Galba truncatula*, *Psidium spp*, and *Succinea/Oxyloma*, amongst others. This presumably reflects the presence of water in the ditch for at least part of the year, and also the shaded conditions in the base of the ditch.

Area C

Sample 9 is from an isolated, undated posthole. A single large legume is of a size and shape consistent with *Vicia faba* (field bean), but lacks the diagnostic surface characters required to confirm this identification. Evidence from elsewhere in Britain suggests that field bean had become

⁷Campbell, G and Straker, V. 2003. Prehistoric crop husbandry and plant use in Southern England: development and regionality. In Robson Brown, K A (ed), *Proceedings of the Archaeological Sciences Conference, University of Bristol, 1999.* Oxford: BAR International Series 1111.

an important crop by the Middle Bronze Age⁸. Although there is frequent cereal grain in this sample, much of it is poorly preserved, shrunken or clinkered, so that few are identifiable to genus.

Sample 10 is from middle or late Bronze Age pit 2236, the only feature of this date at the site. Little identifiable material was recovered, with cereal grain often fragmentary or otherwise indeterminate. However, while the small number of weed seeds show a similar range to those seen in the Middle Iron Age samples from this site – bedstraws, grasses, clovers and other small legumes – in contrast, two of the small number of glume bases in the sample were identifiable as emmer wheat, while clearly spelt-like glumes were absent. The south of England saw a shift away from the cultivation of emmer to spelt wheat, believed to have started in the Middle Bronze Age and continuing, with regional variation, into the Iron Age⁹. The presence of emmer at Chalgrove in a mid to late Bronze Age context is in keeping with other contemporary sites in the south of the country, although early records of spelt have been found elsewhere in Oxfordshire, such as from Middle Bronze Age contexts at Yarnton¹⁰.

Sample 12 is taken from Late Roman pit 2127. The cereal grain is generally in a poor state of preservation, and the chaff is mostly fragmentary. The weed seed assemblage does not differ considerably from that seen at the site in earlier periods, hinting that cultivation regimes had not significantly altered, although such interpretations are tentative with such a small number of seeds to consider.

Charcoal

Figure 1 shows the relative proportions of wood taxa identified in the terminus of Middle Iron Age ring gully 166 (sample 3) and from mid to late Bronze Age pit 2236 (sample 10). It can be seen that the Middle Iron Age sample is more diverse, with a fairly equal division between oak (*Quercus* sp), blackthorn or cherry (*Prunus* type), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn type (belonging to the Maloideae, a group of species difficult to distinguish using anatomical characteristics and which also includes whitebeam, apple and rowan), and ash, plus occasional field maple (*Acer campestre*). In contrast, Bronze Age sample 10 is dominated by oak, with smaller proportions of both *Prunus* and Maloideae types.

⁸ Treasure, ER and Church, MJ. 2017. Can't find a pulse? Celtic bean (*Vicia faba* L.) in British prehistory. *Environmental Archaeology* 22 (2), 113-127.

⁹ Campbell, G and Straker, V. 2003. Prehistoric crop husbandry and plant use in Southern England: development and regionality. In Robson Brown, K A (ed), *Proceedings of the Archaeological Sciences Conference, University of Bristol, 1999.* Oxford: BAR International Series 1111.

¹⁰ Hay, G, Bell, C, Dennis, C and Robinson, M 2016. *Yarnton: Neolithic and Bonze Age Settlement and Landscape.* Thames Valley Landscapes Monographs 3.



Figure 1: Proportions of wood taxa in samples 3 and 10

Table 1: Charred Plant Remains from Land East of Chalgrove

		Area	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	В	С	С	С
		Sample No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
		Context No	81	92	98	102	126	128	134	1062	2258	2238	2128
		Cut No	80	91	97	101	125	127	133	1056	2257	2236	2127
		Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Ring gully terminus	Ring gully	Posthole	Posthole	Pit/ Posthole	Ditch	Posthole	Pit	Pit
		Date	ΜΙΑ	ΜΙΑ	ΜΙΑ	ΜΙΑ	ΜΙΑ	ΜΙΑ	Undated	Undated	Undated	M/LBA	L Roman
		Processed Volume	30L	16L	36L	35L	10L	12L	30L	18L	5L	36L	40L
		Flot Volume	20ml	10ml	35ml	30ml	25ml	5ml	10ml	30ml	10ml	500ml	20ml
	Charcoal >4mm		4	2	6	23	19	6	5	3	3	178	7
	Charcoal 4-2mm		26	29	177	239	100	20	10	1	10	1000	13
Triticum sp.	wheat	grain			2				2	11	18	8	11
cf Hordeum vulgare	cf barley	grain			3		1				1		
Cereal	indeterminate cereal	grain	2F	6	14	17	2		2	7	40	9	28
Cereal	indeterminate cereal	grain fragments			38	13		1			58	16	
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat	glume base			9	3					2		7
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat	spikelet fork			1								
Triticum dicoccum	emmer wheat	glume base										2	
Triticum cf dicoccum	cf emmer wheat	glume base			1		1F						
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt wheat	glume base	2	4	86	24					16	12	63
Triticum sp.	wheat	spikelet base	1			2					1		
Hordeum vulgare	barley	rachis			1F								
Avena sp.	oat	floret base			1F								
Avena sp.	oat	awn fragments			5	2					2		4
Cereal	indeterminate cereal	rachis internode			2								
Cereal	indeterminate cereal	detached embryo			1	1					1		1
Cereal	indeterminate cereal	detached coleoptile											1
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	nutshell	1F		5F	4F	2F	1F				3F	
Fabaceae	indeterminate legume	seed						1F					
Trifolium/Melilotus/Medicago	clover/melilot/medicago	seed	2		4						1	1	1
Pisum/Vicia	pea/vetch (6mm)	seed									1		
Pisum/Vicia/Lathyrus	pea/vetch/tare (4mm)	seed				1						1F	

Vicia/Lathyrus	vetch/tare (2mm)	seed	1	3 + 3F	2				2 +18F		1 + 9F
Persicaria sp.	knotweed	seed			1						
Rumex sp.	dock	seed	2	14	3			1	2		5
Caryophyllaceae	pinks family	seed		1							
Stellaria sp.	stitchwort	seed		1	1						
Chenopodium/Atriplex	goosefoot/orache	seed		18	2					1	1
Montia fontana L.	blinks	seed			2				1		
Galium aparine L.	cleavers	seed	1	1 + 5F					1 + 5F		
Galium sp.	bedstraws	seed			1 + 1F					1	2
Plantago lanceolata L.	ribwort plantain	seed									1
Plantago sp.	plantain	seed									1
Euphrasia/Odontites	eyebright/bartsia	seed							1		1
Asteraceae	daisy family	seed		1							1
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch. Bip.	scentless mayweed	seed			2						
Tripleurospermum sp.	mayweed	seed		1							1
Apiaceae	carrot family	seed				1					
Cyperaceae	sedge family	seed		2							
cf Cyperaceae	cf sedge family	seed		1	1						
Eleocharis sp.	spike-rush	seed		1							
Poaceae (small)	small grass	seed		8	2	1			5		2
Poaceae (medium)	medium grass	seed		6	3				5	1	14
Poaceae (large)	large grass	seed		2	6				1		4
Avena/Bromus	oat/brome	seed	1								
Indeterminate		seed		10	8				8		1

F = fragment or incomplete item

	Sample No	3	10		
	Context No	98	2238		
	Cut No	97	2236		
	Feature Type	Ring gully	Pit		
	Date	MIA	M/LBA		
Prunus sp.	blackthorn/cherry	6	14		
Maloideae	hawthorn/apple/ whitebeam/rowan	11	16		
cf Maloideae	cf hawthorn/apple/ whitebeam/rowan	2	3		
Prunus/Maloideae	blackthorn/cherry/ hawthorn type	2	2		
Quercus sp.	oak	7 (h)	59 (h, r)		
cf Quercus sp.	cf oak	1	1		
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	7			
cf Corylus avellana L.	cf hazel	1			
Acer campestre L.	field maple	2			
Fraxinus excelsior L.	ash	6			
Ring porous			1		
Diffuse porous		3			
Indeterminate		2	4		
TOTAL		50	100		

Table 2: Charcoal identified from samples 3 and 10

h = heartwood, r = roundwood