

HPAR7007: Archaeological Specialist Practice

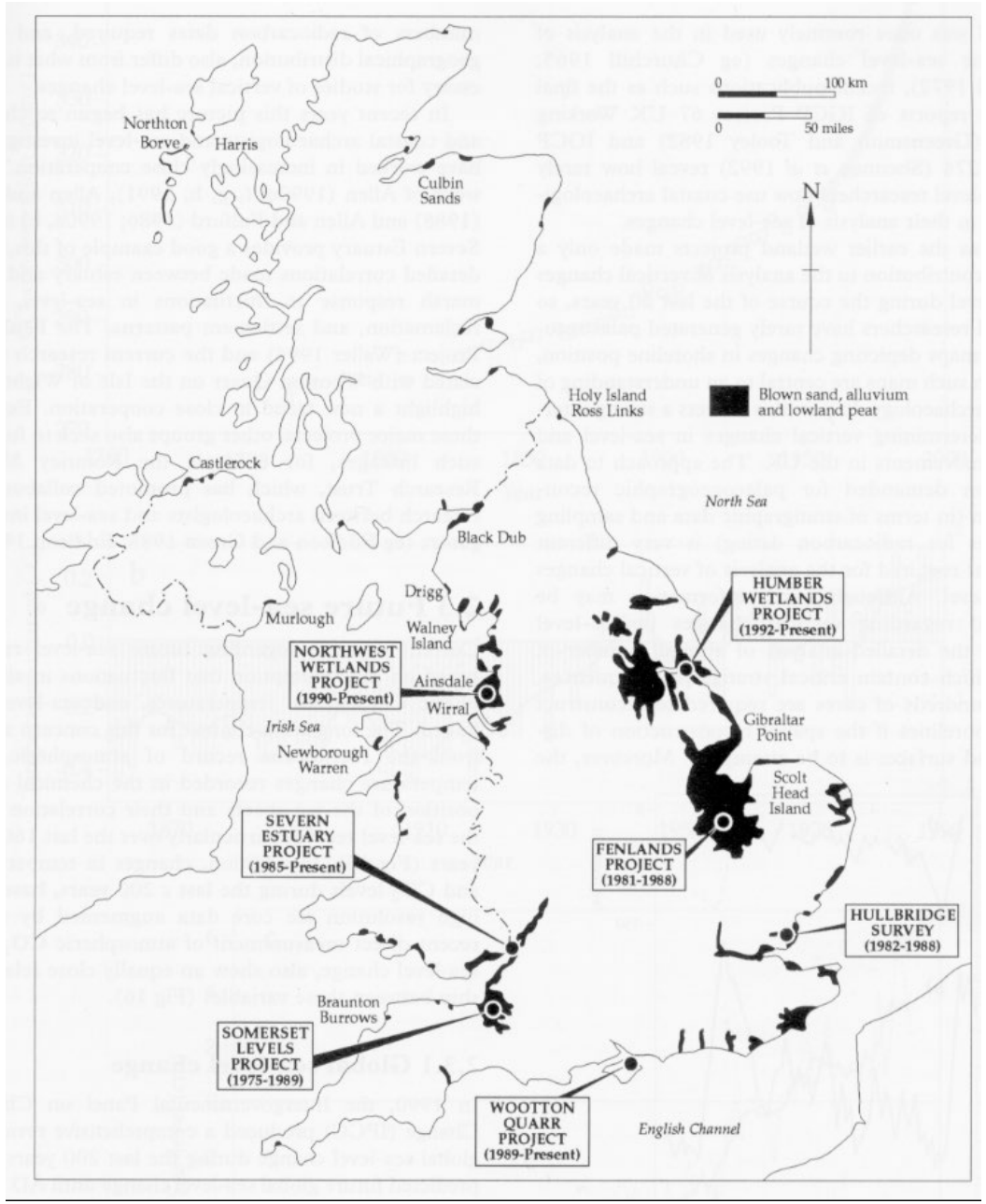
Session 5 1/03/23

Wetland Archaeologies

HPAR7007: Archaeological Specialist Practice: Wetland Archaeologies

- Definitions and scope
- Waterlogged Archaeology?
- Burial Environments
- Wetland Environments – Past and Present
- Associated Material Specialisms
- Environmental Archaeology
- Scientific Dating

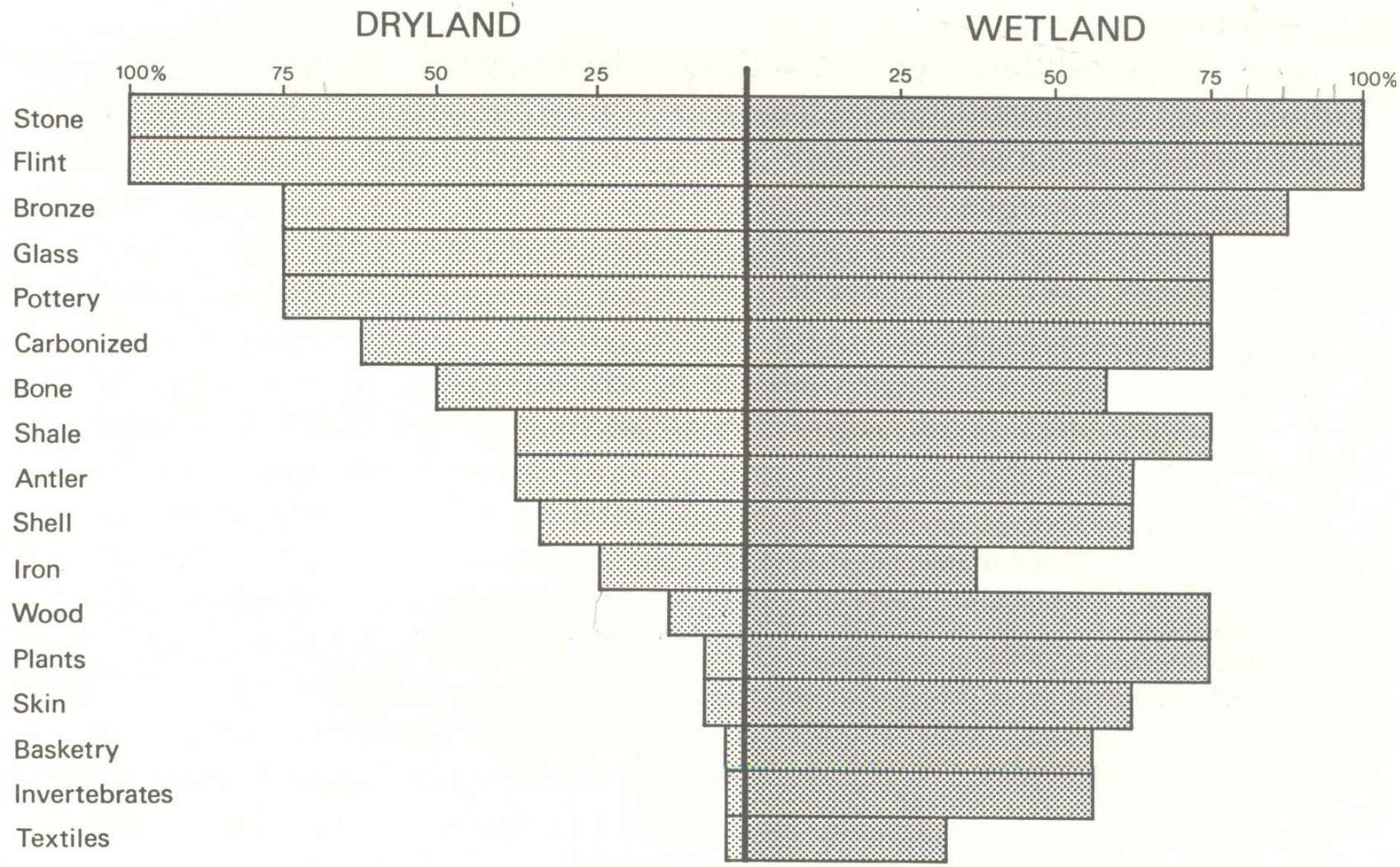
Wetland Environments: Wetland Projects





HPAR7007: Archaeological Specialist Practice: Wetland Archaeologies

- Waterlogged Archaeology?
- Anaerobic Burial Environments
- Ph – Acidic / Alkaline
- Nutrient / Pollutant levels
- Biological Activity


DRYLAND
WETLAND
100%
75
50
25
25
50
75
100%
Stone
Flint
Bronze
Glass
Pottery
Carbonized
Bone
Shale
Antler
Shell
Iron
Wood
Plants
Skin
Basketry
Invertebrates
Textiles

HPAR7007: Archaeological Specialist Practice: Anaerobic Burial Environments

- Sediment Types
  - Organic e.g. peat
  - Inorganic e.g. silts ~ alluvium, marine?
- Ph – Acidic / Alkaline
- Nutrient / Pollutant levels
- Biological Activity

Wetland Environments: Bogs

Federsee Bog, Baden-Wurttemberg. View from the south.





Plate 2. *Aerial view of Corlea bog from the northeast. Photo: Leo Swan.*



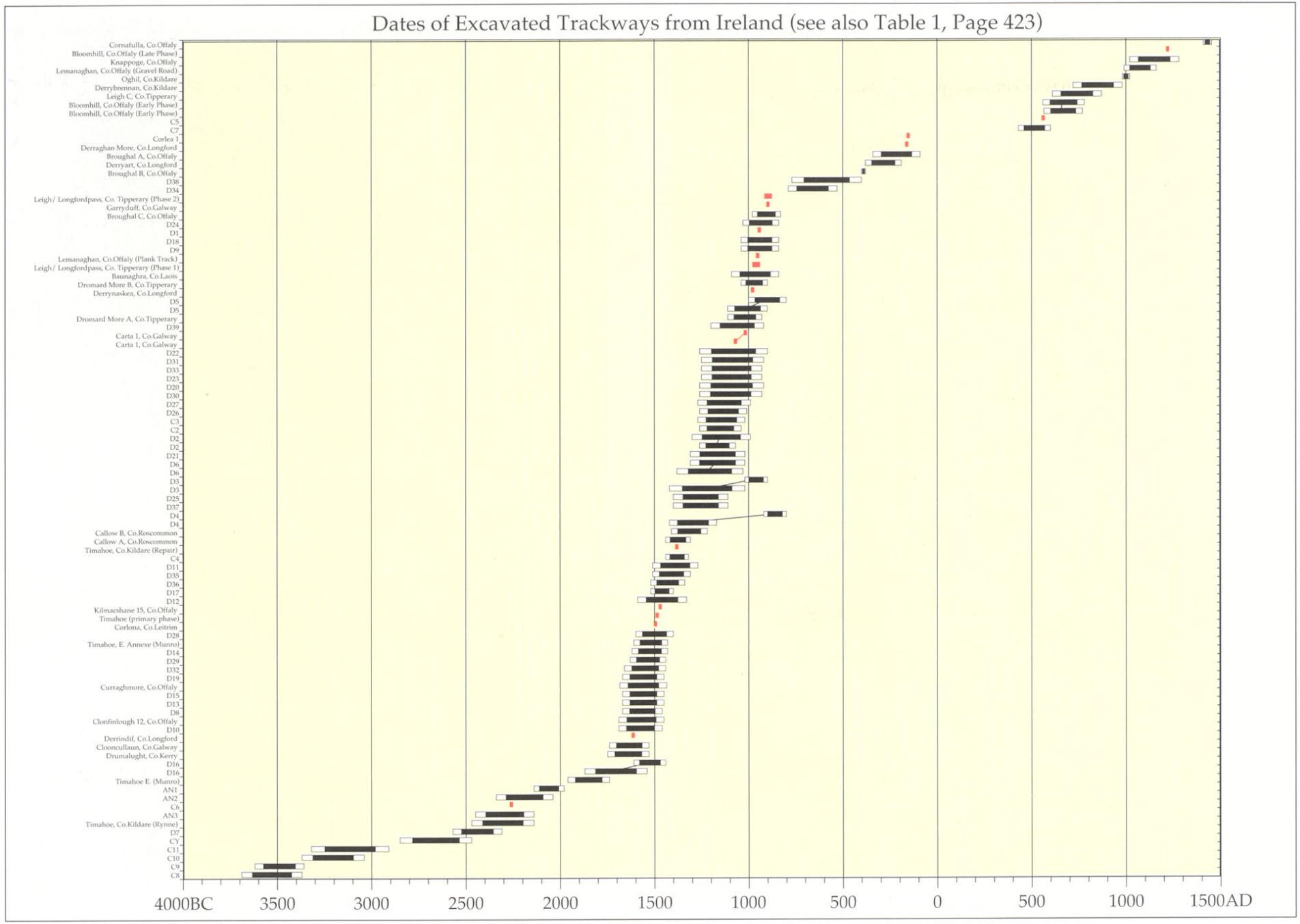


Plate 51. Time chart of Irish toghers. Dendrochronological dates red and calibrated radiocarbon dates black (1σ) and white (2σ).



Corlea 9: Neolithic, longitudinal brushwood trackway



Late third millennium B:C. trackway,

Corlea 6, Co. Longford.



Plate 21. Derryoghil 3, 4 & 6 (1988) from the east.

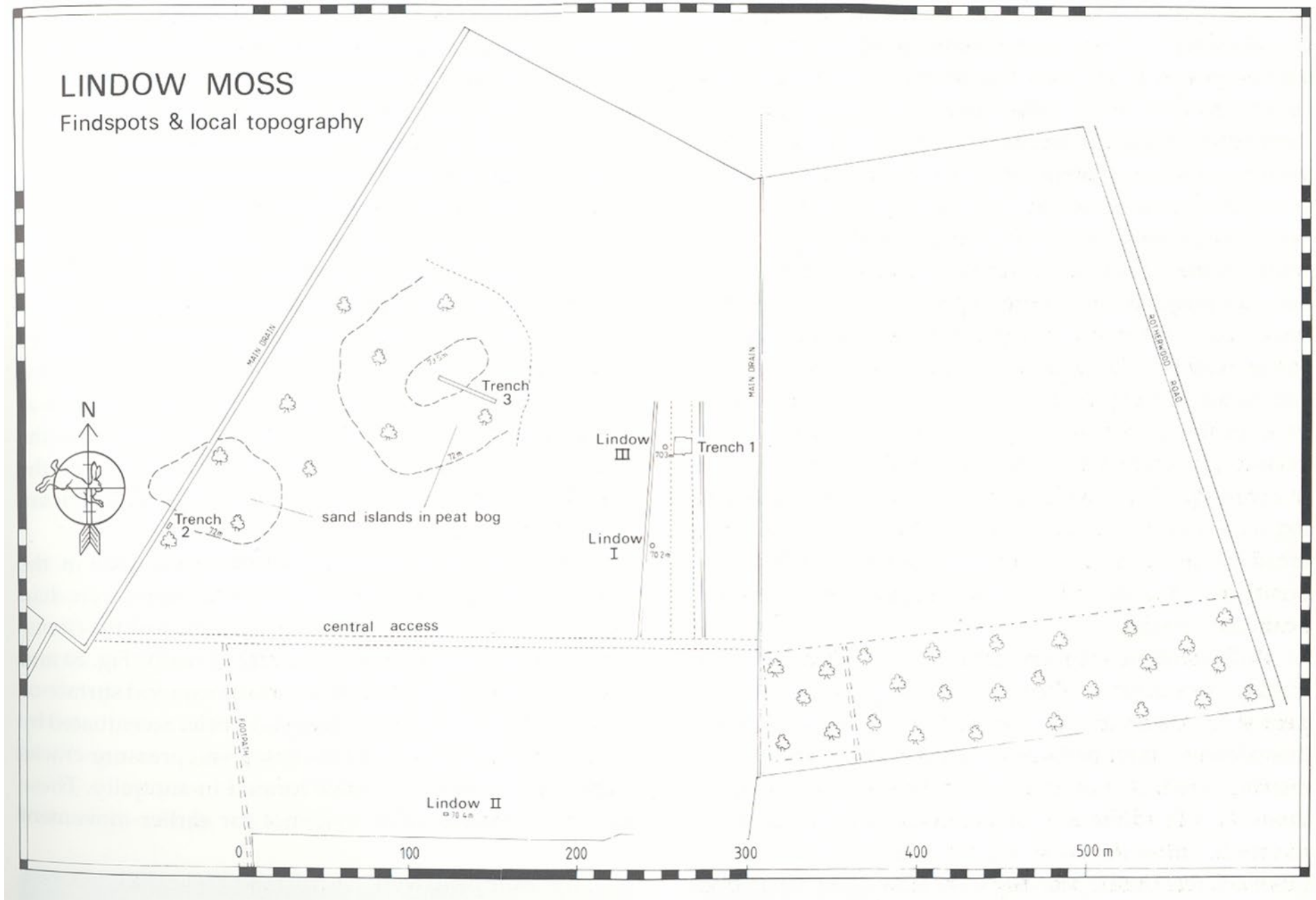


Wetland Archaeology: Bog Bodies





The Nederfrederiksmose body (1898) is No 31 of Mestorf's 1907 catalogue. This is the first bog body to have been photographed *in situ*, that is, at the site where it came to light.


LINDOW MOSS
Findspots & local topography
N
MAIN DRAIN
Trench 3
Trench 2
sand islands in peat bog
Lindow III
Trench 1
Lindow I
MAIN DRAIN
SOUTHERN WOOD ROAD
central access
FOOTPATH
Lindow II
0
100
200
300
400
500 m



54. The skull of the bog body known as Lindow I photographed by the Cheshire police. The skull was then more complete than it is today





Lindow Man: 1st century AD, discovered 1984 in Lindow Moss near Manchester



Wetland Archaeology

Inland Wetlands: Rivers and Lakes



Wetland Environments: Rivers



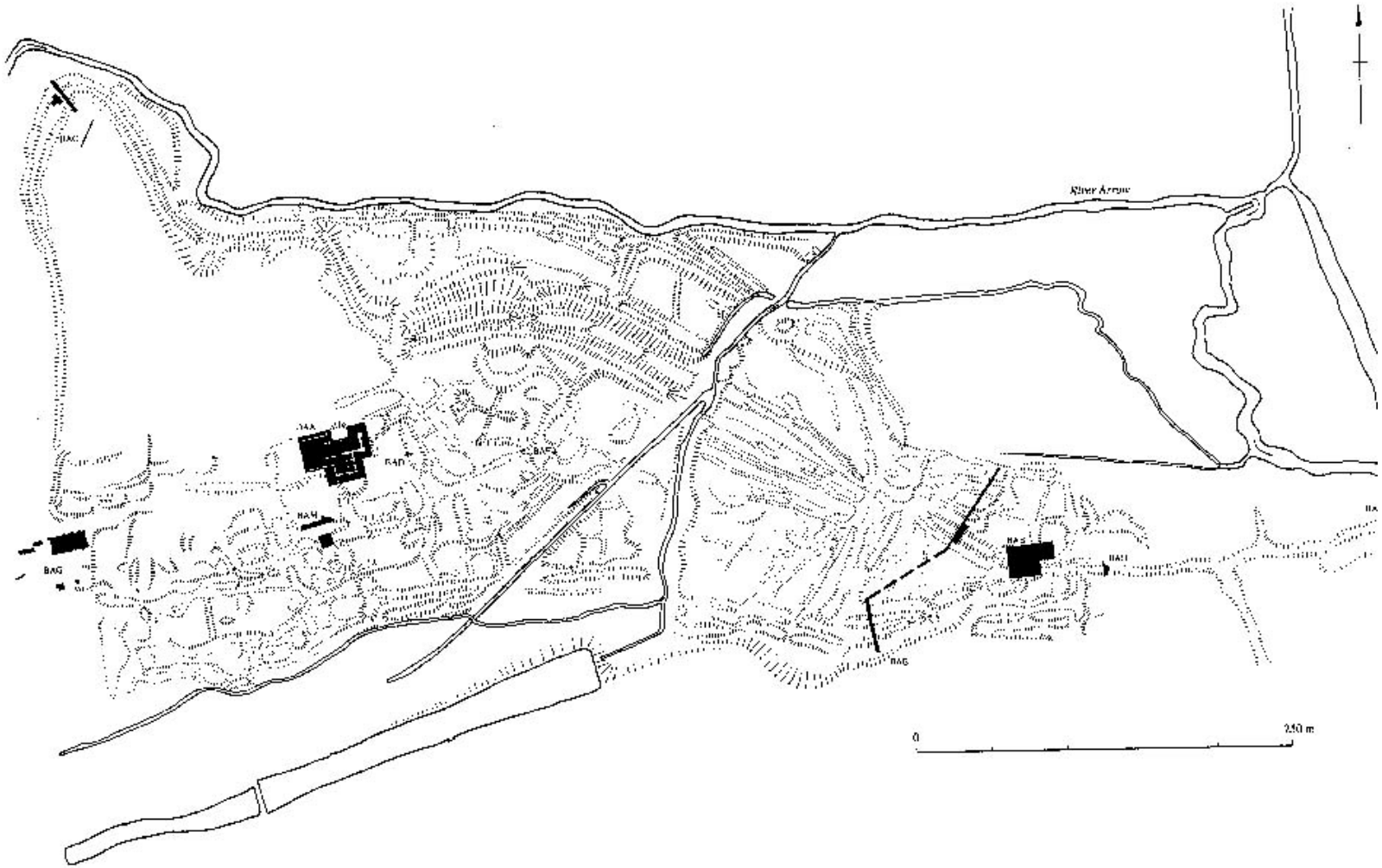




WATERMILLS

Watermill depicted on 14th century Luttrell Psalter

Bordesley Abbey Watermills

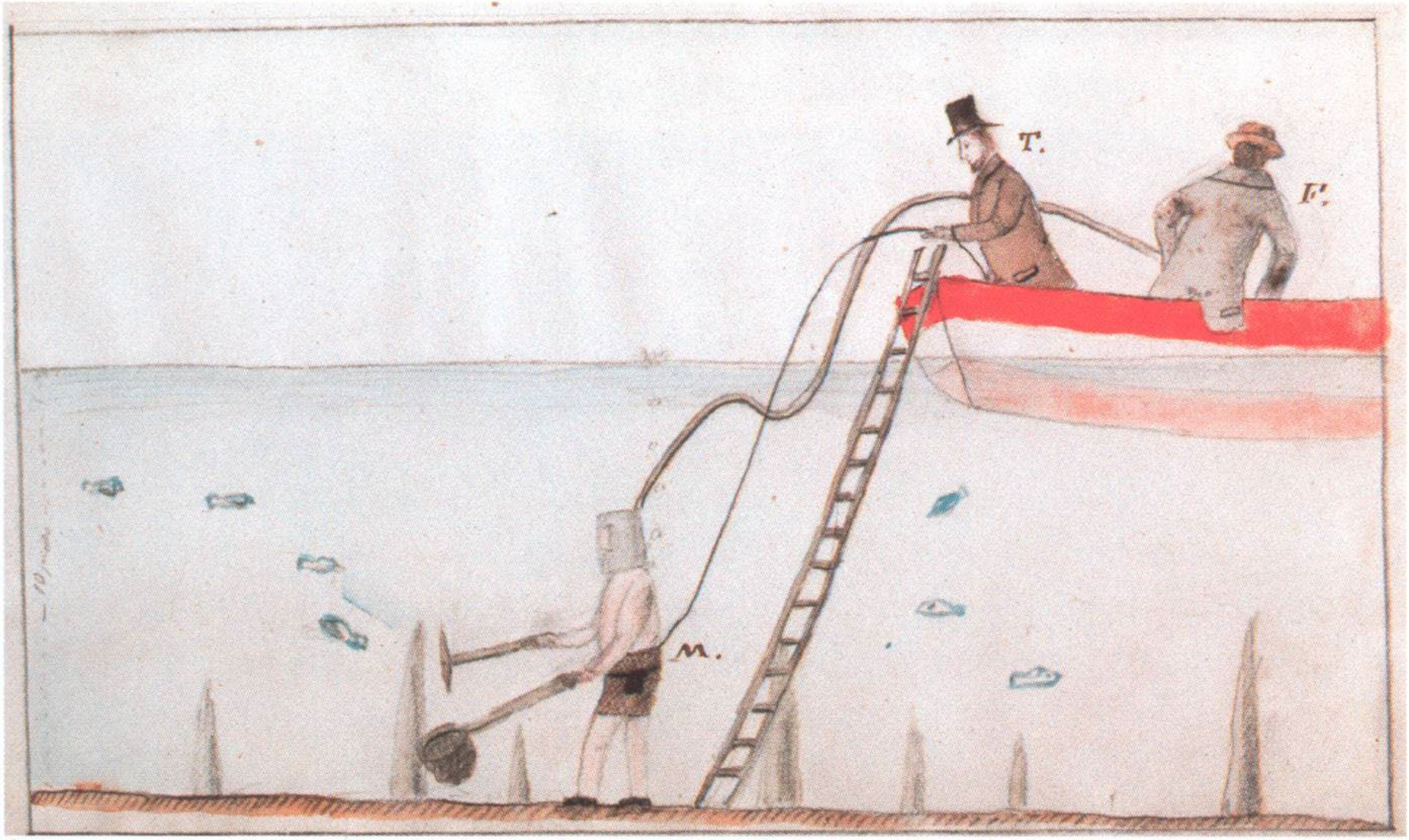






Astill, G G (1993) ***A Medieval Industrial Complex and its Landscape: the Metalworking Watermills and Workshops of Bordesley Abbey*****. Report No. 92**

Wetland Environments: Lakes



1

Testwood Lakes













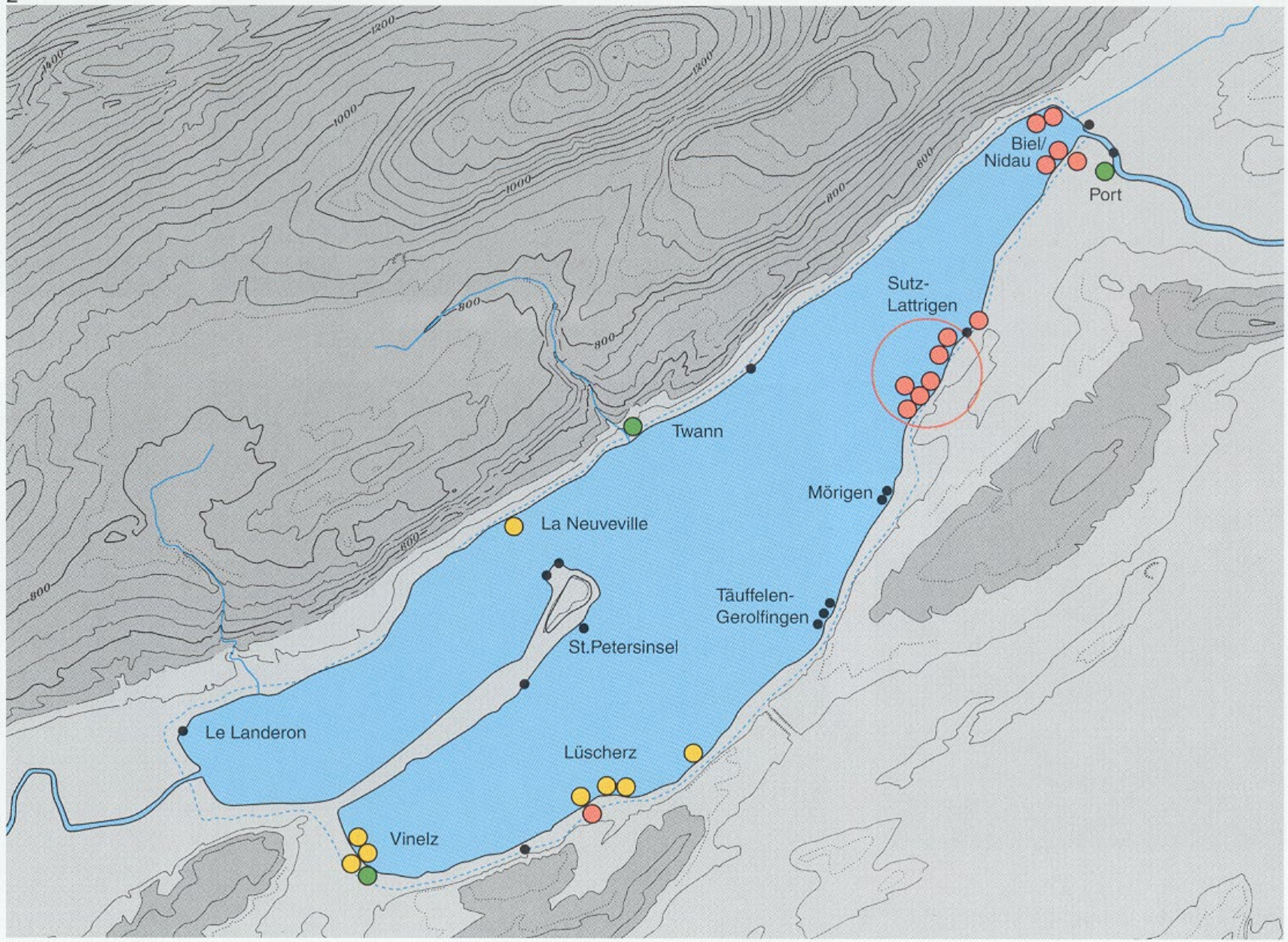

© 2003 Wessex Archaeology

Prehistoric Lake Villages





2



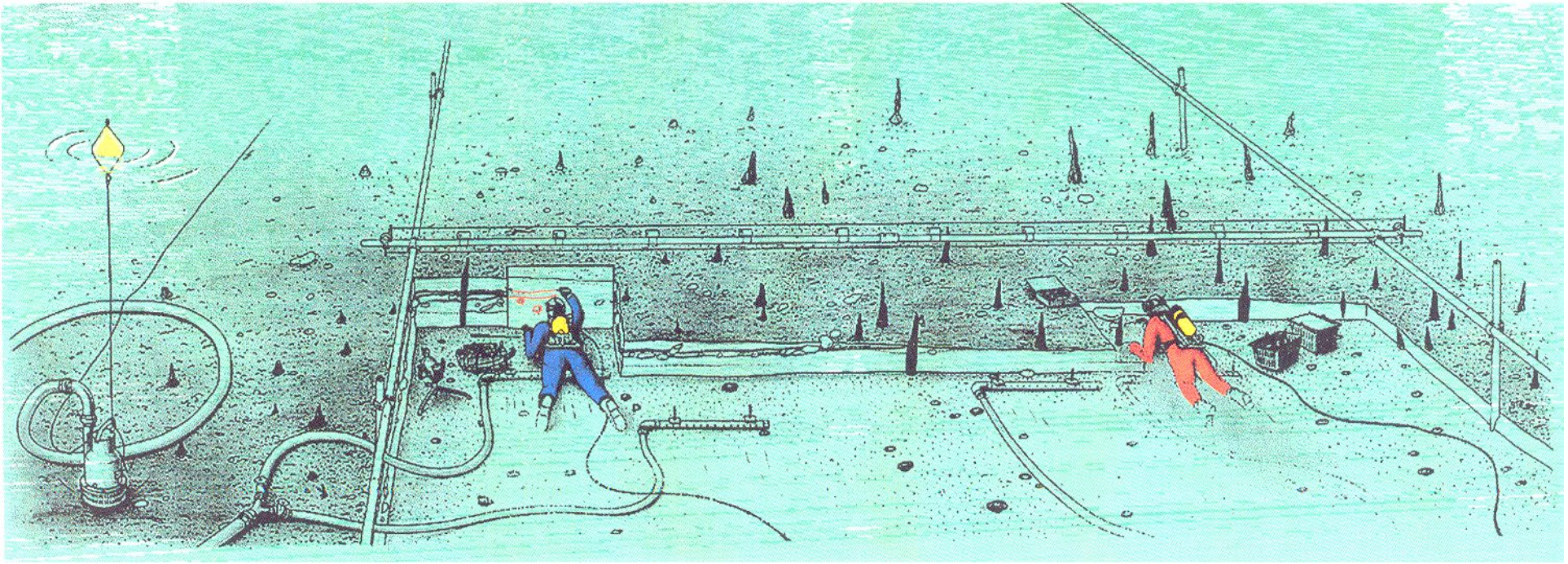
fouilles 1974–1980

fouilles 1988–2004

fouilles et sondages 1984–1987

projet principal 1988–2004

Lac de Bienne, Switzerland

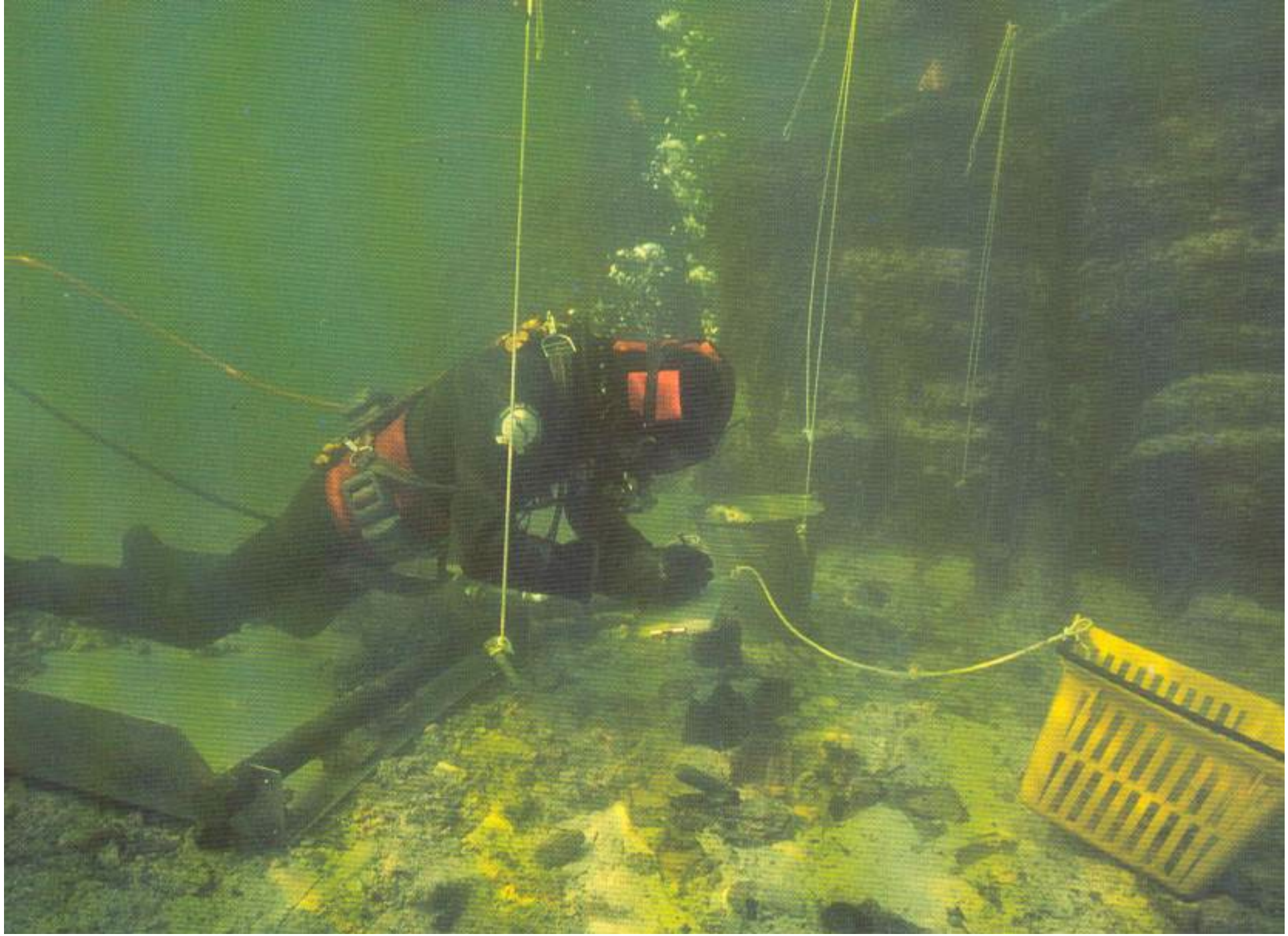




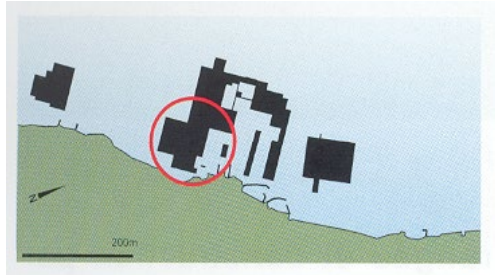
7



Lac de Bienne: working methods

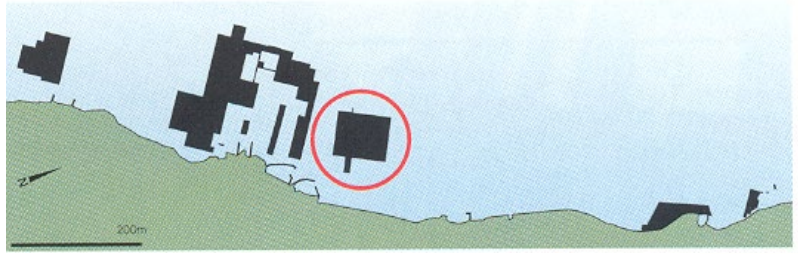


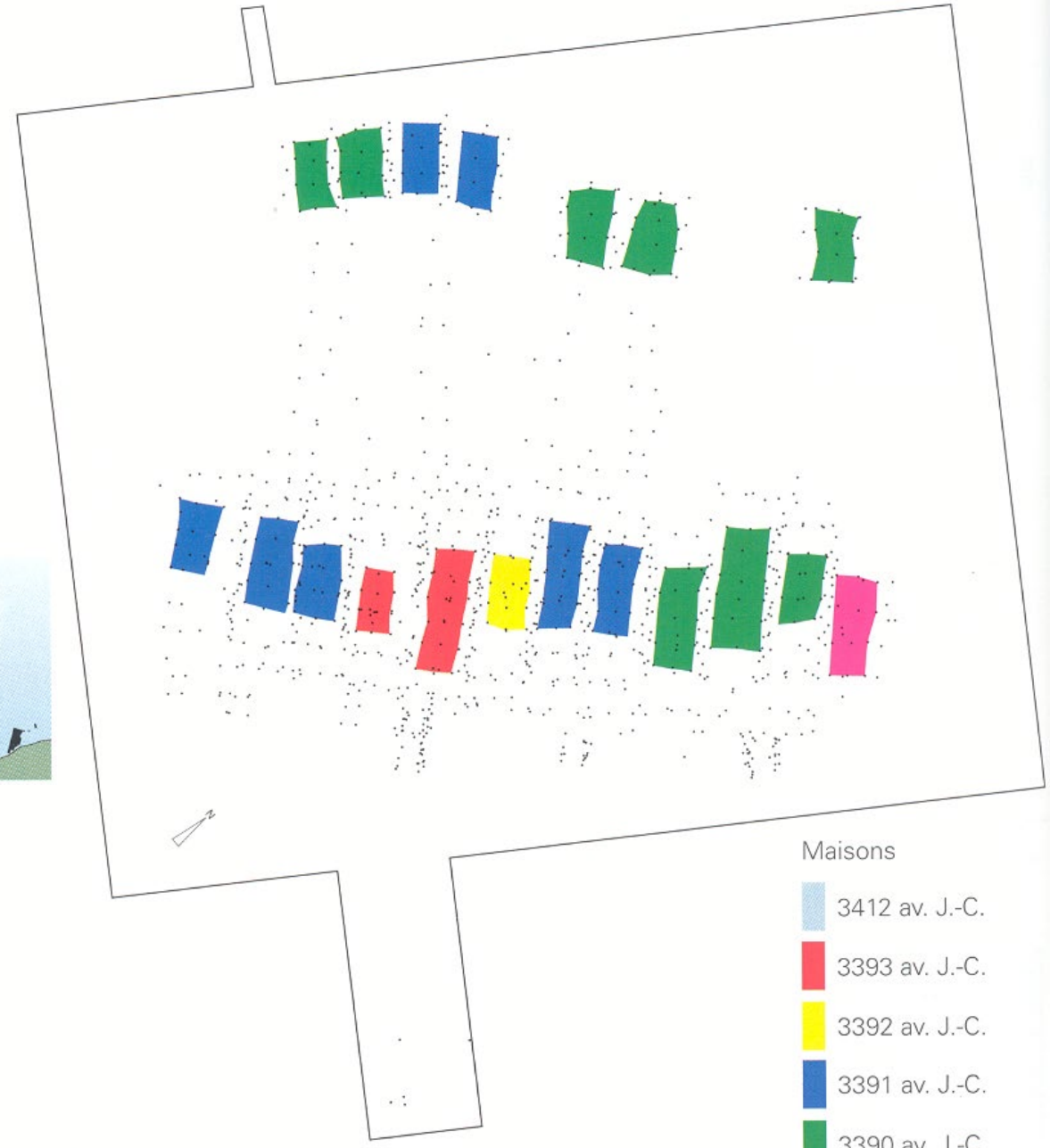
Neolithic Settlements of Sutz-Lattrigen, Bienne



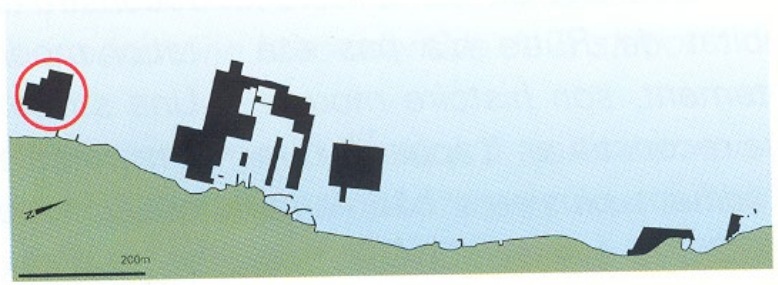
Maisons/Palissades

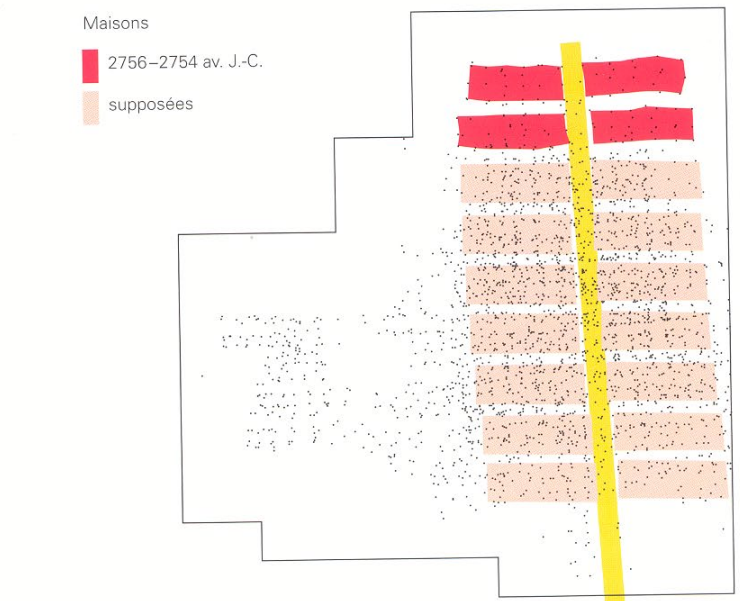
- 3596–3593 av. J.-C.
- 3582–3580 av. J.-C.
- 3578 av. J.-C.
- 3574–3568 av. J.-C.
- non datée
- supposées

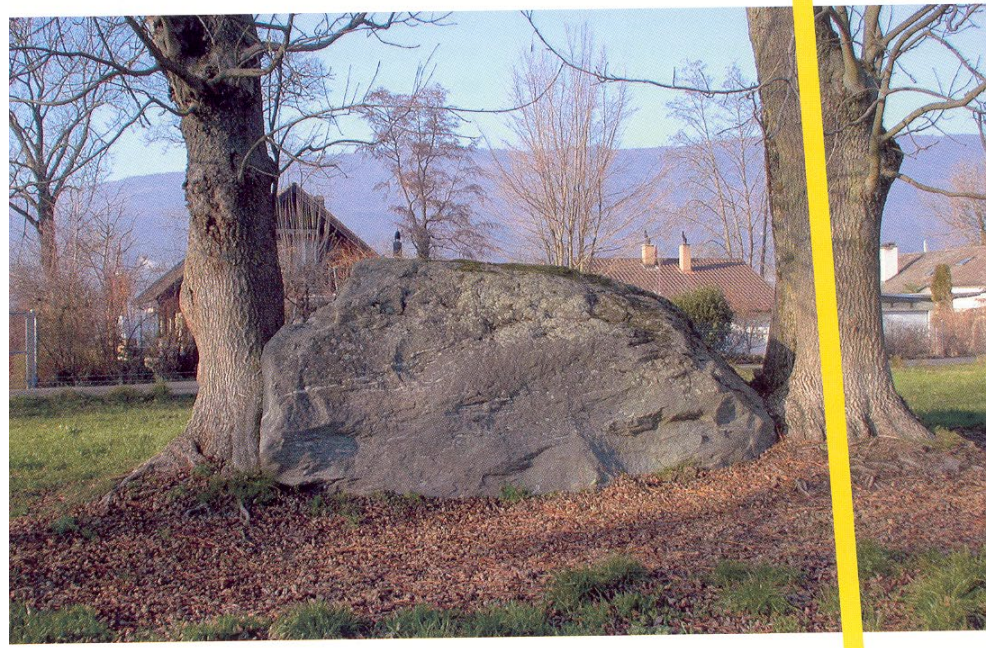

200m


Maisons
3412 av. J.-C.
3393 av. J.-C.
3392 av. J.-C.
3391 av. J.-C.
3390 av. J.-C.
3389 av. J.-C.

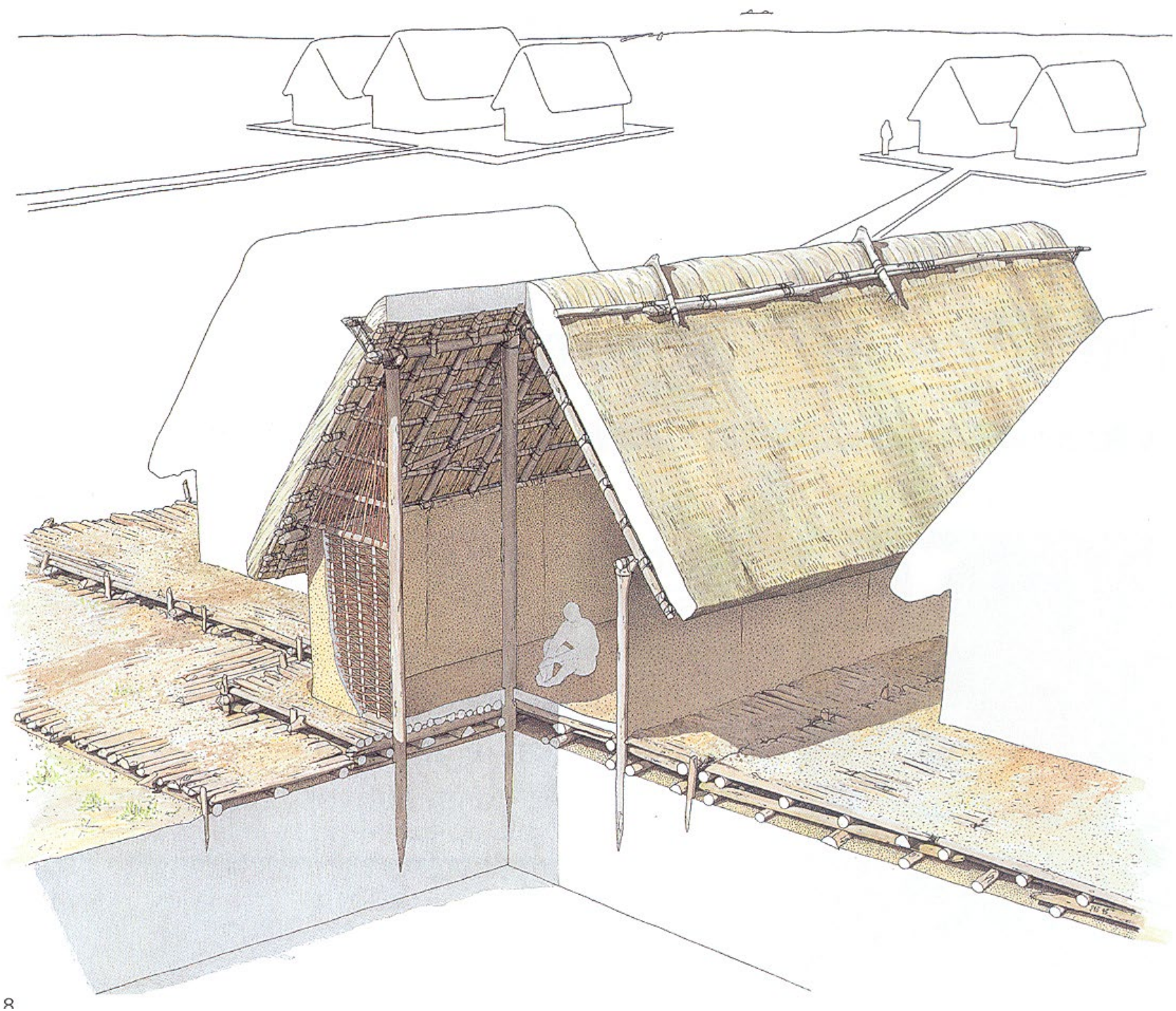


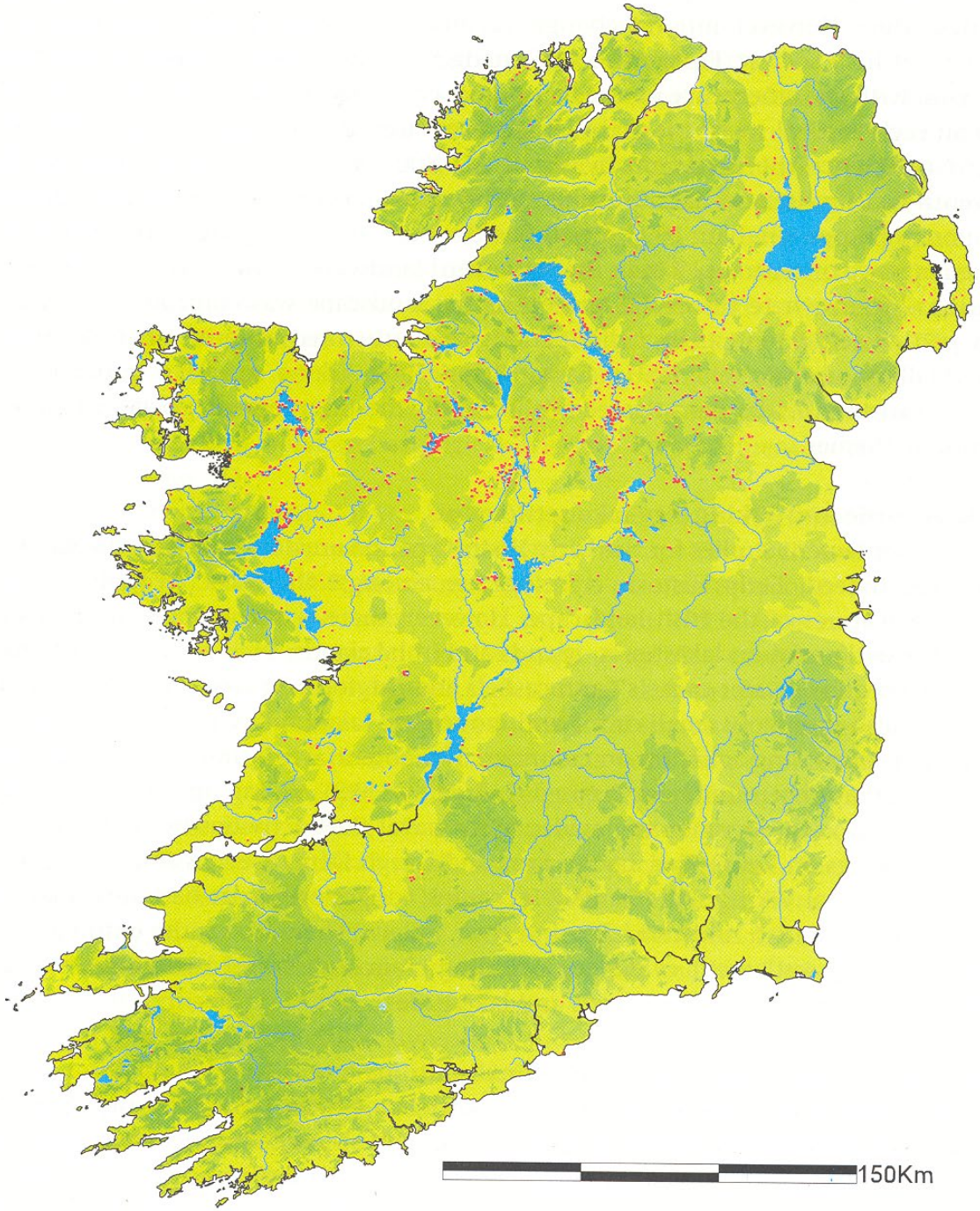






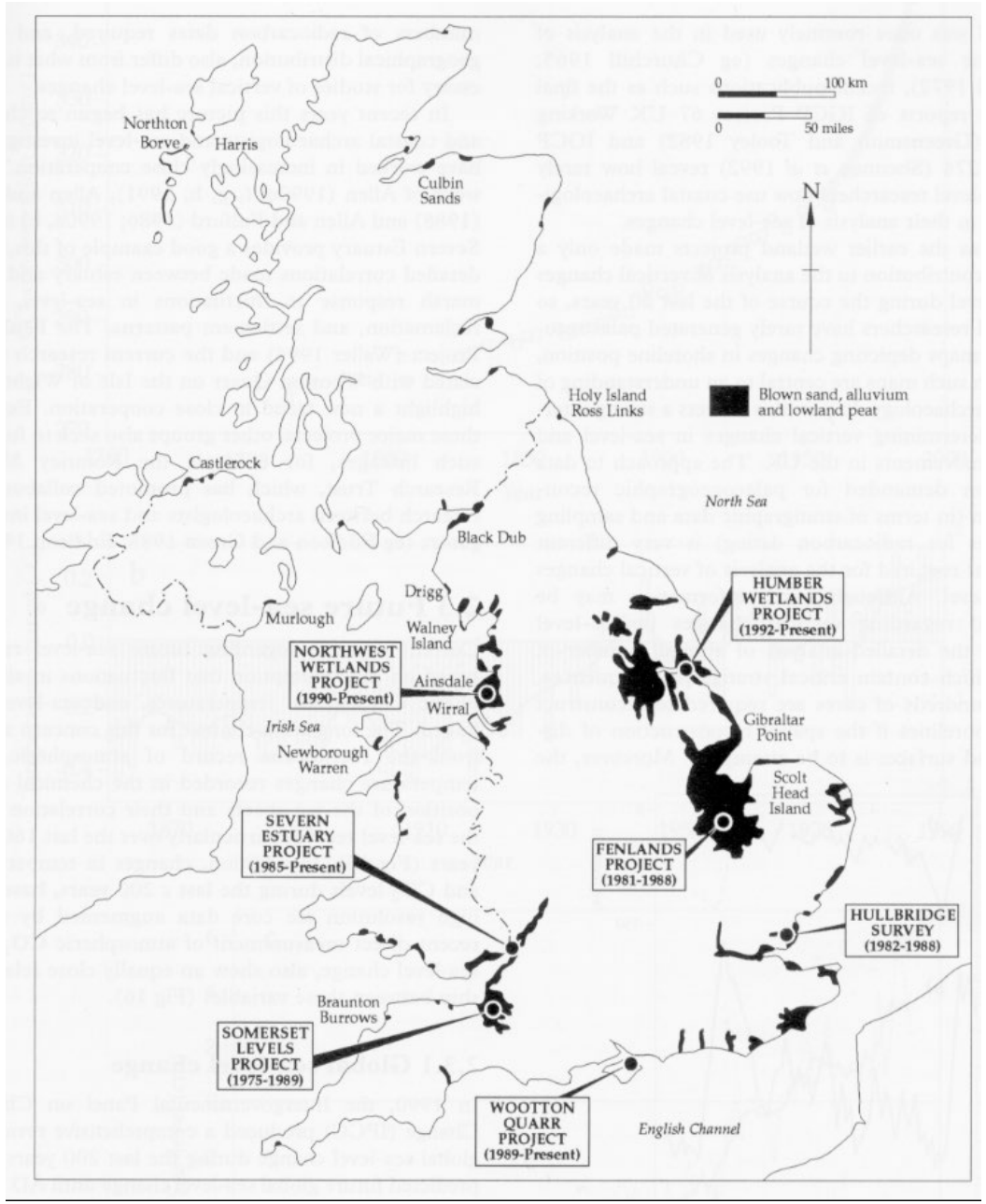
Bloc erratique à cupules





Crannog distribution in Ireland

Wetland Environments: Coastal Wetlands







RECLAMATION, DRAINAGE SEA DEFENCE

The Gwent Levels
The Fens

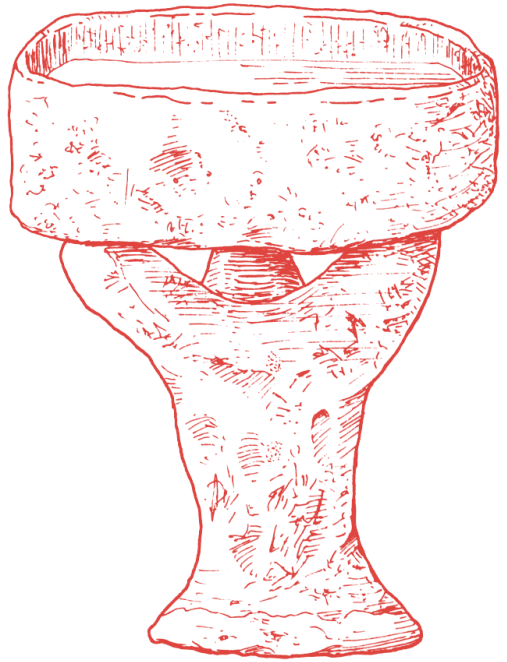
Drainage mill, wheel and sluice

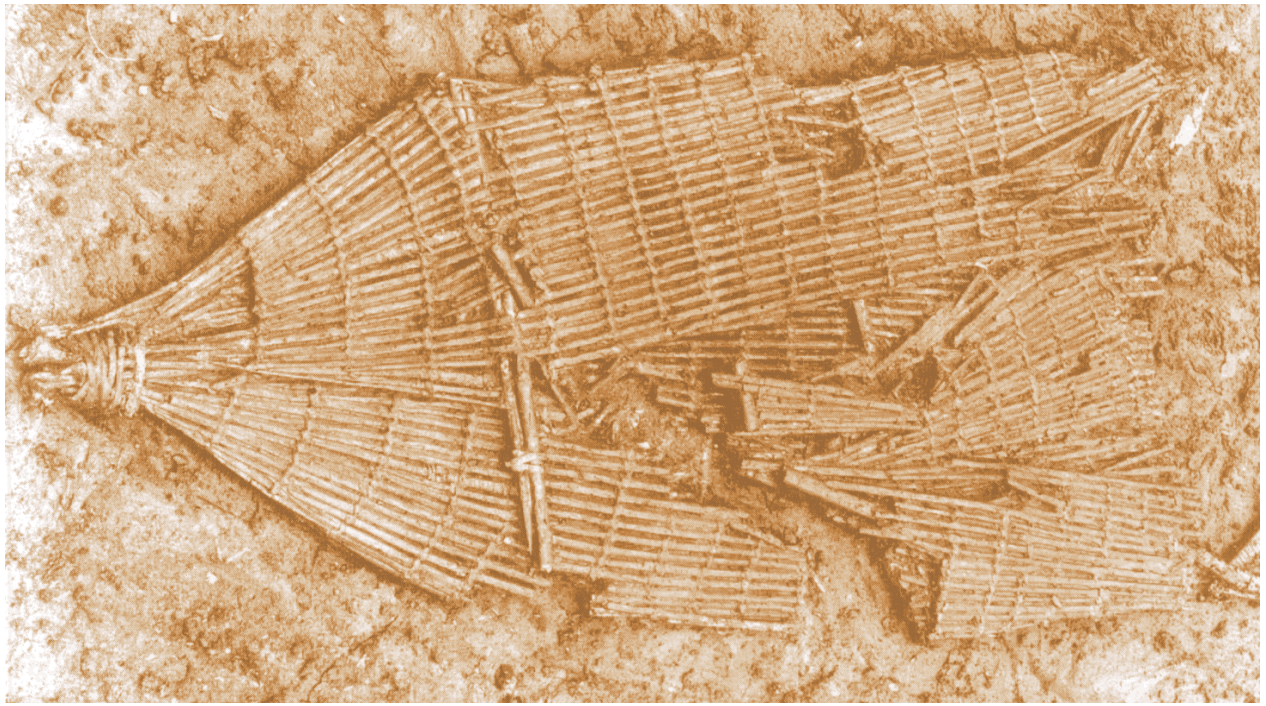


Christchurch, Upwell, The Fens salt-making site - fields adjacent to tidal channel

SALT PRODUCTION

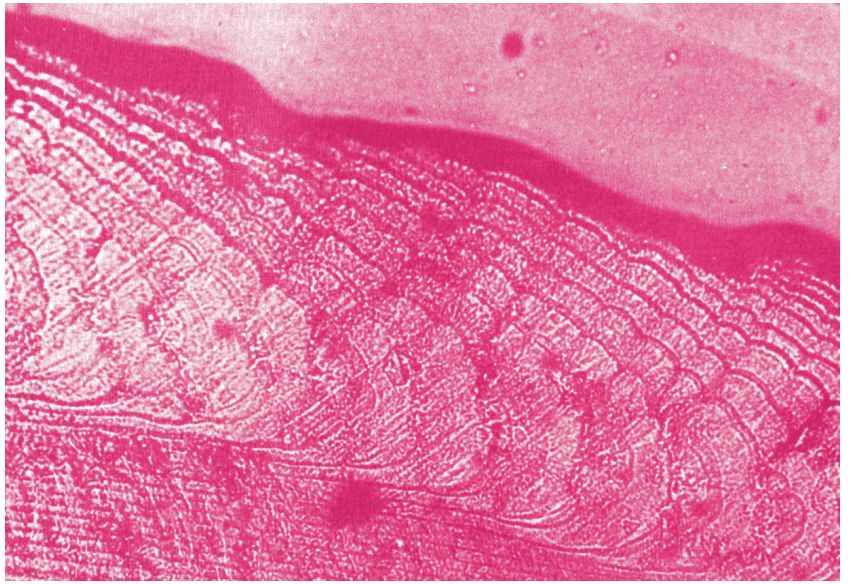
Briquetage





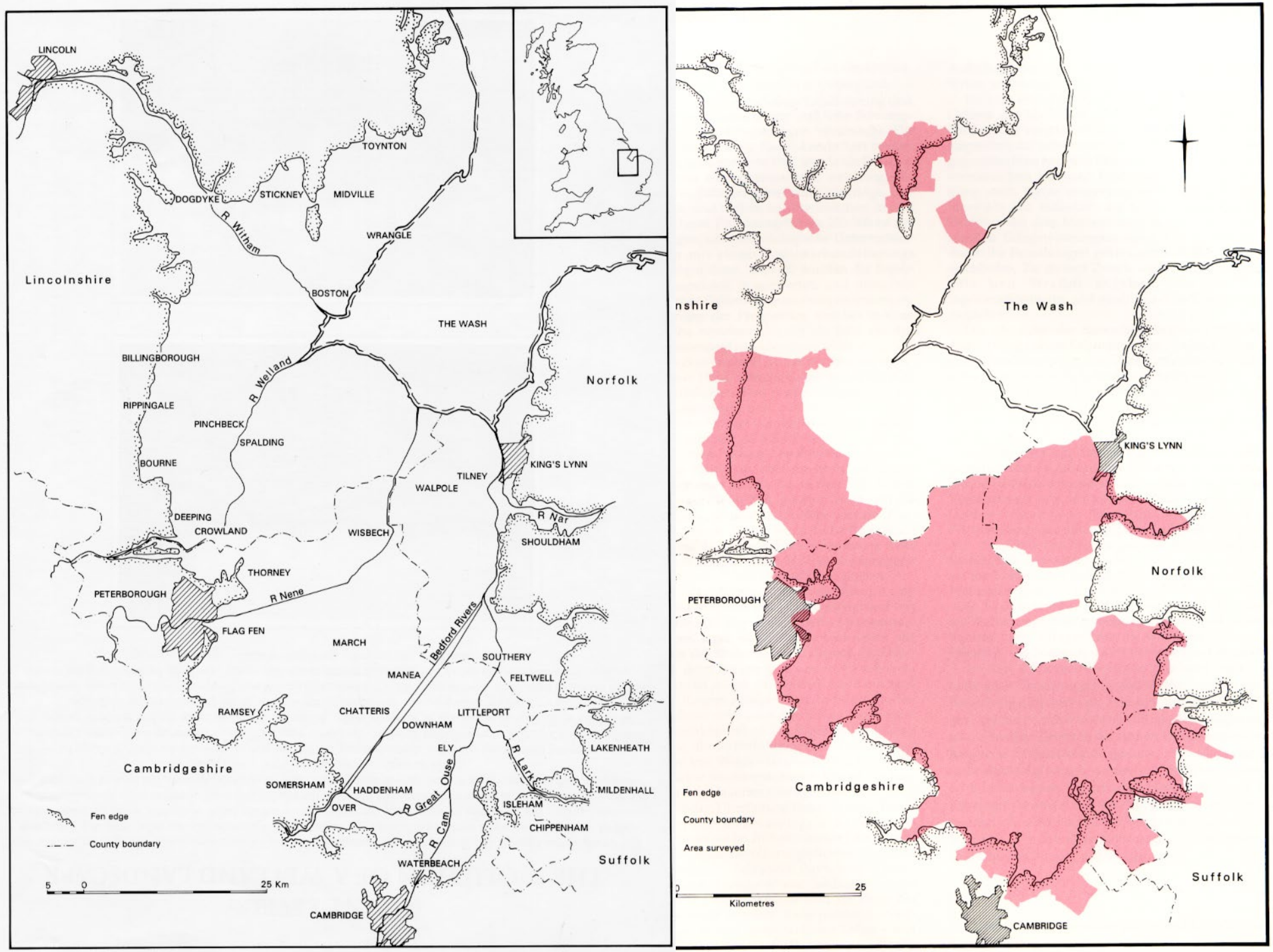
Mesolithic
eel/fish trap,
Lille Knabstrup,
Denmark

FISHING



Cockle: tidal increments




LINCOLN
TOYNTON
DOGDYKE
STICKNEY
MIDVILLE
R Witham
WRANGLE
Lincolnshire
BOSTON
THE WASH
BILLINGBOROUGH
R Welland
Norfolk
RIPPINGALE
PINCHBECK
SPALDING
BOURNE
KING'S LYNN
TILNEY
WALPOLE
DEEPING
CROWLAND
WISBECH
R Nar
SHOULDHAM
THORNEY
PETERBOROUGH
R Nene
FLAG FEN
MARCH
Bedford Rivers
SOUTHERY
MANEA
FELTWELL
RAMSEY
CHATTERIS
LITTLEPORT
DOWNHAM
ELY
LAKENHEATH
Cambridgeshire
R Great Ouse
R Lark
SOMERSHAM
HADDENHAM
MILDENHALL
OVER
ISLEHAM
R Cam
CHIPPENHAM
Suffolk
WATERBEACH
Fen edge
County boundary
5 0 25 Km
CAMBRIDGE
nshire
The Wash
KING'S LYNN
Norfolk
PETERBOROUGH
Fen edge
Cambridgeshire
County boundary
Area surveyed
0 25
Kilometres
Suffolk
CAMBRIDGE



Wetland Archaeology: Somerset Levels trackways through time:

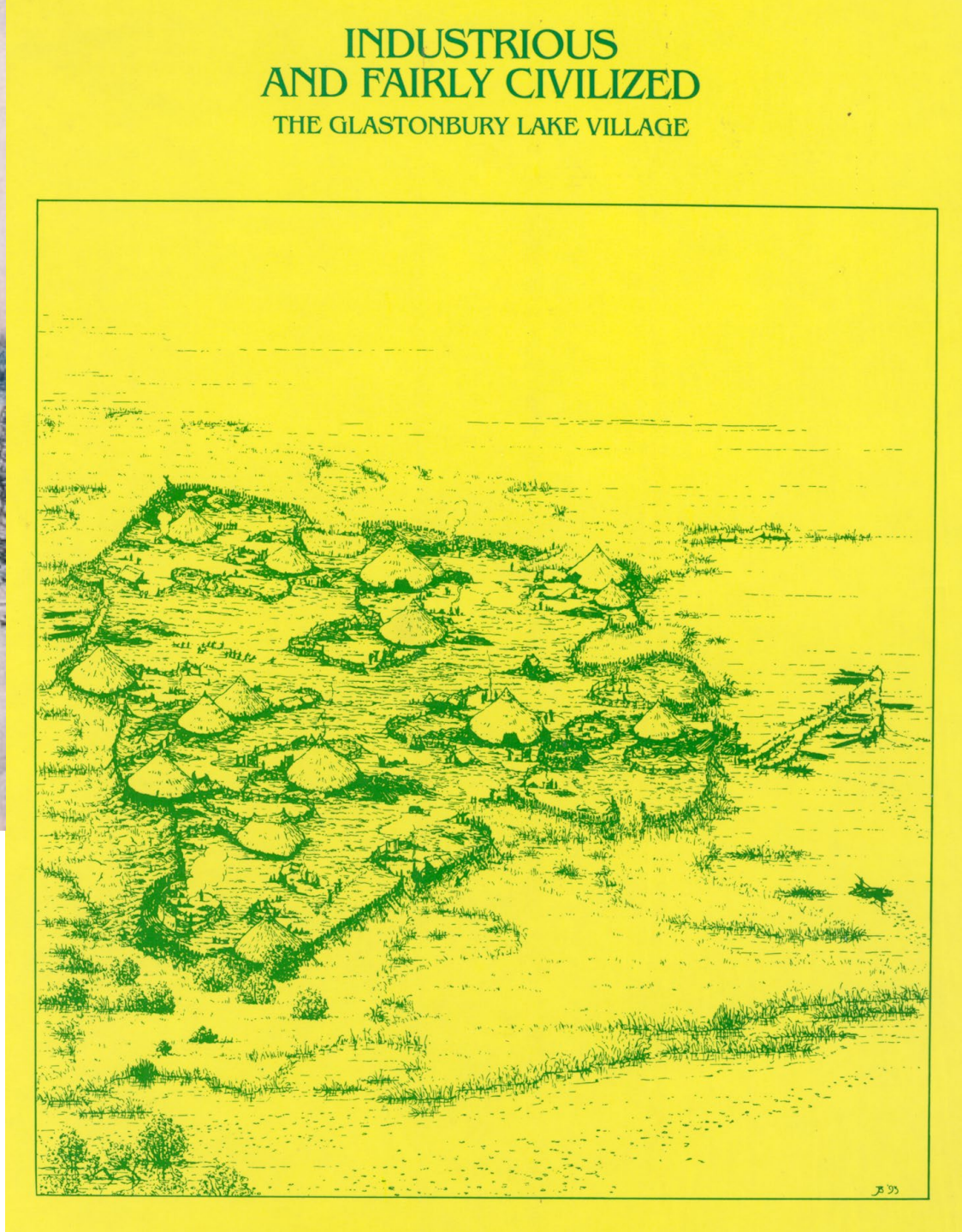
Somerset Levels Papers 1975-1989

https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/browse/series.xhtml?recordId=1309&recordType=MonographSeriesChapter



Bulleid and Gray 1911 *The Glastonbury Lake Village, a full description of the excavations and the relics discovered, 1892-1907* https://archive.org/search?query=creator%3A%22Bulleid%2C+Arthur%22

Coles, & Minnitt, S. (1995). *"Industrious and fairly civilized" : the Glastonbury Lake Village*. Somerset Levels Project and Somerset County Council Museums Service.



seventy low hemispherically-shaped mounds could be recognised, ranging from 15 to 40ft. in diameter, with an elevation near the centre of from 6 to 25ins. above the surrounding level of the meadow. No definite arrangement was discernible beyond perhaps the grouping of a few here and there, suggesting a development

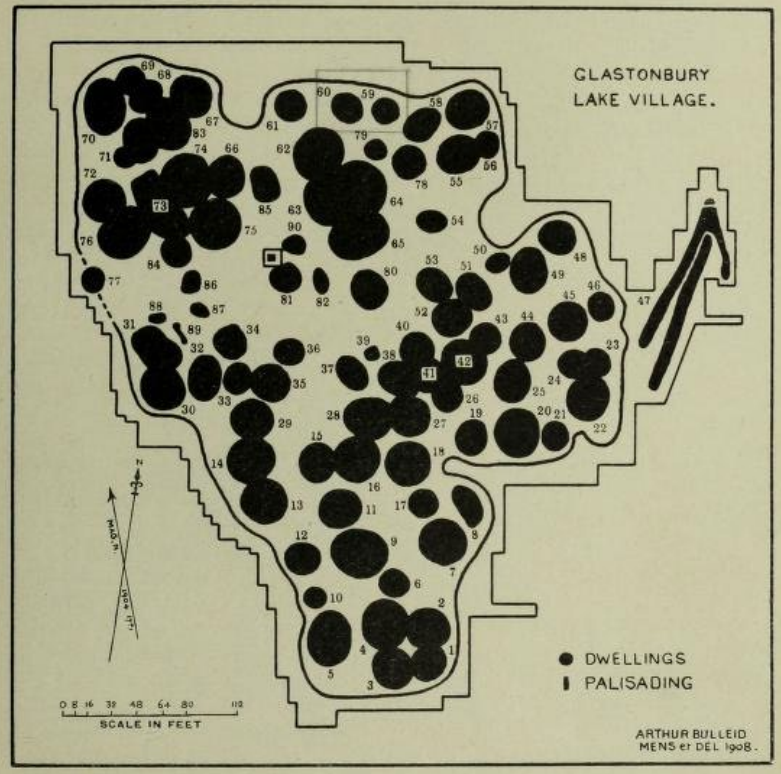


FIG. 3.—SMALL PLAN OF THE GLASTONBURY LAKE-VILLAGE, SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE DWELLING-MOUNDS AND PALISADING.

from several centres, and seemingly the most remarkable feature about the settlement was the extraordinary irregularity of the mounds. The extent of the ground occupied by the mounds measured 400ft. from N. to S., by 300ft. from E. to W. During the exploration many smaller areas of clay were discovered, which were

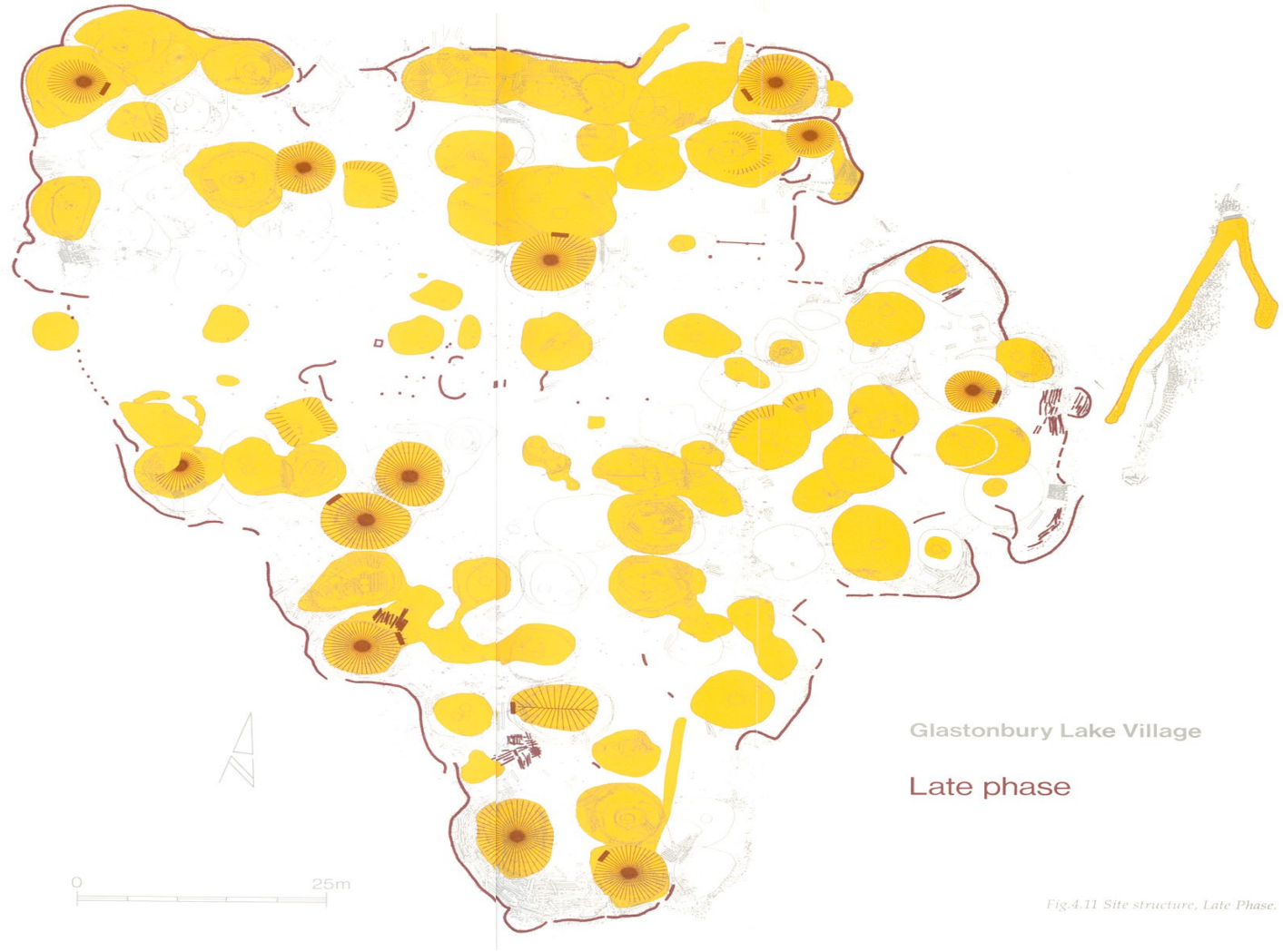


Fig.4.11 Site structure, Late Phase.

Preserving and dating Glastonbury Lake Village Project 6989

Final Report

Prepared for
Historic England
Historic Environment Commissions
National Monuments Record Centre
Kemble Drive
Swindon, SN2 2GZ



South West Heritage Trust,
Somerset Heritage Centre,
Brunel Way,
Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton,
Somerset, TA2 6SF
November 2021

Hill, T.C.B., Hill, G.E., Brunning, R., Banerjea, R.Y., Fyfe, R.M., Hogg, A.G., Jones, J., Perez, M. and Smith, D.N. 2018. Glastonbury Lake Village Revisited: A Multi-proxy Palaeoenvironmental Investigation of an Iron Age Wetland Settlement, *Journal of Wetland Archaeology*, 18, 115-137. DOI: 10.1080/14732971.2018.1560064
https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/epdf/10.1080/14732971.2018.1560064?src=getftr

Marshall, P., Brunning, R., Minnitt, S., Ramsey, C., Dunbar, E., & Reimer, P. (2020). The chronology of Glastonbury Lake Village. *Antiquity, 94*(378), 1464-1481. doi:10.15184/aqy.2020.167

Historic England

Identifications and analysis of waterlogged wood remains recovered from Glastonbury Lake Village

Zoë Hazell and Dana Challinor

Discovery, Innovation and Science in the Historic Environment



Research Report Series no. 1/2018

Historic England Scientific Dating

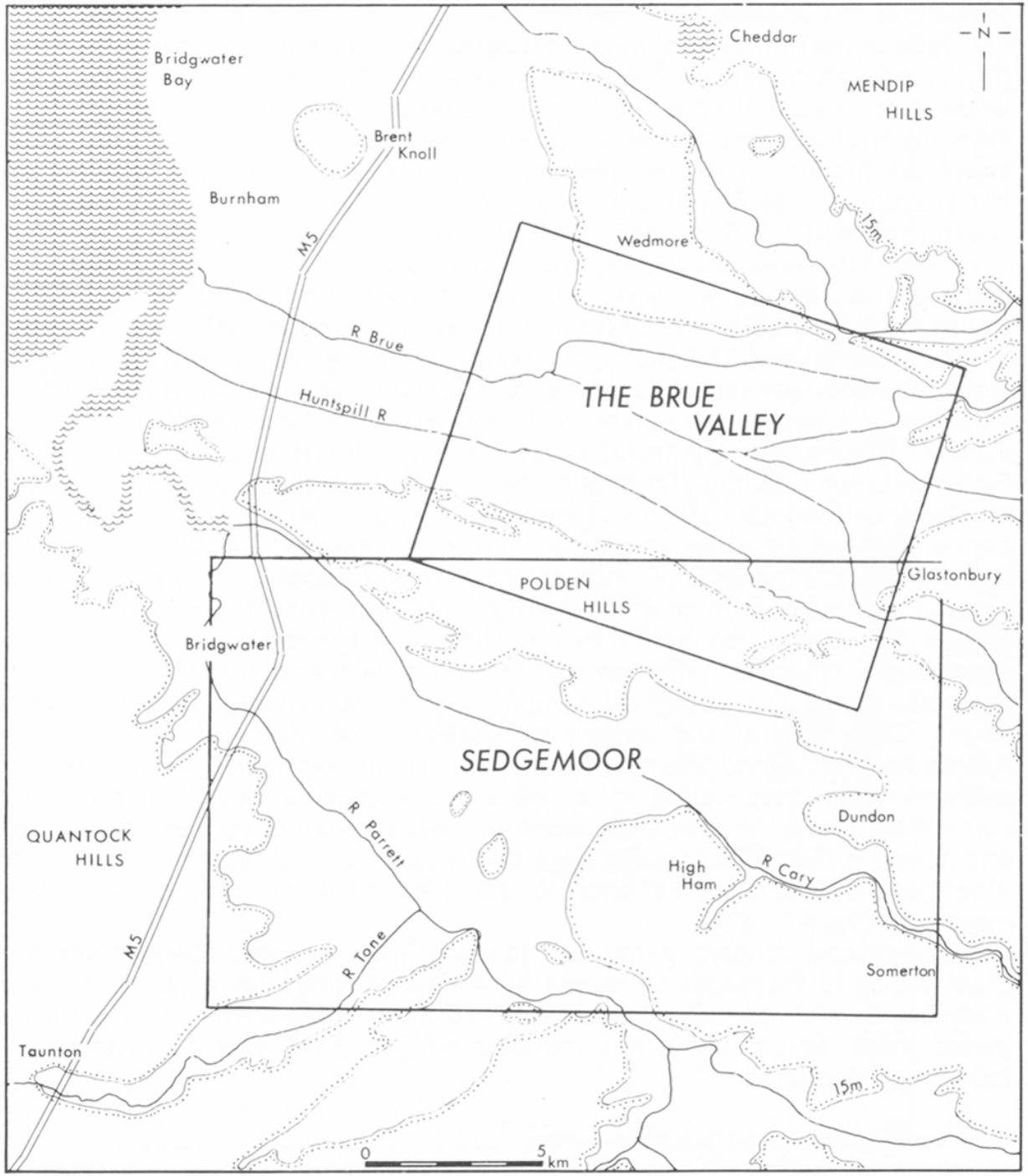
Glastonbury Lake Village, Glastonbury, Somerset
Dendrochronological analysis and radiocarbon wiggle-matching of oak timbers

Nigel Nayling, Roderick Bale, Christopher Bronk Ramsey, Elaine Dunbar, Paula Reimer, and Peter Marshall

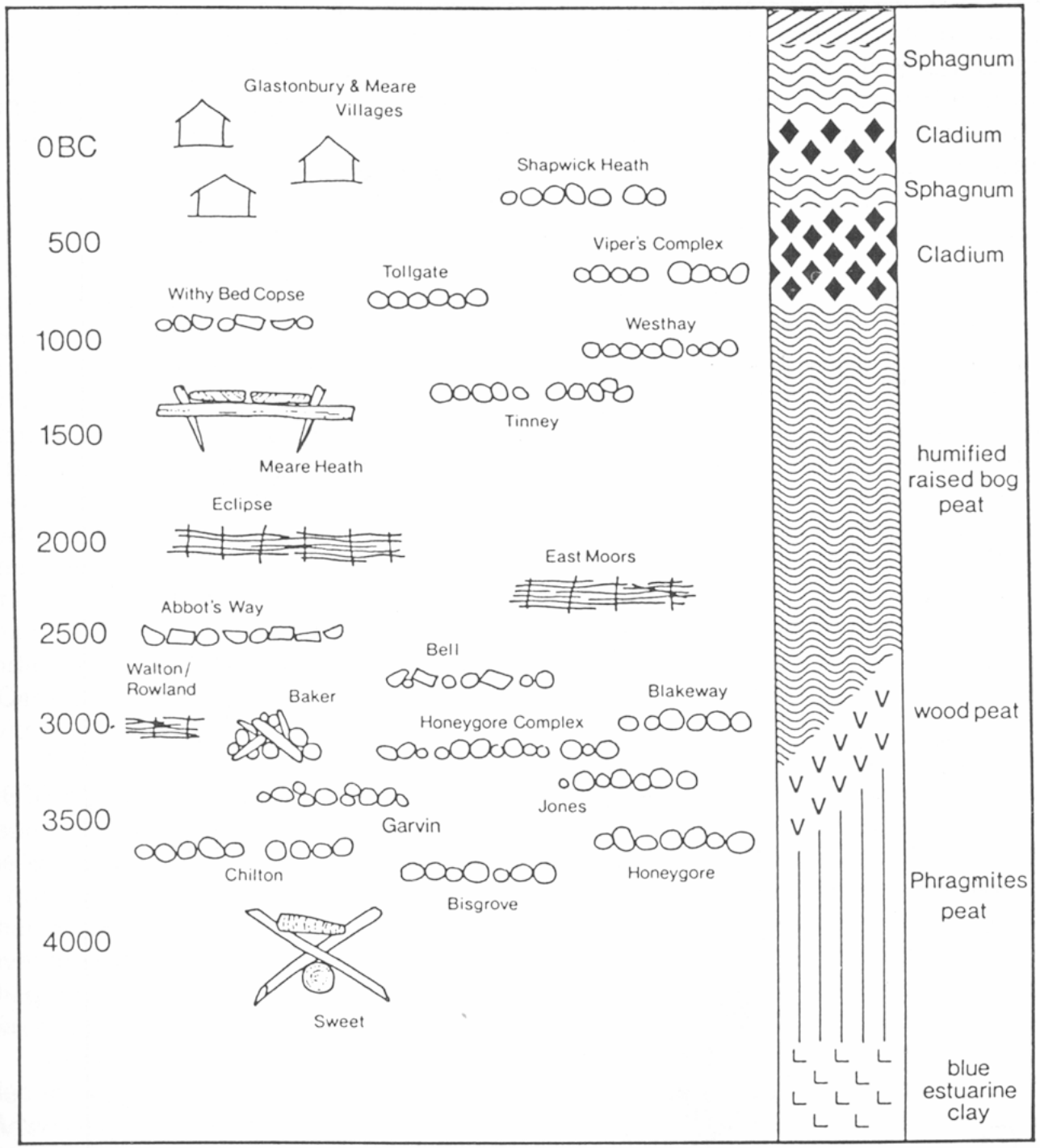
Discovery, Innovation and Science in the Historic Environment



Research Report Series no. 3-2017



The Somerset Levels, with the two main areas of archaeological work marked (1973-1989)



A sketch to show the relative positions, flooding horizons and approximate calendar year age
of some of the major structures in the Brue Valley.





a The Sweet Track, Somerset Levels. View looking southwards near the southern terminal of the trackway. Photograph Somerset Levels Project.
b Reconstruction of the Sweet Track in use in 3806 BC. Drawing by Edward Mortelmans.

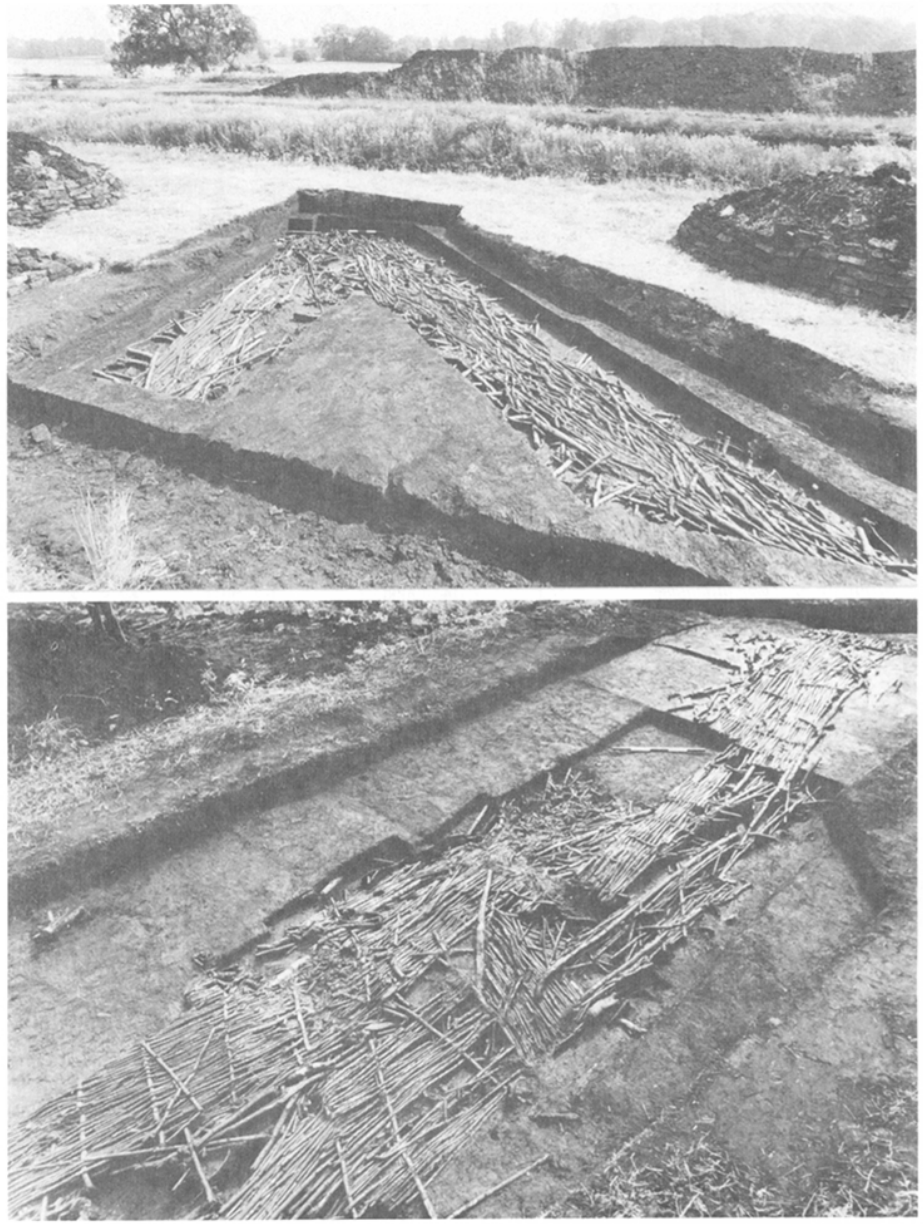


Fig. 18 Neolithic structures on Walton Heath. Upper, the Garvin tracks joining as they near the slopes of the Polden Hills. Lower, part of the Walton Heath track, with a dump of broken hurdles overlain by intact hurdles. The stepped edges of the peat are ancient peat-cutting trench ends.

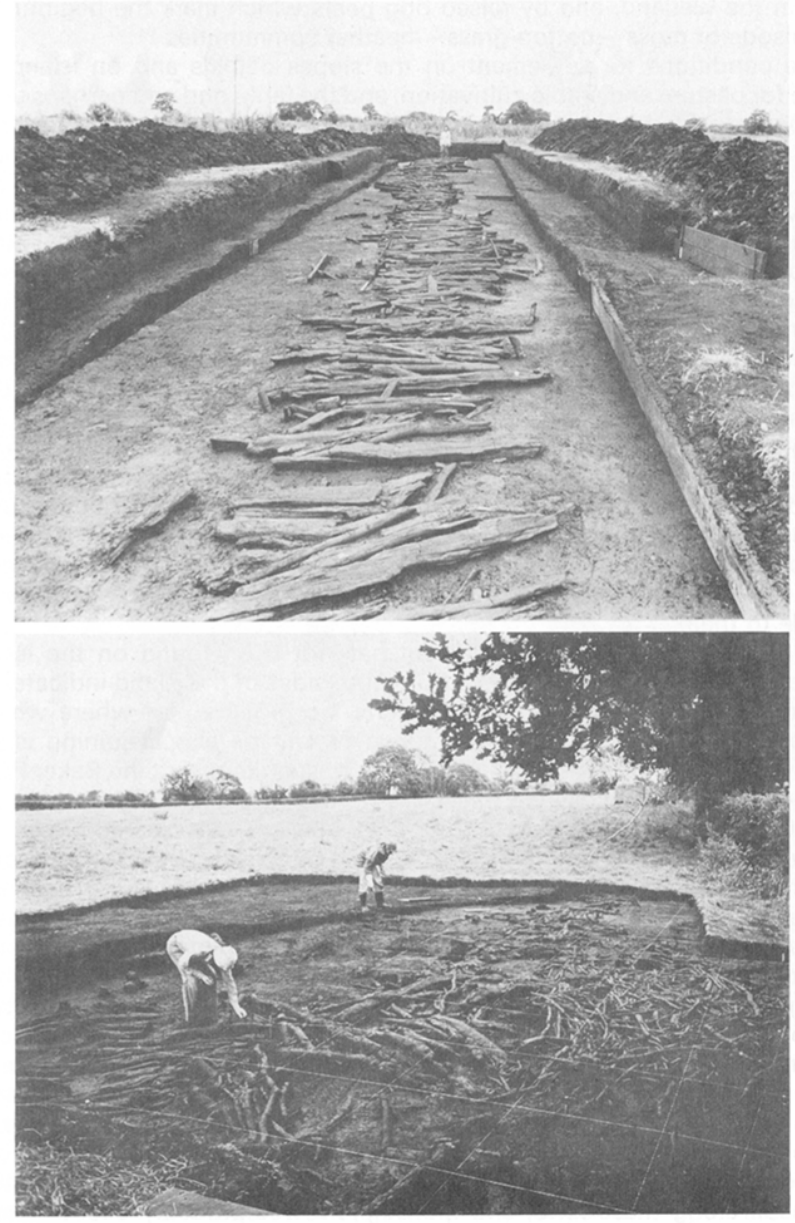
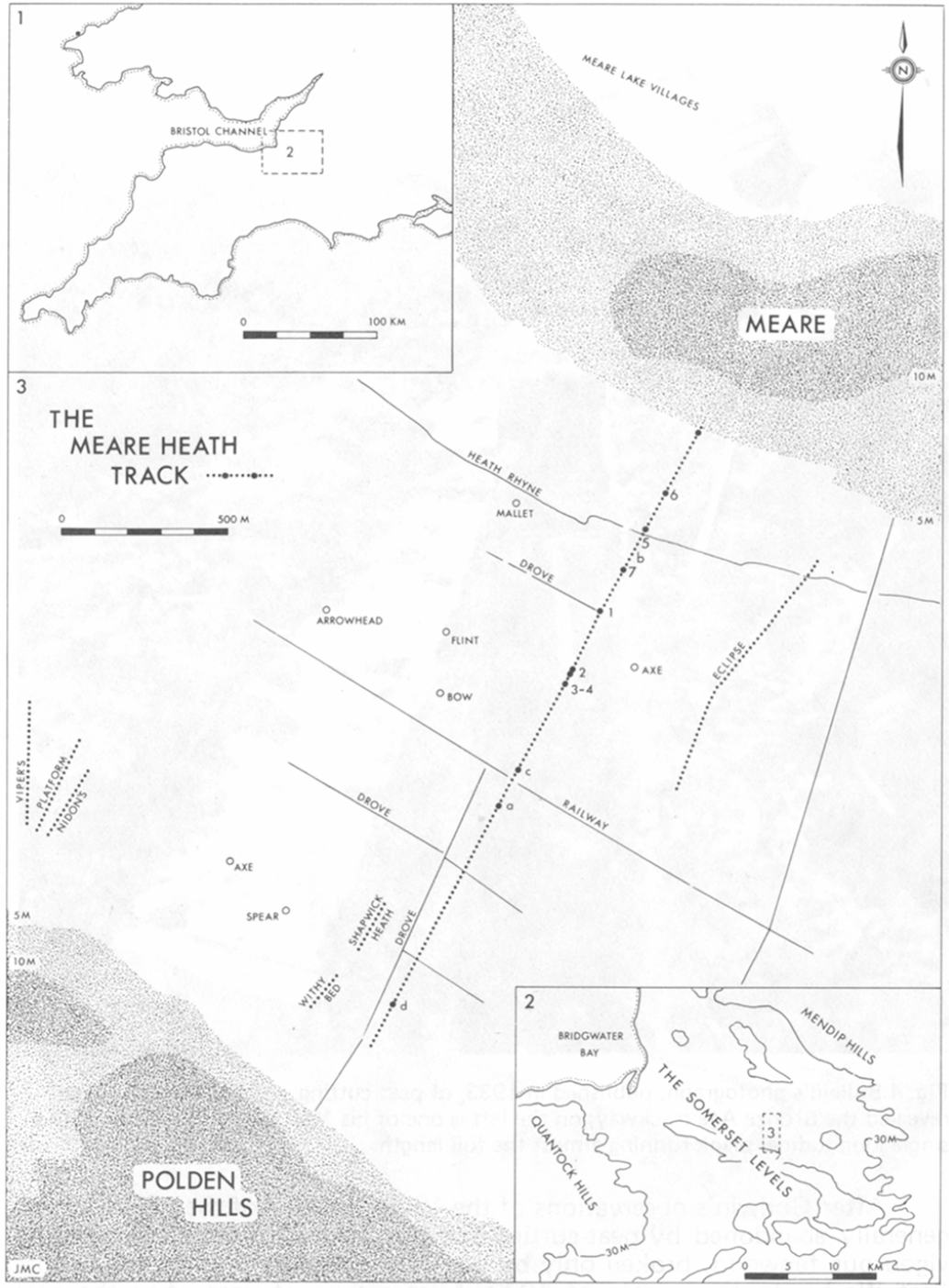


Fig. 19 Later Neolithic structures west of the island of Westhay. Upper, the Abbot's Way, view west. Lower, part of the Baker platform at the island edge.



Location of Meare Heath Track



Fig. 25 Meare Heath 1, view to the east, showing the walking surface provided by longitudinal planks supported on transverse planks.



Prehistoric hurdles. The Bronze Age Eclipse Track, Somerset, originally made of 1,000 hurdles woven from hazel rods, now destroyed.