

Plant macro remains from the 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D. in Roman Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim (F). Methodological aspects and insights into local nutrition, agricultural practices, import and the natural environment.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Framework of the project

The present study is part of a joint research project on the Roman settlement Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim. It focuses on the archaeobotanical investigation of the Roman-period structures in the civil settlement excavated between 1999 and 2005.

In 1998 an extensive excavation program was initiated at the site of Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim under the direction of M. Reddé (École Pratique des Hautes Études, IV^e section Paris, France) and H.U. Nuber (University of Freiburg in Breisgau, Germany). The initial team was joined in 1999 by the University of Basel, Switzerland. It is within the scope of this tri-national excavation program that archaeobiological analyses were undertaken at the Institute of Prehistory and Archaeological Science (IPAS) of the University of Basel. The archaeobiological part of the project (archaeobotany and archaeozoology) was directed by Prof. S. Jacomet and Prof. J. Schibler. Funding was obtained from the EUCOR Learning and Teaching Mobility (ELTEM) project of the University of Basel. An additional grant was obtained from the Freiwillige Akademische Gesellschaft, Basel (CH).

For a detailed summary of the archaeological research, we refer to publications and the unpublished excavation reports (Nuber and Reddé 2002, Reddé *et al.* 2005, Ville de Biesheim 2001, Reddé 1999, Reddé 2000, Reddé 2001, Reddé 2002, Reddé 2003, Reddé 2004, Reddé 2005). The final publication of the site consists of two monographs: Oedenburg I. Les camps julio-claudienne (Reddé 2009) and Oedenburg II. L'agglomération civile (Reddé in press).

1.2. The site Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim

The Roman archaeological site Oedenburg is located in the plains of the river Rhine among the Vosges Mountains and the Black Forest, between the current communities Biesheim and Kunheim in Alsace (F) (Fig. 1). The settlement was founded at the beginning of the 1st Cent. A.D. on an important communication axis, along the Roman road leading from *Augusta Raurica*/Augst or *Epomandudurum*/Mandeure to *Argentorate*/Strasbourg via *Cambete*/Kembs. The identification of Roman Oedenburg as *Argentovaria* is hypothesized (Schucany in press). *Argentovaria* is mentioned by *Ptolemaeus* as the polis of the Rauraci (Reddé *et al.* 2005). The Rauraci were the indigenous population occupying the southern Upper Rhine region and part of the Hochrhein area. Oedenburg lies in the northern part of their territory. So far, there is no certainty concerning the identification of Oedenburg as *Argentovaria* as no inscription is found (Reddé *et al.* 2005).

The Roman settlement area covers a surface of about 200 hectares; its chronology extends from the 1st Cent. A.D. to the beginning of the 5th Cent. A.D. Through aerial photography, geomagnetic studies, and an extensive excavation program, the archaeology of the site is well known and intensively studied (Figs. 2 and 3). In addition, a systematic sampling strategy for archaeobiological research was carried out in all areas of excavation; this implied sampling of all well-preserved excavated structures. Bulk samples were taken from different stratigraphical units within a structure, taking into account spatial and chronological variation of plant distribution within one structure (see section 1 and Table 1a, b, c of Volume II). The majority of soil samples were processed in the field laboratory operated in Biesheim (F), in the vicinity of the site.

Fig. 1 Geographical location of Oedenburg (after Nuber 2001)

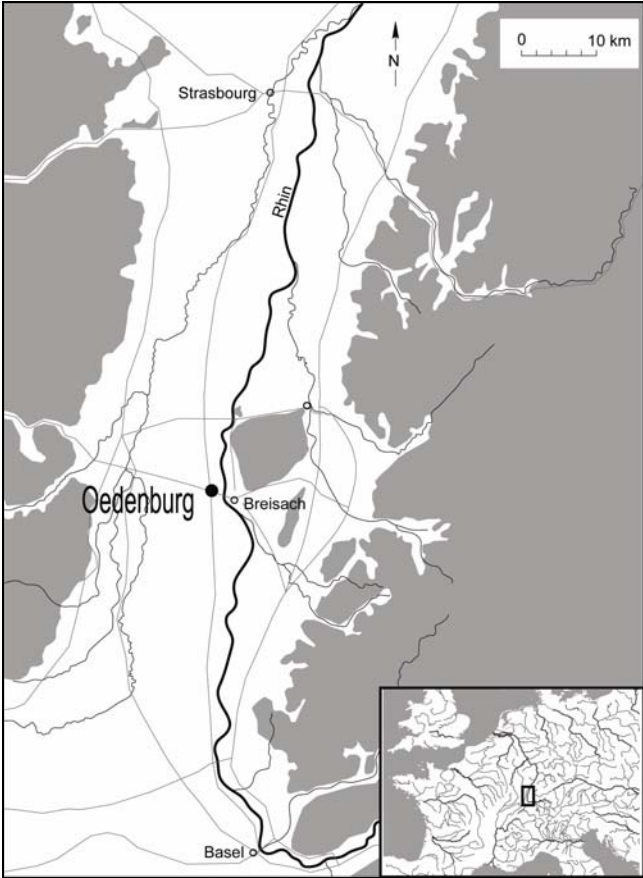
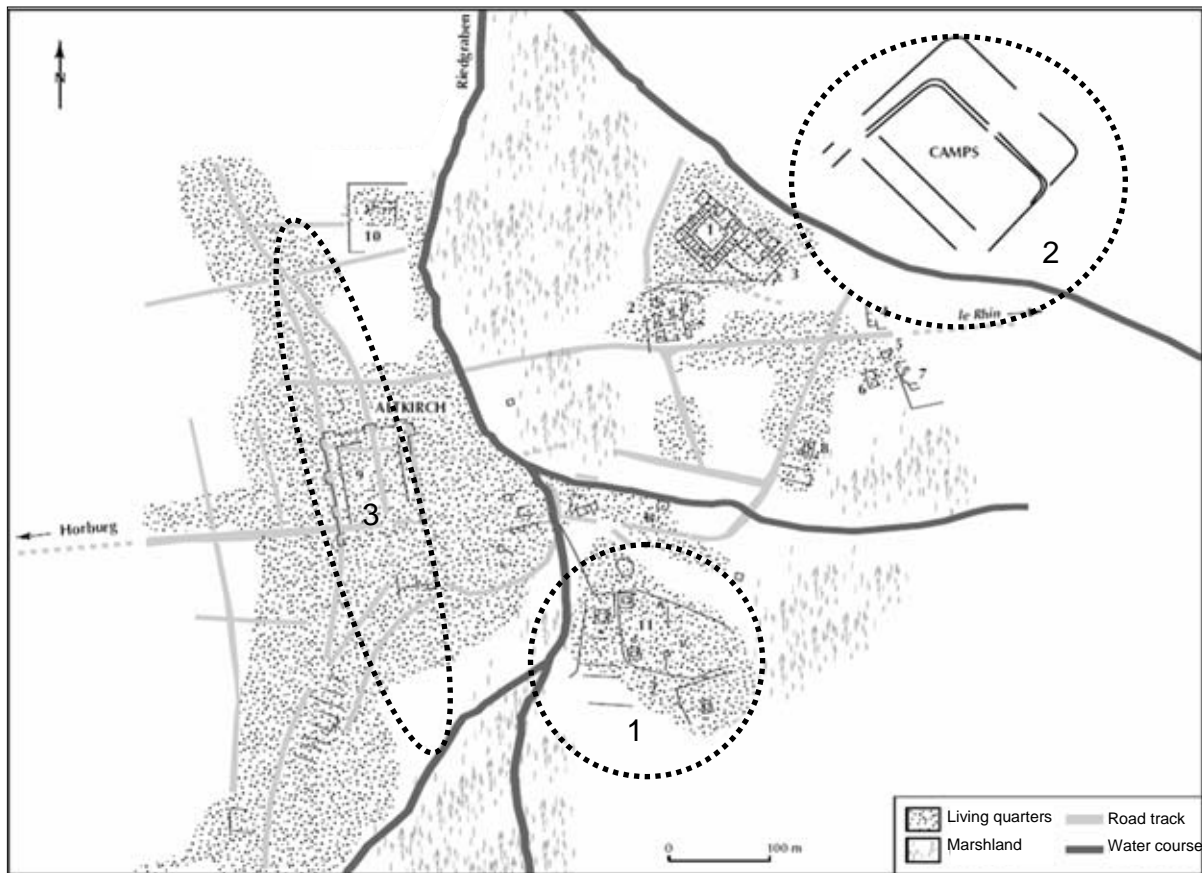


Fig. 2 Aerial photograph of the settlement area (Reddé in press, Fig 5.1 p. 380)



Figure 3. Interpretation of geo-magnetical prospection of the site Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim (F) (after drawing M. Reddé in Reddé *et al.* 2005, Fig. 6, p. 223), indicating the three main localities: 1) the temple complex, 2) the military installations to the east of the modern canal and 3) the road running North-South (3)



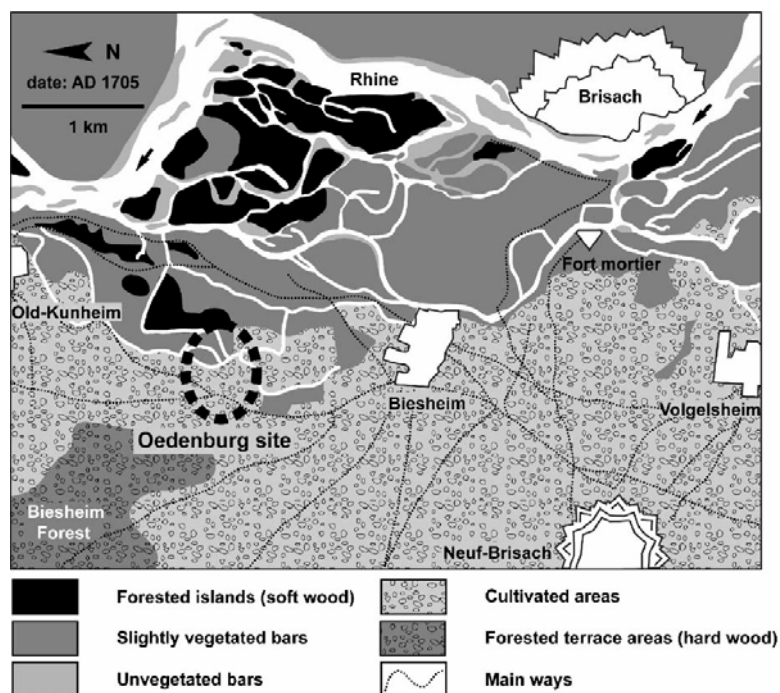
The civil agglomeration of Oedenburg developed around three localities: a temple complex (1); military installations to the east of the modern canal (2); a road running North-South (3) (Reddé in press, see Fig. 3). The temple complex very likely represents the first building activities at the site; it was in use during the settlement's entire occupation history and always remained at the southern periphery of the site (see Fig. 3). No living quarters were encountered here. To the East of the settlement area, two military camps were successively installed at the same location (see Fig. 3); the first military camp was erected around 20 A.D. and deserted around 30 A.D., the second military camp was built in the 40s and deserted around 70 A.D. (Reddé 2009). Adjacent and to the west of these military installations a handicraft quarter arose. This quarter continued to exist after the cessation of military occupation. In this area no living quarters have been found. It seems that living quarters were concentrated along the road running North-South, at a distance to the areas prone to flooding (see Fig. 3).

Today, Oedenburg is situated about two kilometres to the East of the river Rhine, and extends over its alluvial terraces and lower plains. Many palaeochannels run through the settlement area some of which are still active today (Fig. 4). Consequently the majority of the excavated archaeological layers are at present located below the current groundwater level. This has resulted in the excellent preservation of very large amounts of organic remains through waterlogging.

The sampling strategy for archaeobiological research, advised to the archaeologists, was one of total sampling. However, the actual sampling strategies have been fairly inconsistent. There are several reasons for this: first of all, archaeobiological samples were collected over seven excavation seasons and field archaeologists have rotated over these seasons; secondly the emphasis of the sampling program was on those structures located under the current water level and thirdly, samples were more frequently taken after recognition of plant macro remains within a deposit, thus judgment sampling. In the studied areas a total amount of 986 samples were taken (Civil East (342), Civil South (287), Military camps (96), Temple complex (131), Surroundings of the temple complex (128), BK08 (2)). The selection of samples for this study was based on the following criteria: located in the civil agglomeration, from structures where waterlogging took place and from structures that could be dated. In total 363 samples or 37% of all samples were studied (see section 2.1 and 2.2 of this Volume). In the following study, we have analysed 315 samples from 90 structures in different areas of the Roman settlement (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Tabs. 7.1a, 7.1b, 7.1c). The emphasis of the present study lies on the waterlogged structures of the civil agglomeration (see section 2.2 of this Volume and chapter 1 of Volume II), in addition some samples from the 1st Cent. A.D. military camps were investigated (see section 2.1 of this volume and Reddé 2009, p.45-168).

In the following, the archaeology of each investigated area for a better understanding of the results is summarised. Within the civil agglomeration we distinguish between three areas of excavation and refer to them as follows: Civil East; Temple complex; Surroundings of the temple complex.

Fig. 4 Map of the Rhine floodplain in the 18th Cent. A.D. (Ollive *et al.* 2006, p. 30)



Civil East

Civil East designates the zone to the west of and adjacent to the military camp (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Fig. 7.1). Excavations were carried out in this zone in the summers of 1999 to 2002 under the direction of M. Reddé. Civil East represents an area of handicraft activities; it is marked by the confluence of two palaeochannels and is located in marshland. These days, the majority of the archaeological structures are located below the groundwater level. The latter has resulted in the recovery of a very large amount of organic remains such as leather, wooden posts, wooden artefacts, wattle and wickerwork and many waterlogged plant macro remains such as twigs, branches, wood-chips and seeds/fruits.

Two successive phases of occupation are distinguished in this area. Phase 1 is contemporary with and influenced by the military occupation; it starts in the 2nd Decennium A.D. and lasts till the end of the 1st Cent. A.D. It is characterised by a series of pits dug in a very moist zone; no living quarters are found. Palaeohydrological studies have demonstrated that human occupation in Phase 1 coincided with flooding of the Rhine. The latter involved a continuous re-organisation of the area in order to control the excess water. At least three flood events could be dated after the first human occupation in this area (1st Cent. A.D.) and before the installation of the road track at the end of 1st, beginning of 2nd Cent. A.D. (Reddé *et al.* 2005, Ollive *et al.* 2006). At that time, the inhabitants constructed layers of clay, twigs, branches and planks to manage the very wet and boggy areas. Phase 2 is marked by the reorganisation of this area and lasts till the beginning of the 3rd Cent. A.D. The reorganisation of the area implies the installation of a new road track and the construction of large public buildings bordering this road. These constructions are possibly linked to the welcoming of travellers and the activities on the river (Reddé *in press*, p. 525-526).

In the area Civil East a total of 342 samples from 64 structures were taken. In this area of excavation, the emphasis of sampling was placed on waterlogged structures; the sampled structures represent less than 10 % of the total number of excavated structures. In this study we integrated 143 samples from 26 structures. As mentioned above samples were selected from dateable structures where waterlogging took place. Structures integrated in the archaeobotanical analysis and belonging to phase 1 are: 11 pits and 8 very organic layers of twigs and branches. In total 105 samples were analysed (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Tab. 7.1a and Fig. 7.9). Structures integrated in the archaeobotanical analysis comprise 5 pits. In total 34 samples were analysed (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Tab. 7.1a and Fig. 7.9). Another 4 samples from 2 structures dated as "Roman" are also included.

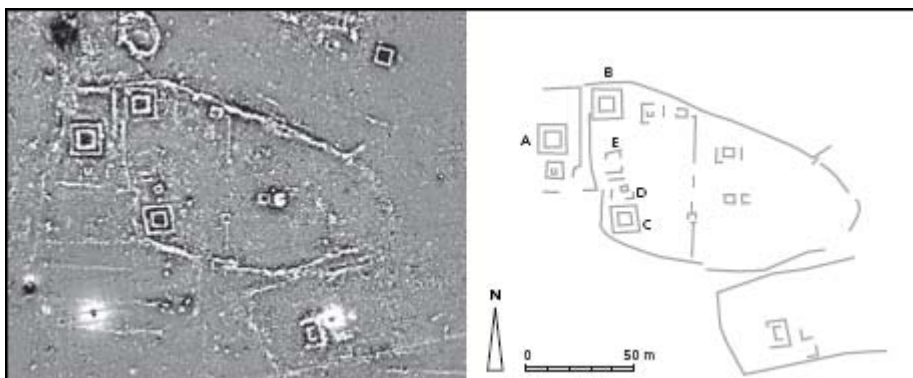
Temple complex

The temple complex represents an enclosed area of temples in the southern part of the settlement area (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Fig. 7.1); it is located in a marshy area and bordered by a small stream, the Riedgraben. Geomagnetic survey established the outline of several Gallo-Roman temples and the existence of one large complex of temples enclosed by a ditch (see Fig. 5). In this complex, excavations were undertaken in the summers of 2003, 2004 and 2005 and directed by C. Schucany and P.-A. Schwarz. In the temple complex five phases are distinguished (Schucany and Schwarz *in press*). The phases correspond to building and reorganisation activities and are dated as follows:

Phase 1 (ca 3/4 to ca 75/80 A.D.), Phase 2 (ca 75/80 to 120 A.D.), Phase 3 (120 to 130/140 A.D.), Phase 4 (130/140 to 160/170 A.D.) and Phase 5 (from 160/170 A.D. onwards). For the main analysis the fine chronology (phases) was not considered (see section 2.2 of this Volume). This is partly due to the poverty of archaeobotanical remains within most of the samples while – in contrast to the area Civil East and the Surroundings of the temple complex- most of the structures were situated on dry land. To ease intra-site comparison we constructed a chronological framework which consists of structures belonging to the 1st Cent. A.D. (Temple complex Phase 1), structures belonging to the 2nd Cent. A.D. (Temple complex phases 2 to 4) and structures no more precisely dated than “Roman” (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 31).

In the temple complex a total of 131 samples from 60 structures were taken. 128 samples from 57 structures were analysed, 101 samples from 36 structures were integrated in this study, the remaining 27 samples did not yield plant remains. In this area of excavation, the emphasis of sampling was placed on promising structures in both waterlogged and dry sediments (Schucany and Schwarz in press, p. 62); the analysed structures represent approximately 25 % of all excavated structures. Structures integrated in the archaeobotanical analysis and belonging to phase 1 come from five layers, a ditch, a vessel and two postholes. In total 40 samples are analysed of which 31 originate from waterlogged deposits, 9 from dry deposits (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Tab. 7.1b). Structures integrated in the archaeobotanical analysis and belonging to phases 2 to 4 come from a pit, 8 layers, a ditch and 11 postholes. In total 42 samples are analysed of which 6 originate from waterlogged deposits, 36 from dry deposits (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Tab. 7.1b). Structures integrated in the archaeobotanical analysis and belonging to phase 5 come from a ditch. In total 15 samples are analysed (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Tab. 7.1b). Another 4 samples from 4 structures dated as Roman and located in dry deposits are also included.

Fig. 5 Geomagnetic image of the temple complex with interpretation (Drawing Schucany in Schucany and Schwarz in press, Fig. 2.21, p.68)



Surroundings of the temple complex

This refers to the area to the north of the temple complex (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Fig. 7.1). In the summers of 2003 and 2005, excavations were undertaken under the direction of M. Reddé. The first human installations in this zone of occupation date between 10 and 60 A.D. They are

contemporary with the military occupation of the settlement and have a clear civilian character (Reddé in press, p. 35-55). It involves the provision of a wharf along the Riedgraben, living quarters built in half-timber and the construction of new roads. At the end of the 1st Cent. A.D. most of the buildings were destroyed by fire. The beginning of the 2nd Cent. A.D. marks a new phase, the area is reorganised and a profane extension of the sanctuary is installed for the use of pilgrims (Reddé in press, p. 361-377). This includes a large quadrangular basin with drainage channel, a monumental stone-built well, a bath complex and at least one temple. The area appears to be abandoned during the course of the 4th Cent. A.D.

In the surroundings of the temple complex a total of 128 samples from 30 structures were taken. 62 samples from 23 structures were analysed. In this area of excavation, the emphasis of sampling was placed on waterlogged structures; about 5% of the excavated structures is sampled. Structures integrated in the archaeobotanical analysis and belonging to the 1st Cent. A.D. come from 3 pits and 5 layers. In total 11 samples are analysed (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Tab. 7.1c). All other structures are dated as 'Roman not specified'. It consists of 4 pits, 7 layers, a basin, a vessel content and 2 trenches. They represent 51 analysed samples (see Tab. 7.1c of chapter 2.2).

In addition, four more samples from two other locations within the civil agglomeration were studied as they yielded well-preserved waterlogged remains. Two of these samples originate from a well in the area 'Civil South', which lies immediately south of Civil East (see section 2.2 of this Volume, marked BK02-05 in Fig. 7.1 and Tab. 7.1a). The fill of the well is dated to the 1st Cent. A.D.; the well is part of an area of handicraft activity. The remaining two samples originate from a trial trench dug for palaeohydrological studies (see section 2.2 of this Volume, marked BK02-08 in Fig. 7.1 and Tab 7.1c). They are dated no more precisely than Roman period.

1st Cent. A.D. military camps

The Julio-Claudian military camps are located on a flood-prone and well-drained late glacial gravel terrace which formed a small island at the beginning of the 1st Cent. A.D. (see Fig. 3 and 4) (Reddé 2009, p. 51). The enclosing ditches of two partly overlapping camps were established through geomagnetic survey and aerial photography. The internal organization of the military installations remains largely unexplored. Neither rising structures nor trampled horizons were found, only cut features, such as pits and ditches, are observed. Both camps were constructed of wood and earth. During the Tiberian period, the first military camp (camp B) was built; it was abandoned in the 30s. At the beginning or middle of the 40s a new camp (camp A) was built, and shortly after 70 A.D., deserted. Afterwards this spot remained undeveloped. It is thought that a connection to the civil agglomeration existed, however no remains of a bridge or wharf are found. They were possibly destroyed by the construction of the modern supply channel in the 18th and 19th centuries.

In the military camps a total of 96 samples from 52 structures were taken (which is 5 % of all excavated structures). As the present study focuses on waterlogged features, only very few samples have been investigated. Structures integrated in the archaeobotanical analysis comprise three samples from two pits from camp B and two samples from one pit in camp A (see section 2.1 of this Volume, Tab. 9.1).

1.3. Aims of the archaeobotanical analysis

In the northern Alpine foreland many Roman sites have been archaeobotanically analysed. There are however few sites that have been both so intensively studied and possess the extraordinary conditions of preservation of waterlogged plant macro remains as found at Oedenburg. In this respect, the material under study showed great potential for the knowledge of Roman archaeobotany. The plant macro remains recovered from Oedenburg are plentiful and very diverse which enables many different research questions and implicates that the material is far from exhausted. While the excavations were still ongoing at the start of this project, the aims of this project changed slightly when new findings were recorded or old findings were re-interpreted. At the beginning of the project the main aims of the archaeobotanical investigation were defined as follows: to examine the state of research of plant use in the Upper Rhine region and adjacent areas; to explore methodological aspects such as the problems encountered when processing strongly compacted organic waterlogged sediments and the determination of the ideal subsample size when analysing rich waterlogged sediments; to analyse the plant assemblages from 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D. structures with special consideration of the function of these structures and of the origin of the recorded plant remains; to discuss the role of plants in the late Roman period by means of the plant assemblage of a 4th Cent. A.D. well. Nevertheless, some of these aims needed to be reconsidered because of the following reasons. Due to the embryonic phase (at that time) of the database ARBOL of the archaeobotany lab, a detailed regional comparison was not possible, a less extended comparison is however included in section 2.2 of Volume I. Much time was invested in the testing of subsample sizes for the analysis of waterlogged plant remains studying no more material than necessary. After due consideration, it was decided to retain the manuscript from the finalised form of this doctoral thesis. After excavation the 4th Cent. A.D. Roman well was re-dated to the 1st Cent. A.D. No other 4th Cent. A.D. structures were sampled and/or analysed. During the 2004 and 2005 excavation season remarkable plant macro remains were found in the temple complex. While these represented rare findings, it was decided to make a detailed comparison of plant macro remains found within sacred areas.

In the end we defined the aims as follows:

- to determine the plant spectrum of the 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D. structures in the Roman civil settlement with the emphasis on the waterlogged plant remains
- to investigate the origin of plant remains (local cultivation versus import)
- to add to the interpretation of the archaeological structures
- to contribute to the reconstruction of the natural environment of the settlement in Roman times
- to compare the spectrum of economic plants found in Oedenburg with those found on other Roman sites in the adjacent region and consequently detect the status of the site within this region
- to test existing pre-treatment techniques used for the gentle processing of very compacted organic sediments with special consideration of the consequences of these methods on the waterlogged plant macro remains

1.4. Structure of the thesis

This thesis consists of two volumes. The first volume includes the main text; the second volume includes catalogues and tables.

In Volume I there are four chapters. In the following 2nd chapter four research papers are bundled. In 2.1 archaeobotanical analyses carried out on some samples from the 1st Cent. A.D. military camps are presented. This text 'Pflanzliche Ernährung' is written as part of the final publication of the joint research project 'Oedenburg I. Les camps militaires julio-claudiens' (Vandorpe and Jacomet 2009). Section 2.2 presents the main archaeobotanical analysis of the Roman civil settlement. This text '*Plant economy and environment*' is written as part of the final publication of the joint research project 'Oedenburg II. L'agglomération civile' (Vandorpe and Jacomet in press). In 2.3 a methodological question is addressed, in particular the problems encountered when sieving highly organic and compacted sediments from waterlogged structures. The results of some experiments on soil treatment before sieving and their influence on the plant macro remains are presented. This resulted in the paper '*Comparing different pre-treatment methods for strongly compacted organic sediments prior to wet-sieving: a case study on Roman waterlogged deposits*' (Vandorpe and Jacomet 2007). In 2.4 the remarkable assemblage of plant macro remains found in the temple complex during the 2004 and 2005 excavation season are described. It resulted in the paper '*Remains of burnt vegetable offerings in the temple area of Roman Oedenburg (Biesheim-Kunheim, Alsace, France) – first results*' (Vandorpe and Jacomet in press). In chapter three the main results of analysis are summarised, and some themes using the key words in the title of this theses are expanded. Chapter four includes all cited literature from chapters one and three.

Volume II consists also of four chapters. In chapter one, titled catalogue of structures, all archaeobotanically analysed structures from the three main areas of excavation within the civil agglomeration are described. For each structure we made an information sheet which contains: an archaeological description of the structure, a date when available, a table with the analysed samples their volume and their type of analysis, a detailed description of the organic fraction of the sample and its archaeobotanical assemblage, the classification of the structure as interpreted in chapter 2.2 of Volume I and a reference to the publication/unpublished excavation report from which the information was taken. For many of the structures a drawing or photograph is included (see information sheet). The order of structures is constituted as follows: by excavation area, by year of excavation, by number of structure. This chapter is conceived as additional information to chapter 2.2 as this information is included in other parts of the book to which this chapter belongs (Reddé in press). Chapter two of Volume II presents the catalogue of plant remains. Chapter three contains the illustrations or plates mentioned in the catalogue of plant remains. In chapter four six tables are included. Tables 1a, 1b, and 1c summarise the raw data from all archaeobotanical analyses conducted in Oedenburg. Tables 2a, b and c summarise the semi-quantitative data which is the starting point of all analyses included in section 2.2 of Volume I.

2. RESEARCH PAPERS

- 2.1. Vandorpe P. and Jacomet S. (2009) Pflanzliche Ernährung. In: M. Reddé (ed.), Oedenburg I. Les camps militaires julio-claudiens. Mainz, Monographien des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums 79, p. 365-368.

CHAPITRE 9 : PFLANZLICHE ERNÄHRUNG

Die Untersuchung der pflanzlichen Reste aus den Grabungen im Militärlager der römischen Siedlung Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim ermöglicht einen Einblick in die pflanzliche Ernährung des Militärs. Die nachgewiesenen Pflanzenreste aus verschiedenen Gruben des Militärlagers stammen aus Mineralbodenerhaltung und wurden überwiegend in mineralisiertem Zustand¹ geborgen. Es handelt sich vor allem um kleinsamige Nahrungspflanzen. Andere Wildpflanzen wie etwa Unkräuter wurden nur sehr wenige gefunden. Ersteres Kriterium gibt starke Hinweise auf die Präsenz von Fäkalien². Die Analysen der Klein- und Gross-Tierknochen aus denselben Strukturen deuten in dieselbe Richtung.

Verschiedene Strukturen wurden während den Grabungen im Militärlager beprobt. Alle Bodenproben wurden mittels Halbflotation (wash-over) geschlämmt. Die botanischen Reste wurden mit Hilfe einer Stereolupe Wild M3Z bei 6- bis 40-facher Vergrösserung ausgelesen und nach den am Institut für Prähistorische und Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie der Universität Basel (IPNA) üblichen Methoden bestimmt und analysiert.

Die pflanzlichen Reste der hier vorgestellten Ergebnisse stammen von fünf Proben aus den drei folgenden Strukturen:

1. Grube (S 487³) im Bereich des Osttors des Lagers B (**Abb. 4.70**)
2. zwei Gruben (S 691⁴ vom Lager A und S 692⁵ vom Lager B) im Bereich des Nordtors des Lagers A (**Abb. 4.5**).

Die Ergebnisse der Analysen sind in der Tabelle **Abb. 9.1** zusammengefasst. Im Ganzen wurden 1597 Pflanzenreste (ohne Holzkohle) ausgelesen. 97 % der Reste waren mineralisiert erhalten, 3 % verkohlt. Die Fundkonzentration der Pflanzenreste lag zwischen 27 und 66 Stück pro Liter. Die Erhaltung der Pflanzenreste war – wie bei mineralisierten Resten üblich – mässig, weshalb 260 Reste nicht näher bestimmbar waren. Insgesamt konnten 23 Taxa bestimmt werden, wovon 14 Taxa den Nutzpflanzen zugeordnet werden können.

¹ Mineralisierung des organischen Materials findet statt, wenn hohe Konzentrationen an Phosphat (z.B. im Latrinenbereich) vorhanden sind: F. J. Green, Phosphatic Mineralization of Seeds from Archaeological Sites. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 6, 1979, 279-284. – Ausführlich siehe dazu S. Jacomet, Und zum Dessert Granatapfel – Ergebnisse der archäobotanischen Untersuchungen. In: A. Hagendorn / H. W. Doppler / A. Huber / H. Hüster-Plogmann / S. Jacomet / C. Meyer-Freuler / B. Pfäffli / J. Schibler, Zur Frühzeit von Vindonissa. Auswertung der Holzbauten der Grabung Windisch-Breite 1996-1998. Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft pro Vindonissa 18/1 (Brugg 2003) 173-229.

² Für eine Übersicht S. Jacomet / C. Wagner, Mineralisierte Pflanzenreste aus einer römischen Latrine des Kastell-Vicus (Zurzach). In: R. Hänggi / C. Doswald / K. Roth-Rubi (Hrsg.) Die frühen römischen Kastelle und der Kastell-Vicus von Tenedo-Zurzach. *Aargauische Kantonsarchäologie* (Brugg 1994) 321-343. – Neu dazu ausführlich: S. Jacomet 2003 (Anm. 1), 173ff.

³ Zwei Proben aus dem unteren Bereich der Grube (Brunnen?) wurden analysiert.

⁴ Von dieser Grube wurden zwei Proben analysiert, eine ist ein Topfinhalt, die andere stammt von der Grubenfüllung.

⁵ Eine Probe aus der Füllung dieser Grube wurde untersucht.

Unter den Nutzpflanzen sind vor allem Nahrungspflanzen vertreten: Getreide, Hülsenfrüchte, Nüsse, Früchte und Gewürze.

Das Getreidespektrum umfasst hauptsächlich Hirsen (Rispenhirse (*Panicum miliaceum*) und weitere Hirsen mit nicht näher bestimmbaren Früchten (*Panicum/Setaria*). Andere, grösserfrüchtige Getreidearten sind eher selten. Bestimmbar waren Gerste (*Hordeum vulgare*) und Nacktweizen (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum/durum/turgidum*). Diese Getreidearten sind in römischen Siedlungen nördlich der Alpen häufig vertreten. Auffällig ist jedoch das Fehlen von Spelzweizen wie Dinkel oder Emmer, welche in der Zivilsiedlung sehr häufig nachgewiesen sind⁶.

Die Getreidereste machen ungefähr 9 % der Pflanzenreste aus. Es handelt sich dabei fast ausschliesslich um bespelzte Körner von Gerste und Rispenhirse. Ihre mangelhafte Bestimmbarkeit liegt wahrscheinlich an der Art und Erhaltung der untersuchten Befunde. Körner der grossfrüchtigen Getreidearten erhalten sich sehr schlecht in Fäkaliengruben, weil sie durch den Verdauungsprozess stark in Mitleidenschaft gezogen (vor allem fragmentiert) werden. Viel besser repräsentiert sind kleinfrüchtige Getreidearten wie Hirsen, welche den Verdauungstrakt ganz passieren⁷.

Hülsenfrüchte waren zusammen mit Getreide ein wichtiger Bestandteil der römischen Grundnahrung. Die Menge an Hülsenfrüchten ist trotz den schlechten Erhaltungsbedingungen eher gross, obwohl sie bei der Darmpassage ebenfalls stark in Mitleidenschaft gezogen werden; allerdings bleiben des Öfteren die massivsten Teile, nämlich der Nabel, erhalten, was sie gut bestimmbar macht⁸. Im Militärlager machen Hülsenfrüchte 12 % der pflanzlichen Reste aus. Es wurden Linse (*Lens culinaris*), Ackerbohne (*Vicia faba*) und Linsenwicke (*Vicia ervilia*) gefunden.

Die Gewürzpflanzen machen nur einen kleinen Teil des Pflanzenspektrums aus. Es wurden vor allem Teilfrüchte von Koriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) gefunden, ferner noch einige von Dill (*Anethum graveolens*) und Sellerie (*Apium graveolens*). Diese drei Arten stellen die am häufigsten genutzten Gewürze in der Römerzeit dar.

Mit 55 % der Pflanzenreste sind die Obstarten am zahlreichsten nachgewiesen worden. Feige (*Ficus carica*), Traube (*Vitis vinifera*), Apfel/Birne (*Malus/Pyrus*) und andere nicht näher bestimmbare Kernobstartige wurden gefunden. Dieses Fundspektrum, hauptsächlich kleinsamige Obstarten, ist sehr typisch für Fäkaliengruben. Das Fehlen von vielen der grossfrüchtigen Obstarten wie Kirschen, Schlehen, Pflirsiche etc. ist zum Teil der Tatsache zuzuschreiben, dass sie den Darmtrakt nicht passieren. Kirschen werden allerdings anderenorts häufig gefunden.

Die Wildpflanzen sind mit 9 Taxa vertreten. Viele der Wildpflanzen konnten nicht bis auf die Art bestimmt werden und erlauben deswegen nur sehr beschränkte Aussagen über die Umgebung des Lagers. Die wenigen bestimmbaren Unkräuter beinhalten Ackerunkräuter von Wintergetreide (Acker-Steinsame (cf. *Buglossoides arvensis*), Feldsalat (*Valerianella* sp.) und Ruderalpflanzen (Ampferknöterich (*Polygonum persicaria/lapathifolium*), Zwergholunder (*Sambucus ebulus*), Acker-Hellerkraut (*Thlaspi arvense*). Es ist sehr wahrscheinlich, dass die meisten dieser Unkräuter i.w.S. als Verunreinigung des Getreides in die Fäkaliengrube gelangt sind.

⁶ Siehe dazu M. Reddé / H. U. Nuber / S. Jacomet / J. Schibler / S. Schucany / P.-A. Schwarz / F. Ginella / M. Joly / S. Plouin / H. Hüster-Plogmann / Ch. Petit / L. Popovitch / A. Schlumbaum / P. Vandorpe / B. Viroulet / L. Wick / J.-J. Wolf / B. Gissinger / V. Ollive / J. Pellissier, Oedenburg, une agglomération d'époque romaine sur le Rhin supérieur. Gallia 62, 2005, 215-277 bes. 252f. – P. Vandorpe, Plant macro remains from the 1st and 2nd C AD in Roman Oedenburg/

Biesheim-Kunheim (F). Methodological aspects and insights into local nutrition, agricultural practices, import and the natural environment. Unpublizierte Dissertation, Universität Basel.

⁷ S. Jacomet / C. Wagner 1994 (Anm. 2), 321ff – S. Jacomet 2003 (Anm. 1), 173ff.

⁸ S. Jacomet 2003 (Anm. 1), Abb. 133, 206f.

Probe Nr	BK21034	BK21035	BK311006	BK311011	BK311012	
Struktur Nr	487	487	691	692	691	
Volumen Probe	4	10	6	7	Topfinhalt	
Mineralisierte Reste						Getreide
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - Körner bespelzt	.	1	.	.	1	Gerste
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	.	.	1	39	8	Rispenhirse
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>	.	.	24	46	16	Hirsen
						Hülsenfrüchte
<i>Lens culinaris</i>	6	41	3	16	4	Linse
cf <i>Lens culinaris</i>	.	18	.	2	2	cf Linse
<i>Vicia faba</i> - Hilum Fragment	3	1	2	.	3	Ackerbohne
<i>Vicia ervilia</i>	.	1	.	.	.	Linsenwicke
Fabaceae	13	34	6	13	17	unbest. Hülsenfrüchte
						Obst und Nüsse
cf <i>Corylus avellana</i>	.	.	1	.	.	cf Haselnuss
<i>Ficus carica</i>	20	144	32	168	67	Feige
cf <i>Ficus carica</i>	.	.	.	9	.	cf Feige
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>	2	16	26	15	41	Apfel/Birne
<i>Maloidea/Prunoidea</i>	.	3	.	11	34	Kernobstartige
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	45	177	1	51	4	Traube
						Gewürze
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	1	1	.	.	.	Dill
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	.	.	.	1	1	Sellerie
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> - Teilfrucht	.	5	.	5	4	Koriander
cf <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> - Teilfrucht	1	.	.	.	.	cf Koriander
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> - Frucht	.	.	.	1	1	Koriander
						Varia
Apiaceae	.	3	5	8	3	Doldengewächse
Brassicaceae	.	.	1	1	.	Kohlgewächse
cf <i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	.	.	.	1	1	cf Acker-Steinsame
Chenopodiaceae	1	.	2	19	.	Meldengewächse
<i>Cichorium endivia/intybus</i>	.	.	.	2	.	Endivie/Wegwarte
cf <i>Festuca</i>	.	.	1	.	.	cf Schwingel
<i>Galium</i> sp	1	1	.	.	1	Labkraut
<i>Papaver</i> sp	.	.	.	.	10	Mohn
Poaceae	.	1	.	2	10	Süßgräser
Polygonaceae	.	.	.	1	.	Knöterichgewächse
<i>Polygonum persicaria/lapathifolium</i>	.	.	.	2	.	Ampfer-/Persischer Knöterich
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	.	1	.	.	.	Zwergholunder
<i>Setaria</i> sp	.	.	.	1	11	Borstenshirse
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	.	1	.	.	.	Acker-Täschelkraut
Trifoliae	.	.	.	15	.	Hülsenfrucht-Kleeartige
<i>Valerianella</i> sp	.	.	.	1	.	Feldsalat
Viciae	.	2	.	.	.	Hülsenfrucht (Vicia Typ)
Indeterminata - Samen/Früchte	4	16	96	27	90	
Indeterminata - pflanzl. Reste	.	.	.	2	.	
Verkohlte Reste						Getreide
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	.	.	1	.	.	Gerste
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	3	2	.	.	.	Rispenhirse
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>	1	.	.	.	.	cf Nacktweizen
Cerealia	.	.	3	.	.	unbest. Getreide
						Hülsenfrüchte
Fabaceae	.	1	.	1	.	unbest. Hülsenfrüchte
<i>Lens culinaris</i>	.	.	.	1	.	Linse
						Nüsse
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	.	.	3	.	1	Haselnuss
						Varia
<i>Galium</i> sp	.	1	.	.	.	Labkraut
Trifoliae	.	.	.	1	.	Hülsenfrucht-Kleeartige
Indeterminata - AVO	5	5	.	.	.	
Indeterminata - Samen/Früchten	2	2	3	.	8	
Gesamtsumme	108	478	211	462	338	
Konzentration	27	48	35	66		

Abb. 9.1 Ergebnisse der archäobotanische Untersuchungen von ausgewählten Proben des Militärlagers.

Die Erhaltung und Zusammensetzung der Pflanzenreste aus den Gruben im Militärlager weist eindeutig auf die Präsenz von Fäkalien hin. Hinweise auf andere Abfälle fehlen in den Gruben hingegen fast völlig⁹. Die Pflanzenreste aus Fäkalien ermöglichen einen guten Einblick in die Essgewohnheiten des römischen Militärs, jedoch sind in Latrinenbereichen die Nahrungskomponenten verhältnismässig schwierig abzuschätzen, da kleinsamige Nahrungspflanzen übervertreten sind. Grossfrüchtige Nahrungspflanzen werden hingegen kaum nachgewiesen, weil sie meist durch den Einfluss des Verdauungsprozesses unkenntlich geworden sind. Alles in allem ist damit zu rechnen, dass Getreide und Hülsenfrüchte der Hauptbestandteil der pflanzlichen Ernährung waren; sie waren reichlich gewürzt. Daneben wurde auch Obst sehr oft konsumiert.

Zwischen den verschiedenen Strukturen wurden keine grossen Unterschiede beobachtet. In S 487 wurden vor allem Obst und Hülsenfrüchte aber kaum Getreidekörner gefunden. In S 691 ist die Mehrheit der Reste unbestimmbar, sowohl aus dem Topfinhalt als auch aus der Verfüllung; es gab nur geringe Mengen an Nutzpflanzen. S 692 lieferte die höchste Konzentration an pflanzlichen Resten, vor allem Getreide, Obst und Wildpflanzen wurden häufig gefunden.

Im Vergleich zu dem von der zivilen Siedlung bekannten Pflanzenspektrum¹⁰ ist das Spektrum der Pflanzen im Militärlager eher klein, was aber größtenteils mit dem Erhaltungszustand zusammenhängt. Es wurden auch keine neuen Pflanzenarten nachgewiesen.

Das Pflanzenspektrum entspricht dem üblichen Bild in römischen Militäranlagen nördlich der Alpen¹¹, wie zum Beispiel im Kastellvicus vom Zurzach, der auch im 1. Jh. n. Chr. besiedelt war¹². Daneben sind in Militäranlagen des 1. Jh. n. Chr. oft auch grössere Mengen an exotischen¹³ Pflanzenarten wie zB Oliven (*Olea europaea*)¹⁴, Granatapfel (*Punica granatum*)¹⁵, Mandeln (*Amygdalus communis*) und Reis (*Oryza sativa*)¹⁶ gefunden worden. In Oedenburg hingegen wurden exotische Pflanzen vor allem in feucht erhaltenen Strukturen in der Zivilsiedlung nachgewiesen und nicht im Militärlager selber. Letzteres kann man den unterschiedlichen Erhaltungsbedingungen zuschreiben.

⁹ Die wenigen verkohlten Reste könnten ein Hinweis auf das Entsorgen von Herdfeuerabfall in die Gruben sein. Solches wurde oft zur Bindung des Geruchs in Latrinen eingebracht.

¹⁰ M. Reddé et al. 2005 (Anm. 6), 215ff.

¹¹ Siehe dazu die Vergleichstabelle in S. Jacomet 2003 (Anm. 1), Abb. 147, 224ff.

¹² S. Jacomet / C. Wagner 1994 (Anm. 2), 321ff.

¹³ Mit exotischen Pflanzen sind hier Pflanzen gemeint, die infolge der Klimabedingungen nicht vor Ort wachsen können und deswegen als importiert angesehen werden müssen.

¹⁴ Im Legionslager von Oberaden: D. Kučan, Die Pflanzenreste aus dem römischen Militärlager Oberaden. In: Das Römerlager in Oberaden 3. Bodenaltertümer Westfalens 28 (Münster 1992) 237-265.

¹⁵ In Windisch Breite (Vindonissa), allerdings vorlagerzeitlich: S. Jacomet 2003 (Anm. 1) 173ff.

¹⁶ Im Legionslager von Neuss (Novaesium): K. H. Knörzer, Römerzeitliche Pflanzenfunde aus Neuss. Novaesium 4. Limesforschungen 10 (Berlin 1970). – Siehe dazu auch K. H. Knörzer, Über Funde römischer Importfrüchte in Novaesium (Neuss/Rh.). Bonner Jahrb. 166, 1966, 433-443.

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CHAPTER 7: PLANT ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION: CURRENT STATUS, AIMS OF RESEARCH

Up to now archaeobotanical research has been conducted on various Roman settlements in the Alsace (F) and the North of Switzerland. Only few of these settlements have been the subject of a large systematic sampling and analysing program. Among the well-studied sites are the Roman vici of Oberwinterthur¹ and Eschenz², the pre-legionary and legionary camp phases in Vindonissa³, the colonia in Augst⁴ and the Roman villa in Biberist⁵. And so the current status of Roman archaeobotany in the area is more than average⁶. Yet the representation of plant macro remains is strongly dependent on the conditions of preservation. The majority of investigated sites are located in dry deposits⁷, where plant macro remains can only preserve through charring or mineralisation⁸. Only few archaeological sites are situated under the current water table⁹. The latter enables the preservation of not carbonised (plus/minus unaltered) vegetative material through waterlogging of the soil. This often results in the recovery of an abundance of organic remains. Given that the majority of archaeological structures in the Roman civil settlement of Oedenburg/Biesheim-

¹ C. Jacquat, Römerzeitliche Pflanzenfunde aus Oberwinterthur (Kanton Zürich, Schweiz). In: J. Rychener / P. Albertin, Beiträge zum römischen VITUDURUM - Oberwintherthur 2. Ber. Zürcher Denkmalpflege, Monograph. 2 (Zürich 1986) 241-264. – M. Kühn pers. comm.

² F. Feigenwinter, Die Pflanzenfunde aus der Latrine. In: V. Jauch (ed.) Eschenz - Tasgetium. Römische Abwasserkanäle und Latrinen. Arch. Thurgau 5, 1997, 21-28. – B. Pollmann, Archäobotanische Makrorestanalysen und molekulararchäologische Untersuchungen an botanischen Funden aus dem römischen vicus Tasgetium (Eschenz/ Kanton Thurgau/ CH). Master Thesis, University of Basel.

³ S. Jacomet, Und zum Dessert Granatapfel - Ergebnisse der archäobotanischen Untersuchungen. In: A. Hagendorn / H. W. Doppler / A. Huber / H. Hüster Plogmann / S. Jacomet / C. Meyer-Freuler / B. Pfäffli / J. Schibler, Zur Frühzeit von Vindonissa. Auswertung der Holzbauten der Grabung Windsich-Breite 1996-1998, 1. Veröffentl. Ges. Pro Vindonissa XVIII (Brugg 2003) 173ff.

⁴ M. Dick, Verkohlte Samen und Früchte aus zwei holzkohlereichen Schichten von Augst (Augusta Rauricorum; Forum und Insula 23). Jahresber. Augst u. Kaiseraugst 10, 1998, 347-350. – S. Jacomet / M. Bavaud, Verkohlte Pflanzenreste aus dem Bereich des Grabmonumentes (Rundbau) beim Osttor von Augusta Raurica: Ergebnisse der Nachgrabungen von 1991. Jahresber. Augst u. Kaiseraugst 13, 1992, 103-111. – M. Petrucci-Bavaud, Pflanzliche Speisebeigaben in den Brandgräbern. In: C. Haefelä (ed.) Die römischen Gräber an der Rheinstrasse 46 des Nordwestgräberfeldes von Augusta Raurica, Jahresber. Augst u. Kaiseraugst 18, 1996, 253-259. – M. Petrucci-Bavaud, Archäobotanische Untersuchungen im Bereich der Herdstelle im Raum B6 und von Gruben in Raum B11. In: H. Sütterlin (ed.) Kastelen 2. Die älteren Steinbauten in den Insulae 1 und 2

von Augusta Raurica. Forsch. Augst 22 (Augst 1999) 165-184. – M. Petrucci-Bavaud, Archäobotanische Untersuchungen von ausgewählten Befunden in der Insula 1. In: H. Sütterlin (ed.) Kastelen 2 (footnote 4) – S. Jacomet, Ein römerzeitlicher verkohlter Getreidevorrat aus dem 3. Jahrhundert n. Chr. von Augusta Raurica (Kaiseraugst AG, Grabung »Adler«, 1990.05). Jahresber. Augst u. Kaiseraugst 21, 2000, 225-230. – S. Jacomet / M. Petrucci-Bavaud, Archäobotanische Untersuchung der Kulturschichten der Holzbauperiode. In: P.-A. Schwarz (ed.) Die prähistorischen Siedlungsreste und die frühkaiserzeitlichen Holzbauten auf dem Kastelenplateau. Die Ergebnisse der Grabungen 1991-1995.51 sowie 1979-1980.55 und 1980.53 im Areal der Insulae 1, 2, 5 und 6 von Augusta Raurica. Forsch. Augst 21 (Augst 2004) 241-299.

⁵ S. Jacomet / M. Petrucci-Bavaud / M. Kühn, Samen und Früchte. In: C. Schucany (ed.) Die römische Villa von Biberist-Spitalhof/SO (Grabungen 1982, 1983, 1986-1989). Untersuchungen im Wirtschaftsteil und Überlegungen zum Umland. Ausgr. u. Forsch. 4 (Remshalden 2006) 579-624 / 877-916 (Tabellen).

⁶ See S. Jacomet / C. Broubacher, Geschichte der Flora in der Regio Basiliensis seit 7500 Jahren: Ergebnisse von Untersuchungen pflanzlicher Makroreste aus archäologischen Ausgrabungen. Mitt. der Naturforsch. Ges. beider Basel 11, 2009, 27-106. and the literature cited.

⁷ Desiccation of plant remains is not possible in our climate, for an overview of conditions of preservation we refer to S. Jacomet / A. Kreuz, Archäobotanik. Aufgaben, Methoden und Ergebnisse vegetations- und agrargeschichtlicher Forschungen. Eugen Ulmer (Stuttgart 1999) 57ff.

⁸ Conditions of preservation are discussed below.

⁹ e.g. the Roman vici in Eschenz and Oberwinterthur, or –on other sites– deposits in wells.

Kunheim (Alsace, Dép. Haut-Rhin 68, France) are located under the current water table and that more than 300 samples from 87 structures are studied, its investigation is an extremely important contribution to the Roman archaeobotanical research for the provinces north of the Alps¹⁰.

The main objectives of our investigation are 1) to determine the plant spectrum available to the inhabitants of Roman Oedenburg; 2) to contribute to the interpretation of the archaeological structures through the botanical composition of the samples. Based on the plant spectrum we aimed to reconstruct the natural environment of the settlement¹¹, to detect chronological and/or spatial trends across the settlement as well as to highlight aspects of agriculture, trade and other cultural activities.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Origin and date of the samples

The archaeobotanical investigation includes the analyses of the Roman-period structures in the civil settlement excavated between 1999 and 2005. The studied samples originate from the three main areas of excavation. They will be referred to as follows (**fig. 7.1**):

- »Civil East« (**tab. 1a**)
- »Temple complex« (**tab. 1b**)
- »Surroundings of the temple complex« (**tab. 1c**)

– »Civil east« (**fig. 7.1**): refers to the excavated area of field BK 04. In this area two successive phases are distinguished. Phase 1 is dated from the second decennium AD to the end of the 1st Cent. AD. This phase is contemporary with and linked to the military occupation. The archaeology is characterised by various pits located in a humid area in between natural palaeochannels; no evidence of living quarters has been found within this area of excavation. Phase II is connected to a reorganisation of the area. It is »marked« by the construction of a new road track. This new road was lined with large public buildings and living quarters. The latter are connected to the activities of river crossing and the receiving of travellers. Phase II ends around the beginning of the 3rd Cent. AD.

– »Temple complex« (**fig. 7.1**): this refers to the complex of cultic buildings where different types of offerings were deposited; this area of excavation is situated southeast of Altkirch in a marshy area which is bordered by a small stream, the Riedgraben, to the west. The complex, excavated by the team of the University of Basel, starts chronologically at the beginning of the 1st decennium AD and develops steadily; numerous offerings and architectural repairs are established, until the mid-3rd Cent. AD (for details, see Chapter 2, particularly **fig. 2.22; 2.46; 2.65; 2.89; 2.117**).

– »Surroundings of the temple complex« (**fig. 7.1**): this refers to the area to the north of the Temple complex. At the beginning of its occupation, between 10 and 60 AD and contemporary with the military occupation of the camps, the area is marked by civilian facilities: including the establishment of wharves

¹⁰ Funding was obtained from the EUCOR Learning and Teaching Mobility (ELTEM) project of the University of Basel. An additional grant was obtained from the Freiwillige Akademische Gesellschaft, Basel (Switzerland).

¹¹ The reconstruction of the natural environment was dealt with in L. Wick / A. Schlumbaum, Die natürliche Vegetation. In: M. Reddé (ed.) Oedenburg I. Les camps militaires julio-claudiens. Verlag des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum (Mainz 2009) 37-43.

along the Riedgraben, of roads, and of living quarters. In a second phase, no later than the beginning of the 2nd Cent. AD, a profane extension of the sanctuary is installed for the use of pilgrims: this includes baths, basins and wells. At least one temple (F) was built outside the precincts of the Temple complex. The area appears to be abandoned during the course of the 4th Cent. AD.

Besides the three main fields of excavation discussed in this chapter, samples from two other locations within the civil settlement are included. For our main analysis, we have allocated these samples to one of the other areas of excavation as the number of studied samples in these two locations is too low for spatial comparison. The first two samples originate from a well in the area BK 02-05-02 »Civil South« (fig. 7.1). This part of the civil settlement was excavated in 2002¹² and lies immediately to the south of »Civil East«. It concerns an area of artisan activity. Due to safety hazards and time restrictions the well is not excavated entirely and therefore its contextual evidence is not clear. Dendrochronological study dates it to the 1st Cent. AD. The results of this pit are integrated in the analysis of the area Civil East (tab. 1a).

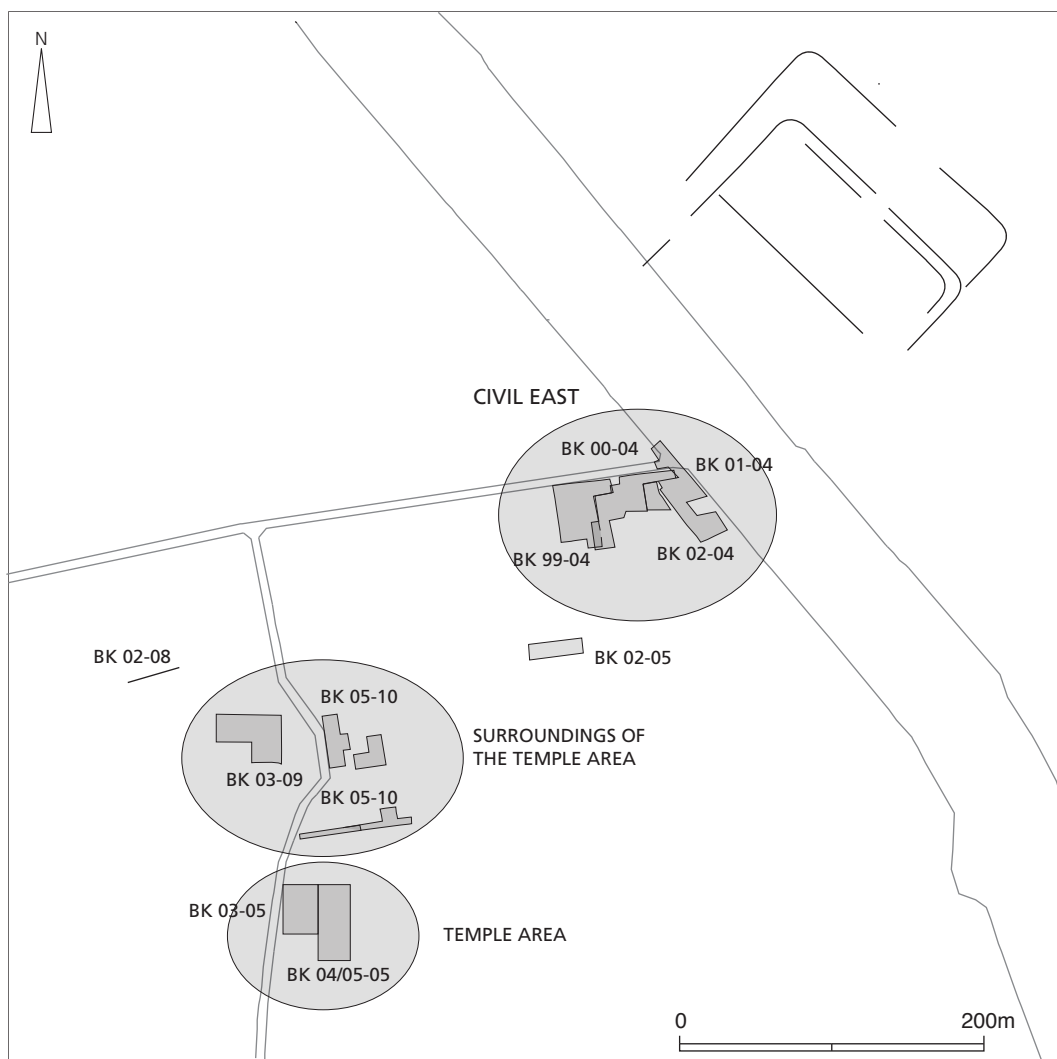


Fig. 7.1 Map of the Roman settlement indicating the fields of excavation (after M. Reddé et al. 2005 fig. 8).

¹² Excavations in the area Civil South were directed C. Schucany and P.-A. Schwarz (Universität Basel).

Civil East		Structure	Preservation	Samples studied	Volume (ml)	
1 st Cent. AD (Horizon 1)	Pit	BK 99-04-01	W	9	47000	
		BK 99-04-86	W	3	19000	
		BK 00/01-04-24	W	34	232000	
		BK 01-04-02	W	2	8000	
		BK 01-04-08	W	1	7000	
		BK 01-04-14	W	1	5500	
		BK 01-04-15	W	1	13000	
		BK 01-04-25	W	4	58000	
		BK 01-04-27	W	7	41000	
		BK 01-04-33	W	1	16000	
		BK 01-04-73	W	4	33000	
	Total pits 1 st Cent. AD (N)		11		67	479500
	Layer	BK 01-04-50	W	14	83500	
		BK 01-04-71	W	2	7000	
		BK 01-04-72	W	4	33000	
		BK 02-04-55	W	10	97000	
		BK 02-04-64	W	2	22000	
		BK 02-04-65	W	1	6000	
		BK 02-04-67	W	2	14000	
Total layers 1 st Cent. AD (N)		8		38	288500	
Total 1 st Cent. AD		19		107	784500	
2 nd Cent. AD (Horizon 2)	Pit	BK 01-04-38	W	21	150000	
		BK 02-04-15	W	6	30000	
		BK 02-04-18	W	3	11000	
		BK 02-04-42	W	3	8000	
		BK 00-04-53	W	1	8000	
Total pits 2 nd Cent. AD (N)		5		34	207000	
Total 2 nd Cent. AD		5		34	207000	
Roman	Pit	BK 02-04-40	W	3	17000	
	Trench	BK 02-04-1004	W	1	14000	
Total Roman		2		6	44000	
Total structures Civil East		26		143	1035500	
Total structures Civil South		BK 02-05-140	W	2	16500	
TOTAL		27		145	1052000	

Table 1a Overview of the studied structures in the area Civil East (BK 04).

Temple complex		Structure	Preservation	Samples studied	Volume (ml)
3/4 to 75/80 AD (Phase 1)	Layer	BK 03-05-53	W	8	49000
		BK 03-05-56	W	6	32000
		BK 04-05-32	W	3	9000
		BK 04-05-17	D	5	36000
		BK 04-05-19	D	3	22000
	Total layers 1 st Cent. AD (N)	5		25	148000
	Ditch	BK 04/05-05-49	W	12	65000
	Vessel	BK 05-05-180	D	1	7000
	Posthole	BK 04-05-138	W	1	6000
BK 04-05-139		W	1	4000	
Total postholes 1 st Cent. AD (N)	2		2	10000	
Total 3/4 to 75/80 AD (Phase 1)		9		40	230000
2 nd Cent. AD (Phases 2-4)	Pit	BK 05-05-160/219	D	9	140000
	Layer	BK 04-05-17	D	2	12000
		BK 04-05-19	D	1	6000
		BK 03-05-38	W	1	8000
		BK 03-05-39	W	1	5000
		BK 03-05-75	W	2	6000
		BK 04-05-02	W	1	5000
		BK 04-05-50	D	8	319000
		BK 05-05-211	D	1	9800
	Total layers 2 nd Cent. AD (N)	8		17	370800
	Ditch	BK 04-05-137	D	1	6000
	Vessel	BK 05-05-180	D	1	6000
	Posthole	BK 03-05-65	W	1	5500
		BK 04-05-63	D	1	6000
		BK 04-05-80	D	1	6000
		BK 04-05-83	D	1	4000
		BK 04-05-84	D	1	5000
		BK 04-05-86	D	1	8000
		BK 04-05-88	D	1	1000
		BK 04-05-123	D	1	9000
BK 04-05-135		D	1	8000	
BK 04-05-106		D	4	16200	
BK 05-05-174		D	1	12000	
Total Postholes 2 nd Cent. AD (N)	11		14	80700	
Total 2 nd Cent. AD (Phases 2-4)		22		42	603500
2 nd - 4 th Cent. AD	Ditch	BK 03-05-16	W	15	124500
Roman	Ditch	BK 04-05-12	D	1	6000
		BK 04-05-92	D	1	4000
	Total ditches Roman (N)	2		2	10000
	Layer	BK 04-05-66	D	1	4000
		BK 04-05-70	D	1	4000
Total layers Roman (N)	2		2	8000	
Total Roman		4		4	18000
Total		36		101	976000

Table 1b Overview of the studied structures in the Temple complex (BK 05).

Surroundings of the temple complex		Structure	Preservation	Samples studied	Volume (ml)	
1 st Cent. AD	Pit	BK 03-09-29	W	1	8000	
		BK 03-09-193	W	1	6000	
		BK 03-09-194	W	2	12000	
	Total pits 1 st Cent. AD (N)		3		4	26000
	Layer	BK 05-10-168	W	1	10000	
		BK 03-09-212	W	1	5000	
		BK 05-10-310	W	1	8000	
		BK 03-09-163	W	1	20500	
		BK 03-09-166	W	3	27000	
	Total layers 1 st Cent. AD (N)		5		7	70500
Total 1 st Cent. AD		8		11	96500	
Roman	Pit	BK 03-09-89	W	1	22500	
		BK 03-09-90	W	1	4500	
		BK 03-09-129	W	1	5000	
		BK 05-10-161	W	1	30000	
	Total pits Roman (N)		4		4	62000
	Layer	BK 03-09-67	W	1	3000	
		BK 03-09-74	W	6	35000	
		BK 03-09-151	W	5	32000	
		BK 03-09-215	W	1	?	
		BK 03-09-Son26	W	15	88000	
		BK 05-10-149	W	2	40000	
		BK 05-10-308	W	1	12000	
	Total layers Roman (N)		7		31	210000
	Basin	BK 05-10-son19	W	13	65800	
	Pot content	BK 05-10-400	W	1	14000	
Trench	BK 03-09-Son2	W	1	5000		
	BK 03-09-Son5	W	1	19000		
Total Trenches Roman (N)		2		2	24000	
Total Roman		15		51	375800	
Total Surroundings of the temple complex		23		62	472300	
Total structures BK 08		BK 02-08	W	2	13000	
Total		24		64	485300	

Table 1c Overview of the studied structures in the Surroundings of the temple complex (BK 09 and BK 10).

The second pair of samples originate from a machine trench (BK 08) dug for palaeohydrological investigations (fig. 7.1)¹³. Two samples are taken from a deposit dated to the Roman period. The results of these samples are integrated in the analysis of the Surroundings of the temple area (tab. 1c).

Tables 1a, 1b and 1c give an overview of the analysed structures for each area of excavation. These tables include date, type of context, preservation, the number of analysed samples and the volume of processed sediment for each structure separately. In total 310 samples taken in 87 structures are included in the

¹³ Excavations in Trench BK 08 were conducted by C. Fortuné.

present study. This coincides with 2513.3 litres of processed soil. In practice, many more soil samples have been taken, processed and partially analysed (more than 700). They involve among others samples taken within the military camp¹⁴. The majority of studied samples are recovered from waterlogged deposits, except for 49 samples from 24 structures taken in dry deposits in the temple complex.

As listed in **Tables 1a, 1b** and **1c**, a structure is defined through a certain »code«. The different numbers within this code refer to the field of excavation, the year of excavation and the number of the structure. For example BK 01-04-24 represents structure 24 in field 04 dug in the year 2001. In the following we use the word »structure« for a very wide range of contexts ranging from pits, postholes, layers to ditches.

Chronological framework

For the main analysis of our data, we constructed a chronological framework. This framework consists of structures belonging to the 1st Cent. AD; those belonging to the 2nd Cent. AD; and those which could not be dated more precisely than to the Roman period. It is likely that the majority of structures classified as »Roman« belong to the 1st and 2nd Cent. AD, it can not be excluded however that they date to the 3rd Cent. AD. In the areas Civil East and Surroundings of the temple complex, these time horizons (1st and 2nd Cent. AD) are also used by the archaeologists. In the temple complex however, the five chronological phases distinguished by the archaeologists do not correspond entirely with our framework. In order to facilitate intra-site comparison, we therefore grouped those structures from the temple complex belonging to phase 1 with those of the 1st Cent. AD; the structures belonging to phases 2 to 4 are classified with those dated to the 2nd Cent. AD. As the end of phase 1 (from 3/4 AD to 75/80 AD) coincides with the abandonment of the military camp, this division seemed appropriate for comparison between the different areas of excavation. **Figure 7.2** shows the number of samples studied in each area of excavation for the different time horizons.

Methods of analysis

The majority of samples were processed in the field laboratory operated in Biesheim (F), in the near vicinity of the site¹⁵. Additional sieving was carried out in the laboratory of the IPAS (Institute of Prehistory and Archaeological Science) of the University of Basel. All archaeobiological samples have been processed using »semi-flotation« as described by Hosch and Zibulski¹⁶ or »wash-over« previously described by Kenward and Hall¹⁷ in order to separate the organic from the inorganic material. Sieves of mesh sizes 4 mm, 1 mm and 0.35 mm were used, as these have proven most appropriate for collecting the majority of organic material. In the field laboratory the inorganic fractions were sorted. The study of the organic material was carried out both in the field laboratory and in the laboratory of the IPAS in Basel (CH).

¹⁴ For details on the archaeobotanical results of the military camp see P. Vandorpe / S. Jacomet, Pflanzliche Ernährung. In: M. Reddé (ed.) Oedenburg I (footnote 11) 365-368.

¹⁵ The processing of samples in the field laboratory was undertaken by Fr. Ginella, Br. Andres, C. Heitz, C. Malnasi, A. Springer, J. Kissling, W. Muñoz and P. Koch.

¹⁶ S. Hosch / P. Zibulski, The influence of inconsistent wet-sieving procedures on the macroremains concentration in waterlogged sediments. *Journal Arch. Scien.* 30, 2003, 849-857.

¹⁷ H. K. Kenward / A. R. Hall / A. K. C. Jones, A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits. *Scien. and Arch.* 22, 1980, 3-15.

	Year	N° of samples analysed			Method	Org. fraction considered (in mm)	Quantification	Done by
		Civil East	Temple complex	Surroundings of Temple complex				
FIELD SEASON	1999	4			rapid screening	4, 1	semi-quantified	S. Jacomet / M.Klee
	2000	14			full analysis	4, 1	fully quantified	S. Jacomet / M.Klee
		3			rapid screening	4, 1	semi-quantified	S. Jacomet / M.Klee
	2001	33			rapid screening	4, 1, 0.35	semi-quantified	S. Jacomet
	2002	32			full analysis	4, 1	fully quantified	P. Vanderpe / S. Jacomet
	2003		34	38	rapid screening	4, 1	semi-quantified	P. Vanderpe
	2004		50		rapid screening	4, 1	semi-quantified	P. Vanderpe
	2005		21	21	rapid screening	4, 1	semi-quantified	P. Vanderpe
Total		86	105	59				
ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS		4			full analysis	4, 1	fully quantified	practical course for students
		12	16	1	full analysis	4, 1, 0.35	fully quantified	P. Vanderpe
		65		4	rapid screening	4, 1	semi-quantified	P. Vanderpe
Total		81	16	5				
Total samples analysed			352*					

* This number of samples differs from the total of analysed samples included in this text while some samples have been analysed twice (rapid screening and full analysis), in addition those samples that did not yield plant macrofossils are not mentioned in the current text.

Table 7.2 Overview of archaeobotanical analysis.

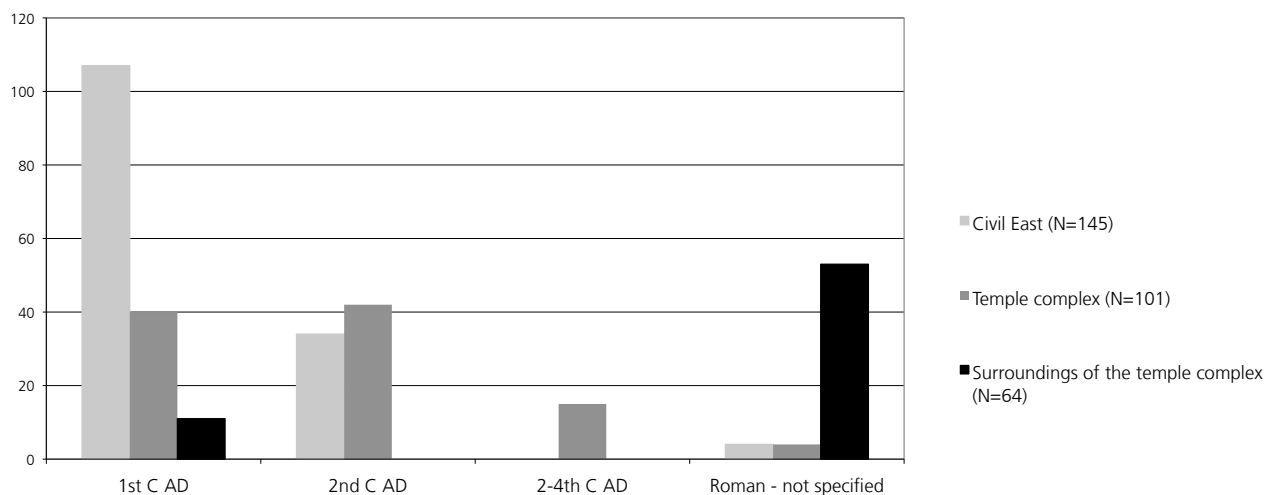


Fig. 7.2 Number of samples studied in each area of excavation for the different time horizons.

Table 2 gives an overview of the archaeobotanical analyses. The majority of the analyses have been undertaken during and as part of the fieldwork¹⁸. Additionally, full-quantitative analyses have been fulfilled for the study of specific questions¹⁹. As can be inferred from **Table 2**, the majority of samples have been analysed using rapid screening of the 4 mm and 1 mm organic fraction. We opted for rapid screening as it allowed us to consider a large amount of samples within a short period of time²⁰. This method of analysis consists of screening the entire 4mm organic fraction and a subsample of the 1mm organic fraction for the presence of plant macro remains²¹. The abundance of archaeological and/or ecological material (charcoal, waterlogged wood, insects, plants etc.) is estimated by eye and recorded. The presence of plant macrofossils is registered using a binocular microscope. Their abundance is semi-quantified using a five-point-scale (1=present, 2=2 – 10 items, 3=11 – 50 items, 4=51 – 500 items, 5=>500 items).

Plant macrofossils were identified using a binocular microscope of the type Wild M3Z with magnification x6.5 to x40. The identification is completed using the modern reference collection of the IPAS. In addition, several seed atlases and publications were consulted²². The botanical nomenclature of wild plants follows the Flora Europaea; the nomenclature of cultural plants follows Zohary and Hopf²³.

To interpret and detect similarities/differences in the plant spectrum, we decided to work with ubiquity of species within the samples. The ubiquity of each plant taxon is calculated on the basis of presence-absence data²⁴. Each type of preservation is considered separately. As waterlogged plant remains can not preserve in dry deposits, the ubiquity of waterlogged plant species is calculated only taking into account samples located in waterlogged deposits. These include 261 samples. For charred and mineralised plant remains, all deposits are considered. Hence the ubiquity of species was calculated based on 310 samples.

To interpret and detect similarities/differences between archaeological deposits (discussed below), we use the semi-quantitative recording of plant species (see appendix). This data gives a better reflection of the composition of the samples.

¹⁸ The analyses have varied a great deal according to excavation season. This is largely due to the time and budget available in every season.

¹⁹ P. Vanderpe / S. Jacomet, Comparing different pre-treatment methods for strongly compacted organic sediments prior to wet-sieving: a case study on Roman waterlogged deposits. *Env. Arch.* 12, 2007, 207-214. – P. Vanderpe / S. Jacomet, Remains of burnt vegetable offerings in the temple area of Roman Oedenburg (Biesheim-Kunheim, Alsace, France) – first results. In: J. Wiethold (ed.) *Travaux d'archéobotanique (à la mémoire de Karen Lunstrom Baudais)*. Bibracte (Glux-en-Glenne in press).

²⁰ Rapid screening is a good alternative for archaeobotanical analysis, this is already stated by Hall and Kenward for medieval plant assemblages. See A. R. Hall / H. K. Kenward, Environmental evidence from the Colonia: General Accident and Rougier Street. *Arch. York* 14/6, 1990, 289-434. – H. K. Kenward / A. R. Hall, Biological evidence from Anglo-Scandinavian deposits at 16-22 Coppergate. *Arch. York* 14/7, 1995, 435-479. – H. K. Kenward / A. R. Hall, Enhancing Bioarchaeological Interpretation Using Indicator Groups: Stable Manure as a Paradigm. *Journal Arch. Scien.* 24, 1997, 663-673.

²¹ Preceding examination of the different fractions of the samples has shown that most of the plant macrofossils (seeds and fruits) are found in the 4 mm and 1 mm fraction, only occasionally new species were found in the 0.35 mm fraction.

²² W. Beijerinck, *Zadenatlas der Nederlandsche Flora*. H. Veenman & Zonen (Wageningen 1947) 316. – G. Berggren, *Atlas of Seeds and small fruits of Northwest-European plant species* (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, East Fennoscandia and Iceland) with morphological descriptions. Part 2 Cyperaceae. Swedish Natural Science Research Council (Stockholm 1969) 68. – G. Berggren, *Atlas of Seeds and small fruits of Northwest-European plant species* (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, East Fennoscandia and Iceland) with morphological descriptions. Part 3 Saliacaceae - Cruciferae. Swedish Natural Science Research Council (Stockholm 1981) 260. – A.-L. Anderberg, *Atlas of seeds and small fruits of Northwest-European plant species with morphological descriptions*. Part 4: Resedaceae - Umbelliferae. Risbergs Tryckeri AB (Uddevalla 1994) 281. – K.-H. Knörzer, *Römerzeitliche Pflanzenfunde aus Neuss*. Gebrüder Mann (Berlin 1970) 162. – K.-H. Knörzer, *Römerzeitliche Pflanzenfunde aus Xanten*. Rheinland-Verlag GmbH (Köln 1981) 176. – H.-P. Stika, *Römerzeitliche Pflanzenreste aus Baden-Württemberg*. Konrad Theiss Verlag (Stuttgart 1996) 207.

²³ D. Zohary / M. Hopf, *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. The origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe and the Nile Valley. Clarendon Press (Oxford 2000) 279.

²⁴ As the data is recorded in many different ways (i.e. fully quantified, semi-quantified and presence-absence) we had to simplify and unify the data in order to make / allow comparisons/ conclusions.

RESULTS 1: THE PLANT SPECTRUM

Preservation

In the archaeological layers of Roman Oedenburg plant macro remains are recorded in three different states of preservation, namely through waterlogging, charring and mineralisation²⁵. In total 303 different plant taxa are identified. As expected in waterlogged deposits, seeds and fruits are predominantly preserved not carbonised (un-altered). Mineralised and charred plant macro remains represent only rare admixtures in the plant assemblage (see below).

Waterlogging occurs when anaerobic conditions are created by the long-time exclusion of air due to the presence of groundwater. These conditions prohibit the decay of otherwise perishable materials. Waterlogged plant remains are recovered from all structures in the civil settlement located under the present ground water table. Of the 303 plant taxa, the large majority (N=297) are found in a waterlogged state of preservation.

Charred plant remains are preserved through the slow carbonisation under reducing conditions. They are recovered from almost all structures both in dry and waterlogged deposits in the civil settlement, though in very small amounts. Of the 303 plant taxa, 58 are found charred. They include above all edible plants.

Mineralisation occurs when plant material is converted into an inorganic substance. The main components in this process are high concentrations of phosphate, calcium and changing groundwater condition. Through decay of plant material a cavity is created, the surrounding soil acts as mould, and the original material is reproduced by the mineral infillings. Green²⁶ argues that mineralised plant remains are mostly recovered from cess pits and garderobes, while high concentrations of phosphate are present. Mineralised plant remains are found in a large number of structures. All are located in waterlogged deposits, especially in the area Civil East. In the temple complex no mineralised plant macro remains are recorded. Of the 303 plant taxa, 57 are preserved through mineralisation. They include primarily edible plants.

The presence of mineralised plant remains in waterlogged conditions is not widespread, or to be more precise not known²⁷. Kenward and Hall²⁸ claim that organic decay and groundwater movement are important and necessary factors in the process of mineralisation. As a consequence in pure waterlogged deposits, mineralisation does not take place. They come to this conclusion studying the Anglo-Scandinavian Coppergate (York, GB) samples as hardly any mineralised remains are found. Carruthers²⁹ reports the finding of two adjacent medieval faecal deposits at Jennings Yard (GB), where one deposit yields preservation through waterlogging and no mineralised remains, the other originates from dry deposits and yielded charred and mineralised remains. Kühn³⁰ observes similar findings in two medieval ditches in Schloss Hallwyl (CH). This illustrates anew the theory prompted by Kenward and Hall³¹. Nevertheless, in Roman Oedenburg mineralised plant remains are found in waterlogged conditions. These mineralised remains are characterised

²⁵ For an extended overview of different conditions of preservation of especially Roman plant remains, we refer to S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229 on results of Windisch-Breite. Mineralised plant remains in particular have been largely discussed.

²⁶ F. J. Green, Phosphatic mineralization of seeds from archaeological sites. *Journal Arch. Scien.* 6, 1979, 279-284.

²⁷ A. Kreuz, Spätlatènezeitliche verkohlte und mineralisierte Pflanzenfunde von Hanau-Mittelbuchen. *Germania* 76, 1998, 865-873.

²⁸ H. K. Kenward / A. R. Hall 1995 (footnote 20), 435ff.

²⁹ W. Carruthers, Carbonised, mineralised and waterlogged plant remains. In: Hawkes J.W. / Heaton M.J. (eds.) Jennings Yard, Windsor. *Wessex Arch. Report* 3, 1993, 82-90.

by an orange to black colour and a very hard configuration. Some seeds and fruits seem to have only partially been mineralised. Experiments have shown that mineralisation can rapidly take place under favourable circumstances³². Hence there are several possibilities for the presence of the mineralised remains: first of all, the seeds and fruits originate from secondary deposits and thus are mineralised in a different area; secondly as the water level fluctuated severely in this area and mineralisation can be very rapid, they are likely to have formed in one of the periods where the water level was rather low.

Archaeological structures preserved in waterlogged environments are very valuable. Usually a different and much smaller spectrum of plant material is recovered from sites located in dry deposits in comparison to sites located in waterlogged deposits³³. As Carruthers³⁴ affirms, the preservation of waterlogged plant assemblages, as with some mineralised plant assemblages, is unaffected by human intervention. This contrasts with charred plant assemblages, which are usually a direct result of human activity and thus often biased in their composition³⁵. However, the main agent in the composition of plant assemblages remains the human selection process. It is clear that most samples represent mixtures of natural deposits and human activities.

Further the conditions of preservation have a direct influence on the representation of plant species. As cited by Van der Veen³⁶ »the mode of preservation is an indicative factor in the occurrence of plant species as the type of plant foods is strongly correlated to the type of preservation encountered«. This implicates that certain plant taxa only preserve through charring (e.g. garlic), others only unaltered in waterlogged deposits (e.g. bottle gourd).

The plant spectrum

In total, 303 plant taxa are identified through the study of seeds and fruits³⁷. The majority of which are waterlogged (292); 57 are recovered mineralised; 58 are charred. The plant species recovered include cultivated plants³⁸ as well as wild plants³⁹. The wild plants gathered for consumption are listed together with the cultivated plants according to their use. The wild weeds are grouped according to the actualistic grouping/principle described by Ellenberg⁴⁰. Information on habitats was taken from Hanf⁴¹ and Oberdorfer⁴².

³⁰ M. Kuhn pers.comm.

³¹ H. K. Kenward / A. R. Hall 1995 (footnote 20), 435ff.

³² W. Carruthers, Mineralised plant remains. In: A. J. Lawson (ed.) *Potterne 1982-5: Animal husbandry in later prehistoric Wiltshire*. Wessex Arch. Report 17, 2000, 72-84.

³³ S. Jacomet / A. Kreuz 1999 (footnote 7), 57-62. – exceptions may be burnt destruction layers see e.g. Windisch Breite HP 2 in S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173ff or Novaesium in K.-H. Knörzer 1970 (footnote 22).

³⁴ W. Carruthers 2000 (footnote 32), 72-84.

³⁵ These observations do not include events as destruction by fire, and intentional burning for offering, for basics we refer to U. Willerding, Präsenz, Erhaltung und Repräsentanz von Pflanzenresten in archäologischem Fundgut. In: W. A. van Zeist / K. Wasylkowska / K.-E. Behre (eds.) *Progress in Old World Palaeoethnobotany*. Rotterdam (Balkema 1991) 25-51 among others.

³⁶ M. Van der Veen / A. Livarda / A. Hill, *The Archaeobotany of Roman Britain: Current State and Identification of Research Priorities*. *Britannia* XXXVIII, 2007, 181-210.

³⁷ To calculate the total of plant taxa, the following principles were pursued: fully identified species; plant items identified to genus

when no other species from that genus are found; families when no other species or genera from that family occur; cf. identifications when no fully identified specimens are present.

³⁸ When we talk about »cultivated plants« we mean cultivars, which are plant species genetically and morphologically different of wild plants.

³⁹ The economic or cultural and gathered plants have been the subject of a previous publication – see Vandorpe / Jacomet in M. Reddé / H. U. Nuber / S. Jacomet / J. Schibler / C. Schucany / P.-A. Schwarz / G. Seitz / F. Ginella / M. Joly / S. Plouin / H. Hüster Plogmann / C. Petit / L. Popovitch / A. Schlumbaum / P. Vandorpe / B. Viroulet / L. Wick / J.-J. Wolf / B. Gissinger / V. Ollive / J. Pellisier, *Oedenburg, une agglomération d'époque romaine sur le Rhin supérieur*. *Gallia* 62, 2005, 252-257.

⁴⁰ H. Ellenberg, *Vegetation ecology of Central Europe*. Cambridge University Press (Cambridge 1988) 731. – H. Ellenberg, *Zeigerwerte der Gefäßpflanzen Mitteleuropas* (3. Auflage). *Scripta geobotanica* 18 (Göttingen 1991) 7-122.

⁴¹ M. Hanf, *Ackerunkräuter Europas mit ihren Keimlingen und Samen*. BASF (Ludwigshafen 1982) 496.

⁴² E. Oberdorfer, *Pflanzen-soziologische Exkursionsflora*. Ulmer (Stuttgart 1994) 1050.

The plant spectrum is discussed by indicating the ubiquity of species within the studied samples based on presence/absence data. In **tables 3a, 3b** and **3c** the results of these calculations are summarised. For each plant species, ubiquity percentages are measured for the total number of samples, for the different areas of excavation, for the chronological phases and for the different types of contexts.

Figures 7.3, 7.4 and **7.5** visualise the ubiquity of plant groups in the studied samples according to type of preservation.

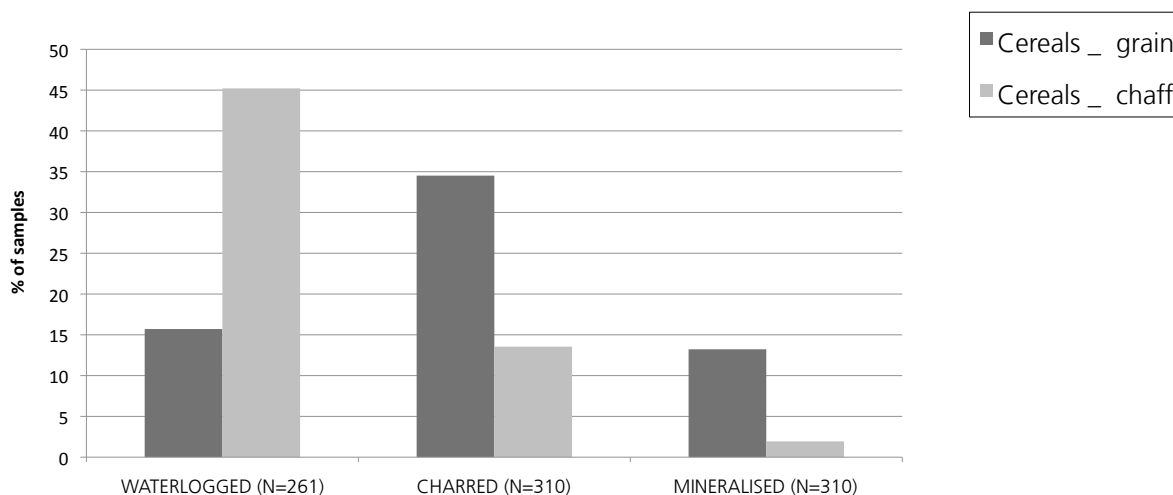


Fig. 7.3 Ubiquity of cereal grains and chaff in the studied samples according to type of preservation.

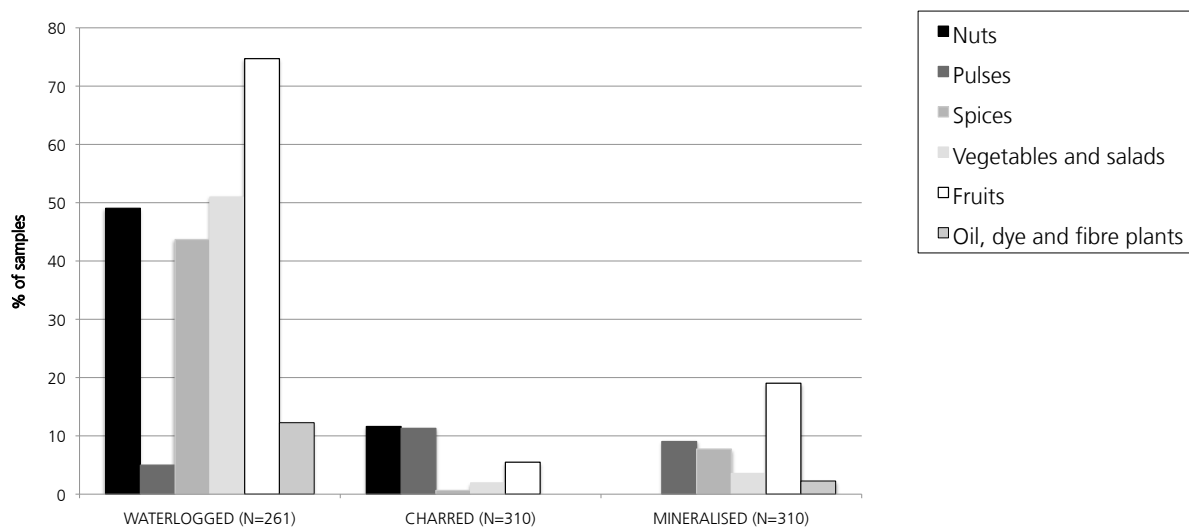


Fig. 7.4 Ubiquity of nuts, pulses, spices, vegetables and salads, fruits and oil dye and fibre plants in the studied samples according to type of preservation.

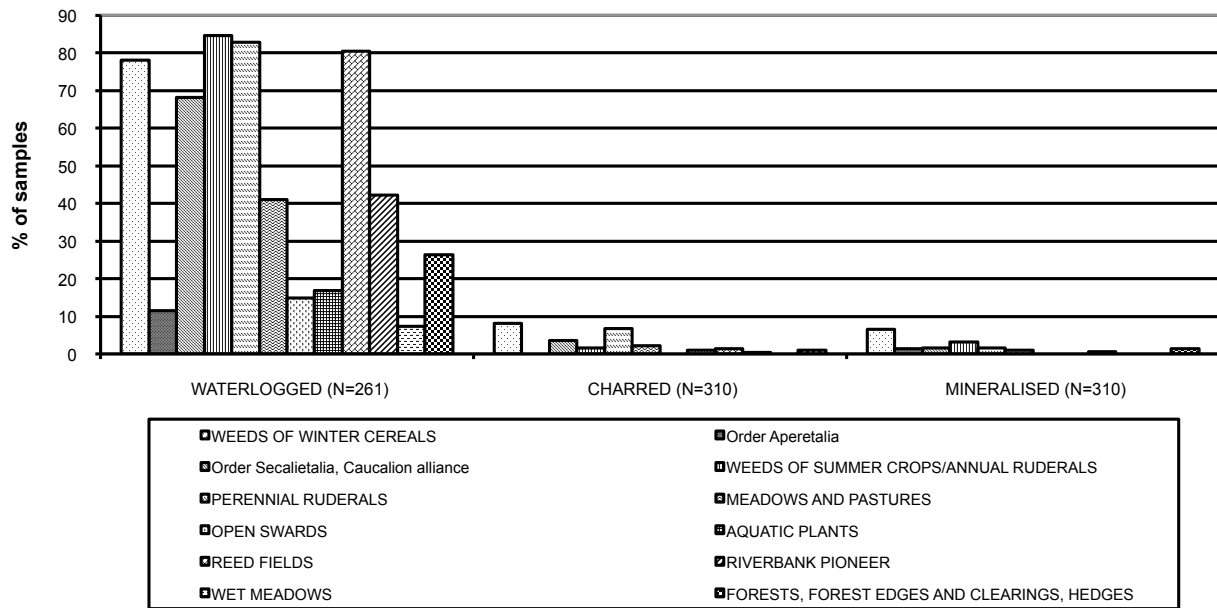


Fig. 7.5 Ubiquity of weeds groups in the samples according to type of preservation.

Cultivated and gathered plants

Nine cereal taxa are recorded, representing those cereals usually found within Roman settlements north of the Alps⁴³. They include: oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*), naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*), einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*), emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), spelt (*Triticum spelta*), broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) and foxtail millet (*Setaria italica*). Cereals are an important part of the Roman diet. They are used to produce flower for flat bread or fermented bread and also for porridges. For each of these products, specific cereals are used and/or favoured⁴⁴.

The cereal remains are recovered in three states of preservation: waterlogged, charred and mineralised (tab. 3a, 3b and 3c; fig. 7.3). The larger bulk of the cereal remains are recovered as waterlogged chaff remains (spikelet forks, glumes and rachis fragments). These are found in 45.2 % of the analysed samples. In addition waterlogged cereal testa fragments or »cereal bran« are found in large amounts⁴⁵. As these

⁴³ S. Jacomet / J. Schibler / C. Maise / L. Wick / S. Deschler-Erb, Mensch und Umwelt. In: L. Flutsch / U. Niffeler / F. Rossi (eds.) Römische Zeit. Verlag Schweiz. Ges. für Ur- und Frühgeschichte (Basel 2002) 21-40.

⁴⁴ J. André, Essen und Trinken im alten Rom. Philipp Reclam jun. GmbH & Co. (Stuttgart 1998) 279.

⁴⁵ As the identification of these bran fragments is very time-consuming, we were not able to conduct more detailed

remains are usually restricted to latrine deposits, they are recorded in no more than 15.7 % of the samples. Charred and mineralised cereal remains (grains and chaff) represent only rare admixtures in the archaeological deposits. Nevertheless, charred cereal grains and chaff were recovered in 35.5 % and 13.5 % of the samples respectively, mineralised cereal grains and chaff in 13.2 % and 1.9 % of the samples respectively.

Glume wheats (emmer : *Triticum dicoccum*, spelt : *Triticum spelta* and einkorn : *Triticum monococcum*) constitute the majority of the cereal remains. They are mainly recovered as waterlogged chaff remains (in 34.5 % of the samples). Especially the highly organic layers within palaeochannels have yielded large amounts of chaff remains. The majority of glume wheats are found in the area Civil East. The most commonly recorded glume wheat is spelt. Its waterlogged glumes are found in 24.9 % of the samples, charred in 6.5 % of the samples⁴⁶. It is slightly more common in the 1st Cent. AD than in the 2nd Cent. AD. Remains of spelt are found in pits, layers and a ditch. The second most frequent glume wheat is emmer. It was found in 13 % of the samples as waterlogged chaff remains, in 5.2 % of the samples as charred chaff remains. It is more common in the 2nd Cent. AD (in 17.5 % of the samples). It is found in pits and layers. The third glume wheat, einkorn is present in much smaller amounts than spelt or emmer wheat. It is part of the rare cereal taxa in Oedenburg. It was found in 3.8 % of the samples as waterlogged chaff, in 1.3 % as charred chaff. It is present in approximately the same amount of samples in the 1st and 2nd Cent. AD. It occurs in pits and layers.

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* and *Hordeum* sp.)⁴⁷ is mainly recovered as waterlogged rachis fragments (in 10 % of the samples) and charred grains (in 10.6 % of the samples). It is much less recurrent than emmer or spelt. The waterlogged remains are almost solely found in layers, the charred remains are spread over the layers, pits and a ditch. In comparison to the glume wheats, remains of barley occur regularly in all three excavation areas.

Both broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) and foxtail millet (*Setaria italica*) are present. They are recorded as waterlogged glumes and grains, charred grains and mineralised glumes and grains. Findings of millet originate from pits, layers, ditches and the basin, except mineralised millet remains which are found exclusively in one pit (BK 01-04-38). The distribution of broomcorn millet and foxtail millet differs; foxtail millet is recorded as a rare find (in less than 4 % of the samples) whereas broomcorn millet is one of the more common cereal species (e.g. waterlogged chaff in 29.1 % of the samples, mineralised grains in 10.3 % of the samples). Both millets are found in the 1st and 2nd Cent. AD, they are more frequent in the area Civil East and the Surroundings of the temple complex than in the Temple complex.

The remaining three cereal taxa, oats, rye and naked wheat, are rare in Roman Oedenburg. Oats (*Avena* sp.) occur primarily as charred grains (in 3.2 % of the samples) and are more frequently found in pits and in the

identifications than the group »cerealìa«. For more detailed information on this subject we refer to C. Dickson, The identification of cereals from ancient bran fragments. *Circaea* 4, 1987, 95-102. – C. Dickson, Human coprolites. In: B. Bell / C. Dickson (eds.) *Excavations at Warebeth (Stromness Cemetery) Broch, Orkney. Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, 1989, 115-131. – C. Dickson, The Roman army diet in Britain and Germany. In: U. Körber-Grohne / H. Küster (eds.) *Archäobotanik. Symposium der Universität Hohenheim (Stuttgart) vom 11.-16-Juli 1988*. J. Cramer (Berlin / Stuttgart 1989) 135-154. – C. Dickson, Experimental Processing and Cooking of Emmer and Spelt Wheats and the Roman Army Diet. In: D. E. Robinson (ed.) *Experimentation and Reconstruction in Environmental Archaeology*. Oxbow Books (Oxford 1990) 33-39

– C. Dickson, *Memoirs of a Midden Mavis*. – The study of ancient diets and environments from plant remains. *Glasgow Naturalist* 22, 1991, 65-76.

⁴⁶ A possible explanation for the larger amounts of spelt in comparison to emmer could be the state of preservation of the cereal remains. My personal experience leads me to think that a badly preserved spelt glume is more easily recognised than a badly preserved emmer or einkorn glume.

⁴⁷ We think that the majority of barley grains found in Roman Oedenburg are hulled as several charred grains were found with the glumes clearly visible. On the other hand, no clear findings of naked barley are recorded.

Table 3a Ubiquity of waterlogged plant species

	Total	Spatial			Chronology			Context					
		CIVIL EAST	TEMPLE COMPLEX	SURROUNDINGS	1st C AD	2nd C AD	Roman - not specified	Pit	Layer	Ditch	Posthole	Basin	Pot content
N of structures	63	27	12	24	35	10	18	25	31	2	3	1	1
N of samples	261	145	52	64	155	40	66	114	103	27	3	13	1
WATERLOGGED													
CEREALS - grain													
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
Cerealia - Testa	13.8	21.4		7.8	13.5	25.0	7.6	25.4	6.8				
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	1.9	3.4			1.9	5.0		4.4					
<i>Setaria italica</i>	0.8	1.4				5.0		1.8					
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>	1.1	2.1			1.3	2.5		1.8	1.0				
CEREALS - chaff													
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis	0.8	1.4			1.3			1.8					
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis	10.0	6.9	1.9	23.4	10.3		15.2	3.5	20.4	3.7			
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis	1.5			6.3	0.6		4.5		3.9				
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume	13.0	18.6		10.9	13.5	17.5	9.1	13.2	18.4				
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume	3.8	6.2	1.9		5.2	5.0		3.5	5.8				
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume	24.9	33.8	3.8	21.9	26.5	25.0	21.2	27.2	31.1	7.4			
Glume wheats	34.5	47.6	1.9	31.3	39.4	32.5	24.2	41.2	40.8	3.7			
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume	29.1	31.7	5.8	42.2	31.0	17.5	31.8	29.8	35.9	11.1		15.4	
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume	3.1	3.4		4.7	3.9		3.0	3.5	3.9				
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume	2.3	3.4		1.6	1.9	5.0	1.5	3.5	1.0			7.7	
NUTS													
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	43.3	44.8	32.7	48.4	43.9	55.0	34.8	50.0	41.7	40.7		15.4	
<i>Juglans regia</i>	21.1	26.2	7.7	20.3	16.8	47.5	15.2	28.1	13.6	14.8		38.5	
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	0.4			1.6			1.5		1.0				
PULSES													
<i>Lens culinaris</i>	1.1	2.1			0.6	5.0		2.6					
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			0.9	1.0				
<i>Vicia faba</i>	0.4	0.7				2.5		0.9					
Fabaceae	3.4	5.5		1.6	4.5	2.5	1.5	6.1	1.9				
SPICES													
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	18.0	25.5		15.6	18.7	35.0	6.1	26.3	16.5				
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	26.8	37.9	3.8	20.3	31.6	37.5	9.1	44.7	16.5	7.4			
<i>Carum carvi</i>	0.8	1.4			0.6	2.5		1.8					
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	33.7	49.0	5.8	21.9	42.6	37.5	10.6	49.1	30.1	3.7			
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	2.3	2.8		3.1	2.6	2.5	1.5	2.6	2.9				
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	0.8	1.4			0.6	2.5		1.8					
cf <i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
cf <i>Piper nigrum</i>	0.4	0.7				2.5		0.9					
<i>Piper nigrum</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			1.8					
cf <i>Ruta graveolens</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	9.2	13.1		7.8	7.7	20.0	6.1	14.0	7.8				
VEGETABLES AND SALADS													
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.	36.8	50.3	5.8	31.3	36.8	52.5	27.3	56.1	26.2	7.4		23.1	
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	11.1	13.1	1.9	14.1	11.6	10.0	10.6	8.8	18.4				
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	9.6	15.2	1.9	3.1	14.2	2.5	3.0	14.9	7.8				
<i>Brassica</i> cf <i>oleracea</i>	1.5	2.8			2.6			0.9	2.9				
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>	1.9	2.8		1.6		7.5	3.0	3.5	1.0				
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	12.3	18.6	3.8	4.7	13.5	27.5		21.9	6.8				
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>	0.8	1.4			0.6	2.5		1.8					
<i>Daucus carota</i>	16.5	19.3	13.5	12.5	23.2	7.5	6.1	21.9	12.6	14.8		7.7	
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	9.6	13.1	3.8	6.3	8.4	27.5	1.5	15.8	6.8				
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3				1.9				
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	5.4	8.3		3.1	5.2	12.5	1.5	10.5	1.9				
FRUITS													
<i>Cucumis melo</i>	1.1	1.4		1.6	0.6	5.0		1.8	1.0				
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	1.1	2.1				7.5		2.6					
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>	10.3	15.2		7.8	7.1	37.5	1.5	18.4	5.8				
<i>Ficus carica</i>	42.5	57.2	19.2	28.1	47.7	67.5	15.2	65.8	27.2	25.9			100
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	11.5	18.6		4.7	14.2	12.5	4.5	21.1	3.9			15.4	
<i>Malus sylvestris/domestica</i>	2.3	4.1			3.9			5.3					
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>	29.5	44.8		18.8	32.9	42.5	13.6	49.1	19.4			7.7	
<i>Pyrus</i> sp.	26.8	40.7	3.8	14.1	25.8	55.0	12.1	45.6	13.6	3.7		23.1	
<i>Morus</i> sp.	7.3	12.4		1.6	0.6	42.5	1.5	15.8	1.0				
<i>Olea europaea</i>	5.0	8.3		1.6	3.9	17.5		9.6	1.9				
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>	25.3	36.6	13.5	9.4	29.7	27.5	13.6	45.6	7.8	18.5		7.7	
<i>Prunus avium/cerasus</i>	23.8	38.6		9.4	23.9	52.5	6.1	49.1	5.8				
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	13.0	18.6		10.9	11.0	32.5	6.1	24.6	5.8				
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>	7.3	9.0	3.8	6.3	6.5	12.5	6.1	12.3	1.0	7.4		15.4	
<i>Prunus insititia</i>	8.8	15.9			9.0	22.5		18.4	1.9				
<i>Prunus persica</i>	15.7	20.0	15.4	6.3	15.5	35.0	4.5	22.8	8.7	22.2			
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	18.0	31.0		3.1	18.7	42.5	1.5	39.5	1.9				
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	14.9	21.4	1.9	10.9	18.7	12.5	7.6	25.4	8.7	3.7			
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	23.0	33.1	9.6	10.9	24.5	40.0	9.1	43.9	3.9	14.8		15.4	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	14.2	22.8	1.9	4.7	14.8	27.5	4.5	28.9	2.9	3.7			
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	9.2	16.6			13.5	7.5		21.1					
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	8.4	9.0	7.7	7.8	10.3	2.5	7.6	13.2	3.9	11.1			
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>	39.5	27.6	73.1	39.1	32.9	47.5	50.0	35.1	26.2	96.3	33.3	61.5	100
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	31.0	41.4	17.3	18.8	31.6	47.5	19.7	48.2	18.4	18.5		15.4	

Table 3b Ubiquity of waterlogged plant species (suite)

	Total	Spatial			Chronology			Context					
		CIVIL EAST	TEMPLE COMPLEX	SURROUNDINGS	1st C AD	2nd C AD	Roman - not specified	Pit	Layer	Ditch	Posthole	Basin	Pot content
N of structures	63	27	12	24	35	10	18	25	31	2	3	1	1
N of samples	261	145	52	64	155	40	66	114	103	27	3	13	1
WATERLOGGED													
OIL, DYE AND FIBRE PLANTS													
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	7.3	6.2	11.5	6.3	8.4	10.0	3.0	6.1	7.8	14.8			
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	0.4			1.6	0.6				1.0				
cf <i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	1.9	3.4			1.3	7.5		4.4					
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	5.0	9.0			5.2	12.5		11.4					
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS													
<i>Adonis</i> sp.	4.6	7.6		1.6	4.5	10.0	1.5	7.9	2.9				
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	40.6	49.7	7.7	46.9	44.5	42.5	30.3	48.2	44.7	11.1		15.4	
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	14.2	11.0	3.8	29.7	14.8	12.5	13.6	8.8	25.2	3.7			
<i>Bromus arvensis</i> Type	0.8	1.4			1.3			1.8					
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	1.9	2.8		1.6	2.6		1.5	3.5	1.0				
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	28.0	28.3	9.6	42.2	28.4	30.0	25.8	29.8	34.0	11.1	33.3		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	14.6	16.6	3.8	18.8	14.2	15.0	15.2	16.7	17.5	3.7			
<i>Silene gallica</i>	0.4	0.7				2.5		0.9					
<i>Stachys annua/arvensis</i>	0.4	0.7				2.5		0.9					
<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Valerianella rimosa</i>	0.8	0.7		1.6	0.6		1.5	0.9	1.0				
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	0.4	0.7				2.5		0.9					
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
Order Aperetalia_weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils													
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	0.4	0.7				2.5		0.9					
cf <i>Bromus secalinus</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Camelina sativa</i>	3.4	2.8		7.8	2.6	7.5	3.0	3.5	4.9				
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	2.3	4.1			3.9			2.6	2.9				
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	6.1	6.9		9.4	5.8	10.0	4.5	7.9	6.8				
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	1.9	1.4		4.7	1.3	2.5	3.0	1.8	2.9				
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Scleranthus</i> sp. - capsule	0.4		1.9		0.6					3.7			
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils													
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	11.1	7.6	9.6	20.3	11.6	5.0	13.6	6.1	18.4	7.4		7.7	
<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>	16.5	13.8	11.5	26.6	18.1	12.5	15.2	12.3	25.2	11.1			
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	0.4			1.6	0.6				1.0				
<i>Galium spurium</i>	4.2	6.2		3.1	5.2	5.0	1.5	6.1	3.9				
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>	1.9	0.7	1.9	4.7	1.3	5.0	1.5	0.9	3.9				
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>	41.4	44.1	40.4	35.9	52.9	25.0	24.2	53.5	33.0	37.0	33.3	7.7	100
<i>Nigella arvensis</i>	0.8			3.1	1.3				1.9				
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>	7.3	9.7	1.9	6.3	9.0	5.0	4.5	7.0	10.7				
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	5.0	6.2	1.9	4.7	4.5	10.0	3.0	7.9	2.9	3.7			
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Silene cf dichotoma</i>	0.4			1.6	0.6				1.0				
<i>Stachys annua</i>	19.9	31.0		10.9	23.9	25.0	7.6	30.7	14.6			15.4	
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	0.8			3.1			3.0		1.9				
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>	4.6	8.3			2.6	20.0		8.8	1.9				
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	10.3	9.7	5.8	15.6	8.4	15.0	12.1	9.6	11.7	11.1		7.7	
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS													
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	2.7	2.8		4.7	1.9	2.5	4.5	3.5	2.9				
<i>Anagallis arvensis/foemina</i>	18.0	22.1	3.8	20.3	18.1	30.0	10.6	24.6	17.5	3.7			
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	6.1	9.0		4.7	7.1	10.0	1.5	9.6	4.9				
<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>	7.7	13.8			10.3	10.0		12.3	5.8				
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	2.3	3.4		1.6	2.6	2.5	1.5	4.4				7.7	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	59.4	64.1	36.5	67.2	62.6	55.0	54.5	63.2	59.2	44.4	66.7	61.5	
<i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Chenopodium foliosum</i>	0.4	0.7				2.5		0.9					
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	46.4	45.5	32.7	59.4	46.5	47.5	45.5	54.4	43.7	44.4		15.4	
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	6.1	9.7		3.1		35.0	3.0	12.3	1.9				
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.8	1.9				
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			1.8					
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	5.0	3.4	1.9	10.9	3.9	2.5	9.1	3.5	5.8	3.7		15.4	
<i>Euphorbia platyphyllos</i>	0.4			1.6	0.6				1.0				
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	1.1	2.1			1.9			1.8	1.0				
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.	13.0	3.4	30.8	20.3	12.3	5.0	19.7	5.3	14.6	44.4	33.3		
<i>Galeopsis bifida</i>	1.5	1.4		3.1	1.3		3.0	0.9	2.9				
<i>Galeopsis ladanum</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.	10.3	7.6		25.0	8.4	10.0	15.2	7.0	17.5			7.7	
<i>Galeopsis cf speciosa</i>	0.4			1.6	0.6				1.0				
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	0.8		3.8		0.6		1.5			7.4			
<i>Galeopsis ladanum/segetum</i>	0.4			1.6	0.6				1.0				
cf <i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	0.4			1.6			1.5		1.0				
<i>Heliotropium</i> sp.	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Lamium amplexicaule/purpureum</i>	2.3	2.8		3.1	1.3	7.5	1.5	2.6	2.9				
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	3.1	4.1		3.1	1.3	10.0	3.0	5.3	1.9				
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	6.5	2.1	19.2	6.3	2.6	2.5	18.2	2.6	2.9	29.6	33.3	7.7	100
<i>Poa annua</i>	3.1	5.5			3.2	7.5		6.1	1.0				

Table 3b Ubiquity of waterlogged plant species (suite)

	Total	Spatial			Chronology			Context					
		CIVIL EAST	TEMPLE COMPLEX	SURROUNDINGS	1st C AD	2nd C AD	Roman - not specified	Pit	Layer	Ditch	Posthole	Basin	Pot content
N of structures	63	27	12	24	35	10	18	25	31	2	3	1	1
N of samples	261	145	52	64	155	40	66	114	103	27	3	13	1
WATERLOGGED													
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i>	37.2	46.2	15.4	34.4	45.2	25.0	25.8	43.9	38.8	11.1		30.8	
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	4.6	6.2	3.8	1.6	6.5	2.5	1.5	3.5	6.8	3.7			
<i>Portulaca</i> sp.	1.1	1.4		1.6	0.6	2.5	1.5	1.8	1.0				
<i>Setaria verticillata/viridis</i>	3.8	2.1		10.9	3.2	2.5	6.1	3.5	4.9			7.7	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	37.2	32.4	34.6	50.0	37.4	37.5	36.4	26.3	50.5	37.0		38.5	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	5.7	8.3		4.7	6.5	7.5	3.0	8.8	4.9				
<i>Sonchus asper/oleraceus</i>	7.3	12.4		1.6	11.0	5.0		10.5	6.8				
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	1.9	2.1		3.1	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.9				
<i>Stachys cf arvensis</i>	0.4		1.9		0.6				1.0				
<i>Stellaria media</i>	40.6	51.7	11.5	39.1	49.0	27.5	28.8	46.5	43.7	11.1		38.5	
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	26.8	29.7	15.4	29.7	32.9	27.5	12.1	31.6	26.2	22.2		7.7	
<i>Urtica urens</i>	20.7	24.8	11.5	18.8	26.5	15.0	10.6	28.1	15.5	11.1		23.1	
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	8.0	6.2		18.8	6.5	5.0	13.6	7.0	10.7			15.4	
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	1.5			6.3	0.6		4.5		3.9				
PERENNIAL RUDERALS													
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	1.5	2.8				10.0		3.5					
<i>Arctium minus</i>	0.4	0.7				2.5		0.9					
<i>Arctium</i> sp.	4.6	5.5	1.9	4.7	3.9	7.5	4.5	5.3	1.9	3.7		23.1	
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	1.5	2.1		1.6	1.9		1.5	2.6	1.0				
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	0.4	0.7				2.5		0.9					
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	0.4			1.6			1.5		1.0				
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	4.2	4.1	1.9	6.3	2.6	7.5	6.1	6.1	1.9	3.7		100	
<i>cf Chondrilla juncea</i>	0.4	0.7				0.6			1.0				
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	9.6	12.4		10.9	11.0	7.5	7.6	11.4	11.7				
<i>Cirsium/Carduus</i>	9.6	9.7	7.7	10.9	12.3	5.0	6.1	9.6	10.7	7.4		7.7	
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	6.9	2.8		21.9	1.9	7.5	18.2	3.5	2.9			84.6	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Dipsacus cf fullonum</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Fallopia dumetorum</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	14.9	11.0	13.5	25.0	14.8	12.5	16.7	13.2	18.4	18.5			
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	0.4			1.6	0.6				1.0				
<i>Lamium album</i>	1.9	2.1		3.1		7.5	3.0	2.6	1.9				
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	7.3	7.6	1.9	10.9	7.7	7.5	6.1	8.8	8.7				
<i>cf Marrubium vulgare</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	2.3	2.8		3.1	3.9			2.6	2.9				
<i>Plantago major</i>	10.0	10.3	1.9	15.6	9.7	7.5	12.1	11.4	6.8	3.7		38.5	
<i>Poa compressa</i>	1.5	2.8			1.9	2.5		3.5					
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	32.2	34.5	15.4	40.6	32.3	30.0	33.3	29.8	35.0	22.2		61.5	
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	4.2	5.5		4.7	4.5	2.5	4.5	7.0	2.9				
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	36.0	27.6	51.9	42.2	36.1	17.5	47.0	26.3	38.8	59.3		61.5	
<i>Reseda</i> sp.	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> - perianth	4.6	6.2		4.7	5.2	2.5	4.5	4.4	4.9			15.4	
<i>Rumex crispus</i> - tubercle	2.3	2.8		3.1	3.2		1.5	2.6	2.9				
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> - perianth	1.5	1.4		3.1	1.3		3.0	0.9	2.9				
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	51.7	57.9	19.2	64.1	56.1	37.5	50.0	57.9	58.3	18.5		30.8	
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	23.0	15.9	44.2	21.9	22.6	12.5	30.3	16.7	22.3	55.6	33.3	15.4	
<i>Saponaria cf officinalis</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Silene alba</i>	1.5	2.8			1.3	5.0		2.6	1.0				
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	16.5	18.6	1.9	23.4	18.1	10.0	16.7	21.9	11.7	3.7		38.5	
MEADOWS AND PASTURES													
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	1.1	2.1			1.9			2.6					
<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	1.9	3.4			2.6	2.5		4.4					
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	7.7	9.0	9.6	3.1	12.3		1.5	4.4	12.6	3.7	33.3		
<i>Anthriscus</i> sp.	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Bromus cf commutatus</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			1.8					
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			1.8					
<i>Centaurea cf jacea</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	10.3	11.7	5.8	10.9	13.5	5.0	6.1	11.4	11.7	3.7		7.7	
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	2.7	2.8		4.7	3.2		3.0	2.6	2.9			7.7	
<i>Cirsium/Centaurea</i>	2.3	3.4		1.6	2.6	5.0		2.6	2.9				
<i>cf Cynosurus</i> sp.	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	1.1	2.1			1.9			2.6					
<i>Dianthus cf armeria</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Festuca rubra/ovina</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Festuca/Lolium</i>	1.1	2.1			1.3	2.5		2.6					
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			1.8					
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	0.8	0.7		1.6	1.3			0.9	1.0				
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	4.2	4.1		7.8	4.5	5.0	3.0	4.4	5.8				
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1.9	2.8		1.6	2.6	2.5		2.6	1.9				
<i>Plantago media</i>	2.3	3.4		1.6	3.9			4.4	1.0				

Table 3b Ubiquity of waterlogged plant species (suite)

	Total	Spatial			Chronology			Context					
		CIVIL EAST	TEMPLE COMPLEX	SURROUNDINGS	1st C AD	2nd C AD	Roman - not specified	Pit	Layer	Ditch	Posthole	Basin	Pot content
N of structures	63	27	12	24	35	10	18	25	31	2	3	1	1
N of samples	261	145	52	64	155	40	66	114	103	27	3	13	1
WATERLOGGED													
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			1.8					
<i>Poa pratensis</i> Type	0.4	0.7				2.5		0.9					
<i>Poa pratensis/trivialis</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			1.8					
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	21.5	22.1	7.7	31.3	24.5	12.5	19.7	21.9	25.2	7.4		23.1	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	5.4	6.9	1.9	4.7	5.2	10.0	3.0	7.0	4.9			7.7	
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.	4.6	5.5		6.3	5.2	2.5	4.5	6.1	3.9			7.7	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i> - perianth	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.	0.8			3.1	0.6		1.5		1.0			7.7	
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	1.1	2.1			0.6	5.0		2.6					
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	2.7	3.4		3.1	1.9	5.0	3.0	3.5	1.9			7.7	
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	1.5	2.8			1.9	2.5		3.5					
<i>Trifolium</i> sp. - chalice	9.2	12.4		9.4	10.3	7.5	7.6	10.5	11.7				
Open swards													
<i>Acinos arvensis</i>	0.8	1.4			0.6	2.5		0.9	1.0				
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	1.5	2.1		1.6	2.6			0.9	2.9				
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	0.4	0.7				2.5		0.9					
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Dianthus</i> sp.	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Euphorbia cf seguieriana</i>	1.9	3.4			3.2				4.9				
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			0.9	1.0				
<i>Gentiana cruciata</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	3.8	4.1	1.9	4.7	5.2		3.0	4.4	4.9				
<i>Medicago minima</i> - pod	6.9	11.0		3.1	10.3	2.5	1.5	9.6	5.8			7.7	
<i>Odontites</i> sp.	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>cf Petrorhagia prolifera</i>	0.4			1.6			1.5		1.0				
<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	0.8	0.7	1.9		0.6	2.5		0.9	1.0				
<i>Stachys recta</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Teucrium botrys</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Teucrium cf chamaedrys</i>	1.1			4.7			4.5	0.9	1.9				
<i>Teucrium montanum</i>	0.8	1.4				5.0		1.8					
<i>Trifolium cf campestre</i> - chalice	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
Aquatic plants													
<i>Ceratophyllum cf submersum</i>	3.1			12.5			12.1		0.9				53.8
<i>Lemna</i> sp.	1.5	2.1		1.6	1.9		1.5	0.9	1.9				7.7
<i>Polygonum cf amphibium</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	7.7	2.1	17.3	12.5	3.2	2.5	21.2	0.9	7.8	22.2			38.5
<i>Sparganium</i> sp.	11.1	1.4	26.9	20.3	3.9	2.5	33.3	1.8	7.8	33.3			76.9
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	0.8			3.1	0.6		1.5		1.9				
Reed fields													
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	10.3	8.3		23.4	9.0	2.5	18.2	7.0	9.7				69.2
<i>Carex</i> sp.	71.3	71.7	65.4	75.0	76.1	67.5	62.1	71.1	75.7	55.6	66.7		76.9
<i>Cicuta virosa</i>	0.4			1.6			1.5						7.7
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	33.7	37.9	26.9	29.7	42.6	30.0	15.2	36.8	40.8	11.1			100
<i>Galium cf palustre</i>	1.1	2.1			1.3	2.5		2.6					
<i>Galium palustre</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Glyceria</i> sp.	3.4	0.7		12.5	1.3		10.6	0.9	3.9				30.8
<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	1.1	2.1			1.9				2.9				
<i>Iris cf pseudacorus</i>	0.4		1.9		0.6					3.7			
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	4.6	7.6		1.6	6.5	5.0		8.8	1.9				
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	9.2	4.1	5.8	23.4	6.5	2.5	19.7	4.4	9.7	7.4			53.8
<i>Mentha arvensis/aquatica</i>	5.7	7.6		6.3	7.1	7.5	1.5	8.8	3.9				7.7
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	8.0	2.8		26.6	3.2	2.5	22.7	4.4	3.9				92.3
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	14.2	15.2	13.5	12.5	17.4	12.5	7.6	13.2	13.6	18.5			23.1
<i>Poa palustris</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Rorippa amphibia</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Rumex cf aquaticus/hydrolapatum</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Salix</i> sp. - veg. part	1.1	2.1			1.9			2.6					
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	0.4		1.9				1.5			3.7			
<i>Schoenoplectus</i> sp.	15.7	9.0	28.8	20.3	9.0	10.0	34.8	7.0	12.6	51.9			46.2
Riverbank plants (pioneer)													
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - veg. part	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Alnus</i> sp. - veg. Part	0.8	1.4			1.3			0.9	1.0				
<i>Bidens tripartita</i>	1.9		1.9	6.3	1.3		4.5		2.9				15.4
<i>Cyperus flavescens</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>	2.7	3.4		3.1	3.2	5.0		3.5	2.9				
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	0.4	0.7			0.6				1.0				
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>	2.3	3.4		1.6	2.6	2.5	1.5	4.4	1.0				
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	14.6	14.5	15.4	14.1	18.1	5.0	12.1	5.3	22.3	18.5			30.8
<i>Polygonum hydropiper/mite</i>	19.5	16.6	17.3	28.1	15.5	12.5	33.3	7.0	28.2	22.2			61.5
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	10.0	15.9	1.9	3.1	12.3	12.5	3.0	14.9	7.8	3.7			
<i>Polygonum minus</i>	4.2	4.8		6.3	4.5	2.5	4.5	1.8	7.8				7.7
<i>Polygonum mite/minus</i>	1.1	1.4	1.9		1.3		1.5		1.9	3.7			
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					

Table 3b Ubiquity of waterlogged plant species (suite)

	Total	Spatial			Chronology			Context					
		CIVIL EAST	TEMPLE COMPLEX	SURROUNDINGS	1st C AD	2nd C AD	Roman - not specified	Pit	Layer	Ditch	Posthole	Basin	Pot content
N of structures	63	27	12	24	35	10	18	25	31	2	3	1	1
N of samples	261	145	52	64	155	40	66	114	103	27	3	13	1
WATERLOGGED													
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	3.8	4.8	1.9	3.1	4.5	5.0	1.5	3.5	5.8				
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	10.3	3.4	9.6	26.6	5.2	7.5	24.2	3.5	9.7	14.8		69.2	
<i>Teucrium cf scordium</i>	1.1	2.1			1.9				2.9				
Wet meadows													
<i>cf Euphorbia palustris</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			0.9	1.0				
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	1.1	2.1			1.3	2.5		1.8	1.0				
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	1.9	2.8		1.6	2.6	2.5		2.6	1.9				
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	4.6	3.4	1.9	9.4	5.2		6.1	3.5	6.8	3.7			
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			1.8					
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges													
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle	4.6	4.1	3.8	6.3	5.8	2.5	3.0	3.5	5.8	7.4			
<i>Acer</i> sp. - veg. part	0.4			1.6			1.5	0.9					
<i>Arctium cf nemorosum</i>	0.4			1.6			1.5		1.0				
<i>Betula pendula</i> - veg. part	0.4			1.6			1.5		1.0				
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	1.1	1.4		1.6	1.3		1.5	1.8	1.0				
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	1.9	1.4		4.7	1.3		4.5	0.9	3.9				
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	1.9		5.8	3.1	1.9		3.0	0.9	1.0	11.1			
<i>Quercus</i> sp. - veg. part	3.1	1.4		9.4	3.9		3.0	1.8	5.8				
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	9.2	15.2	1.9	1.6	7.1	32.5		18.4	2.9				
<i>Solanum cf dulcamara</i>	3.1	3.4	3.8	1.6	3.9	2.5	1.5	1.8	4.9	3.7			
<i>Stellaria cf nemorum</i>	0.8	1.4			1.3			0.9	1.0				
<i>Torilis cf japonica</i>	0.4			1.6			1.5		1.0				
<i>Valeriana cf tripteris</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	0.8	0.7		1.6	0.6		1.5	1.8					
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	0.8	1.4			0.6		1.5	0.9	1.0				
<i>Calamintha menthifolia</i>	1.1	1.4	1.9		1.3		1.5	0.9	1.0	3.7			
<i>Galium verum</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	2.3	3.4		1.6	1.3	7.5	1.5	4.4	1.0				
<i>Saponaria cf ocymoides</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Silene nutans</i>	0.4	0.7			0.6			0.9					
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>	0.8	0.7		1.6	0.6		1.5		1.9				

Table 3b Ubiquity of charred plant species

	Total	Spatial			Chronology			Context					
		CIVIL EAST	TEMPLE COMPLEX	SURROUNDINGS	1st C AD	2nd C AD	Roman - not specified	Pit	Layer	Ditch	Posthole	Basin	Pot content
N of structures	87	27	36	24	38	27	22	26	39	5	13	1	3
N of samples	310	145	101	64	164	76	70	123	125	30	16	13	3
CHARRED													
CEREALS _ grain													
<i>Avena</i> sp.	3.2	4.1	1.0	4.7	5.5	1.3		4.9	3.2				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	10.6	9.0	15.8	6.3	7.3	21.1	7.1	14.6	10.4	6.7			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	5.8	6.2	2.0	10.9	7.9	2.6	4.3	10.6	4.0				
<i>Secale cereale</i>	0.6		2.0			2.6		1.6					
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	1.0	0.7		3.1	1.2		1.4	2.4					
<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>	5.5	1.4	8.9	9.4	1.8	13.2	5.7	8.9	4.0			7.7	
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i>	0.6	0.7		1.6	1.2			0.8	0.8				
<i>Triticum spelta</i>	0.3			1.6			1.4		0.8				
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	6.5	4.1	6.9	10.9	5.5	9.2	5.7	8.1	8.0				
Cerealia no Paniceae	19.4	16.6	24.8	17.2	15.9	31.6	14.3	26.8	16.8	10.0	18.8		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	6.1	4.1	6.9	9.4	5.5	10.5	2.9	8.1	7.2				
<i>Setaria italica</i>	2.6	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.4	5.3		3.3	3.2				
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
CEREALS _ chaff													
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.4				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis	1.6	1.4		4.7	2.4	1.3		3.3	0.8				
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis	0.3			1.6			1.4	0.8					
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis	0.3			1.6			1.4	0.8					
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume	5.2	11.0			5.5	7.9	1.4	11.4	1.6				
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume	1.3	2.8			2.4			0.8	2.4				
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume	6.5	11.7		4.7	8.5	6.6	1.4	13.0	3.2				
Glume wheat	3.5	4.8		6.3	4.3	2.6	2.9	7.3	1.6				
NUTS													
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	8.7	4.1	20.8		6.1	19.7	2.9	6.5	11.2	3.3	25.0		
<i>Juglans regia</i>	2.9	1.4	6.9			10.5	1.4	3.3	4.0				
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	3.9		11.9		0.6	14.5		6.5	2.4				33.3
PULSESES													
<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	0.6		2.0			2.6			1.6				
<i>Lens culinaris</i>	3.9	3.4	5.9	1.6	1.8	10.5	1.4	6.5	3.2				
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	0.6	0.7	1.0		0.6	1.3		0.8	0.8				
<i>Vicia faba</i>	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	1.8	7.9	1.4	4.9	2.4	3.3			
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
Fabaceae	6.1	0.7	14.9	4.7	3.0	15.8	2.9	4.9	8.0	3.3	12.5		
SPICES													
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	0.3			1.6	0.6				0.8				
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	0.3			1.6			1.4		0.8				
VEGETABLES AND SALADS													
<i>Allium sativum</i>	0.3		1.0			1.3			0.8				
cf <i>Allium sativum</i>	0.3		1.0			1.3		0.8					
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	0.3		1.0				1.4		0.8				
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	1.0			4.7	1.2		1.4		2.4				
FRUITS													
<i>Ficus carica</i> - fruitflesh	3.9		11.9			15.8		6.5	3.2				
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	2.3		6.9			9.2		4.9	0.8				
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>	0.3			1.6	0.6				0.8				
<i>Prunus persica</i>	0.3		1.0			1.3			0.8				
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>	4.8		14.9			19.7		0.8	11.2				
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	2.6	0.7	6.9		1.2	7.9		3.3	2.4	3.3			
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS													
<i>Galium aparine</i>	3.9	2.1	2.0	10.9	4.9	1.3	4.3	4.9	4.0	3.3			
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	1.6		5.0			6.6		1.6	2.4				
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils													
<i>Avena fatua</i>	0.3	0.7				0.6			0.8				
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>	0.3			1.6		0.6			0.8				
<i>Galium spurium</i>	1.0	2.1			1.2	1.3		1.6	0.8				
<i>Galium cf spurium</i>	1.0		3.0			3.9			2.4				
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>	0.3			1.6		0.6			0.8				
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>	0.6		1.0	1.6		0.6	1.3		1.6				
<i>Vicia cf angustifolia</i>	0.3	0.7				0.6			0.8				
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS													
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	0.6		2.0			2.6			0.8		6.3		
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Galeospis ladanum/segetum</i>	0.3			1.6	0.6				0.8				
cf <i>Solanum nigrum</i>	0.3			1.6	0.6				0.8				
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	0.3	0.7				0.6			0.8				
PERENNIAL RUDERALS													
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	0.3		1.0			1.3			0.8				
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	6.5	3.4	9.9	7.8	4.3	11.8	5.7	6.5	8.8	3.3			
<i>Silene alba</i>	0.3		1.0			1.3			0.8				
MEADOWS AND PASTURES													
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	0.3	0.7				0.6			0.8				
<i>Festuca/Lolium</i>	0.6	1.4				0.6	1.3	1.6					
<i>Galium boreale</i>	0.3		1.0			1.3			0.8				

Table 3b Ubiquity of charred plant remains (suite)

	Total	Spatial			Chronology			Context					
		CIVIL EAST	TEMPLE COMPLEX	SURROUNDINGS	1st C AD	2nd C AD	Roman - not specified	Pit	Layer	Ditch	Posthole	Basin	Pot content
N of structures	87	27	36	24	38	27	22	26	39	5	13	1	3
N of samples	310	145	101	64	164	76	70	123	125	30	16	13	3
CHARRED													
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	0.3	0.7			1.3			0.8					
<i>Plantago media</i>	0.3	1.0					1.4		3.3				
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	0.3	0.7					1.4	0.8					
Aquatic plants													
<i>Sparganium</i> sp.	1.0		3.0			3.9		0.8	1.6				
Reed fields													
cf <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpetate	0.6	0.7		1.6	0.6	1.3		1.6					
<i>Galium</i> cf <i>palustre</i>	0.3	0.7			0.6				0.8				
Riverbank plants (pioneer)													
<i>Teucrium scordium</i>	0.3	0.7			0.6				0.8				
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges													
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle	0.3	0.7					1.4	0.8					
<i>Galium verum</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
cf <i>Humulus lupulus</i>	0.3		1.6		0.6				0.8				

Table 3b Ubiquity of mineralised plant species

	Total	Spatial			Chronology			Context					
		CIVIL EAST	TEMPLE COMPLEX	SURROUNDINGS	1st C AD	2nd C AD	Roman - not specified	Pit	Layer	Ditch	Posthole	Basin	Pot content
N of structures	87	27	36	24	38	27	22	26	39	5	13	1	3
N of samples	310	145	101	64	164	76	70	123	125	30	16	13	3
MINERALISED													
CEREALS _ grain													
<i>Avena</i> sp.	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
cf <i>Avena</i>	0.6		3.1				2.9		1.6				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	1.3	2.8			0.6	3.9		3.3					
<i>Triticum spelta</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	0.6	1.4				2.6		1.6					
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	10.3	20.7	3.1		9.8	18.4	2.9	24.4	1.6				
<i>Setaria italica</i>	1.0	2.1				3.9		2.4					
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>	1.0	2.1			0.6	2.6		2.4					
Cerealia ohne Hirschen	3.2	6.9			3.0	6.6		7.3	0.8				
CEREALS _ chaff													
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - spikelet fork	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
Cerealia - ear	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
Cerealia - glume	0.6	1.4				2.6		1.6					
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
PULSES													
<i>Lens culinaris</i>	8.4	15.9		4.7	4.9	19.7	4.3	18.7	2.4				
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
<i>Vicia faba</i>	5.8	10.3		4.7	2.4	14.5	4.3	12.2	2.4				
Fabaceae - fruitflesh	2.6	5.5			1.2	7.9		6.5					
Fabaceae	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
FRUITS													
<i>Cucumis melo</i>	0.6	1.4				2.6		1.6					
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>	4.8	9.0		3.1	1.2	14.5	2.9	10.6	1.6				
<i>Ficus carica</i>	7.1	12.4		6.3	7.9	6.6	5.7	14.6	3.2				
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	1.0	2.1			1.2	1.3		2.4					
<i>Malus sylvestris/domestica</i>	3.2	6.9			3.7	5.3		8.1					
<i>Pyrus</i> sp.	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>	7.7	15.2		3.1	7.3	13.2	2.9	17.9	1.6				
<i>Morus</i> sp.	0.6	1.4				2.6		1.6					
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>	0.6	1.4			0.6	1.3		1.6					
<i>Prunus</i> sp. - fragment	0.6	0.7		1.6	0.6		1.4	0.8	0.8				
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	1.0	2.1			0.6	2.6		2.4					
<i>Rubus</i> sp. - inner	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>	1.0	2.1			1.2	1.3		2.4					
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	13.2	26.9		3.1	12.8	23.7	2.9	31.7	1.6				

Table 3b Ubiquity of mineralised plant remains (suite)

	Total	Spatial			Chronology			Context					
		CIVIL EAST	TEMPLE COMPLEX	SURROUNDINGS	1st C AD	2nd C AD	Roman - not specified	Pit	Layer	Ditch	Posthole	Basin	Pot content
N of structures	87	27	36	24	38	27	22	26	39	5	13	1	3
N of samples	310	145	101	64	164	76	70	123	125	30	16	13	3
MINERALISED													
SPICES													
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	4.5	8.3		3.1	2.4	10.5	2.9	9.8	1.6				
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	3.5	7.6			3.7	6.6		8.9					
<i>Carum carvi</i>	0.6	1.4				2.6		1.6					
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	3.2	6.9			1.8	9.2		8.1					
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	0.6	1.4				2.6		1.6					
<i>Nigella cf sativa</i>	0.6	1.4				2.6		1.6					
VEGETABLES AND SALADS													
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	1.0	2.1			1.2	1.3		2.4					
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Daucus carota</i>	1.6	3.4			1.8	2.6		4.1					
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	1.3	2.8				5.3		3.3					
OIL AND FIBRE PLANTS													
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	1.6	3.4				6.6		4.1					
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	1.3	2.8			1.2	2.6		3.3					
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS													
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	2.3	4.8			1.2	6.6		5.7					
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Galium aparine</i>	2.6	5.5			2.4	5.3		6.5					
cf <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
Order Aperetalia_weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils													
<i>Camelina sativa</i>	1.3	2.8			1.2	2.6		3.3					
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils													
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>	1.0	2.1			1.8			2.4					
<i>Galium spurium</i>	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS													
<i>Galeopsis cf speciosa</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	1.6	3.4				6.6		4.1					
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Stellaria media</i>	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	0.6	1.4			1.2			1.6					
PERENNIAL RUDERALS													
<i>Arctium</i> sp.	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	0.6	1.4			1.2			1.6					
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
MEADOWS AND PASTURES													
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.	0.6	1.4			1.2			1.6					
Reed fields													
<i>Carex</i> sp.	0.3	0.7			0.6			0.8					
<i>Galium palustre</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges													
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	1.0	2.1			1.2	1.3		2.4					
cf <i>Seseli libanotis</i>	0.3	0.7				1.3		0.8					

1st Cent. AD. Rye (*Secale cereale*) constitutes a very small part of the cereal remains. It is mainly found as waterlogged chaff fragments (in 1.5 % of the samples) in the organic layers bordering the palaeochannels in the area surrounding the temple complex. In the temple complex, waterlogged remains and few charred grains of rye are recorded (in 0.3 % of the samples). Naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*) is mainly found as charred grains (in 5.5 % of the samples). Single finds of charred and waterlogged rachis however are recovered too (possibly hexaploid type). Naked wheats are most common in pits and in the 2nd Cent. AD. The majority of grains are recovered from the structures associated with offering practices in the temple complex.

On the whole, cereal remains are very common in Roman Oedenburg. They were found in all areas of excavation and mainly recovered from pits and layers. The most frequently found cereals are broomcorn millet, spelt, emmer and barley. The minor or major importance of individual cereal species on archaeological sites is hard to determine as different issues affect their representation: type of context, no storage facilities are found in the excavated areas; type of deposit, by-products from crop processing and other waste material; and conditions of preservation. All cereal taxa are attested in the 1st and 2nd Cent. AD. No clear chronological differences in the dispersal of the cereal species could be discerned. However, the spatial distribution of cereal taxa across the site is diverse. We remark that einkorn and emmer are not present in the Surroundings of the temple complex and the temple complex respectively, rye on the other hand was not found in the area Civil East.

Lentil (*Lens culinaris*), common pea (*Pisum sativum*), broad bean (*Vicia Faba*) and sweet pea (*Lathyrus* sp.) represent the pulses (**tab. 3a, 3b and 3c; fig. 7.4**). Pulses are primarily recovered as mineralised seeds/fruits (in 9 % of the samples), in addition smaller amounts of charred (in 11.3 % of the samples) and waterlogged remains (in 5 % of the samples) are found. Pulses are mainly found in the area Civil East (waterlogged and mineralised) and the Temple complex (charred). The majority is recovered from pits, only few originate from layers. Lentil and broad bean are most recurrent, common pea is much less frequent. Lentil, broad bean and common pea were found in both the 1st and 2nd Cent. AD structures. Sweet pea is rare and recovered from a single structure in the temple complex dated to the 2nd Cent. AD (BK 04-05-50). Pulses are an important part of the Roman diet because of their high protein content. In contrast to many of the archaeological plant remains, pulses are better preserved when charring and/or mineralisation is attested. This applies also for Roman Oedenburg where pulses are generally underrepresented.

Walnut (*Juglans regia*), hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) and stone pine nut (*Pinus pinea*) represent the nuts (**tab. 3a, 3b**). All three were recovered charred (in 11.6 % of the samples) and waterlogged (in 49 % of the samples) (**fig. 7.4**). Hazelnut shells are most frequently found, waterlogged they occur in 43.3 % of the samples, charred in 8.7 % of the samples. They are recovered from all areas of excavation. Their distribution across the samples is homogenous, which means that they occur in the same percentages of samples from the 1st and 2nd Cent. AD, in all types of structures and in all areas of excavations. Hazelnut is a wild plant which grows as a shrub in forests and along forest edges, its nuts are gathered for consumption.

Remains of walnut are slightly less frequent than hazelnut, waterlogged in 21.1 % of the samples, charred in 2.9 % of the samples. Walnut shells are recorded in all areas of excavation and are clearly more frequent in the 2nd Cent. AD (waterlogged in 47.5 % of the samples, charred in 10.5 % of the samples). Except for postholes they are recorded in all types of contexts.

The third nut species, stone pine nut, is very rare among the botanical findings. One single waterlogged nut is found. It represents the only find of stone pine outside the temple complex. Within the temple complex,

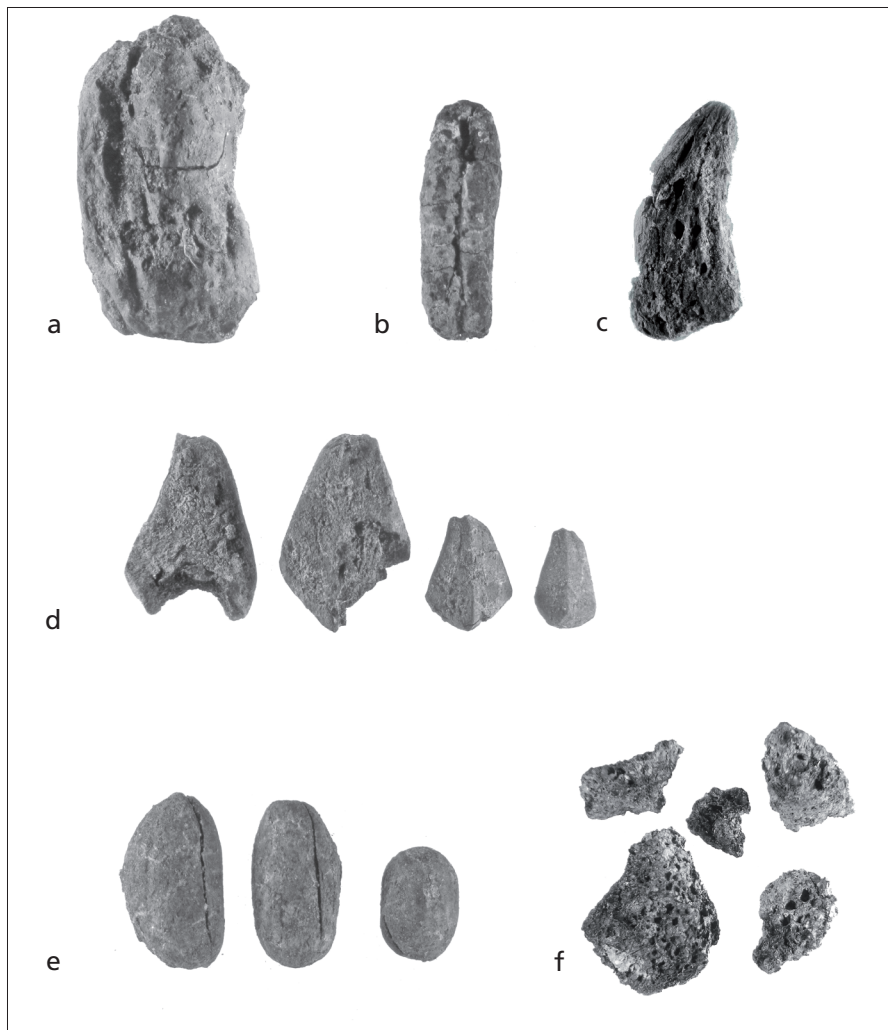


Fig. 7.6 a & b. *Phoenix dactylifera* (fruit and stone); c. *Allium sativum* (clove); d & e. *Pinus pinea* (scales and nuts); f. *Ficus carica* (fragments of fruitflesh). Scale 5 mm.
 Photograph made by G. Haldimann, © IPNA Basel University.

charred remains of stone pine have been recorded in larger quantities (in 3.8 % of the samples)⁴⁸. Nut fragments, scales and a cone fragment of stone pine are among the findings in two structures related to sacred practices (BK 04-05-50 and BK 05-05-160/219) (fig. 7.6). Stone pine remains undoubtedly represent imported goods as climatic conditions impede their growth north of the Alps. Although stone pine nuts are mentioned in many recipes by *Apicius*⁴⁹, they do represent rare imports⁵⁰. Roman findings of stone pine north of the Alps are almost always in sacrificial contexts (in temples or in incineration graves) (see below). Spices are represented by 12 different species (tab. 3a, 3b and 3c). Nine spices could be identified with certainty, three species are plausible identifications. Seeds and fruits of spices are mainly recovered as

⁴⁸ P. Vanderpe / S. Jacomet in press (footnote 19).

⁴⁹ J. André 1998 (footnote 44), 72f.

⁵⁰ C. Bakels / S. Jacomet, Access to luxury foods in Central Europe during the Roman period: the archaeobotanical evidence. In: M. van der Veen (ed.) *Luxury foods*. *World Arch.* 34/3, 2003, 542-557.

waterlogged items (in 43.7 % of the samples), charred and mineralised seeds are not so common (in 0.6 % and 7.7 % of the samples respectively) (**fig. 7.4**). The majority of findings derive from pit contexts.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), celery (*Apium graveolens*) and dill (*Anethum graveolens*) are the most regularly found (waterlogged in respectively 33.7, 26.8 and 18 % of the samples) and most abundantly present spices. Dill and coriander are found in waterlogged and mineralised condition, celery is additionally found as charred seeds. Summer savory (*Satureja hortensis*) and fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) are less common. However, summer savory is present in 9.2 % of the samples as waterlogged seeds, in 0.3 % as charred seeds. Fennel seeds are found in 2.3 % of the samples as waterlogged remains, mineralised in less than 1 % of the samples. The remaining spices are present in less than 1 % of the studied samples. They are often represented by a single find and are recovered from pit contexts solely. Caraway (*Carum carvi*) is recorded as mineralised (in 0.6 % of the samples) and waterlogged seeds (in 0.8 % of the samples). It is found both in the 1st and 2nd Cent. AD. Oregano (*Origanum vulgare*) is recorded as waterlogged seeds (in 0.8 % of the samples) and equally present in the 1st Cent. AD and 2nd Cent. AD. For parsley (cf. *Petroselinum crispum*), aniseed⁵¹ (*Pimpinella anisum*) and common rue (cf. *Ruta graveolens*), one waterlogged seed each is identified. These findings originate from two pits in the area Civil East and date to the 1st Cent. AD. Parsley, aniseed⁵² and common rue were introduced by the Romans. All of them are rarely found in the archaeological record north of the Alps. Although, they were very common spices in ancient Rome.

Pepper (*Piper nigrum*) is recorded in two pits in the area Civil East. One is dated to the 1st Cent. AD (BK 01-04-24), the other to the 2nd Cent. AD (BK 02-04-15). It both involves single findings of waterlogged peppercorns. Pepper represents a luxury good and is imported from India. Archaeological findings of pepper north of the Alps are rare⁵³.

Black cumin (*Nigella* cf. *sativa*) is found in a pit-structure (BK 01-04-38) dated to the 2nd Cent. AD in the area Civil East. It involves two mineralised seeds (**fig. 7.7**). Black cumin is used as a condiment; it is also known as a healing herb in southern Europe and the Near East⁵⁴. Besides, it is native in the Mediterranean and represents an imported food plant.

Spices are an important component of the Roman diet. Historical sources very often refer to the lavish use of spices in Roman cooking⁵⁵. The majority of the spices are introduced into this region with the start of the Roman period and are probably cultivated locally towards the end of the 1st Cent. AD. The spatial distribution of spices across the civil settlement is remarkable. Almost all spices are recovered from the area Civil East. In the Surroundings of the temple complex and in the Temple complex itself five respectively two spices are found. It is likely that the representation of spices is related to the type of context from which they were recovered.

Vegetables and salads are represented by at least ten species (**tab. 3a, 3b and 3c**). They include amaranth (*Amaranthus* sp.), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), beet (*Beta vulgaris*), cabbage (*Brassica* cf. *oleracea*, *Brassica rapa* *nigra*, *Brassica* sp.), cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapis*), carrot (*Daucus carota*), bottle gourd (*Lagenaria*

⁵¹ The findings of aniseed have been discussed in a previous publication, see P. Vanderpe / S. Jacomet 2005 in Reddé et al. (footnote 39), 255f.

⁵² A recent publication mentions the findings of pollen of aniseed in a well in Waldgirmes (G). They represent the only other find of aniseed north of the Alps, see A. Stobbe, Ein römischer Brunnen im freien Germanien. Archäologie in Deutschland 2, 2009, 28-29.

⁵³ For more details about the pepper find see P. Vanderpe / S. Jacomet 2005 in Reddé et al. Oedenburg (footnote 39), 255f. – S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher 2009 (footnote 6), 27-106.

⁵⁴ A. Heiss / K. Oeggel, The oldest evidence of *Nigella damascena* L. (Ranunculaceae) and its possible introduction to central Europe. Veg. Hist. Arch. 14, 2005, 562-570.

⁵⁵ J. André 1998 (footnote 44), 279f.

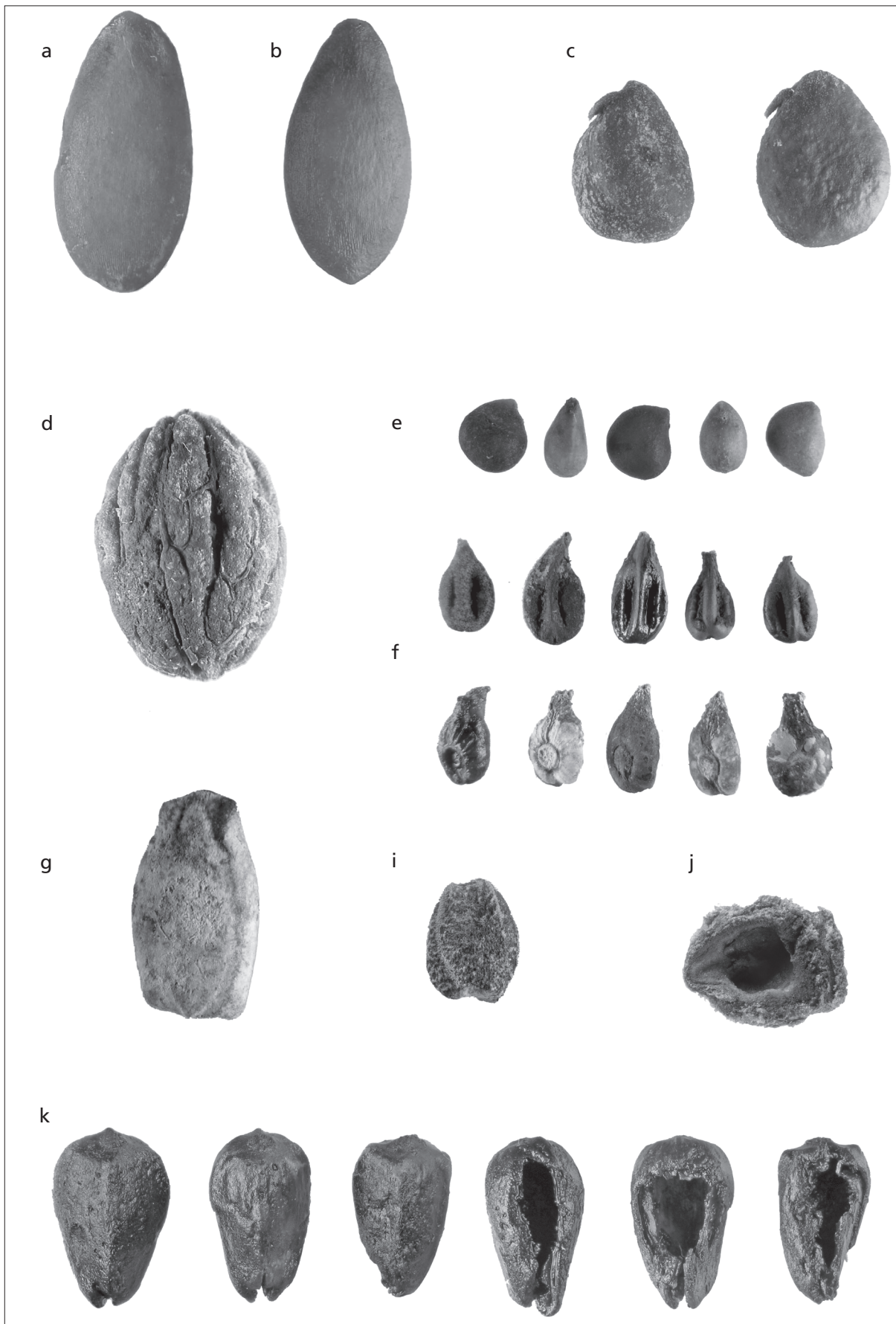


Fig. 7.7 a. *Cucumis melo*; b. *Cucumis sativus*; c. *Morus nigra*; d. *Olea europaea*; e. *Ficus carica*; f. *Vitis vinifera*; g. *Lagenaria siceraria*; i. *Nigella* cf. *sativa*; j. *Beta vulgaris*; k. *Carthamus tinctorius*. Scale 2 mm. Photograph made by G. Haldimann, © IPNA Basel University.

siceraria), parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*), little hogweed (*Portulaca oleracea*) and garlic (*Allium sativum*)⁵⁶. Usually finds of vegetables and salads succeed relatively rare in archaeological deposits while they are harvested before the seeds mature. The leaves or roots which are consumed do not succeed. However, vegetables comprise a large part of the economic plant remains in Roman Oedenburg. They are mainly found as waterlogged seeds (in 51 % of the samples), mineralised and charred seeds represent only rare findings (fig. 7.4).

Amaranth is the most common leaf vegetable. It is present in 36.8 % of the samples. It is found in all areas of excavation; it is slightly more common in the 2nd Cent. AD and above all recovered from pits.

Other widespread leaf vegetables include orache (in 11.1 % of the samples), little hogweed (in 5.4 % of the samples) and cabbage (in more than 10 % of the samples). Cabbage/mustard seeds are present in less than 1 % of the samples and recorded in two pits, dated to the 1st Cent. AD and 2nd Cent. AD.

Besides leaf vegetables, three root vegetables are represented. They include carrot, beet and parsnip. Most numerous are the findings of carrot. It occurs in 16.5 % of the samples and is more common in the 1st C AD, it was found in different types of contexts and in all parts of the settlement. Findings of beet fruits and occasionally seeds are equally frequent (fig. 7.7). They appear in 9.6 % of the samples. They are more common in the 1st Cent. AD and are recovered from pits as well as layers. A third root vegetable is parsnip. Parsnip represents a very rare find. It is recorded in a 1st Cent. AD layer (BK 02-04-55) in the area Civil East. Another rare find includes two charred cloves of garlic (fig. 7.6). They originate from a layer in the temple complex dated to the 2nd Cent. AD. Garlic, in general, is hardly ever found on archaeological sites due to its potential to be preserved⁵⁷. It is only preserved as a charred clove.

Finally, waterlogged seeds, two stalks, parts of the fruit wall and mineralised seeds of bottle gourd are recovered. Seeds of bottle gourd are recovered from 9.6 % of the samples, they are more common in the 2nd Cent. AD and found in pits as well as layers (fig. 7.7). Remarkable are the findings of parts of the stalk and the apical half of a bottle gourd in two different structures⁵⁸. Bottle gourd is rarely found on archaeological sites due to its potential to be preserved. In contrast to garlic, it is found in waterlogged conditions only. The vegetables and salads are generally well represented throughout the whole site. However larger quantities were found in the area Civil East and in the Surroundings of the Temple complex.

The largest group of cultural plants are undoubtedly the fruits. 20 species have been identified of which 19 are waterlogged, 11 are charred and 6 are mineralised (tab. 3a, 3b and 3c). The majority are recovered as waterlogged remains (in 78.2 % of the samples), mineralised (in 18.7 % of the samples) and charred (in 5.4 % of the samples) remains are less frequent (fig. 7.4). Fruits are mainly recorded in pits, however they do occur in all other types of contexts. The most regularly found fruits are (in order of abundance): fig (*Ficus carica*) (fig. 7.6), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra/racemosa*), grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*) (fig. 7.7), apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*), winter cherry (*Physalis alkekengi*), cherry (*Prunus avium/cerasus*), dewberry (*Rubus caesius*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and peach (*Prunus persica*). Rarely found species (present in less than 10 % of the samples) include date (*Phoenix dactylifera*) (fig. 7.6), mulberry (*Morus nigra*) (fig. 7.7), olive (*Olea*

⁵⁶ Amaranth, orache, cabbage/mustard, carrot, parsnip and little hogweed are also known as wild plants or weeds. As they are known in the Roman cuisine and they were found in contexts dominated by food plants, we classified them within this group.

⁵⁷ S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher 2009 (footnote 6), 27-106.

⁵⁸ P. Vadorpe / S. Jacomet 2005 in Reddé et al. Oedenburg (footnote 39), 254f.

europaea) (fig. 7.7), melon (*Cucumis melo*) (fig. 7.7), cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) (fig. 7.7) and plums (*Prunus domestica/insititia*).

The fruit species can be divided into three subgroups, namely 1) indigenous fruits gathered in their natural habitat, 2) imported fruits and 3) fruits introduced by the Romans and grown locally. It is often difficult to determine to which of the subgroups (2) or (3) fruits belong. It is clear that many fruits were introduced into the area by the Romans, it is not clear however if local cultivation was practiced and when this first began. From traditional archaeobotanical analyses only, it is hardly possible to establish whether fruits originate from local cultivation or represent imported goods (see below).

The gathered fruits include woodland strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), winter cherry, blackthorn, dewberry, blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), red raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) and elderberry. From the gathered fruits, winter cherry is not so common. It is not always seen as a food plant, in Roman Oedenburg however it was found as mineralised seeds in latrine deposits, which is an indication for its consumption. The fruits introduced by the Romans and possibly cultivated locally include fig, melon, cucumber, peach, cherry, plum, black mulberry, apple/pear and grape. Fruits that were definitively imported while can not grow in the area because of climatic reasons comprise date and olive.

All fruits except date are found both in the 1st and the 2nd Cent. AD. Date, a fruit often associated with sacred practices, was exclusively found in charred state in the temple area in two structures dated to the 2nd Cent. AD. Most fruit species are found throughout the three areas of the civil settlement, with the temple complex yielding the lowest variety and numbers of fruit remains.

Oil, fibre and dye plants are not abundant in Roman Biesheim and when found then only in small numbers (tab. 3a, 3b and 3c; fig. 7.4). Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) and poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) are plausible oil and fibre plants⁵⁹ ⁶⁰. They are mainly recovered as waterlogged seeds, only few mineralised remains are recorded.

Hemp seeds are most common and present in 7.3 % of the samples, of which 8.4 % is dated to the 1st C AD and 10 % in the 2nd Cent. AD. They are more common in layers than in pits. Hemp is evenly distributed over the different excavation areas.

Flax seeds are not common (waterlogged in 1.9 % of the samples, mineralised in 1.6 % of the samples), they are more frequent in the 2nd Cent. AD and originate from pits only in the area Civil East.

Poppy is again more common, it occurs in 5 % of the samples as a waterlogged seed, in 1.3 % of the samples as a mineralised seed. It has been noted in pits in the area Civil East only and is more frequent in the 2nd Cent. AD. Because only small quantities of poppy were recovered, it is very likely that it had not been cultivated for its oil extraction but had rather been used as a spice or for medicinal purposes⁶¹.

Findings of dye plants are rare in Roman Oedenburg. Two possible dye plants are identified, it concerns dyers woad (cf. *Isatis tinctoria*) and safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*). Of dyers woad, a single waterlogged seed is recorded. Its identification is uncertain. It was found in a pit (BK 01-04-24) in the area Civil East and dating to the 1st Cent. AD. Dyers woad is known as a source of blue dye. The blue pigment is extracted from its leaves. Dyers woad is a plant favouring nutrient rich, alkaline soils. It is very common in dry warm areas like the Upper Rhine region, along roads but also in dry calcareous grassland. As several plant species

⁵⁹ It is likely that gold of pleasure (*Camelina sativa*) also belongs to the oil and fibre plants, however only small amounts were recovered.

⁶⁰ Note that the plants mentioned here could also have been used for other purposes than to extract oil or fibres.

⁶¹ J. André 1998 (footnote 44), 162f.

favouring dry calcareous grassland are found within this pit, it is more likely to assume that it reached the settlement as part of the grassland vegetation. Therefore we think its presence in Roman Oedenburg is not connected to dyeing practices⁶².

In contrast to the single seed of dyers woad, seeds of safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*) are found in large quantities in a single structure (**fig. 7.7**). They originate from one layer (BK 03-09-74) in the Surroundings of the Temple complex. It is dated to the 1st Cent. AD. All safflower seeds are waterlogged and very well preserved; the majority of the seeds are found complete with just a small hole on the side (**fig. 7.7**). Oberdorfer⁶³ mentions the cultivation of safflower for oil extraction or for birdseeds in the lowlands of the river Rhine. It is also known as a source of red and yellow dyes which can be extracted from its flowers. Findings of safflower seeds are exceptional and very rare in the archaeobotanical record (see below).

Arable and ruderal weed flora

By far the largest group of wild plants are the weeds of cultivated fields. They include 75 taxa. These arable weeds reached the civil settlement most likely as part of the harvested crops. Within the arable weed flora we can, on an actualistic basis, distinguish between weeds of winter cereals and weeds of summer crops. We have classified the annual ruderal vegetation with the weeds of summer crops, as their natural habitats are overlapping and thus difficult to keep apart. In addition we discuss the perennial ruderal vegetation.

Weeds of winter cereals (Secalietea)

The weeds of winter cereals or Secalietea are represented by 40 different plant species (**tab. 3a, 3b** and **7.3c**), of which 38 taxa were preserved through waterlogging, eight through charring and nine through mineralisation. Considering the variety of plant taxa, the weeds of winter cereals represent one of the largest groups of plant taxa recovered. In addition they constitute a large part of the plant assemblage. Waterlogged remains of weeds of winter cereals are found in 78.2 % of the samples, charred in 8.1 % of the samples, mineralised in 6.5 % of the samples (**fig. 7.5**).

The most commonly found weeds of winter cereal are muskweed (*Myagrum perfoliatum*) (**fig. 7.8**) and corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*) (**fig. 7.8**). They are both present in more than 40 % of the samples. Other species present in more than 10 % of the samples include black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), annual hedge nettle (*Stachys annua*), carrot bur parsley (*Caucalis platycarpos*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), corn chamomile (*Anthemis arvensis*), yellow bugle (*Ajuga chamaepitys*) and narrow fruit corn salad (*Valerianella dentata*). The remaining species are found in less than 8 % of the samples.

Within the Secalietea, species belonging to two sub-groups are well represented. They consist of the Order Secalietalia Alliance Caucalion and the Order Aperetalia.

Of special interest are the 19 weeds belonging to the order of the Secalietalia, the Alliance Caucalion. They are found very frequently in the studied samples (waterlogged in 68.2 % of the samples, charred in 3.5 % of the samples, mineralised in 1.6 % of the samples). The commonest of these taxa in Roman Oedenburg are

⁶² For more information on dyers woad see V. Zech-Matterne / L. Leconte, New archaeobotanical finds of *Isatis tinctoria* L. (woad) from Iron Age Gaul and a discussion of the importance

of woad in ancient time. Veg. Hist. Arch., 2009, published online.

⁶³ E. Oberdorfer 1994 (footnote 42), 1050f.

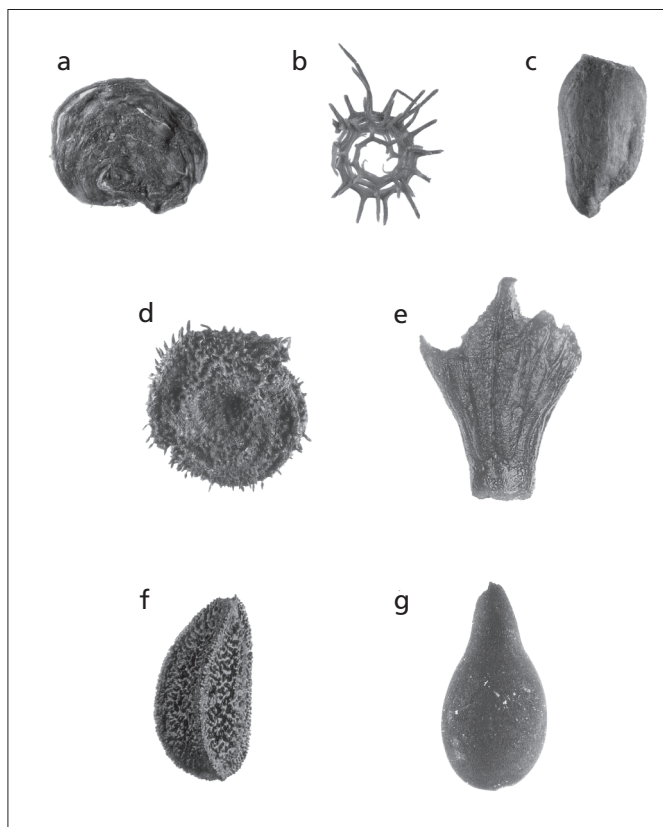


Fig. 7.8 a. *Medicago lupulina*; b. *Medicago minima*; c. *Centaurea cyanus*; d. *Agrostemma githago*; e. *Myagrum perfoliatum*; f. *Nigella arvensis*; g. *Thymelaea passerina*. Scale 1 mm. Photograph made by G. Haldimann, © IPNA Basel University.

(in order of abundance): muskweed (*Myagrum perfoliatum*), annual hedge nettle (*Stachys annua*), carrot burparsley (*Caucalis platycarpos*), yellow bugle (*Ajuga chamaepitys*), white lace flower (*Orlaya grandiflora*), narrowfruit cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*), false cleavers (*Galium spurium*) and corn buttercup (*Ranunculus arvensis*). Less common are cow soapwort (*Vaccaria hispanica*) and red horned poppy (*Glaucium corniculatum*). And rare are findings of devil-in-a-bush (*Nigella arvensis*) (fig. 7.8), spurge flax (*Thymelaea passerina*) (fig. 7.8), field hedge parsley (*Torilis arvensis*), shepherd's needle (*Scandix pecten-veneris*), thorow-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*), dwarf spurge (*Euphorbia exigua*), a possible forking catchfly (*Silene cf. dichotoma*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*) and a possible garden vetch (*Vicia cf. angustifolia*). All of these are native in the Mediterranean area (except for forking catchfly (*Silene dichotoma*) which is native in Eastern Europe). The phytosociological group of the Caucalion alliance is characterised by thermophilic plant species growing on calcareous soils. Most of these plant species flower relatively early, as a result they are very prominent in winter cereals. Today the large

majority of these plant species are rarely found. Nonetheless they were growing in the near vicinity of the settlement before the beginning of the industrial maize agriculture.

The remaining 20 weeds of winter cereals represent different habitats and are generally more common in Roman plant assemblages. The majority grows on sandy loam soils. Corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*) is by far the best represented. It is a plant favouring nutrient rich soils, along with garden cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*) (fig. 7.8), parsley piert (*Aphanes arvensis*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*). The latter is likewise an indicator for nitrogen. The second most frequently found taxon is black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). It is one of the most commonly found species within cereal fields and is characteristic of more acidic soils. Other cereal weeds, characteristic of slightly acidic to highly acidic soils, include respectively corn gromwell (*Buglossoides arvensis*), corn chamomile (*Anthemis arvensis*) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). Broad-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella rimoso*), lamb's lettuce (*Valerianella locusta*) and common catchfly (*Silene gallica*) are weeds favouring dry and open areas. Lastly for this group, we identified weeds preferring to grow on soils free of lime such as blindeye (*Papaver dubium*), prickly poppy (*Papaver argemone*) and johnny jump up (*Viola tricolor*). Within these 20 weed species, eight can be classified to the order of the Aperetalia. They represent weeds of rather acidic-neutral soils or lime-deficient soils.

Weeds of winter cereals are present in the three studied areas of excavation. The majority are found in the area Civil East and the Surroundings of the temple complex. They are more common in pits and layers. Their distribution is similar in the 1st and 2nd Cent. AD.

Weeds of summer crops and annual ruderals

The weeds of summer crops and annual ruderals comprise 35 taxa (35 waterlogged, 6 mineralised and 4 charred), of which four identifications are only tentative (**tab. 3a, 3b and 3c**). Quantitatively they represent a large part of the plant remains. Waterlogged remains are found in 84.7 % of the samples, charred in 1.6 % of the samples, mineralised in 3.2 % of the samples (**fig. 7.5**).

Annual ruderals are classified together with the weeds of summer crops as their habitats are related. Many of the weeds classified in this category are today found between cultivated plants as leaf vegetables and summer cereals. However they also occur on waste and disturbed land, along roadsides and riverbanks. It is also plausible that many of these plant taxa have grown in the near vicinity of the structures in which they were found.

Almost all weeds of summer crops and annual ruderals found in the civil settlement of Oedenburg favour nutrient-rich sandy and loamy soils. Several plant taxa preferring soils rich in nitrogen were recovered; they represent the most frequently found plant taxa within this group. They comprise (in order of abundance) fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), maple-leaved goosefoot (*Chenopodium hybridum*), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), field pennycress (*Thlaspi arvense*) and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*). In addition plant taxa with a preference for calcareous soils were found, these include thyme-leaved sandwort (*Arenaria serpyllifolia*), broad-leaved spurge (*Euphorbia platyphyllos*), blue pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis/foemina*) and fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*). Several plants growing in dry respectively humid environments were found; vervain (*Verbena officinalis*) and high mallow (*Malva sylvestris*) favour dry land; sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*), common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) and rough cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*) favour humid soils. Weeds of summer crops were found in all three excavated areas. However, the majority comes from the area Civil East and the Surroundings of the temple complex.

Perennial ruderal vegetation

Plants representing the perennial ruderal vegetation consisted of 33 different species of which three are tentative identifications (**tab. 3a, 3b and 3c**). All 33 species were found as waterlogged seeds or fruits, three as charred and four as mineralised seed/fruit. Waterlogged remains are found in 82.8 % of the samples, charred in 6.8 % of the samples, mineralised in 1.6 % of the samples (**fig. 7.5**). They originate from all types of contexts. Except for a few species, the perennial ruderals represent only a small part of the plant remains. Their natural habitat includes wasteland, disturbed grounds, alongside roads etc. Nevertheless some of the perennial ruderals can equally be found as part of cultivated fields and/or garden cultivation. The majority of plant species classified under ruderal vegetation are likely to have grown in the immediate surroundings of the structures/layers in which they were found.

As for the weeds of summer crops and the annual ruderals, general habitat characteristics of the perennial ruderal vegetation are: nutrient rich soils (indicators for nutrients are round-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) and curled dock (*Rumex crispus*)), mainly growing on sand and loam (e.g. knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*)), some growing on clayey soils (e.g. creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*)). Plants recovered favouring humid environments are swallow wort (*Chelidonium majus*) and silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*).

A small group of perennial ruderals typical for dry environments comprise henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*), wild lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*) and a possible white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*). The latter three represent single items. Today, these plant species can still be found in the surroundings of the site. Perennial ruderals were found throughout the three excavated areas of the civil settlement, however the largest variety originates from the area Civil East.

Grassland vegetation

The grassland vegetation recorded in the civil settlement includes 51 plant species (50 waterlogged, 3 mineralised and 6 charred) of which 4 doubtful identifications (**tab. 3a, 3b and 3c**). Even though the number of plant taxa is high, this group of plants only represents a very small part of the plant assemblage. Of more than half of the plant taxa, only a single item was found. Waterlogged remains of grassland plant taxa are found in 41 % of the samples, charred in 2.3 % of the samples, mineralised in 1 % of the samples (**fig. 7.5**).

Within the grassland vegetation, we can distinguish between plant species growing in cultivated meadows and pastures (24 plant taxa) (Molinia-Arrhenatheretea class) and others growing on open swards (19 plant taxa) (Festuco-Brometea class).

Cultivated meadows and pastures are characterised by nutrient-rich soils with a high nitrogen content and good irrigation. Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*) is the most frequently found species (in 21.5 % of the samples) followed by knapweed (*Centaurea* sp.), common bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*).

Open swards are characterised by soils poor in nutrients. In the plant assemblage we have evidence for poor calcareous swards and open swards of sandy and rocky ground. From the latter only five plant species are found representing mainly single items. The vegetation of calcareous grassland is slightly better represented. The most frequently found species are yellow trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*) (**fig. 7.8**) and bur medick (*Medicago minima*) (**fig. 7.8**). In the Upper Rhine region, natural drainage conditions, as sandy soils with a lower substrate of gravel, supply very dry soil conditions throughout the year⁶⁴. The latter enables the sub-Mediterranean grassland vegetation as found in Roman Oedenburg.

Most of the grassland plant species are sporadically found in all types of contexts, particularly in the area Civil East. The majority of grassland species in samples include few remains. It is likely that they reached the settlement adhering to human clothing and/or animal fur (e.g. the pod remains of yellow trefoil). However, samples from one 1st Cent. AD pit (BK 99-04-01, and to a lesser extent in pit BK 01-04-24 and layer BK 02-04-55) in the area Civil East, have produced a large amount and variety of plant taxa growing in meadows, pastures and swards. These plant assemblages are exceptional in their composition in comparison to the other studied samples. It is likely that the deposits in Pit BK 99-04-01 derive from animal dung and/or fodder (see below).

⁶⁴ M. Moor, Einführung in die Vegetationskunde der Umgebung Stadt (Basel 1962) 464.
Basels in 30 Exkursionen. Lehrmittelverlag des Kantons Basel-

Forest, forest edges and clearings

The vegetation of forests, forest edges, forest clearings and hedges is represented by 23 plant species⁶⁵ (21 waterlogged, 3 charred, 2 mineralised) (tab. 3a, 3b and 3c). Waterlogged remains are found in 26.4 % of the samples, charred in 1 % of the samples, mineralised in 1.3 % of the samples (fig. 7.5). Most findings are dated to the 1st Cent. AD, only few species are recorded in the 2nd Cent. AD. On the whole they are present in small amounts, commonest are wild rose (*Rosa* sp.) and fir needles (*Abies alba*). The majority of the woodland species indicate the presence of floodplain forest such as common hops (*Humulus lupulus*) and guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*) among others. The remaining woodland plants indicate the presence of dryer woodland with species as woodland calamint (*Calamintha menthifolia*) and common St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*). Some of the species grow near the excavated areas, others like fir (*Abies alba*) were most probably introduced from further distances like the Vosges mountains (about 40 km away). In Roman Oedenburg, a whole range of plants growing in forests and forest edges are gathered for consumption. They have been mentioned above with the nuts and fruits (see above). They constitute the largest amount of woodland vegetation.

Aquatic, reeds and riverbank vegetation

Plants favouring wet environments are very frequent in Roman Oedenburg. A large part of the civil settlement was located in lower marshland. Consequently these plant taxa are most likely representing the local vegetation. 42 different plant species are found (42 waterlogged, 5 charred and 2 mineralised) (tab. 3a, 3b and 3c). We distinguished between four habitats: plants growing in water, in reeds, on riverbanks and on wet meadows. However, these habitats can not be separated very strictly from one another, single species can easily grow in several of these four habitats.

Six aquatic plants are recorded. Waterlogged they are present in 16.9 % of the samples, charred in 1 % of the samples (fig. 7.5). They indicate rooted water plant communities with stagnant and/or slowly flowing water and are characteristic of nutrient rich and alkaline soils. Tropical hornwort (*Ceratophyllum* cf. *submersum*) and horned pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*), both plants are today rarely found, point to the presence of muddy water. Many aquatics recovered originate from 1st Cent. AD layers in the area Civil East. As discussed above, this area of the civil settlement was largely affected by flooding of the Rhine in the 1st Cent. AD. Nonetheless, aquatic plants were also abundant in the ditches of the temple complex, particularly pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.) and bur-reed (*Sparganium* sp.).

A second well represented wet environment is reed fields. Eighteen plant species are recorded. They represent a large part of the plant assemblage and are found throughout the whole civil settlement in all types of contexts. They are recorded in 80.5 % of the samples as waterlogged remains, 1.3 % as charred remains and 0.6 % as mineralised remains (fig. 7.5). As for the aquatic plants, the reed fields are characterized by nutrient rich and alkaline soils. We note the presence of tubular water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fistulosa*), a very rare plant today. It is present in 14.2 % of the studied samples, in all types of contexts except for postholes. It is a pioneering plant, thermophilic and grows in areas with changing water conditions. Findings of other currently rare plants include cowbane (*Cicuta virosa*) and great yellow cress (*Rorippa amphibia*). The majority

⁶⁵ These 23 plant taxa do not include the gathered food plants.

of the reed field taxa originate from the area Civil East and the Surroundings of the temple complex which is to be expected as these areas are prone to flooding of the Rhine.

A third group comprises the riverbank vegetation. Twelve plant species were recovered, some of which are very common, others rare. They are recorded in 42.1 % of the samples as waterlogged remains and in 0.3 % as charred remains (fig. 7.5). They are generally more abundant in layers, ditches than in pits. The riverbanks are characterised by nutrient rich and alkaline soils, rich in humus. Several plants are a sign for the presence of floodplains (e.g. water chickweed (*Myosoton aquaticum*) and common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)). Among the rare plant species are threelobe beggarticks (*Bidens tripartita*) and water germander (*Teucrium scordium*). Threelobe beggarticks favours riverside environments but can also be found within the arable weed flora indicating wet patches within the fields. Water germander, today rarely found, is another plant species favouring very wet and flooded areas. The majority of the riverbank taxa are found in the area Civil East and the surroundings of the temple complex.

A last group in this category, are those plants growing in wet meadows. They include six plant species. They are recorded in 7.3 % of the samples as waterlogged remains (fig. 7.5). Apart from ragged robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) (present in 4.2 % of the samples), they are not very common and present in less than 2 % of the samples. In addition, ragged robin also occurs in improved grassland. Therefore it is very plausible that the plant species found comprise isolated plants and do not indicate the presence of a wet meadow in the near vicinity.

RESULTS 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANT ASSEMBLAGES WITHIN AREAS AND STRUCTURES

In the following chapter, we will discuss the contexts in which plant remains are found. As the three areas of excavation are very different in character, we decided to discuss the types of contexts for each area separately. Within each area, contexts are grouped according to type, preservation and plant assemblage. The following observations are based on the semi-quantitative dataset of plant macro remains⁶⁶.

Civil East

The area Civil East is characterised by its location adjacent to the military camp and its position under the current water level (fig. 7.1; 7.9). Hence, all studied samples originate from waterlogged sediments. Two time horizons have been defined within this area. They coincide with the 1st (Horizon 1) and 2nd Cent. AD (Horizon 2). Samples are taken in pits and layers solely. In total, 145 samples from 27 structures are studied (tab. 1a). Samples which did not yield a significant assemblage of plant macro remains are not or only shortly mentioned in the text.

Layers in waterlogged sediments

Organic layers are dug in eight different locations of the excavated area. In total, 35 samples are recovered. They comprise of mainly waterlogged plant material, charred and mineralised remains are only rarely found.

⁶⁶ Tables comprising the semi-quantitative recording are included in the appendix. In this table each sample is listed separately.

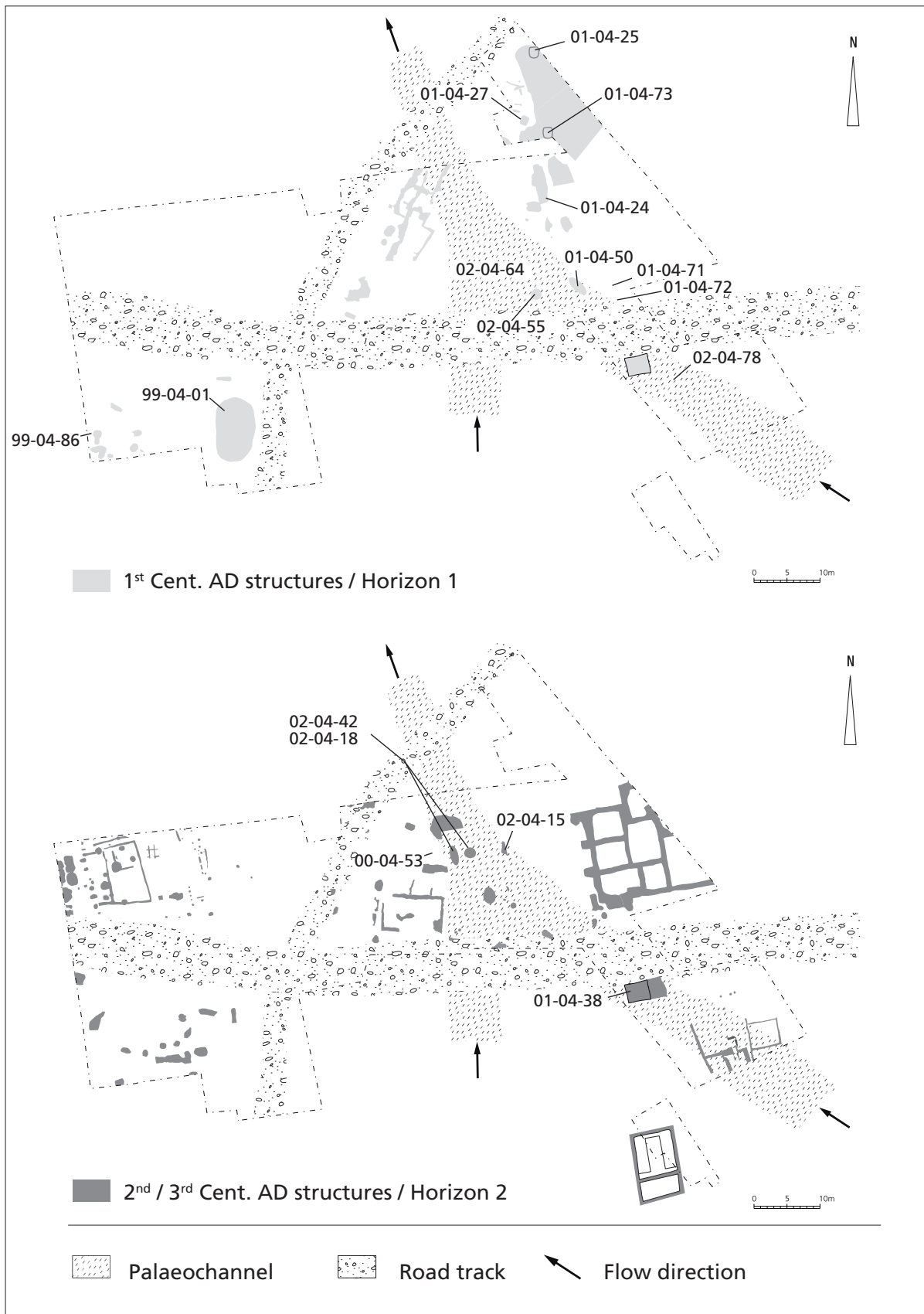


Fig. 7.9 Map of the area Civil East indicating those studied structures rich in plant macro remains.

They all date to the 1st Cent. AD. Based on their composition of plant macro remains, we distinguish two types of layers.

– A first type consists of layers poor in plant macro remains (BK 01-04-50, BK 01-04-71 and BK 01-04-72) (fig. 7.9)⁶⁷. Only few remains of cultivated plants are found. Cereal chaff fragments of mainly glume wheat, some spices (coriander and celery), some fig seeds and a single peach stone are recovered. Wild plant taxa include arable weeds and ruderal weeds as well as those growing on riverbanks and in reed fields. Only few charred and no mineralised remains are found. Characteristic for these layers is their neatly positioned grid of interlacing twigs. These twigs are mainly from willow (*Salix* sp.), poplar (*Populus* sp.) and alder (*Alnus* sp.), all of which are typical for floodplain forests and grow in the near vicinity of the river Rhine. Alder is also known for its qualities as a construction wood in wet environments⁶⁸. Most of the recorded plant macro remains derive from natural deposits. They are indicators of the local environment. This would have been a moist area with soils rich in nitrogen, and open water nearby.

– A second type consists of layers rich in plant macro remains (BK 02-04-55, BK 02-04-64, BK 02-04-78) (fig. 7.9). The assemblage of waterlogged seeds and fruits is much more diverse and plentiful. The major difference to the first type of layers lies in the representation of cultivated and gathered plants. Large amounts of cereal chaff fragments (of spelt, emmer, einkorn and broomcorn millet) and small-seeded food plants are registered. They include spices, fruits and vegetables. In particular, remains of coriander, celery, amaranth, apple/pear, fig and grapevine are abundant. Large fruit stones are only rarely registered. The assemblage of wild plant taxa is in comparison to the first type of layers also more plentiful and diverse. It comprises primarily ruderal plants and weeds of winter cereal; especially weeds of the Caucalio alliance are recorded in large quantities. In addition plants growing on riverbanks and in reed fields are abundant. Charred plant remains, in particular charred chaff fragments, are found. No mineralised plant macro remains are registered.

In BK 02-04-55 we recorded cereal testa fragments and single findings of olive, bottle gourd and mulberry. In the bottom layers of BK 02-04-55 we recorded remains of grassland vegetation. The latter are very scarcely found in Roman Oedenburg, and almost exclusively found within one pit (BK 99-04-01; see below).

Characteristic for these layers (except BK 02-04-78) are, besides the waterlogged twigs and branches, the many fragments of wood debris. These fragments of wood debris often represent unfinished artefacts, waste of construction material and partially burnt fragments. The wood species are much more varied and other than the species mentioned above. Remains of silver fir (*Abies alba*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), maple (*Acer* sp.), hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.) and common beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) are found⁶⁹. In addition, ceramics, bone fragments and remains of metal working (e.g. slag) are found in this area.

In contrast to the first type of layers, the deposits in layers BK 02-04-55 and BK 02-04-64 represent a mixture of human and natural deposits. Both of these layers include a variety of waste products.

⁶⁷ Two other layers are recorded as poor in plant macro remains (BK 02-04-65 and BK 02-04-67). Their sample composition is different. They do not contain twigs and branches; BK 02-04-65 yielded hardly any plant macro remains; in BK 02-04-67 the majority consists of charred cereal grains and chaff. Both of

their plant assemblage are not very significant and most likely represent settlement noise.

⁶⁸ See chapter 8.

⁶⁹ See chapter 8.

Pits in waterlogged sediments

Hundred and six samples from nineteen pits are studied. Most pits are multiply sampled. Of these pits, twelve are dated to the 1st Cent. AD, five to the 2nd Cent. AD, one is not more precisely dated than »Roman period«. On the whole, the amount of macro plant remains recovered from these eighteen pits is very variable. In the following we distinguish five types of pits based on their content of plant macro remains.

– A first type of pits includes those with a poor representation of plant macro remains (BK 01-04-08, BK 01-04-14, BK 01-04-15, BK 01-04-02, BK 01-04-33, BK 02-04-18, BK 02-04-40, BK 02-04-42). They consist of waterlogged remains mainly, in addition some charred cereal grain and very few or no mineralised remains are recorded. The waterlogged remains comprise small numbers of wild plant taxa. They represent ruderal vegetation and reed fields. Remains of edible plants are rare; they include hazelnut shell, glumes of millet and elderberries. Two of these pits showed a somewhat more diverse plant spectrum. It consists of pit BK 02-04-42 which has yielded seeds of fig and grapevine; and BK 01-04-02 which yielded more edible plants in the bottom layers of the pit (US 07).

All of these pits are described by the archaeologists as refuse pits. It is very likely that the plant remains recovered from these pits do not originate from the primary fill of the pit, but rather from a secondary deposit of waste material. As indicators for human deposits are slight, we consider them as settlement noise (see below). Furthermore, remains of the local vegetation which was moist and nutrient rich, are found.

– A second type of pits comprises only one pit (BK 99-04-01) (**fig. 7.9**). It is characterised by a rich assemblage of plant macro remains of mainly wild weeds. All studied samples originate from the lowest layer of this pit and yielded very compact waterlogged organic material in which many culms were found. Charred and mineralised plant material is nearly absent. Waterlogged seeds and fruits on the contrary are abundant. The large majority of the seeds and fruits represent wild weeds; edible plants form only a minor part. The latter comprise above all cereal chaff remains (barley, spelt and broomcorn millet), vegetables (carrot, cabbage and bottle gourd) and spices (coriander, celery and summer savory). No fruits are recorded. The spectrum of wild weeds is very diverse. Cereal weeds, ruderal plants and weeds of reed fields and riverbanks are recorded. However, in comparison to all plant assemblages recovered in Roman Oedenburg its richness in plant species growing in meadows, pastures and open swards is unique. Therefore, the plant assemblage of this pit is of much interest. First of all, almost exclusively wild weeds are recovered; and second the sample composition before sieving was very characteristic and exclusive in Oedenburg. The samples were very compacted, composed of organic material only, homogenous in their composition and lots of large vegetative remains as stems were visible. These different features suggest that we are dealing here with the remains of stable manure and/or litter (see below). Similar deposits were identified in two wells in the Roman castle of Welzheim (G)⁷⁰.

– A third type of pits is characterised by a rich and diverse assemblage of plant macro remains of mainly edible plant species. It involves five pits dated to the 1st Cent. AD (BK 01-04-86, BK 01-04-24, BK 01-04-27, BK 01-04-73, BK 02-04-140) and two dated to the 2nd Cent. AD (BK 01-04-38, BK 01-04-53) (**fig. 7.9**).

⁷⁰ U. Körber-Grohne / U. Piening, Die Pflanzenreste aus dem Ostkastell von Welzheim mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Graslandpflanzen. In: U. Körber-Grohne / M. Kokabi / U. Piening

/ D. Plank (eds.) Flora und Fauna im Ostkastell von Welzheim. Konrad Theiss Verlag (Stuttgart 1983) 17-88.

These pits yielded a large quantity of organic vegetative material composed of mainly waterlogged remains. Mineralised remains are present. Charred remains were rather scarce and contain almost exclusively cereal grains and chaff. For all pits, remains of economic plants constitute a large part of the plant assemblage. Characteristic of all these plant assemblages is the abundance of small-seeded food plants (both waterlogged and mineralised). They include cereals (millet), spices (coriander, celery), vegetables (amaranth and beet), and many fruits (figs, wild strawberry, apple/pear, cape gooseberry, grapevine). Large fruit stones of mainly cherry and plum are attested too. Cereal chaff is recovered from all pits, cereal testae are recovered from four of the pits. Pulses are not common among the findings. Findings of wild weeds include species of the arable weed flora and the ruderal vegetation. In particular findings of corn cockle are abundant. Other wild plants indicating the local wet environment are scarce.

Within this group two pits need further consideration while they were extremely rich in plant macro remains. The first pit (BK 01-04-24) is large and quadrangular in shape and dated to the 1st Cent. AD. The studied samples originate from each layer from top to bottom. Single findings of aniseed and pepper are registered. Many food plants are recorded. Towards the bottom layers more cereal chaff and weeds of winter cereal are recorded; grassland species (which is rather unusual) and more wetland species are registered. In these bottom layers we discern similarities with the plant assemblage of the fill of pit BK 99-04-01, belonging to our »type two« pit. The second pit (BK 01-04-38) is quadrangular and of a very regular shape (3.5 m x 2.8 m). Wooden planks constructed on wooden posts were found at the bottom of this pit. It has been interpreted as a possible cellar and is dated to the 2nd Cent. AD. The fill of this pit is extremely rich in plant macro remains. In comparison to other pits, many »exotic« plant species are found. These »exotics« include olive, melon/cucumber, bottle gourd and mulberry. Besides, a variety and abundance of mineralised remains were recorded. These are above all edible plants, including large amounts of pulses (mainly broad bean and other unidentified Fabaceae) and very rare plant taxa as e.g. the spice black cumin.

We conclude that the plant assemblage recovered from the third type of pits is dominated by the presence of human waste material. It is clear that the fills of these pits represent waste material of many different origins. Clear indicators for the presence of faecal remains are found, too (see below). Whether these deposits represent primary or secondary deposits is hard to identify. Nonetheless, it is clear that waste materials other than faecal material are also discarded in the pits.

– A fourth type is characterised by a rich assemblage of plant macro remains of cultivated and wild plants. It includes one pit (BK 02-04-15) which dates to the 2nd Cent. AD (**fig. 7.9**). Contrary to the third type of pits, no evidence of faecal remains is found and many indicators of the local wet environment are found. The plant assemblage of this pit is composed of waterlogged remains only. Cereal chaff of mainly glume wheat is abundant as are nuts (walnut), grapevine and vegetables. In addition there are findings of olive stones and a single peppercorn. Wild weeds include weeds of winter cereal, summer crops and ruderal vegetation. From the archaeobotanical analysis we conclude that most of the plant remains made their way into this deposit as refuse material. It is unlikely that any latrine deposits were dumped. This structure should be interpreted as a refuse pit, where waste of cultural activity was deposited (cooking, crop processing among others). The local environment was wet and eutrophic. Many of the recorded food products were imported from the Mediterranean region.

– A fifth type includes one pit (BK 01-04-25) (**fig. 7.9**). It is characterised by a plant assemblage of mainly cereal remains and wild weeds. Contrary to the third and fourth type of pits, hardly any remains of fruits are discovered. Other edible plants are equally scarce. The majority of plant macro remains consists of

waterlogged seeds and fruits of ruderal plants and plants of the arable weed flora. No clear indications to the nature of the deposit are discernable. This pit is likely to be used as a refuse pit for crop processing debris.

Conclusion

Based on the plant macro remains, we conclude that the area Civil East is one of intense human activity. From the archaeological evidence it is hard to distinguish whether the plant assemblages derive from primary or secondary deposited material. Nonetheless it is clear that a wide range of waste products from cultural activity are dumped at some point in the pits and layers in this area. On the one hand the local population needed to get rid of their rubbish, on the other hand they possibly tried to stabilize and manage the marshland by throwing waste in the course of the palaeochannels (layers). The latter is also suggested by the many twigs and branches recovered from these layers.

The plant spectrum recovered in the area Civil East ascertains that the local population had access to a very wide range of food plants. Comparing the semi-quantitative data of plant macro remains from 1st Cent. AD structures with those from the 2nd Cent. AD structures, we can observe changes towards the 2nd Cent. AD. Imported food plants as e.g. melon, cucumber, olive and mulberry represent rare findings in the 1st Cent. AD; in the 2nd Cent. AD they are much more numerous (see below). Thus after the abandonment of the military camp around 70 AD; the influence of Roman culture is still perceptible. Or is it a consequence of the beginnings of local cultivation of certain food plants (see below) ?

Temple complex

In the temple complex, a hundred and one samples from 30 structures are studied (**tab. 1b; fig. 7.1; 7.7**). The studied samples originate from dry as well as waterlogged sediments. Chronologically they can be attributed to five different phases. In this overview we have only included those contexts which have yielded plant macro remains.

Contexts in waterlogged sediments

Within the waterlogged sediments, two ditches and several layers have been sampled. The ditches form an important part of the temple complex. One represents the enclosing ditch of the temple area (BK 04-05-49), the other presumably functioned as a drainage channel (BK 03-05-16). Layers and the contents of ditches are discussed together as similarities between deposits are observed.

The majority of contexts belongs to Phase 1 (3/4 to 75/80 AD) (layers BK 03-05-53, BK 03-05-56 and BK 04-05-32; ditch BK 04-05-49), two layers to Phase 2 (75/80 AD to 120 AD) (BK 03-05-75, BK 04-05-02), and a ditch to Phases 3 to 5 (from 120 AD onwards) (BK 03-05-16) (see chapter 2). Based on the composition and abundance of plant macro remains, we discern different deposits.

– A first group of contexts is characterised by a low density but large variety of plant macro remains including cultivated plants. Such a botanical sample composition can be observed in layers BK 03-05-53, BK 04-05-32,

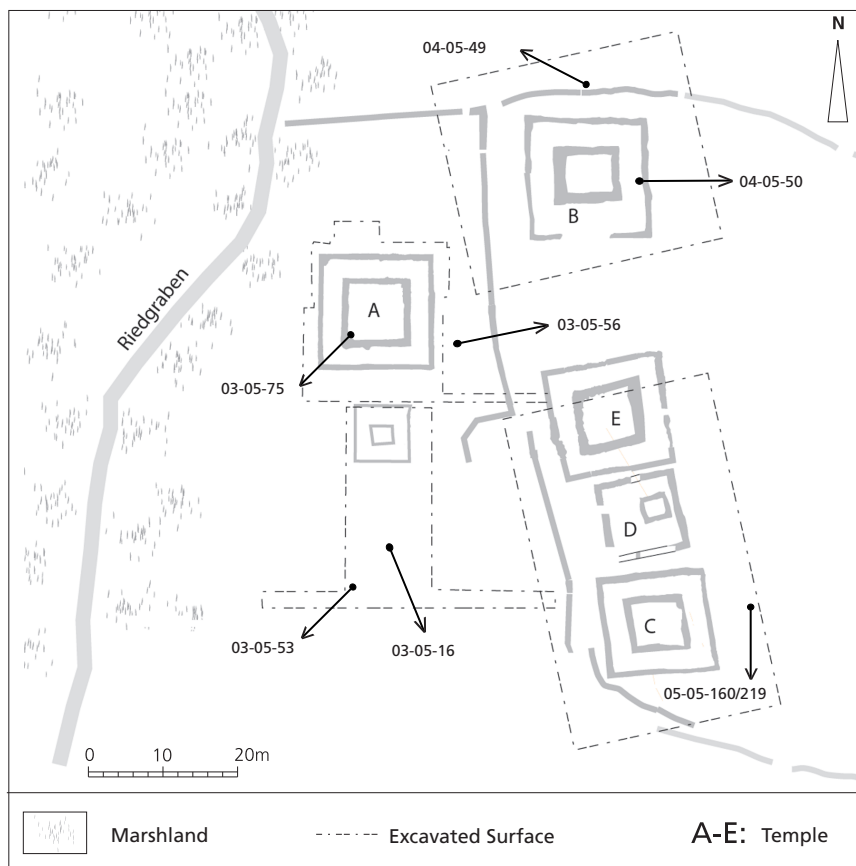


Fig. 7.10 Map of the Temple complex indicating those studied structures rich in plant macro remains (after C. Schucany and PAS Schwarz Fig 2.1 in chapter 2).

BK 03-05-75, BK 04-05-02 and the ditch BK 04-05-49 (fig. 7.10). The majority of plant remains is preserved through waterlogging, in addition few charred remains are recorded. The plant assemblage is composed of small numbers of wild weeds and economic plants. The greater part of the useful and/or edible plants are fruits (fig, pear, peach, elderberry and grapevine) and hazelnut. The wild weeds include cereal weeds and plants representing ruderal vegetation and reed fields. In BK 03-05-53 and BK 03-05-75 one seed of a bottle gourd was found respectively; in BK 04-05-49 few remains of walnut and cereal (chaff fragments of millet and glume wheat) were recorded⁷¹. In BK 03-05-75 less fruits were recorded.

We conclude that a wide range of well-preserved plants were found in these deposits, originating from human activity and the local vegetation. In comparison to waterlogged deposits in the other areas of excavation, only small numbers of plant macro remains are recorded; especially food plants are scarce. This could indicate that this area of the settlement was only frequented for special occasions and not for disposal of debris.

⁷¹ Towards the bottom of the ditch more waterlogged organic material is preserved, resulting in a more diverse spectrum of plants in the lowest layers, e.g. cereal remains and cultural plants originate from the lower levels only. The difference between

the upper and the lower part of the fill of the ditch has to be interpreted as a consequence of conditions of preservation, a tendency which is also observed in the pollen spectrum of the ditch (L.Wick pers. Comm.).

– A second group of deposits is characterised by a low density of plant macro remains including gathered plants and wild weeds. These deposits are observed in the filling of the drainage ditch (BK 03-05-16) (fig. 7.10; 2.68). The fill of the ditch is characterised by its dark colour and high organic content. Both the upper and lower layer has been intensively sampled. The plant remains represent what was growing in and around the ditch. A wide range of aquatic and riverbank plants gives away the marshy nature of the area. It is very likely that the ditch was filled with water most of the time. The small numbers of above all gathered edible plants (hazelnut, elderberry, winter-cherry) and cereal weeds could indicate that some human waste material ended up in the ditch. It represents most likely secondary deposits. According to the small number of waste material, the ditch must have been kept fairly clean.

– A third group of deposits includes those very poor in plant macro remains. They include the layer BK 03-05-56 (fig. 7.10) and postholes BK 04-05-138 and BK 04-05-139 belonging to Phase 1, posthole BK 03-05-65 dated to Phase 2 and the layers BK 03-05-38 and BK 03-05-39 belonging to Phase 3. All studied samples have yielded very few plant macro remains originating from natural deposits of the local vegetation.

Contexts in dry sediments

In the dry sediments there is a clear distinction between those contexts rich and those poor in plant macro remains⁷².

– Contexts poor in plant macro remains include two layers (BK 04-05-17, BK 04-05-19) and ten postholes (BK 04-05-63, BK 04-05-80, BK 04-05-83, BK 04-05-84, BK 04-05-86, BK 04-05-88, BK 04-05-106, BK 04-05-123, BK 04-05-135, BK 05-05-174) both belonging to Phases 1 and 2 (1st and 2nd Cent. AD). All of these contexts are located on a gravel terrace. The composition of the samples is very similar. Only few charred plant macro remains have been recovered. They include primarily cereal grains, hazelnut shell and a few wild weeds. The plant assemblage is too small to make any inferences; they most likely represent settlement noise, no area of particular use could be defined.

Three other deposits were also poor in plant macro remains. All of these were related to sacrificial practices and include a deposit of arms (BK 05-05-211) and the contents of two ceramic vessels (BK 05-05-180 US35 and 48). The few charred plant remains represent secondary deposits and are not connected to offering. In BK 05-05-180 US 35 one fragment of stone pine nut, fruit flesh of fig and some fragments of unidentified fruit flesh were found. Although the remainder are typical for vegetable offerings in Roman times, no traces of fire are observed within this area. It is likely that they derive from surrounding structures.

– Contexts rich in plant macro remains include one layer (BK 04-05-50) belonging to Phase 3 (120 AD to 130/140 AD) and one pit (BK 05-05-160/219) belonging to Phase 4 (130/140 AD to 160/170 AD) (fig. 7.10; fig. 2.95 to 2.109). Both contexts are characterised by their dark ashy nature. Charcoal, charred fruit flesh and/or charred processed food are predominant in the samples. In addition charred seeds and fruits of

⁷² Five contexts are not considered as they yielded hardly any plant macro remains. These are BK 04-05-137, BK 04-05-92, BK 04-

05-12, BK 04-05-66, BK 04-05-70.

mainly cultivated plants are recovered. They comprise cereal grains (naked wheat and barley), pulses (lentil, pea and broad bean), nuts (stone pine nut, walnut and hazelnut), fruits (fig, date, peach and grape) and a clove of garlic (**fig. 7.6**). Hardly any wild plants are found. The plant assemblages recovered from these two contexts are unique in Roman Oedenburg. They represent primary deposits. From the plant macro remains, it is clear that both represent the remains of vegetable offerings (see below).

Conclusion

In comparison to the other areas of excavation, most of the samples from the temple complex are poor in plant macro remains both in waterlogged and dry sediments. It is likely that they derive from settlement noise and do not represent intentional human deposition. As plant remains are scarce, inferences about chronological changes within the temple complex are not possible.

The only exceptions to these conclusions are the two contexts rich in charred plant macro remains. It is clear that these contexts are both related to sacrificial practices. Their plant assemblages are the result of intentional fire. The sacrificial nature of the pit (BK 05-05-160/219) was visible from the start due to the abundance of small ceramic vessels (89 were recovered), the large chunks of charcoal and the large fragments of charred processed food within its deposits. It is confirmed that the remains in the pit evolve from a single event. The nature of the layer (BK 04-05-50) is only discovered after archaeobotanical analysis of its content. The plant macro remains in this layer have possibly accumulated over time⁷³. From our analysis, it becomes clear that some food plants were exclusively used for sacrificial practices. Findings of date, garlic and stone pine⁷⁴ are restricted to the temple complex.

Surroundings of the temple complex

The area »Surroundings of the temple complex« is defined as the area immediately to the North of the temple complex (**fig. 7.1; 7.8**). Here, sixty two samples from 23 structures were studied (**tab. 7.1c**). They include pits, layers in and around palaeochannels, as well as a large quadrangular basin. All are located in waterlogged deposits. Few structures are dated to the 1st Cent. AD, the majority no more detailed than »Roman period - not specified«.

Waterlogged layers

Based on the composition of plant remains, we differentiate between three types of layers.

– A first type of layers is characterised by a rich assemblage of plant macro remains of mainly cereal chaff and wild weeds. Three layers located in the western part of the excavated area have yielded such an assemblage. They include a floor level (BK 03-09-166), a wattle structure (BK 03-09-163) and a trial trench through a palaeochannel (BK 03-09-Son26) (**fig. 7.11**). The first two are dated in the 1st Cent. AD, the latter

⁷³ See chapter 2.

⁷⁴ A single stone pine nut was found in the area Surrounding the temple complex.

is not precisely dated. Their plant assemblages are dominated by waterlogged plant macro remains, charred and mineralised remains are absent. Cereal remains and wild weeds stand out in the samples.

In layers BK 03-09-166 and BK 03-09-163 glumed grains of broomcorn millet, followed by rachis fragments of barley and other unidentified cereals are predominant. Other seeds and fruits are scarce. They include cereal weeds, ruderal plants, riverbank plants and meadow plants.

In layer BK 03-09-Son26 rachis fragments of barley and rye followed by glumed grains of millet are recorded. Few fragments of glume wheat chaff are found. Weeds of winter cereals are abundant, with an extremely high number of corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), carrot bur parsley (*Caucalis platycarpus*) and corn chamomile seeds (*Anthemis arvensis*).

It is clear that the layers in and around the palaeochannels are used to dispose of waste material as has been observed in the area Civil East. Particularly the disposal of cereal waste products is observed in these layers. In comparison to the area Civil East where glume wheat is abundant, we remark here the presence of other cereal species (rye, barley and millet). Also significant is the abundance of very well preserved millet grains. In such large amounts millet grains were only registered in a 2nd Cent. AD pit in the area Civil East. In the present floor layer, it is likely that we are dealing with some kind of storage facilities. However, no other indications are found for this hypothesis.

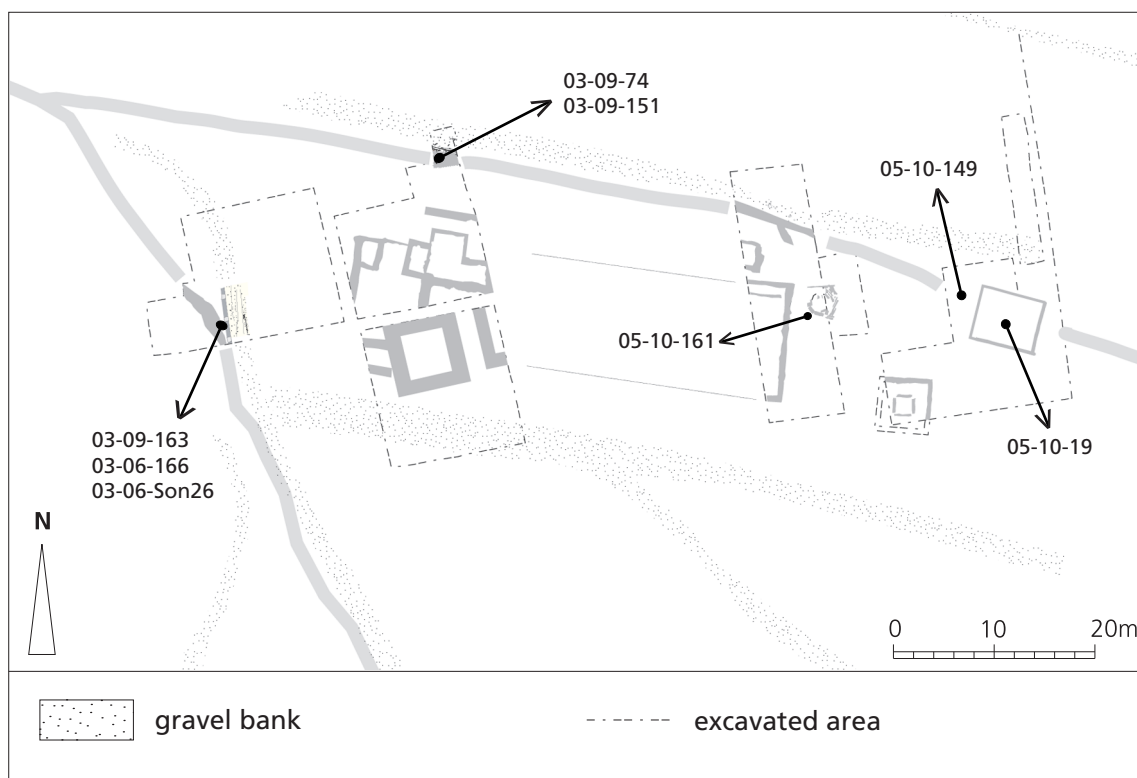


Fig. 7.11 Map of the Surroundings of the temple complex indicating those studied structures rich in plant macro remains.

– A second type of layers is characterised by a rich assemblage of above all cultivated plants. Three layers are dated to the 1st Cent. AD (BK 03-09-74, BK 03-09-212, BK 05-10-310), the remaining could not be dated precisely (BK 03-09-151, BK 10-05-149) (fig. 7.11). The waterlogged plant macro remains, mainly seeds, are plentiful and very diverse in these layers. They compile an extensive list of species of which the economic plants form the largest share. The edible and/or useful plants include nuts, vegetables, spices and fruits, especially small-seeded food plants are present. Waterlogged cereals are not so common, only few chaff fragments of millet and spelt are documented. Then again cereal weeds are very numerous. By far the most frequent are the weeds of winter cereals from the Caucalio alliance. Other wild weeds include ruderal plants and less abundant are plants preferring riverbank and reed field environments, forests or meadows. In BK 03-09-74, we note the presence of many »exotic« plants remains (olive, melon/cucumber and seeds and the nearly complete fruit of a bottle gourd). Remarkably is also the finding of safflower seeds (*Carthamus tinctorius*). Charred plant macro remains are plentiful. The plant assemblage in this layer is comparable to the extremely rich plant assemblages recovered from pits in the area Civil East.

In BK 03-09-151 plant macro remains represent almost exclusively edible plants. We note the abundance of waterlogged cereal bran fragments as well as mineralised remains of millet, lentil, broad bean and grape. Except for some ruderals and plants favouring humid environments, wild weeds are scarce.

In BK 05-10-149 we remark the presence of a single waterlogged stone pine nut. It represents the only waterlogged find of stone pine in Roman Oedenburg.

Edible and/or useful plants made up for the majority of the seeds and fruits in this type of layers. It is clear that a mixture of waste products is discarded of in this area.

– A last group of layers is poor in the representation of plant macro remains. They are layers BK 05-10-308, BK 03-09-67 and BK 05-10-168. It is thought that most of the plant remains derive from natural deposits of its immediate surroundings.

Pits in waterlogged sediments

Eight samples from seven pits are analysed. They include three pits dated to the 1st Cent. AD (BK 03-09-29, BK 03-09-193, BK 03-09-194) and four which are not more precisely dated than Roman period (BK 03-09-89, BK 03-09-90, BK 03-09-129, BK 05-10-161). On the whole, the studied samples from these pits do not yield a significant plant assemblage. They are very poor in plant remains, the latter included waterlogged as well as charred remains. These charred remains are mainly single findings of cereal chaff and grains.

In pit BK 03-09-194 a slightly more diverse spectrum was recorded, with some spices and cereal weeds. The plant assemblage recovered from pit BK 03-09-129 is also more abundant and diverse. It includes few waterlogged cereal chaff remains, some fruits (fig, grapevine and mulberry) and some ruderal plants.

One pit represents a monumental stone well (BK 05-10-161). Due to safety hazards the well could not be excavated entirely. It is thought to be related to sacrificial practices. Its plant assemblage is dominated by waterlogged remains of above all aquatic and ruderal plants. Economic plants are rather scarce, only waterlogged hazelnut shell and charred cereal grain are recorded. It is clear that the studied plant spectrum does not indicate any sacrificial practices but derives from the immediate surroundings of the well and secondary deposits of waste.

Basin

Several samples taken in a trial trench (BK 05-10-Son19) within a large quadrangular basin were studied (fig. 7.11). The basin itself is constructed in the 1st Cent. AD. The side walls consist of very large wooden planks of oak. The samples taken in the fill of the basin are mainly of very dark organic material (like peat). Lots of very thin vegetative material is recovered. Plant macro remains are not abundant and include mainly aquatic plants and plants favouring wet environments. The aquatic plants indicate the presence of standing or slowly flowing water. As aquatic plants are found throughout the whole trial trench, it is thought that the basin was always more or less filled with water. In addition to the aquatic plants, ruderal plants are found and some economic plants especially towards the bottom of the basin. The majority of plant remains represent the vegetation within and in the near vicinity of the basin. Indication to the function of this basin could not be detected through the study of its plant macro remains.

Trench 08

Two samples taken in Roman layers in Trench 08 were studied (fig. 7.1). The plant assemblage recovered from these deposits is similar to those found in pits and cultural layers in the area Civil East. They are mainly composed of waterlogged plant macro remains; no mineralised or charred remains were recovered. The presence of grapevine and peach confirms its date in the Roman period.

Conclusion

The area »Surroundings of the temple complex« includes a large variety of contexts of which the coherence and chronology is not entirely clear. As in the area Civil East, we observe the practice of waste disposal within palaeochannels. The samples from pits are rather poor in plant macro remains. The plant spectrum is varied, although different to the other areas of excavation (see below). The plant assemblages of some contexts are very rich. In this area of excavation, no evidence of sacrificial practices is found through the study of plant macro remains.

DISCUSSION

Interpretation of archaeobotanical assemblages

Deposition of plant remains within archaeological structures is of two natures. It can be thanatocoenoses that is it is formed in the course of its deposition and consists of plants of different origins. Or else it can be palaeo-biocoenoses, where plant species grow together at the place of deposition or they are collectively brought to their place of deposition (e.g. cultivated plants and weeds)⁷⁵. In Roman Oedenburg the majority

⁷⁵ U. Willerding 1991 (footnote 35), 25-51.

of plant assemblages are thanatocoenoses. They represent a mixture of different deposits. These include human as well as natural origins.

In the following we aim to define the origin of the plant remains within the archaeological deposits.

Waste disposal

The majority of plant macro remains recovered in the Roman-period structures is part of waste products from human activity. These waste products range from kitchen refuse to crop processing debris to faecal material. As discussed above, it is clear that pits and palaeochannels are used to dispose of waste. Based on the occurrence of plant taxa/parts, preservation and abundance of seeds/fruits, we distinguish different types of deposits. Our observations are based on the groups made by Hellwig⁷⁶ for the interpretation of archaeological plant assemblages.

– A first type of deposit is faecal remains. Within these deposits, we find mainly those parts of plants that are used for consumption and consequently survive the digestion process. The latter has a strong influence on the representation of plant taxa. Due to the digestion process a whole range of food plants is not or scarcely attested in faecal deposits. They include those plants of which only the leaves and roots are consumed (e.g. salads and vegetables).

In Roman Oedenburg we define faecal material by the presence of a large abundance of cereal bran fragments, stone cells of pear, pericarp of apple/pear, small-seeded food plants and compacted organic concretions. The plant macro remains within these faecal deposits are waterlogged as well as mineralised. Cereal bran fragments are the remains of cereal grains which have passed through the intestinal tract. The small-seeded food plants include mainly fruits (e.g. fig, wild strawberry), spices (e.g. celery, coriander) and millet grains. The compacted organic concretions are often mineralised. In its texture small seeds of edible plants and cereal bran fragments can be observed. They possibly represent parts of human coprolites⁷⁷. In addition to plant macro remains, faecal deposits often yield large amounts of fly pupae and other small zoological remains (see chapter 9).

Samples including latrine deposits are mainly identified in pits in the area Civil East (1st Cent. AD (BK 01-04-86, BK 01-04-24, BK 01-04-27, BK 01-04-73, BK 02-04-140); 2nd Cent. AD (BK 01-04-38, BK 01-04-53)) and in two layers in the Surroundings of the temple complex (BK 03-09-74 and BK 03-09-151). Whether these present primary or secondary deposits is hard to tell from the plant macro remains. It is clear however that those contexts containing latrine waste are used for other kinds of waste disposal, too. The plant assemblage of such contexts including latrine deposits, have yielded the richest and most diverse spectrum of edible plants.

– A second type of deposit indicates the presence of kitchen refuse. This group is characterised by the presence of charcoal, charred cereal grains and charred wild weeds, additionally larger fruit stones (e.g. peach, plum etc.) and nutshells are usually found⁷⁸. Besides kitchen refuse, we classify these plant remains

⁷⁶ M. Hellwig, *Botanischer Beitrag zur Funktionsanalyse an mittelalterlichen Feuchtsedimenten aus Braunschweig*. *Nachr. Niedersachs. Urgesch.* 58, 1989, 267-271.

⁷⁷ Such concretions were also frequently attested in a latrine deposit in Eschenz; see F. Feigenwinter 1997 (footnote 2), 21-28.

⁷⁸ M. Hellwig 1989 (footnote 76), 267-271.

in Roman Oedenburg under »settlement noise«, indicating the vicinity of living quarters and thus cultural activity. These deposits include only small quantities of plant macro remains. This type of deposit is identified in the majority of structures in the three areas of excavation.

– A third type of deposit is characterised by the presence of many arable weeds and cereal chaff. Hellwig⁷⁹ questions their origin as remains of crop processing and suggests that these could have originated from faecal remains especially due to presence of the larger arable weeds as corn cockle and cornflower. In Oedenburg however it is clear that the assemblages of cereal chaff and arable weeds represent part of crop processing activities as hardly any other indicators for faecal material are found within these assemblages. In addition arable weeds are often introduced to settlement areas with the harvest⁸⁰. These types of deposits are predominantly recovered from organic layers in and at the edges of palaeochannels (e.g. BK 02-04-55, BK 02-04-78, BK 03-09-163, BK 03-09-166, BK 03-09-Son26). In the area Civil East, the cereals include mainly glume wheat. In the Surroundings of the temple complex, rachis fragments of barley and glumes of broomcorn millet dominate in the samples. From the contextual evidence it is not clear whether or not these cereal remains represent local crop processing activity or are deposited for other reasons (wetland management - see below).

– A fourth type of deposit includes above all ruderal plants or wild plants growing in gardens⁸¹. In Oedenburg, we add plants favouring wet environments as riverbanks and reeds to this deposit. This fourth group of plants are not of any use but mainly represent the local environment. Within the waterlogged layers in the area Civil East and the Surroundings of the temple complex, a large part of the plant assemblage derives from the local vegetation. This environment was largely influenced by human occupation (the ruderal vegetation is well-represented) and the presence of water.

– A fifth type of plant assemblage in Roman Oedenburg is composed of almost exclusively wild plant taxa. One pit structure (BK 99-04-01) in the area Civil East is composed almost uniformly of such deposits. Its content is characterised by very compacted organic material including a lot of straw-like plant material. It is thought that they derive from cereals; however, the identification of the stems was not taken any further yet, therefore they may also originate from wild grasses. The seeds and fruits in the deposit include mainly plants growing in cultivated meadow and pasture communities, in addition to many other wild plant taxa. In particular reed fields (e.g. sedges) are well-represented. Of the plant taxa, not only seeds and/or fruits were found but also other vegetative parts as chalice, pods and perianths etc. Their preservation was outstanding. Usually remains of the grassland vegetation reach settlement areas as part of hay or dung. One possible interpretation for this fifth type of deposits is that it originates from animal dung. However, a close inspection of the unsieved material does not confirm this⁸². In addition no mineralised plant remains are recorded. Another hypothesis could be that they derive from hay or bedding from stables – maybe mixed with dung – which is more plausible⁸³. Archaeobotanical examination of two well deposits in the Roman East castle of Welzheim provided a similar plant assemblage where grassland taxa dominate the

⁷⁹ M. Hellwig 1989 (footnote 76), 267-271.

⁸⁰ S. Jacomet / A. Kreuz 1999 (footnote 7), 76ff.

⁸¹ M. Hellwig 1989 (footnote 76), 267-271.

⁸² M. Kühn pers. comm.

⁸³ Future detailed inspection (e.g. a thin section) of these sediments could possibly add to the understanding of this deposit.

assemblage. In addition, this deposit fits well in the indicator group⁸⁴ defined by Kenward and Hall⁸⁵ for the identification of stable manure in archaeological deposits. According to them, stable manure is characterised by a high organic content, straw-like plant material, characteristic decomposer insects, hay-meadow plants and insects, cereal remains, twigs and leaves among others. Considering these indicators and the results of the Welzheim deposit, we suggest we are dealing with stable manure which contained a mix of bedding and hay. It could have originated from horse stables which must have existed with the presence of the military.

Wetland management

The Roman settlement of Oedenburg was installed at the beginning of the 1st Cent. AD in the alluvial plains of the river Rhine. At that time, the landscape was composed of many palaeochannels crossing the settlement area, small islands and river terraces⁸⁶. Large parts of the civil settlement are thus located in marshland where water was a constant threat. In the plant spectrum, this is particularly discernible in the area Civil East. It is thought that in this area of excavation, brushwood matting was deposited in order to drain this marshland area⁸⁷. Periods of heavy rainfall during the excavation seasons have shown that these brushwood matting are very effective to walk on and to keep ones feet dry. Evidence of brushwood matting was found in the organic layers. As discussed, two types of organic layers are excavated (see above). The first type is characterised by the presence of many twigs and branches, few other plant macro remains; the second type is characterised by the presence of twigs, branches, debris of woodworking and many other plant macro remains. They include large amounts of cereal chaff and cereal weeds among other plant macro remains. Cereal weeds are normally introduced to the settlement as part of the harvest. On the one hand it is plausible that activity related to cereal processing has taken place in this area; it is also possible that remains of crop processing activity are brought to this area to serve for drainage purposes⁸⁸. On the other hand the cereal chaff fragments and arable weeds could also be part of an accumulation of general waste disposal. The dumping of waste material in rivers or watercourses is known from the Roman *vicus* in Solothurn Vigier⁸⁹ and the Roman town in Xanten⁹⁰. Besides drainage purposes, the deposition of waste material could have served to level the underground for the installation of a new floor. During the excavation season of 2009 in the *vicus* of Eschenz/Tasgetium (CH), such foundations filled with waste and cereal by-products were found⁹¹.

⁸⁴ H. K. Kenward / A. R. Hall 1997 (footnote 20), 665f : »An indicator group is thus a collection of recordable data of any kind which when occurring together, can be accepted as evidence of some past state or activity«.

⁸⁵ H. K. Kenward / A. R. Hall 1997 (footnote 20), 663ff.

⁸⁶ See M. Reddé 2007. Oedenburg I (footnote 11).

⁸⁷ see chapter 5.

⁸⁸ In this context, the presence of cereal rachis fragments and arable weeds in the palaeochannels in the area to the East of Altkirch (see 7.3.5.3.1) can be explained as drainage material.

⁸⁹ S. Jacomet / C. Wagner / K. Wacker Feigenwinter / N. Felice / H. Albrecht, Samen und Früchte aus vorrömischen, römerzeitlichen und mittelalterlichen Ablagerungen in der Altstadt von Solothurn (Schweiz), Areale Vigier und Klosterplatz. Unpublished manuscript, 1993.

⁹⁰ K.-H. Knörzer 1981 (footnote 22), 176.

⁹¹ S. Jacomet, pers. comm., results of the archaeobiological field course 2009 organised by the IPNA (University of Basel).

The temple complex and its vicinities

In the temple complex, the majority of samples have yielded few plant macro remains. We have interpreted these remains as part of the local vegetation and as indicators of adjoining living quarters. We did not record the intentional deposition of large amounts of waste material as observed in other parts of the civil settlement. We did however record intentional deposition of plant remains as part of sacrificial practices. Based on contextual evidence (location within temple complex) and plant assemblage, we identified the remains of vegetable offerings in a hearth and a pit⁹². Vegetable offerings are characterised through plants that are not usually in contact with fire for their consumption. In addition stone pine, date, fig, cereal and pulses among others are very frequently found as part of Roman vegetable offerings in sacred areas such as temples⁹³ and graves⁹⁴. The plant assemblage from the offering pit and hearth in Oedenburg is characterised by large fragments of charred fruit flesh and/or charred processed food. The charred processed food probably derives from bread and/or pastry. Parts of the charred fruit flesh could be identified as date and fig. The remaining vegetable remains include seeds and fruits of cultivated plants which are typical for Roman offerings. An evaluation of fourteen archaeobotanical studies undertaken in sacrificial contexts in the Roman Empire has shown that the list of offering plants in Oedenburg is extensive in comparison to the majority of sites⁹⁵. This is mainly due to the recovering techniques used at the temple sites⁹⁶. From this evaluation we infer that stone pine, date and fig are most frequently found as part of vegetable offerings. Nuts other than stone pine, cereals and pulses are recovered when soil samples are processed. It is therefore thought that they represent an equally important part of the offerings and that the predominance of stone pine, date and fig at most of the other sites can be explained by a bias created through the method of collection of plant macro remains. In general, we conclude that the vegetable offerings recovered in Oedenburg are similar to the findings in other sacrificial sites in the Roman Empire. Furthermore, we note that plants used for offering are similar or even identical throughout the Roman Empire regardless of the location of the site⁹⁷.

In Roman Oedenburg, we note the absence of date and almost absence of stone pine outside the temple complex. Only one single waterlogged nut of stone pine is found within the extensively studied and well preserved archaeological layers of the civil settlement. Date and stone pine represent imported food plants as climatic conditions prohibit their growth north of the Alps. Other imported food plants from

⁹² These findings have been the subject of two previous publications; P. Vandorpe / S. Jacomet in press (footnote 19). – F. Ginella / H. Hüster Plogmann / P. Vandorpe, «... und sie huldigten den Göttern». Reste von Tieren und Pflanzen aus dem gallorömischen Tempelbezirk Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim (Haut-Rhin, F). In: D. Castella, M.-F. Meylan Krause (eds.) *Topographie sacrée et rituels, Le cas d'Aventicum, capitale des Helvètes, Actes du colloque international d'Avenches, 2-4 novembre 2006*. *Antiqua* 43, 2008, 304-308.

⁹³ D. E. Robinson, Domestic burnt offerings and sacrifices at Roman and pre-Roman Pompeii, Italy. *Veg. Hist. Arch.* 11, 2002, 93-99. – B. Zach, Vegetable offerings on the Roman sacrificial site in Mainz, Germany - short report on the first results. *Veg. Hist. and Arch.* 11, 2002, 101-106. – J.-C. Béal, Le sanctuaire des basaltes à Alba-La-Romaine (Ardeche) et ses offrandes. In: C. Goudineau / I. Fauduet / G. Coulon (eds.) *Les sanctuaires de*

tradition indigène en Gaule Romaine. Editions Errance – Musée d'Argentomagus (Paris 1994) 161-168.

⁹⁴ L. Bouby / P. Marinval, Fruits and seeds from Roman cremations in Limagne (Massif Central) and the spatial variability of plant offerings in France. *Journal Arch. Scien.* 31, 2004, 77-86. – M. Petrucci-Bavaud / S. Jacomet, Zur Interpretation von Nahrungsbeigaben in römerzeitlichen Brandgräbern. *Ethn.-Arch. Zeitschr.* 38, 1997, 567-593. – M. Petrucci-Bavaud / A. Schlumbaum / S. Jacomet, Samen, Früchte und Fertigprodukte. In: D. Hintermann (ed.) *Der Südfriedhof von Vindonissa. Archäologische und naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen im römerzeitlichen Gräberfeld Windisch-Dägerli*. *Aargauische Kantonsarchäologie* (Brugg 2000) 151-159.

⁹⁵ P. Vandorpe / S. Jacomet in press (footnote 19).

⁹⁶ The majority of the other findings are hand collected and have thus yielded less remains.

⁹⁷ D. E. Robinson 2002 (footnote 93), 93-99.

the Mediterranean and further afield have been identified and recorded throughout all areas of the civil settlement. As a result of these findings, we assume that date and stone pine are in Oedenburg exclusively used for sacrificial purposes and not for daily consumption.

In the surroundings of the temple complex, no indications of sacrificial acts could be identified through study of the plant remains. The single nut of stone pine was found within a drainage channel (BK 05-10-149) filled with human waste material. Stone pine nuts and scales are often found as part of Roman sacred contexts on archaeological sites north of the Alps⁹⁸. And although they were an important component of Roman cooking, findings of stone pine in other types of contexts are rare,. One exception to this are the findings of stone pine nuts in the kitchen of the Roman villa in Worb (CH)⁹⁹.

Summary

The majority of plant assemblages recovered in the civil settlement derives from a mixture of deposits. The inhabitants disposed of their waste materials in both watercourses and pits. There is no clear pattern recorded. In the majority of pit structures, we are dealing with secondary deposits. Waste material in the watercourses is twofold; some palaeochannels are used to discard debris, others are filled with cleaning by-products and/or rubbish to serve as isolation material or drainage purposes. It is likely that we only have primary fills in two contexts in the temple complex. They are a clear sign of sacrificial events.

Local cultivation and/or import of food plants

Before the arrival of the Romans, the diet of the local population in the Upper Rhine region is rather monotonous. It is mainly based on vegetable food with cereals and pulses composing the main part of the diet¹⁰⁰. Furthermore wild fruits, hazelnuts and spices are gathered¹⁰¹. With the arrival of the Romans, many new products are introduced and imported, this results in a richer and much more diverse diet¹⁰². In addition, the cultivation of fruit trees, the gardening of vegetables and spices and the development of wine growing is initiated¹⁰³. The change in nutritional pattern in comparison to the Late Iron Age is very

⁹⁸ For an overview of the findings of stone pine see in the first place M. E. Kislev, *Pinus pinea* in agriculture, culture and cult. In: H. Küster (ed.) *Der prähistorische Mensch und seine Umwelt*. Festschr. für Udelgard Körber-Grohne. Konrad Theiss Verlag (Stuttgart 1988) 73-79. – and furthermore : G. Willcox, *Exotic plants from Roman waterlogged sites in London*. *Journal Arch. Scien.* 4, 1977, 269-282. – C. Bakels / S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 50), 542-557. – L. Bouby / P. Marinval 2004 (footnote 94), 77-86.

⁹⁹ C. Brombacher, *Archäobotanische Untersuchungen*. In: M. Ramstein (ed.) *Worb-Sunnhalde; Ein römischer Gutshof im 3. Jahrhundert*. Berner Lehrmittel- und Medienverlag (Bern 1998) 105-108.

¹⁰⁰ S. Jacomet / C. Jaquat / M. Winter / L. Wick, *Umwelt, Ackerbau und Sammelwirtschaft*. In: F. Müller, G. Kaenel, G. Lüscher (eds.) *Eisenzeit*. Verlag Schweiz. Ges. für Ur- und Frühgeschichte (Basel 1999) 98-115. – K.-H. Knörzer / R. Gerlach, *Geschichte der Nahrungs- und Nutzpflanzen im Rheinland*. In: K.-H. Knörzer /

R. Gerlach / J. Meurers-Balke / A. J. Kalis / U. Tegtmeier / W. D. Becker / A. Jürgens (eds.) *PflanzenSpuren. Archäobotanik im Rheinland: Agrarlandschaft und Nutzpflanzen im Wandel der Zeiten*. *Materialien zur Bodendenkmalpflege im Rheinland* 10, 1999, 67-127

¹⁰¹ There are hints in the archaeobotanical record that local cultivation of »exotic« food plants initiated in the Iron Age; see comments in S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher 2009 (footnote 6), 27-106

¹⁰² S. Jacomet / J. Schibler / C. Maise / L. Wick / S. Deschler-Erb 2002 (footnote 43), 21-40 - C. Bakels / S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 50), 542-557

¹⁰³ J. Wiethold, *How to trace the »Romanisation« of central Gaul by archaeobotanical analysis? - Some considerations on new archaeobotanical results from France Centre-Est*. In: *Actualité de la Recherche en Histoire et Archéologie agraire* (ed.) *Actes du colloque international AGER V, septembre 2000*. Presses Universitaires Franc-Comptoises (Besançon 2003) 269-282.

apparent in Roman Oedenburg. The newly introduced food plants include nuts, spices, fruits, vegetables etc. Some are introduced and subsequently cultivated locally, others are imported. It remains vague when local cultivation of newly introduced food plants first started and if they ever were cultivated locally. It is clear that, at least during the military occupation of the site, a large supply of vegetable foods was needed to feed the inhabitants. Even after the abandonment of the military camp in the 1st Cent. AD, Roman Oedenburg remained an important centre as proven by its large surface and its many public buildings.

To prove local cultivation of food plants based on archaeobotanical macro remain data only is hardly feasible. Hints can be provided by the study of off-site pollen cores. However, there are many methodological problems. The issue of identifying a »Consumer or Producer site« has been food for discussion among many authors¹⁰⁴. Several explanatory models were developed in order to interpret archaeological plant assemblages. M. Jones¹⁰⁵ developed a model to understand the patterning in charred seed assemblages in order to define whether the recovered seed assemblage represents a producer or a consumer site. Producer sites being defined through grain-rich assemblages, consumer sites through weed- and chaff-rich assemblages. This model has been questioned ever since it appeared. A recent re-analysis of the issue by van der Veen and G. Jones¹⁰⁶ has demonstrated that a distinction between these two types of settlements can not be made purely on the basis of the content of charred seed assemblages. It rather represents an indicator of the scale of production and consumption. In addition, it was stressed that species composition, taphonomic issues and context in which the assemblage was found should have been considered in the model. We touch upon this issue to state that opinions differ when interpreting archaeobotanical data in order to find out about local production.

Besides the archaeobotanical record, Jacomet¹⁰⁷ compiled information about contextual evidence which is indicative of local cultivation, to interpret the plant assemblage of a Roman villa in Biberist (CH). Yet, none of the archaeological markers apply for Roman Oedenburg; there is no evidence of tools used for cultivation; neither dry kilns nor storage facilities were found. Only the archaeobotanical indicators are relevant, namely: 1) the presence of different stages of cereal processing; 2) the presence of imported food plants, they point to trading which implies a surplus production; 3) the predominance of a plant (pointing to specialisation); and 4) findings of non-consumable parts of food plants such as straw¹⁰⁸.

Based on the above-mentioned archaeobotanical indicators, we infer that cereals were cultivated locally in Roman Oedenburg¹⁰⁹. Findings of cereal remains are common in Roman Oedenburg. Of the nine different cereal taxa recorded in Oedenburg, four are very common, in particular their chaff remains. They include spelt, emmer, barley and broomcorn millet. Waterlogged chaff remains – accompanied by a variety of arable weeds- constitute the main bulk of the cereal remains. As for the chaff remains, those of free-threshing wheat are very rarely found within settlement areas¹¹⁰, also in Oedenburg. Chaff remains of hulled cereals

¹⁰⁴For an overview see M. van der Veen / G. E. M. Jones, A re-analysis of agricultural production and consumption: implications for understanding the British Iron Age. *Veg. Hist. Arch.* 15, 2006, 217-228.

¹⁰⁵M. K. Jones, *Archaeobotany beyond Subsistence Reconstruction*. In: G. Barker / C. Gamble (eds.) *Beyond domestication in prehistoric Europe*. Academic Press Inc. (London 1985) 107-128.

¹⁰⁶M. van der Veen / G. E. M. Jones 2006 (footnote 104), 217-228.

¹⁰⁷S. Jacomet / M. Petrucci-Bavaud / M. Kühn 2006 (footnote 5), 579-624 / 877-916 (Tables)

¹⁰⁸The latter was identified in pit BK 99-04-01 in the area Civil East.

¹⁰⁹While very few Roman sites have been archaeobotanically analysed in the direct surroundings of Oedenburg, we can obviously not exclude that the provisions of the civil and military settlement were supplied by other rural sites instead of cultivated by the inhabitants of Oedenburg.

¹¹⁰Upon threshing grains of naked wheats are released. Threshing of cereals is mainly undertaken outside the settlement areas.

are more regularly found within settlements¹¹¹. Charred cereal grains are rare. Waterlogged cereal testae are numerous among the findings.

An additional strong hint on local cereal cultivation gives the the analysis of two pollen profiles (one originating from the Temple complex, the other from a nearby palaeochannel »Riedgraben«). These indicate an open landscape with arboreal pollen not exceeding 20 to 30 % from the beginning of the Roman period onwards; the development of the herbaceous vegetation is at the expense of the woodland¹¹² and an increasing abundance of cereal pollen (over 5 %) and grassland pollen is recorded. The pollen data visibly expose the anthropogenic influence on the landscape at the beginning of the Roman period.

Agricultural practices

In the following we try to shed a light on local agricultural practices based on the arable weed flora and the grassland vegetation. We discuss these in function of the location and/or soil types used for cultivation. We classified the arable weeds into weeds growing within the winter cereals and weeds growing within summer crops. A strict border between both does not exist¹¹³. In addition, it is not possible to differentiate between the weeds growing within summer cereals and those growing within garden cultivation plots¹¹⁴. From our data, it is apparent that mixtures of ecological types were exploited; they are a good reflection of the immediate surroundings of the settlement.

Summer crops / gardens

The weeds of summer crops (or crops requiring hoeing) recorded in the archaeological layers reflect the exploitation of several soil types for growing the crops (see above; **tab. 3a, 3b** and **3c**). The presence of nutrient-rich sandy and loamy soils is attested by findings of e.g. sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) and field pennycress (*Thlaspi arvense*); the presence of calcareous soils by thyme-leaved sandwort (*Arenaria serpyllifolia*) and blue pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis/foemina*). Findings of e.g. fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) indicate a high nitrogen content of the soil which could be an indication of manuring. Findings of humid sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) and common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) possibly indicate that even relatively moist environments were cultivated.

The garden plots in which a mixture of pulses, vegetables and spices were grown, must have been located in the settlement area. In our samples, remains of pulses are not common; vegetables and spices on the contrary are abundant. Pulses certainly played a major role in the diet. Their under-representation is likely to be caused by issues of preservation¹¹⁵. Among the vegetables and spices we count above all amaranth,

¹¹¹ Glume wheats are often transported and stored in the spikelets to prevent infestation of the grains. Dehusking of the grains belongs to the daily activities.

¹¹² C. Petit / O. Girardclos / V. Ollive / M. Reddé, Milieux humides et aménagements anthropiques dans la plaine du Rhin : Le site romain d'Oedenburg (Haut-Rhin). In VII^e Colloque AGER, Silva et Saltus en Gaule romaine. Dynamique et gestion des forêts et des zones rurales marginales, in press.

¹¹³ S. Jacomet / C. Wagner / N. Felice / B. Füzési / H. Albrecht, Verkohlte pflanzliche Makroreste aus Grabungen in Augst und Kaiseraugst.

Kultur- und Wildpflanzenfunde als Informationsquellen über die Römerzeit. Jahresber. Augst u. Kaiseraugst 9, 1988, 271-310.

¹¹⁴ E. Oberdorfer 1994 (footnote 42), 1050.

¹¹⁵ Preservation of pulses in waterlogged sediments is rare. This has been observed by several authors, e.g. S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher / M. Dick, Archäobotanik am Zürichsee. Ackerbau, Sammelwirtschaft und Umwelt von neolithischen und bronzezeitlichen Seeufersiedlungen im Raum Zürich. Ergebnisse von Untersuchungen pflanzlicher Makroreste der Jahre 1979-1988. Orell Füssli Verlag (Zürich 1989) 124f.

cabbages, carrot, dill, coriander and celery. For most vegetables and salads (e.g. amaranth) it is the leaves or roots which are meant for consumption. Plants are only then allowed to flower to recover their seeds. Consequently, one could interpret the occurrence of seeds as an indication of cultivation. This is in contrast to many of the spices where the seeds possess the aromatic flavour and are used for consumption and are thus very regular findings in archaeobotanical assemblages.

In Oedenburg there is evidence for both summer and winter cereals. Spelt is a winter cereal; broomcorn millet is a summer cereal. Barley and emmer can be cultivated as summer or winter cereal. From the cereal remains and arable weeds, there is no clear indication whether winter cereals were more important than summer cereals. In addition, samples containing e.g. winter cereals usually contained a mix of arable weeds, likewise for the summer cereals. On top, the weeds of summer crops are often found in plant assemblages rich in vegetables and salads, which demonstrate that they may originate from garden cultivation as well as cereal fields.

Winter cereals

The weeds of winter cereals recorded in the archaeological layers belong to several ecological types (see above; **tab. 3a, 3b** and **3c**). They reflect the use of a variety of soils for cereal cultivation. Like the summer crops, nutrient-rich soils of sand and loam (proven through the recovery of corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and garden cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*) among others), soils high in nitrogen (e.g. cleavers (*Galium aparine*)) but also the more acidic soils poor in nutrients (indicated by the weeds belonging to the Order of the Aperetalia) were used for crop cultivation.

Of special interest are the weeds of winter cereals belonging to the Order of the Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance. The majority of these weeds, favouring a dry warm climate and calcareous soils, are native in the Mediterranean. Up till now it is unclear how they diffused north of the Alps, some say they were introduced with the arrival of the Romans¹¹⁶. However recent findings have demonstrated that part of these Caucalion taxa was already present north of the Alps before the arrival of the Romans¹¹⁷. This issue is particularly important when considering the origin of the cereals. It is known that during the Roman period cereals were traded over long distances¹¹⁸. Thus, it is plausible that arable weeds were introduced into the area as part of cereal import from the Mediterranean area. There are only few Caucalion weeds found in Oedenburg that did not occur before the Roman period. They comprise muskweed (*Myagrurn perfoliatum*), corn buttercup (*Ranunculus arvensis*), throw-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*) and devil-in-a-bush (*Nigella arvensis*). In order to find an answer to the question of cereal import, we verified the context and sample composition in which these four plant taxa were found.

Throw-wax represents a single find in the 1st Cent. AD structure BK 99-04-01 in the area Civil East. It is part of a plant assemblage dominated by wild weeds originating from meadows and pastures and from cultivated fields. Chaff remains of millet and glume wheat represent the most important cultivated plants.

¹¹⁶J. Wiethold, Archäobotanische Aspekte der Romanisierung in Südwestdeutschland. Bemerkungen zur Unkrautflora römerzeitlicher Dinkeläcker. In: A. Müller-Karpe / H. Brandt / H. Jöns / D. Krause / A. Wigg (eds.) Studien zur Archäologie der Kelten, Römer und Germanen in Mittel- und Westeuropa. Marie Leidorf GmbH (Rahden 1998) 531-551.

¹¹⁷S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher 2009 (footnote 6), 27-106. – T. Märkle, Macroremains from a late Iron age well in Schaeffersheim. In: J. Wiethold (ed.) Travaux d'Archéobotanique (à la mémoire de Karen Lundstrom-Baudais). Bibracte, Glux-en-Glenne, in press.

¹¹⁸A. Kreuz, Landwirtschaft im Umbruch? Archäobotanische Untersuchungen zu den Jahrhunderten um Christi Geburt in Hessen und Mainfranken. Ber. RGK 85, 2004, 97-292, 9 Tafeln.

Single findings of devil-in-a-bush are found in two 1st Cent. AD layers in the Surroundings of the temple area (BK 09-03-74 and BK 10-05-310). They both represent layers of waste material where cereals are not dominating the samples, other economic plants are plentiful. We remark that one of these layers (BK 09-03-74) includes a very exotic plant spectrum with many imported food plants (see above). In addition, there are indications that this layer contains an imported seed transport (see below).

Corn buttercup is slightly more frequent in the samples (in 13 samples or 5 %) although in small amounts. It is found in one sample from the 1st Cent. AD layer BK 09-03-74 in the Surroundings of the temple area. In the temple area it is found in a 1st Cent. AD ditch (BK 03-05-49). In the area Civil East, it is found in two 1st Cent. AD pits (BK 99-04-01 and BK 01-04-24) and two 2nd Cent. AD pits (BK 01-04-38 and BK 02-04-15). In all (except for BK 99-04-01) many imported food plants are found, in addition few of these samples include large amount of millet and spelt wheat chaff.

Muskweed is by far the most frequent taxon of the Caucalion alliance in our samples. Muskweed is mainly known as a weed of winter cereal but can also occur as a ruderal plant¹¹⁹. Siliques of muskweed are robust and slightly lignified, which facilitates their preservation in waterlogged contexts. The apical parts of the silique of muskweed were found in more than 40 % of the samples as a waterlogged remain, in 0.6 % as a charred remain. It is found in all types of contexts and in all areas of excavation. There is no clear pattern in its distribution in the samples. It occurs in very rich plant assemblages dominated by cultivated food plants as well as in very poor plant assemblages where hardly any economic plants are attested. Its presence is remarkably higher in the 1st Cent. AD (52.9 % of the samples) than in the 2nd Cent. AD (25 % of the samples)¹²⁰. In addition the 2nd Cent. AD findings often represent a single item. The earliest findings of muskweed in Roman Oedenburg originate from a layer in the temple complex which is dated 3/4 AD (BK 03-05-53) based on dendrochronology. Within this layer we also have evidence for bottle gourd. Unfortunately, in the other areas of excavation, no structures could be dated this early.

As established, muskweed is very frequent in Roman Oedenburg but hardly ever found on other Roman sites North of the Alps. One possible reason for its absence on Roman archaeological sites could be due to its difficulty of identification. Only four other Roman findings of muskweed are known to us. They represent more recent findings. Kreuz¹²¹ mentions the find of a single waterlogged silique of muskweed in Gross-Gerau (G). Matteredne¹²² reports the finding of muskweed in cereal grain stocks at the site »Larry« in Liéhon, Moselle (F). Wiethold¹²³ found muskweed in a well dated around 200 AD in Kaiserslautern-Otterbach (G). Finally, muskweed was identified in a layer of destruction in the excavation Insula 27 in Augst¹²⁴. Today muskweed is rarely found and its repartition is restricted to the South of Europe.

To state that muskweed arrived in Alsace as part of cereal grain transport from the Mediterranean area – based on our findings alone – is however doubtful. First of all, siliques of muskweed are not easily recognised. For the un-trained eye they pose a problem of identification. Secondly, the archaeobotanical dataset of the pre-Roman times in Alsace is scarce. In general while very few archaeobotanical studies have taken place so far. Thirdly, long-distance relations with the Mediterranean area were established long before the Roman occupation north of the Alps. These contacts are mainly confirmed through findings of imported artefacts

¹¹⁹E. Oberdorfer 1994 (footnote 42), 1050.

¹²⁰See also S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher 2009 (footnote 6), 27-106.

¹²¹A. Kreuz 2004 (footnote 1183), 97-292.

¹²²V. Matteredne, Étude carpologique d'un stock de grains gallo-romain découvert sur le site de Liéhon »Larry« (Moselle). Unpublished manuscript, 2005, 3.

¹²³J. Wiethold pers. comm.

¹²⁴Own research

¹²⁵See A. Livarda / M. Van der Veen, Social access and dispersal of condiments in North-West Europe from the Roman to the medieval period. *Veg. Hist. Arch.* 17, 2008, 201-209. – and the annotations in S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher 2009 (footnote 6), 27-106.

on Iron Age sites. About import of plants in the Iron Age there exists very few information¹²⁵. One example is the Iron Age salt mining site of Bad Nauheim (G), where plant species thought to be introduced by the Romans were recorded. These plants (e.g. coriander) were found together with other imported handicraft products. Accordingly, it is suggested that plants native in the Mediterranean could already have been introduced during the Iron Age¹²⁶. It is however clear that an increase comes with the Roman expansion¹²⁷. In the case of muskweed: we can not prove nor exclude the hypothesis that muskweed first reached the site as part of imported cereal stocks from the Mediterranean area. Its ubiquity is very high in Roman Oedenburg. It may well have diffused into the area with the sowing of the imported cereal grains. As a consequence, the large majority of the muskweed siliques found in Oedenburg derive from locally grown plants after a primary introduction into the area. The presence of the calcareous gravel terraces in the near vicinity of the site yields a good substitute to its natural habitat in Southern Europe. To conclude, a clear answer to this question is impossible without the ideal context, that is preferably a sunken ship wreck packed with cereal stocks as was found in the Netherlands¹²⁸.

Grassland management

Macro plant remains representing grassland vegetation are rare in Oedenburg. They represent single findings in most of the samples. Yet in the area Civil East, one pit context (BK 99-04-01) yielded more than average. Samples from this pit are dominated by wild plant taxa and in particular the grassland vegetation. **Table 4** summarises the recorded grassland species in this pit. The origin of these deposits is difficult to detect. As stated above we assume we have the remains of stable manure or bedding which implies these deposit can contain straw and/or hay. We have at least 24 plant taxa growing in cultivated meadows and pastures. The most commonly found ones are self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.) and rattle (*Rhinanthus* sp.). We have also evidence of six species favouring poor calcareous swards. Although, they are much less frequent in the samples. In addition, pollen analysis confirms that the landscape was already open at the beginning of the Roman period. Not only is there an increase in cereal pollen, the percentage of grassland pollen is equally high.

Assuming that we are dealing with deposits of hay or what is left of it, we explored the flowering times of the different grassland taxa in order to find out about the time of cutting of the meadows for hay. In **Table 4** the blooming time of each taxon is indicated. This shows that flowering of the taxa takes place between May and September/October. This suggests that the meadows were cut in late summer as seed-ripening of the majority of these taxa was then possibly fulfilled. The hay was then used as fodder or as bedding in stables¹²⁹. Mowing of the meadows is a known practice in Roman times. It has been established in several Roman settlements¹³⁰. It is thought the fields were grazed and manured until early summer. After that they were kept free of animals to preserve the meadow until mowing times.

¹²⁶A. Kreuz, Unerwartete Pflanzenfunde aus der keltischen Saline in Bad Nauheim. *Hessen Arch.* 2002, 2003, 66-68. – S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher 2009 (footnote 6), 27-106.

¹²⁷A. Livarda / M. Van der Veen 2008 (footnote 125), 201-209. – S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher 2009 (footnote 6), 27-106.

¹²⁸J. P. Pals / T. Hakbijl, Weed and insect infestation of a grain cargo in a ship at the Roman fort of Laurium in Woerden (Province of Zuid-Holland). *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology* 73,

1992, 287-300. – J. K. Haalebos, Ein römisches Getreideschiff in Woerden (NL). *Jahrb. RGZM* 43, 1996, 475+487.

¹²⁹Findings of straw have not been registered.

¹³⁰See U. Körber-Grohne / U. Piening 1983 (footnote 70), 17-88. – M. Klee, Ackerbau und Grünlandwirtschaft: Ergebnisse der archäobotanischen Untersuchungen. In: J. Rychener (ed.) *Der römische Gutshof in Neftenbach*. Druck Kommunikation Verlag (Zürich 1999) 464-472.

Molinio-Arrhenatheretea				
cultivated meadows and pastures	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	6.-9	<i>Nardus stricta*</i>	5.-7
	<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	6.-8	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	4.-9
	<i>Bromus</i> cf. <i>commutatus</i>	5.-6	<i>Plantago media</i>	5.-7
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	5.-6	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	5.-6
	<i>Centaurea</i> sp.	6.-9	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	6.-9
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	5.-6	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	6.-9
	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	6.-8	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	4.-9
	<i>Festuca rubra/ovina</i>	5.-9	<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.	5.-8
	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	5.-8	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	5.-8
	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	7.-9	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	6.-9
	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	5.-10	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	4.-10
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	6.-9	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	5.-10

Festuco-Brometea		
moor or less arid poor calcareous swards	<i>Dianthus</i> sp.	5.-10
	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	5.-9
	<i>Medicago minima</i>	5.-6
	<i>Odontites</i> sp.	6.-10
	<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	6.-10
	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	6.-9
	<i>Trifolium</i> cf. <i>campestre</i>	5.-8

Table 4 Grassland taxa recorded in Pit BK 99-04-01 indicating blooming times of each taxon (indicated by month 1 to 12).

Summary

Indications for agricultural practices in and around Roman Oedenburg are numerous (**tab. 4**). Cereal cultivation played an important role in the local agricultural system. Study of the arable weeds suggests that cereal fields were located on the calcareous gravel terraces along the Rhine as well as on the nutrient-rich loamy and sandy soils in the near vicinity of the settlement. Although local cultivation of cereals is evident, import of cereals can not be excluded. Whether this was a single event at the beginning of the Roman occupation in Oedenburg or a continuous event throughout its occupation is hard to verify. In and around the settlement small garden plots were operated for the cultivation of mainly vegetables, spices and possibly fruit trees. Besides cereal fields and gardens, it is thought that meadows and pastures were located in the near vicinity of the settlement, the plant remains indicate their management.

Roman introductions and imports

At the beginning of the Roman period many new food plants are introduced north of the Alps, many of which are also found in Roman Oedenburg¹³¹. In **Table 5** the newly introduced and imported food plants found in the studied samples are summarised. In this table we differentiate in the first place between those

¹³¹ These food plants have been the subject of a previous publication, therefore we only briefly touch upon this issue; see P. Vanderpe

/ S. Jacomet 2005 in M. Reddé et al. Oedenburg (footnote 39), 252-257.

Imports		
<i>Nigella sativa</i>	black cumin	spice
<i>Olea europaea</i>	olive	fruit
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	date	fruit
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	stone pine	nut
<i>Piper nigrum</i>	black pepper	spice
Imported, local cultivation is questioned		
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	saflor	oil, dye and fibre plant
<i>Cucumis melo</i>	melon	fruit
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	cucumber	fruit
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig	fruit
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	bottle gourd	vegetable
<i>Prunus persica</i>	peach	fruit
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	grapevine	fruit
Introduced and local cultivation plausible		
<i>Allium sativum</i>	garlic	vegetable
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	dill	spice
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	celery	spice
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	beet	vegetable
<i>Carum carvi</i>	caraway	spice
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	coriander	spice
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	spice
<i>Juglans regia</i>	walnut	nut
<i>Malus domestica</i>	apple	fruit
<i>Morus nigra</i>	black mulberry	fruit
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	parsnip	vegetable
cf. <i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	parsley	spice
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	aniseed	spice
<i>Prunus avium/cerasus</i>	cherry	fruit
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	plum	fruit
<i>Prunus insititia</i>	plum	fruit
<i>Pyrus communis/pyraster</i>	pear	fruit
cf. <i>Ruta graveolens</i>	common rue	spice
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	summer savory	spice

Table 5 Overview of the newly introduced and imported food plants recorded in Roman Oedenburg.

plants which can and those which can not grow north of the Alps. Species belonging to the last group require different climatic conditions and were thus certainly imported. Species belonging to the first group could grow in Alsace meaning the climatic conditions do not prohibit their growth (they may however be damaged by cold winters or late frosts).

As stated above, macro plant remains combined with data from off-site pollen cores can suggest local production. In the studied area, there exist only very few analyses of off-site pollen profiles¹³². Study of off-site pollen profiles are only then of use to determine local cultivation when the pollen can be determined to species level. This is for many of the listed plants difficult. In addition, many of the newly introduced food plants are insect-pollinated species. This means their pollen is hardly ever found in off-site pollen cores. The ideal context to recover pollen of these food plants would be a compost heap or garden structures.

Besides the study of off-site pollen profiles, analyses of ancient DNA¹³³ enables the exploration of local cultivation. Studies of ancient DNA have the potential to add to the identification of a taxon (e.g. wild versus domesticated), in addition the origin of plant taxa and the kinship between certain plant taxa can be explored. The results obtained from aDNA studies always need to be seen relative to other archaeological evidence to give a reliable result.

In general, local cultivation of newly introduced food plants is thought to have started towards the 2nd half of the 1st Cent. AD¹³⁴. This theory is mainly supported through the more frequent findings of these food plants from that time onwards. We think this theory could apply for Roman Oedenburg, too.

In the following we discuss the origin of the imported food plants and the plausibility of local cultivation of certain plants.

Origin of the imported food plants

The majority of the new food plants, introductions as well as imports, originate from the Mediterranean region. Findings of olive, date and stone pine nuts in the 1st and 2nd Cent. AD layers, all of which can not grow in Alsace, confirm the steady trade contacts with the South¹³⁵. They represent uncommon findings in Oedenburg and are regarded as »luxury« food (or at least as »food« for very special purposes like rituals) in all areas north of the Alps¹³⁶.

Another imported plant represents black cumin (*Nigella cf. sativa*). Black cumin is native in the Mediterranean area too and does not grow north of the Alps. It is used as a condiment and a medicinal plant in southern Europe and the Near East¹³⁷. Archaeological findings of black cumin are very rare north of the Alps, hitherto no other recordings of this spice are known for the Roman period¹³⁸. The mineralised seeds found in Roman Oedenburg are therefore important findings.

Within the Oedenburg plant assemblage, there are only few plant taxa which are evidence of long-distance trade relations. They include black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*). Black pepper is imported from India¹³⁹. Bottle gourd is thought to be imported from subtropical Africa. Recent DNA

¹³² Pollen profile in Mengen (G) published in L. Wick / A. Schlumbaum 2009 (footnote 11), 37-43 - pollen profile Riedgraben see chapter 1 of this volume

¹³³ e.g. B. Pollmann / S. Jacomet / A. Schlumbaum, Morphological and genetic studies of waterlogged *Prunus* species from the Roman vicus Tasgetium (Eschenz, Switzerland). *Journal Arch. Scien.* 32, 2005, 1471-1480. – A. Schlumbaum / M. Tensen / V. Jaenicke-Després, Ancient plant DNA in Archaeobotany. *Veg. Hist. Arch.* 17, 2008, 233-234.

¹³⁴ C. Bakels / S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 50), 542-557.

¹³⁵ Transport of e.g. vegetable foods, ceramics etc. is very fragile, therefore it is likely that they were stored in boxes which were lined with vegetative material (e.g. straw) to secure their

transport. This could have been another way of introducing plants from the Mediterranean region into Alsace.

¹³⁶ C. Bakels / S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 50), 542-557 – P. Vandorpe / S. Jacomet 2005 in M. Reddé et al. (footnote 39), 252-257 and cited literature – P. Vandorpe / S. Jacomet in press (footnote 19) and cited literature.

¹³⁷ A. Heiss / K. Oeggl 2005 (footnote 54), 562-570.

¹³⁸ A. Heiss pers. comm.

¹³⁹ S. Jacomet / J. Schibler, Les contributions de l'archéobotanique et de l'archéozoologie à la connaissance de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation du site de Biesheim-Kunheim. In: S. Plouin / Reddé M. / Boutanin C. (eds.) *La frontière romaine sur le Rhin supérieur. À propos des fouilles récentes de Biesheim-Kunheim*, 60-69.

studies however have proven that bottle gourds are independently domesticated in Asia, long before its domestication took place in Africa¹⁴⁰. The morphology of the bottle gourd seeds shows that the ones found in Roman Oedenburg are of the Asian type¹⁴¹. It is therefore likely that bottle gourd arrived in Oedenburg via the same routes as e.g. black pepper. On-going research into ancient DNA of the Roman bottle gourd seeds along with morphological study of the seeds found in Oedenburg confirms this theory¹⁴².

Assumptions about local growing and import?

As stated above, gardening of vegetables and spices and growing of fruit trees including walnut and chestnut develop during the Roman period¹⁴³. It is believed that the majority of newly introduced spices and vegetables were cultivated locally in the garden plots in and around the settlement¹⁴⁴. The beginning of local cultivation of fruit trees is difficult to prove / evidence. Jacomet¹⁴⁵ provides a good overview of the cultivated plants introduced north of the Alps during the Roman period. In this publication the issue of local cultivation versus import is discussed. It is thought that many of the fruits were dried prior to transport for reasons of preservation. Figs e.g. can grow north of the Alps but the fruits hardly ever ripen. The findings of fig on Roman archaeological sites north of the Alps are therefore mainly interpreted as imports of dried fig fruits¹⁴⁶. Accordingly, we think many of the grape pips reached the settlement as dried raisins.

In the following we consider local cultivation of selected food plants based on findings in Oedenburg. To confirm the growing of fruit trees, evidence of off-site pollen profiles or wood/trunks is required. For most fruit and/or nut trees, these are not available. However, pollen of walnut was identified in a ditch in the temple area¹⁴⁷. These deposits are dated to the 2nd and 3rd Cent. AD. In addition, charred wood was identified in the offering pit (see chapter 8). Based on these findings, we assume walnut trees were planted within the temple complex. It is likely that they were restricted to the sacred area as no other pollen evidence for walnut was found in Oedenburg. Archaeological findings of walnut are, in the early Roman period, rather scarce north of the Alps¹⁴⁸. At that time walnuts were not part of the basic diet but represented delicacies¹⁴⁹. It is only towards the end of the 1st Cent. AD that archaeological findings of walnut become more abundant which can possibly be linked to the beginning of the local cultivation of this tree¹⁵⁰. Consequently the earliest macro remains of walnut we find, in all probability represent imported goods¹⁵¹. As with walnut, it is plausible that the growing of other fruit trees (e.g. peach) initiated also towards the end of the 1st Cent. AD.

Exposition présentée au Musée gallo-romain de Biesheim, 31 août au 20 octobre 2001. Musée Gallo-Romain de Biesheim (Biesheim 2001) 60-69. – see P. Vanderpe / S. Jacomet 2005 in M. Reddè et al. (footnote 39), 252-257 and cited literature; S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher 2009 (footnote 6), 27-106 and cited literature.

¹⁴⁰D. L. Erickson / B. D. Smith / A. C. Clarke / D. H. Sandweiss / N. Tuross, An Asian origin for a 10000-year-old domesticated plant in the Americas. Proc. Nat. Acad. Scien. United States of America (PNAS) 102, 2005, 18315-18320.

¹⁴¹J. A. Kobayakova, The bottle gourd. Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics and Plant Breeding 23, 1930, 475-520.

¹⁴²P. Vanderpe / A. Schlumbaum, Genetische und morphologische Untersuchungen am römischen Flaschenkürbissen aus der Nordwestschweiz, in prep.

¹⁴³e.g. J. Wiethold 2003 (footnote 103), 269-282.

¹⁴⁴Based on the regular findings of certain condiments A. Livarda / M. Van der Veen 2008 (footnote 125), 201-209. suggest local cultivation of these species

¹⁴⁵S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229.

¹⁴⁶C. Bakels / S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 50), 542-557. – S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher 2009 (footnote 6), 27-106. – A. Kreuz 2004 (footnote 118), 97-292.

¹⁴⁷See chapter 8.

¹⁴⁸S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229.

¹⁴⁹J. André 1998 (footnote 44), 161ff.

¹⁵⁰C. Bakels / S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 50), 542-557.

¹⁵¹P. Vanderpe / S. Jacomet 2005 in M. Reddè et al. Oedenburg (footnote 39), 252-257.

As for the beginnings of wine growing in the southern Upper Rhine region, the information is vague. It is clear that the climatic conditions needed for wine growing are available; today the Alsace is a well-known wine growing area. However to determine when local cultivation first started¹⁵², there is a lack of evidence. So far no archaeological wood could be identified, in addition pollen from wild and cultivated grape can not be differentiated.

Bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*) represents another doubtful case of local cultivation. It is not native in the Upper Rhine region. However, experiments in the Botanical Garden in Basel in the summer of 2000 have demonstrated that bottle gourd can grow in the climatic conditions of the Upper Rhine region¹⁵³. So far no pollen data is available to support this theory. Seeds of bottle gourd at the Roman site »Le Bois Harlé« (Oise, France), were recovered from a well located within a large ditched enclosure divided into small plots¹⁵⁴. This complex was interpreted as small garden plots used for horticultural purposes. In »Le Bois Harlé«, it is assumed that the combination of bottle gourd seeds and garden plots could be the indication for its local cultivation¹⁵⁵. Local cultivation is also believable in Oedenburg. The findings of a nearly whole fruit, stalks etc. point in this direction. In addition, the climate in the southern Upper Rhine area is a lot milder than in Northern France.

The findings of safflower seeds (*Carthamus tinctorius*) represent another important finding. First of all, findings of safflower are very rare North of the Alps, if not absent in Roman times. Kroll¹⁵⁶ identified safflower in Feudvar, a Bronze Age settlement in Serbia. Other archaeological findings of safflower are recorded in the Near East and Egypt¹⁵⁷. The safflower seeds in Oedenburg are most probably not the remains of oil extraction. Oil is much easier to transport as a finished product. Whether or not they are the remains of dyeing practices is difficult to tell while no flower fragments were recovered. A hypothesis could be that the safflower seeds are part of a seed transport for the initiation of local cultivation. In Roman Oedenburg, they are found as part of waste material. The presence of small circular wholes within almost every seed is most likely the result of insects which could mean we are dealing with an infested seed transport.

Chronological and spatial tendencies across the civil settlement

Spatial variations across the site

In the Roman civil settlement, excavations were conducted in three distinct locations (fig. 7.1). These locations do not only represent a spatial difference but also implicate a different type of occupation. Hence

¹⁵²In Wallis recent studies identified the beginning of wine growing in the Iron Age; see P. Curdy / O. Paccolat / L. Wick, Les premiers vigneron du Valais / Die ersten Weinbauern im Wallis. Arch. Schweiz 32, 2009, 2-19.

¹⁵³S. Jacomet / J. Schibler 2001 (footnote 139), 60-69 - S. Jacomet / C. Brombacher 2009 (footnote 6), 27-106.

¹⁵⁴A. E. de Hingh, Bottle gourd seeds at Gallo-Roman Le Bois Harlé (Oise, France). Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia 26, 1993, 93-97.

¹⁵⁵A. E. de Hingh 1993 (footnote 154), 93-97.

¹⁵⁶H. Kroll, Saflor von Feudvar, Vojvodina. Ein Fruchtfund von *Carthamus tinctorius* belegt diese Färbepflanze für die Bronzezeit Jugoslawiens. Arch. Korbl. 20, 1990, 41-46.

¹⁵⁷M. van der Veen, The botanical evidence. In: V. A. Maxfield / D. Peacock (eds.) Survey and excavation Mons Claudius 1987-1993. Excavations: Part I. Institut Francais d'archéologie orientale, Fouilles de l'IFAO 2, 2001, 175-246 - W. A. van Zeist / S. Bottema / M. van der Veen, Diet and vegetation at Ancient Carthage. The archaeobotanical evidence. Groningen Institute of Archaeology (Groningen 2001) 104. - W. A. van Zeist / W. Waterbolk-van Rooijen / R. M. Palfenier-Vegter / G. J. de Roller, Plant cultivation at Tell Hammam Et-Turkman. In: W. A. van Zeist (ed.) Reports on archaeobotanical studies in the Old World. (Groningen 2003) 61-114. - C. E. Vermeeren / R. T. J. Cappers, Ethnographic and archaeobotanical evidence of local cultivation of plants in Roman Berenike and Shenshef (Red Sea coast, Egypt). BIAxial 140, 2002, 1-12.

the spatial variation of plant macro remains across the civil settlement is likely to be more and/or primarily dependent on the character of the excavated structures and to a lesser extent on its immediate surroundings. The area Civil East is an area of intense human activity along a navigable arm of the river Rhine. The plant assemblages recovered from this area represent mainly latrine and other cultural waste deposits. The majority of the archaeobotanically-analysed structures are contemporaneous with the 1st Cent. AD military camp; five structures are definitively in use after the abandonment of the camp. Therefore, an association between the 1st Cent. AD structures and the military occupation of the camp is plausible. It is suggested that waste products, such as latrine contents, produced in the camp were discarded in the area Civil East. According to the archaeologists, a wooden bridge existed across an active palaeochannel that connected the camp to this area of the settlement. In addition to waste disposal, it is thought that handicraft activities were carried out outside the camp (in the samples there is evidence for metal working). At least in the 1st Cent. AD, this area was under influence of the military presence.

The area Surroundings of the temple complex is in its Western part civilian in character (living quarters). The plant assemblages recovered from this area originate from waste deposition. In contrast to the area Civil East, latrine deposits are rare which impedes a direct comparison of e.g. eating habits. Waste products include mainly cereal processing debris. In its Eastern part this area is related to sacred practices (e.g. temples, the basin, the stone built well). Nevertheless no evidence of this sacred nature is found in the plant macro remains.

Finally, the temple complex has an obvious sacred nature. This is confirmed by findings of vegetable offerings. The remaining plant macro remains represent a mix of natural and human deposits. The latter are very poor and can be defined as settlement noise.

A difference in distribution of the cultural and gathered plants is apparent. In the area Civil East an abundance of food plants is recorded. In particular fruits and spices¹⁵⁸ are well represented, varied and unique. They include many locally grown plants as well as imported plants. Cereal remains are dominated by glume wheats and broomcorn millet. In the Surroundings of the temple complex, a less varied assemblage of edible plants is recorded (primarily considering the spices). Yet imported food plants are also found here (e.g. olive, bottle gourd). Considering cereal remains, we remark that findings of barley and rye are more frequent than glume wheat. Finally, we notice that the use of some plant species is restricted to sacred practices. Findings of date and stone pine are only recorded in the temple complex. It is thought that only those plants required for offering practices are deliberately brought to the temple complex. This assumption is based on the near absence of plant remains representing waste material within the studied structures.

Considering the wild plant taxa, there is hardly any spatial diversity across the site. Noteworthy is the presence of grassland taxa in the area Civil East. They originate of two pits (BK 99-04-01 and BK 01-04-24). As discussed it is likely that these deposits derive from stable manure and/or litter. They could be related to the presence/keeping of animals like horses for the military. The near absence of arable weeds in the temple complex can possibly be explained through the lack of cereal waste products in its samples.

¹⁵⁸ A. Livarda / M. Van der Veen 2008 (footnote 125) 201-209 claim a strong military association considering the dispersal of

condiments in Northwest Europe during the Roman times.

To summarise, there are differences in plant distribution across the civil settlement. These can be clarified on the one hand by the different nature of the settlement (military versus civil versus sacred). On the other hand it is likely that differences in plant distribution are the result of different types of excavated contexts (latrine versus offering pit versus layers of crop processing debris). In all three areas of excavations, we examined very different types of structures and/or deposits. It is clear that a deposit of crop processing activity provides a completely different plant assemblage than a latrine or a deposit of vegetable offerings.

Chronological changes

Assumptions about chronological change are possible when a large dataset of well-dated structures is available. For Roman Oedenburg, we can only try to differentiate/compare 1st and 2nd Cent. AD deposits. This is however delicate as many samples could not be dated in much detail. In the Surroundings of the temple complex, the majority of structures could not be dated with certainty; none are attributed to the 2nd Cent. AD. In the temple complex, five chronological phases are determined. Nonetheless in this area the majority of plant assemblages are too poor to make any inferences about chronological changes. Only the area Civil East allows such a comparison.

In the area Civil East, structures could be dated to both the 1st (N=20) and 2nd Cent. AD (N=5). Based on ubiquity of plant species within the samples, no clear difference between the plant assemblages recovered from the 1st and 2nd Cent. AD is noticeable. However, the amount of »exotic« food plants is generally high in the 2nd Cent. AD pits. We infer that even after the abandonment of the military occupation in Oedenburg, the local population had access to the »exotic« and typically Roman food plants.

This could be due to several reasons. First of all, the large temple complex was in use until the 3rd Cent. AD and possibly represented a centre of pilgrimage. Vegetable offerings usually included exotic food plants, as shown by the findings of date and stone pine. Therefore, trade with the Mediterranean area was still active after the abandonment of the military camp. A second hypothesis could be the existence of a port in Roman Oedenburg. The settlement could have functioned as a centre of distribution of goods for settlements not located along the river Rhine (see also below). So far no archaeological evidence can support this hypothesis. Another hypothesis of the more frequent findings of exotic food plants (e.g. mulberry, walnut, etc...) could be the start of local cultivation of the introduced food plants and hence the more frequent findings.

Significance and/or standing of the site Oedenburg during the Roman period based on the archaeobotanical data

Based on the archaeological evidence, Oedenburg was an important settlement in the Roman period; it was continuously inhabited and well integrated in the Roman road network. It was situated on the road leading from *Augusta Raurica*/Augst or *Epomanduodurum*/Mandeure via *Cambete*/Kembs to *Argentorate*/Strasbourg. It is possible that the archaeological site Oedenburg can be identified as Roman *Argentovaria*¹⁵⁹.

¹⁵⁹It cannot be said with certainty as no inscriptions were yet recovered. See M. Reddé et al. 2005 Oedenburg (footnote 39), 215ff.

Argentovaria was mentioned by Ptolemaeus as the *polis* of the Rauraci and afterwards indicated in the *Itinerarium of Antoninus* and the *Tabula Peutingeriana*¹⁶⁰. The Rauraci are the indigenous population occupying the southern Upper Rhine region and part of the Hochrhein area. Oedenburg was located in the northern part of their territory and represented an important settlement besides the colonial town of *Augusta Raurica* (Augst, CH).

Based on historical evidence¹⁶¹, Oedenburg was located on the border (river Rhine) of the Roman Empire in the early Roman period. From 70 AD onward the Romans begin their conquest to the East of the river Rhine. Towards the end of the 3rd Cent. AD, the border of the Roman Empire is relocated and is again formed by the river Rhine. At that time, Alsace is once more prone to raids of the Germanic tribes and now belongs to the *Provincia Maxima sequanorum*.

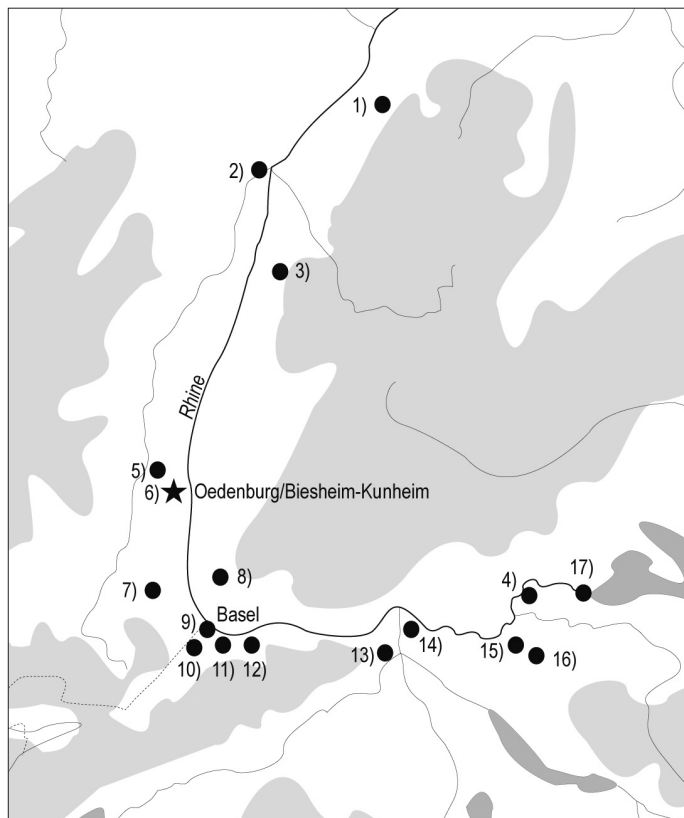


Fig. 7.12 Location of sites used in our regional comparison. 1) Baden-Baden (G), 2) Strasbourg (F), 3) Lahr-Dinglingen (G), 4) Schleithem (CH), 5) Oedenburg (F), 6) Horbourg-Wihr (F), 7) Sierentz (F), 8) Badenweiler (G), 9) Basel (CH), 10) Allschwill (CH), 11) Reinach (CH), 12) Augst (CH), 13) Windisch (CH), 14) Zurzach (CH), 15) Neftenbach (CH), 16) Oberwinterthur (CH), 17) Eschenz (CH).

To understand the standing of the civil settlement in Oedenburg based on the archaeobotanical record, we collected archaeobotanical data of sites located in a selected region. **Figure 7.12** shows the geographical location of the settlements. For the purpose of this comparison, we have included those food plants which were imported and/or introduced with the beginning of the Roman period as listed in our table 7.4. **Table 7.6** lists the sites considered for regional comparison and summarises the data. The data is presented here as presence or absence of a given taxon. A site is defined as a well dated phase or defined type of settlement within an excavation, hence the plural occurrence of several places¹⁶². In total 38 sites were considered for regional comparison (Oedenburg excluded), they are located in 17 different places, in France (3), Germany

¹⁶⁰ See M. Reddé et al. 2005 Oedenburg (footnote 39), 215ff.

¹⁶² After C. Bakels / S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 50), 542-557.

¹⁶¹ After H. Bender / G. Pohl, *Der Munsterberg in Breisach, Bd. 1. Römische Zeit und Frühmittelalter Karolingisch-vorstauische Zeit*. Verlag C.H. Beck (München 2005).

(3) and Switzerland (10). Sites were selected on the basis of their geographical location and on the basis of their chronology. The region of comparison represents partly the territory inhabited by the indigenous people the Rauraci.

The geographical area was defined as follows: all sites located in and close to the alluvial plains of the river Rhine, with Baden Baden (G) as northern limit, the Vosges mountains as Western limit, the Jura mountains as Southern limit and Eschenz/*Tasgetium* (CH) as eastern limit. In addition we included in our table all plus/minus well investigated and datable sites from the North of Switzerland like Oberwinterthur/*Vitudurum* or Windisch/*Vindonissa* (CH), the latter is situated on one of the Rhine's tributaries (the river Aare). Geographically, the core of the selected area of comparison can be defined as the southern Upper Rhine region and the »Hochrhein« region. The latter represents that part of the river Rhine coming out of Lake Constance near Eschenz/*Tasgetium* until Basel in Switzerland.

For the chronological framework we concentrated on 1st and 2nd Cent. AD findings while the majority of the archaeological layers in Oedenburg belong to this period. Within our selected area of research, we made three chronological groups, namely 1st Cent. AD (21 sites), 1st/2nd Cent. AD (7 sites) and 2nd Cent. AD (10 sites). These three groups correspond to the chronological framework we defined for our main analysis of the Oedenburg samples.

Within our selection of sites, there are different types of settlements. The majority is of a civilian nature, only three have an exclusively military character. They include the military camps of Vindonissa (Excavation Windisch-Breite HP 5-7, excavation Windisch-Dägerli/Südfriedhof and Schutthügel) and Strasbourg (Excavation Grenier d'abondance). Four sites have a clear civilian character but included a military occupation of the site¹⁶³. They include Basel (Excavation Rittergasse), Vindonissa (Excavation Windisch-Breite HP 2-4) and Zurzach Tenedo in Switzerland and the site under study, Oedenburg. In addition two sites representing Roman *villae* are included, in particular Reinach (BL) (Excavation Mausackerweg) and Neftenbach (ZH), both in Switzerland.

The different types of settlements contained many different types of contexts. Plant assemblages have been recovered from pits, latrines, hearths, ovens, layers, wells, graveyards and cremation graves, drainage channels and cellars. As the type of context mainly determines the composition and richness of the plant assemblage – as clearly shown for Oedenburg (see above) – in a strict sense, comparison between different types of contexts should be avoided. Nevertheless, as the data available for our area of comparison is limited, we had to include all analysed contexts without differentiating between them in our table. For one site (Oberwinterthur, Excavation Gebhardtstrasse) the information to the type of context could not be obtained. Within the frame of future research the evaluation of the mentioned sites according to structures is planned.

In addition, we consider archaeological sites with different conditions of preservation. In 3.1 we discussed the influence of the conditions of preservation on the representation of plant remains on archaeological sites. It is clear that the plant assemblage of a site where waterlogging occurred, is often much more rich and diverse in comparison to sites located in dry deposits where plant remains can only survive as charred and/or mineralised remains. However there are exceptions when e.g. dealing with layers of destruction through fire. The plant spectrum recovered from such deposits (e.g. Vindonissa, Excavation Windisch-Breite) can be as rich as those from certain waterlogged deposits. In our area of comparison, 19 sites

¹⁶³ After S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229.

included a mainly waterlogged plant assemblages, 16 sites had a predominant charred plant assemblage, 1 an exclusively mineralised plant assemblage (Zurzach¹⁶⁴) and two a mainly mineralised plant assemblage (Augst, Excavation Tophaus¹⁶⁵ and the legionary camp phase of Vindonissa (HP 5-7), Excavation Windisch-Breite¹⁶⁶). As the conditions of preservation of plant macro remains are influenced by so many different factors, we have not differentiated between types of preservation in our table.

A last issue which can influence the outcome of a regional comparison is the type and scale of analysis. It is clear that the volume of soil and number of samples studied in Oedenburg are of a much higher scale than the majority of sites in the area of comparison (2513.3 litres of soil for 310 samples).

To begin with, we evaluate the attested plant taxa. From **Table 6** we infer that imported food plants (of which nine species are identified) are uncommon in the area of comparison, both in the 1st and the 2nd Cent. AD (five sites). Besides Oedenburg, they are found in those settlements with an exceptional preservation of macro remains (the pre-military and legionary camp phases of Vindonissa, (Excavation Windisch-Breite)¹⁶⁷; and a well in the *vicus* of Lahr-Dinglingen) and those linked to sacrificial practices (the graveyard belonging to the legionary camp of Vindonissa (Excavation Windisch Dägerli, Südfriedhof); the temple area in the *vicus* of Sierentz (Excavation Zac Hoell)). Considering the latter, date (*Phoenix dactylifera*) and stone pine (*Pinus pinea*) were registered in the fillings of an offering pit located within a temple area of the *vicus* of Sierentz (Excavation Zac Hoell). In the graveyard belonging to the legionary camp of Vindonissa (Excavation Windisch Dägerli, Südfriedhof¹⁶⁸) olive and date were recorded. Other imports in the pre-military camp phases of Vindonissa include olive (*Olea europaea*), date, and possibly stone pine. In the 2nd Cent. AD well in the *vicus* of Lahr-Dinglingen¹⁶⁹ a peppercorn (*Piper nigrum*) was registered.

There are only few of the imported food plants which were present in our selected area but not recorded in Oedenburg. These include one pulse, one fruit and two nut species. Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*) was possibly registered in the earliest phases of the legionary camp of Vindonissa (Excavation Windisch-Breite (HP5-7)¹⁷⁰). The representation of pulses on archaeological sites is highly influenced by the conditions of preservation. In Oedenburg, we have only few findings of pulses as they do not preserve well in waterlogged environments (see above). In the early Roman period (pre-military camp phases) of Vindonissa (Excavation Windisch-Breite¹⁷¹) charred seeds and fruit flesh of pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) were found at the bottom of two barrels¹⁷². Findings of pomegranate are very rare also in the Mediterranean area¹⁷³. Another unique import in the pre-military camp phases of Vindonissa includes pistachio (*Pistacia* sp.). The latter is a single find and dates between 10 BC and 15 AD¹⁷⁴. Waterlogged almond (*Prunus dulcis*) was found in a 2nd Cent. AD well in the *vicus* of Lahr-Dinglingen¹⁷⁵. Almond and pistachio are hardly ever recovered from

¹⁶⁴ S. Jacomet / C. Wagner, Mineralisierte Pflanzenreste aus einer römischen Latrine des Kastell-Vicus (Zurzach). In: R. Hänggi / C. Doswald / K. Roth-Rubi (eds.) Die frühen römischen Kastelle und der Kastell-Vicus von Tenedo-Zurzach. Aargauische Kantonsarchäologie (Brugg 1994) 321-343.

¹⁶⁵ H. Hüster Plogmann / S. Jacomet / M. Klee / U. Müller / V. Vogel Müller, Ein stilles Örtchen. Zur Latrinengrube in Feld 6, Grabung TOP-Haus AG, Kaiseraugst (2001.01). Jahresber. Augst u. Kaiseraugst 24, 2003, 159-191.

¹⁶⁶ S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229.

¹⁶⁷ It concerns burnt destruction layers. In addition to conditions of preservation the presence of the military is likely to play an important role.

¹⁶⁸ M. Petrucci-Bavaud / A. Schlumbaum / S. Jacomet 2000 (footnote 94), 151-159.

¹⁶⁹ M. Roesch pers. comm.

¹⁷⁰ S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229.

¹⁷¹ S. Jacomet / D. Kucan / A. Ritter / G. Suter / A. Hagendorn, *Punica granatum* L. (Pomegranates) from early Roman contexts in Vindonissa (Switzerland). Veg. Hist. Arch. 11, 2002, 79-92. – S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229.

¹⁷² Recent excavations in the *vicus* of Eschenz/Tasgetium have yielded waterlogged pomegranate seeds too (S. Jacomet, pers. comm.). They date in the 1st Cent. AD.

¹⁷³ For an overview see S. Jacomet / D. Kucan / A. Ritter / G. Suter / A. Hagendorn 2002 (footnote 176), 79-92. – S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229.

¹⁷⁴ S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229.

¹⁷⁵ M. Roesch pers. comm.

Location	Status	Preservation	N° of samples	Volume	Total group 1	Total group 2	Total group 3	Group 1 : Imports										Group 2 : Imports and local cultivation questioned											
								<i>cf. Cicer arietinum</i>	<i>Nigella cf. sativa</i>	<i>Olea europaea</i>	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	<i>Pistacia sp.</i>	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	<i>Punica granatum</i>	<i>Carthamus trictorius</i>	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	<i>Cucumis melo/sativus</i>	<i>Ficus carica</i>	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>					
1st Cent. AD																													
Total findings 1st Cent. AD except Oedenburg																													
Augst, Forum 1 and 2 (CH)	civil	ch	9	12l	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	9			
Augst, Insula 23 (CH)	civil	ch	12	20.15l	0	0	0																						
Augst, Kastelen 1 (CH)	civil	ch	7	48l	0	0	0																						
Augst, Sägerei Ruder (CH)	civil	ch	23	229.4l	0	0	2																						
Basel, Rittergasse (CH)	civil with mil.occ.	ch	7	37.6l	0	0	0																						
Basel, Rittergasse (CH)	civil with mil.occ.	ch	11	57.1l	0	2	7																1			1			
Oberwinterthur, Gebhardstrasse (CH)	civil	ch	1	5l	0	0	1																						
Sierentz, Zac Hoell	civil	ch	1	280.4l	2	2	1				1	1											1			1			
Windisch-Breite 1996-1998 (HP2-4) (CH)	civil and military	ch/min	55	547l	4	1	5				1	1	cf		1	1					cf					1			
Windisch-Breite 1996-1998 (HP5-7) (CH)	military	ch/min	3	39l	1	2	7	1															cf			1			
Zurzach, Tenedo (CH)	civil with mil.occ.	min	4	4.1l	0	2	7																	1		1			
Eschenz, Areal Rebmann (CH)	civil	wl	1	1.62l	0	1	10																	1					
Windisch, Schutthügel (CH)	military	wl	no	no	0	1	3																			1			
Allschwil, Neuweilerstrasse (CH)	unclear	wl/ch	7	32.75l	0	2	10																			1			
Baden-Baden, Gernsbacher Strasse 30 (GE)	civil	wl/ch	14	2904g	0	1	4																	1					
Badenweiler (GE)	civil	wl/ch	11	29.5l	0	1	6																			1			
Eschenz, 1999.010 (CH)	civil	wl/ch	2	11.2l	0	2	2																			1			
Oberwinther, Römerstrasse and Unteres Bühl (CH)	civil	wl/ch	35	no	0	2	8																	1		1			
Oberwinterthur, Kastellweg	civil	wl/min	2	34.8l	0	2	7																	1		1			
Strasbourg, Grenier d'abondance (F)	military	wl/ch	2	4l	0	0	2																						
Oberwinther, Gebhardstrasse (CH)	civil	wl/ch/min	1	6l	0	1	1																			1			
Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim (F)	civil with mil.occ.	wl/ch/min	164	1127.5l	2	7	19			1				1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
1st/2nd Cent. AD																													
Total findings 1st/2nd Cent. AD except Oedenburg																													
Augst, Rheinstrasse (CH)	civil	ch	31	no	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	
Augst, Rundbau beim Osttor (CH)	civil	ch	4	65l	0	0	0																						
Reinach, Mausackerweg (CH)	civil (villa)	ch	5	no	0	1	1																				1		
Windisch, Dägerli (CH)	military	ch	217	no	2	3	6			1	1													1		1	1		
Neftenbach (CH)	civil (villa)	ch/min/metal	159	678l	0	1	6																				1		
Baden-Baden, Gernsbacher Strasse 30 (GE)	civil	wl/ch	3	1297g	0	2	5																			1	1		
Eschenz, 1999.010 (CH)	civil	wl/ch	2	16.5l	0	1	1																				1		
Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim (F)	civil with mil.occ.	wl/ch/min	70	575.3l	0	5	13																1	1	1	1	1		
2nd Cent. AD																													
Total findings 1st/2nd Cent. AD except Oedenburg																													
Augst, Kastelen 2 (CH)	civil	ch	4	13.8l	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	1	2	6
Augst, Kastelen 2 (CH)	civil	ch	3	34l	0	1	1																				1		
Augst, Tophaus (CH)	civil	ch/min	8	38l	0	3	6																				1		
Horbourg-Wihr, Nouvelle Mairie (F)	civil	wl	no	no	0	3	4																				1		
Baden-Baden, Gernsbacher Strasse 13 (GE)	civil	wl/ch	2	1432g	0	2	8																				1		
Eschenz, 1999.010 (CH)	civil	wl/ch	2	9.5l	0	1	3																				1		
Oberwinther, Gebhardstrasse (CH)	civil	wl/ch	4	44.25l	0	2	7																				1		
Schleitheim, Z'underst Wylar	civil	wl/ch	2	27.9l	0	1	8																				1		
Baden-Baden, Gernsbacher Strasse 30 (GE)	civil	wl/ch/min	2	1177g	0	2	2																				1		
Lahr-Dinglingen (GE)	civil	wl/ch/min	59	no	2	4	17							1		1									1	1	1		
Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim (F)	civil	wl/ch/min	76	810.5l	4	7	16			1	1	1	1	cf									1	1	1	1	1		
Total findings in the area of comparison except Oedenburg																													
								1	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	20	1	7	21				

Table 6 Presence-absence data of the newly-introduced and imported food plants on Roman sites in a selected area of comparison

(a : M. Dick 1989 (footnote 4), 347-350. - b : M. Dick 1989 (footnote 4), 347-350. - c : S. Jacomet / M. Petrucci-Bavaud 2004 (footnote 4), 241-299 - d : Ö. Akeret, Samen und Früchte. In: B. Pfäffli / H. Sütterlin / Ö. Akeret / S. Deschler-Erb / E. Langenegger / A. Schlumbaum, Die Gräber aus dem Areal der Sägerei Ruder - ein Ausschnitt aus dem Nordwestgräberfeld von Augusta Raurica. Jahresberichte aus Augst und Kaiseraugst 25, 2004, 111-178. - e : Petrucci-Bavaud pers.comm. - f : C. Brombacher, Archäobotanische Untersuchungen von Getreideproben aus dem römischen Vicus Basel-Rittergasse. In: G. Helmig / U. Schön (eds.) Neue Befunde zur antiken Zufahrtsstrasse auf den Basler Münsterhügel. Jahresbericht der Archäologischen Bodenforschung des Kantons Basel-Stadt, 1995, 55-56 and Brombacher pers.comm. - g : Kuhn pers.comm. - h : own research - i : S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229. - j : S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229. - k : S. Jacomet / C. Wagner 1994 (footnote 169), 321-343 - l : F. Feigenwinter 1997 (footnote 2), 21-28 - m : E. Neuweiler 1908 (footnote 191), 393-407. - n : Kuhn pers.comm. - o : H.-P. Stika 1996 (footnote 27) 207. - p : H.P. Stika, Botanische Grossreste aus Feuchtsedimenten vom Drainagekanal der römischen Heilthermen von Badenweiler, Kr. Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald. Fundberichte aus Baden-Württemberg 23, 1999, 119-126. and M. Rösch 1995 (footnote 189), 151-156. - q : B. Pollmann 2003 (footnote 2). - r : C. Jacquet 1986 (footnote 1), 241-264 - s : own research - t : Akeret pers.comm. - u : Kuhn pers.comm - v : Petrucci Bavaud 1997 (footnote 4), 253-259 - w

Group 3 : Introduced and local cultivation																								
<i>Allium sativum</i>	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	<i>Carum cavi</i>	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	<i>Juglans regia</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris/domestica</i>	<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>	<i>Morus alba + nigra</i>	cf. <i>Origanum majorana</i>	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	cf. <i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	<i>Prunus avium + cerasus</i>	<i>Prunus domestica + insititia</i>	<i>Pyrus communis/pyraster</i>	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	<i>Thymus cf. vulgaris</i>	
0	6	10	2	3	0	9	0	12	5	10	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	6	4	0	5	0	
																								a
																								b
								1		1														c
																								d
																								e
		1		1		1		1	1	1	cf							cf				1		f
								1																g
								1																h
								1	1	1								1	1					i
1	1			1		1		1	1	1								cf	cf			1	cf	j
1	1			1		1			1	1											1			k
1	1	1				1			1	1								1	1	1		1		l
					sp			1										1	1					m
1	1					1		1		1	1						1	1	1			1		n
						1		1	1			1												o
						1		1	1	1		1									1			p
						1		1																q
1	1					1		1		1								1	1	1				r
1	1					1				1								1	1			1		s
								1									1							t
										1														u
1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	cf	1	
1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	
1									1															v
																								w
								1																x
								1	1			1						1	1	1				y
																								z
1	1					1		1										cf						
1	1					1																1		aa
								1																ab
1	1	1				1	1	1		1	1						1	1	1	1		1		
0	6	6	4	0	1	6	1	9	1	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	4	2	1	2	1	
								1																ac
								1																ad
1	1					1		1		1												1		ae
								1		1								1	1					af
1	1	1				1		1				1	1								1			ag
								1		1														ah
1	1	1				1		1											1		1			ai
1	1	1				1	cf	1		1								1	1					aj
1	1																							ak
1	1	1	1	cf	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	cf			1	1	1	1		1	1	al
1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1		1				1	1	1	1		1		
1	14	18	6	3	1	17	1	25	8	13	3	1	6	2	0	0	3	11	11	7	1	8	1	

: S. Jacomet / M. Bavaud 1992 (footnote 4), 103-111 and M. Dick / S. Jacomet, Verkohlte Pflanzenreste aus einem römischen Grabmonument beim Augster Osttor. Jahresberichte aus Augst und Kaiseraugst 6, 1986, 7-53. x : A. Schlumbaum / M. Petrucci-Bavaud, Die Pflanzenreste. In : S. Ammann (ed.) Fünf Gräber und eine Villa. Befunde und Funde der Römerzeit in Reinach (BL), Archäologie und Museum. Berichte aus Archäologie und Kantonsmuseum Baselland 46, 2003, 69-77. - y : M. Petrucci-Bavaud / A. Schlumbaum / S. Jacomet 2000 (footnote 99), 151-159 - z : M. Klee 1999 (footnote 135), 464-472 - aa: H.-P. Stika 1996 (footnote 27) 207. - ab: B. Pollmann 2003 (footnote 2). - ac: M. Petrucci-Bavaud 1999 (footnote 4), 165-184 - ad: M. Petrucci-Bavaud 1999 (footnote 4). - ae: H. Hüster Plogmann / S. Jacomet / M. Klee / U. Müller / V. Vogel Müller 2003 (footnote 170), 159-191 - af: Zehner 1996 (footnote 186), 103-113 - ag: H.-P. Stika 1996 (footnote 27) 207. - ah: B. Pollmann 2003 (footnote 2). - ai: Kuhn pers.comm - aj: own research - ak: H.-P. Stika 1996 (footnote 27) 207. - al: M. Rösch 1995 (footnote 189), 151-156 and Rösch pers.comm.

Roman archaeological sites in Central Europe¹⁷⁶. Pistachio was also very rare in ancient Rome, nothing is known about its use as a food plant¹⁷⁷. Almond is more common than pistachio. It is consumed fresh as well as dried or roasted like most nut species¹⁷⁸. Finally, there is one imported food plant which is only registered in Oedenburg. It concerns the spice black cumin (*Nigella sativa*).

Considering those plants that were introduced in Roman times and possibly cultivated locally, they are more widespread in the area of comparison. Eight species are identified. We remark that fig (*Ficus carica*) (N of sites=20) and grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*) (N=21) are the commonest plant taxa of this group in the selected area. They are found charred and mineralised but are definitively more frequent in waterlogged environments. Their distribution is not directly connected to the type of settlement. Peach is much less common. We have evidence in eight of the considered sites. The majority of the peach stones were found waterlogged. The remaining food plants in this group are very unusual. Melon (*Cucumis melo*) could be identified on two sites¹⁷⁹. It involves waterlogged findings in the *vici* of Baden-Baden (Excavation Gernsbacherstrasse 30¹⁸⁰) and Horbourg-Wihr (Excavation Nouvelle Mairie¹⁸¹). In Augst (Excavation Tophaus)¹⁸² there is a possible find of cucumber and/or melon. Remains of bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*) are equally rare¹⁸³. Waterlogged seeds of bottle gourd were found in the wells of Lahr-Dinglingen¹⁸⁴. The last economic plant in this group is safflower (*Carthamus tinctoria*). It is only recorded in Oedenburg.

In the last group of plants – representing those food plants that were introduced during the Roman period and where local cultivation is almost certain – only some species are very common; others remain rare findings. Among the common findings we count dill (*Anethum graveolens*) (N=14), celery (*Apium graveolens*) (N=18), coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) (N=17), walnut (*Juglans regia*) (N=25), apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*) (N=13), cherry (*Prunus avium / cerasus*) (N=11) and plum (*Prunus domestica / insititia*) (N=11). Less common are beet (*Beta vulgaris*) (N=6), summer savory (*Satureja hortensis*) (N=8) and oregano (*Origanum vulgare*) (N=6). Caraway (*Carum carvi*), mulberry (*Morus alba* and *nigra*) and little hogweed (*Portulaca oleacea*) were registered in three sites, parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*) and chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) in two sites. Findings of chestnut are generally very rare in archaeobotanical assemblages. Waterlogged chestnut was found in the 2nd Cent. AD well in the *vicus* of Lahr-Dinglingen¹⁸⁵. Neuweiler¹⁸⁶ recorded a find of charred chestnut (*Castanea* sp..) in the so-called Schutthügel (large waste disposal area) of the legionary camp of Vindonissa. The remaining (garlic (*Allium sativum*), marjory (*Origanum majorana*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), common rue (*Ruta graveolens*) and thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)) were found on single sites. Aniseed (*Pimpinella anisum*) and parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*) were only identified in Oedenburg. Thyme, marjory and chestnut were not found in Oedenburg.

¹⁷⁶ See C. Bakels / S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 50), 542-557 - There are many charred almond finds from offerings in incineration graves in western Switzerland (Arconciel FR), dating not yet confirmed (unpublished data, Basel Archaeobotany Lab)

¹⁷⁷ J. André 1998 (footnote 44), 72f.

¹⁷⁸ J. André 1998 (footnote 44), 71ff.

¹⁷⁹ The remainder are doubtful identifications.

¹⁸⁰ H.-P. Stika 1996 (footnote 22).

¹⁸¹ M. Zehner, Derniers résultats de la campagne de fouilles 1993 Horbourg-Wihr – »Nouvelle Mairie«. In: M. Fuchs (ed.) Horbourg-Wihr à la lumière de l'archéologie : histoire et nouveautés : mélanges offerts à Charles Bonnet. Actes d'ARCHIHW 2, 1996, 103-113.

¹⁸² H. Hüster Plogmann / S. Jacomet / M. Klee / U. Müller / V. Vogel Müller 2003 (footnote 165), 159-191.

¹⁸³ It is found in waterlogged conditions only.

¹⁸⁴ M. Rösch, Römische Brunnen in Lahr - Fundgruben für die Botanik. Archäologische Ausgrabungen in Baden-Württemberg 1994, 1995, 151-156. – M. Roesch pers. comm. – During the very recent excavations in Eschenz (early 1st Cent. AD) waterlogged bottle gourd remains (seeds, fruit wall) were detected (S. Jacomet, pers. comm.).

¹⁸⁵ M. Roesch pers. comm.

¹⁸⁶ E. Neuweiler, Pflanzenreste aus der römischen Niederlassung Vindonissa. Vierteljahrsschrift der Naturforschenden Ges. Zürich 53, 1908, 393-407.

Considering the plant spectrum, we note that those sites where waterlogging occurred, yielded the largest amount of the considered food plants. In addition, those sites where only charred remains are preserved – except the burnt layers in Vindonissa – yielded the lowest numbers of plant taxa. Taking into account the type of settlement, we observe that the presence of a military occupation can have a positive impact on the diversity of food plants as does the presence of sacrificial installations.

In comparison to the majority of Roman archaeological sites in the area of comparison, the plant assemblage in Roman Oedenburg is very rich, diverse and contains many imported food plants. On the whole, those sites in the area of comparison where the plant spectra are similar to those found in Oedenburg include the *vicus* of Lahr-Dinglingen and the military settlement of Vindonissa. Both of them have favourable conditions of preservation. The samples from Lahr-Dinglingen were taken in waterlogged deposits of three wells. The majority of plant remains is waterlogged. The plant assemblage recovered from the early Roman occupation layers in Vindonissa (Excavation Windisch-Breite) originate from the burnt destruction layers within dry deposits. Plant remains were preserved charred.

The rich and above all exotic plant spectrum found in Vindonissa is likely to be the result of the presence of the military¹⁸⁷. This is also observed in other Roman sites with a military character, namely the military camps of Neuss¹⁸⁸ and Oberaden¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰. The impact of a military occupation on the plant assemblage during the Roman times has been observed by several authors. Livarda and Van der Veen¹⁹¹ discerned a connection between military occupied sites and the dispersal of condiments in North-West Europe during the Roman times. Bakels and Jacomet noticed a link between the distribution of luxury foods and the presence of military¹⁹².

From our regional comparison it becomes apparent that the extraordinary plant assemblage found in Oedenburg is the result of several factors, basically outstanding conditions of preservation and the presence of a military occupation. However, after the abandonment of the military camp, we do not observe any »decline« in plant remains; the spectrum is as rich and »exotic« as during the military occupation. This is mainly due to the location of the settlement on an important transport route (the river Rhine and the river Rhone). As outlined in our introduction, at the beginning of the 1st Cent. AD, Oedenburg was located on the border of the Roman Empire; towards the second half of the 1st f. this border is suspended; Roman Oedenburg's location is secured. During the early Roman period, trading routes were established. As is known from other archaeological artefacts, trading activities intensified during the 2nd half of the 1st Cent. AD and the 2nd Cent. AD¹⁹³. There is a development in the transport routes; watercourses are chosen to transport the bulk of imported goods as they are cheaper. Considering the expansion of the Roman Empire

¹⁸⁷ Although the majority of exotic food plants is from the pre-legionary camp phases, it is thought they are related to the presence of the military; see summary in S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 3), 173-229.

¹⁸⁸ K.-H. Knörzer 1970 (footnote 22), 162.

¹⁸⁹ D. Kuçan, Die Pflanzenreste aus dem römischen Militärlager Oberaden. In: J. S. Kühlborn (ed.) Das Römerlager in Oberaden III. Die Ausgrabungen im nordwestlichen Lagerbereich und weitere Baustellenuntersuchungen. Bodenaltertümer Westfalens 27 (Münster 1992) 237-265.

¹⁹⁰ Plant remains originate respectively from burnt destruction layers and waterlogged deposits which can again be the cause for its more diverse and exotic plant spectrum. From these examples we can thus not conclude that the presence of a military occupation gave more access to a wide variety of food plants.

¹⁹¹ A. Livarda / M. Van der Veen 2008 (footnote 125), 201-209.

¹⁹² C. Bakels / S. Jacomet 2003 (footnote 50), 542-557.

¹⁹³ M.-A. Haldimann, Der Handel in römischer Zeit. In: L. Flutsch / U. Niffeler / F. Rossi (eds.) Römische Zeit. Verlag Schweiz. Ges. für Ur- und Frühgeschichte (Basel 2002) 187-196.

and the secure location of the site on a very active trade route, it is not unusual that the plant spectrum in the 2nd Cent. AD is still of a very high standard. It is likely that Roman Oedenburg evolved as an important trade centre during and after the military occupation.

- 2.3. Vandorpe Patricia and Jacomet Stefanie (2007) Comparing different pre-treatment methods for strongly compacted organic sediments prior to wet-sieving: a case study on Roman waterlogged deposits. *Environmental Archaeology* 12, 2, p. 207-214.

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Comparing different pre-treatment methods for strongly compacted organic sediments prior to wet-sieving: a case study on Roman waterlogged deposits

Patricia Vandorpe and Stefanie Jacomet

Four pre-treatment methods have been tested on strongly compacted organic sediments prior to sieving. They comprise heating, freezing, soaking in NaHCO₃ (sodium bicarbonate) and heating with 10% KOH (potassium hydroxide). The aim of the experiment was to find out which pre-treatment method facilitates the sieving process without destroying the waterlogged plant remains recovered. Several methods are already described in the literature, but only few systematic comparisons of pre-treatment methods were undertaken. Of the four techniques tested, freezing the samples prior to sieving came out as the best option; it eases sieving and has the least damaging impact on the waterlogged plant remains. In addition, it is fast, uncomplicated and does not leave any chemical waste.

Keywords: archaeobotany, subfossil plant remains, methods, waterlogged deposits, pre-treatment, sieving

Introduction

Archaeological plant macro remains are commonly recovered by wet-sieving and flotation techniques that use water to separate the plant remains from the soil. Samples are, however, frequently encountered, which are very time-consuming if not impossible to sieve due to their soil composition. These are often categorised as problem soils (Pearsall 2000) and include in particular those with a high clay content. Clay soils are notorious for their poor dispersion in water. Where plant macro remains can only be isolated from the soil once discharged from adhering soil particles, this causes a problem as they are fragile and easily damaged. It is generally advised to agitate and crush the soil as little as possible during processing; however, this is often impossible and various authors have suggested pre-treatment methods to enhance the sieving process in order to minimise manual agitation and thus damage. Table 1 summarises the pre-treatment methods for

different soil types described in the literature and/or known from archaeobotanical laboratories. While these techniques have proven to ease the process of sieving, the effects of different pre-treatment methods on the plant macro remains themselves, as indicated by Jacomet and Kreuz (1999, 115), are rarely mentioned. This is especially important for uncarbonised waterlogged remains which are often more fragile than carbonised remains.

For the following experiment, we have chosen archaeobiological samples originating from strongly compacted archaeological layers located under the current water level. Recently, while working on a Roman settlement, we experienced many difficulties in sieving such compacted sediments and needed to improve the techniques employed. The soil samples under study are characterised by their high organic content, uncharred waterlogged plant remains and a rich and diverse plant spectrum, as are common on waterlogged sites. As such we believe that this experiment has widely applicable results.

It was decided to test four existing pre-treatment techniques described in the literature and which are frequently used in archaeobotanical laboratories with the aim of evaluating their suitability for recovering

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plant material efficiently whilst causing minimal damage. In contrast to most former studies, all four methods were applied to the same archaeological soil samples, to facilitate direct comparison of the results. Similar studies were undertaken by Bending (2005) on peat deposits and modern plant material, and by de Moulins (1996) on modern charred and fossil material.

Our primary concerns were:

- how pre-treatment techniques can influence the sieving process in a positive manner, and where sieving is facilitated by pre-treatment, to identify which of the four methods is the best for processing strongly compacted organic sediments and how the results compare with untreated samples;
- the impact of the various pre-treatment methods on the uncarbonised plant macro remains. More than 98% of the material in our samples is subfossil, and many of the remains recovered are highly fragile, uncarbonised cereal remains like glumes or rachises. Will there be any visible damages to the plant macro remains as a result of those pre-treatment methods? How do the plant remains in the pre-treatment-samples differ from those in the untreated samples?

Material and methods

The samples

Three samples were selected from an assemblage of over 700 archaeobiological samples from the Roman site of *Oedenburg* at Biesheim-Kunheim, France, located in the Upper Rhine valley about 60 km North of Basel. The Roman layers are dated from the

1st to the 3rd centuries AD and the archaeological structures are under the current water level and well preserved. The authors have processed and analysed the larger bulk of these 700 samples. The samples chosen for the experiment represent our 'typical' problem samples with which we had so many problems while sieving.

- Sample 1 (BK99-1-352-2) is from a dark organic layer at the bottom of a large pit. The deposits were strongly compacted with macroscopically thin layers and even more compacted nodules of soil, reminiscent of dung deposits. These nodules were especially difficult to process and one was selected for the experiment.
- Sample 2 (BK39033B) comes from an archaeological layer located within a palaeochannel. It was a very organic and compacted layer and was chosen because of its very rich assemblage of cereal remains and accompanying cereal weeds.
- Sample 3 (BK14054) comes from a latrine deposit within a large pit. In contrast to the other samples, the composition of this sediment was not as compacted and consisted mainly of loam.

Plant remains from these three samples were predominantly recovered in a waterlogged state of preservation (as for the majority of the 700 samples taken on this site). Volumes of samples 1, 2 and 3 varied between 750 ml and 850 ml before sieving. All three samples were divided in five equal subsamples of approximately 150 ml volume. A grid system was used for random subsampling, as described by Van der Veen and Fieller (1982).

Table 1 Summary of the pre-treatment methods described in the literature and/or known from archaeobotanical laboratories

Pre-treatment method	Type of sediment	Time	Reference
Soaking	Loam and clay soil	1 to 24 hours	Jacomet and Kreuz (1999)
Boiling	waterlogged deposits	15 to 30 minutes	Pearsall (2000); Kenward <i>et al.</i> (1980)
Drying	any 'problem' soil	48 hours	Zibulski pers. comm.
Freeze/Thaw	clay-rich deposits	2 days	de Moulins (1996)
Sonic bath	peat	not specified	Bending (2005)
5% KOH (potassium hydroxide)	clay-rich deposits	not specified	Hellwig (1990)
5% KOH and boiling	peat	5 minutes	Grosse-Bauckmann (1986)
10% KOH	compact organic sediments	2 weeks	Behre (1983)
10% KOH and heating	clay soil	30 minutes	Ernst pers. comm.
10% HNO ₃ (nitric acid)	compact organic sediments	several days	Körber-Grohne (1967)
10% NaHCO ₃ (sodium bicarbonate)	clay soil	several hours	Pearsall (2000)
10% NaPO ₃ (sodium hexametaphosphate)	clay soil	not specified	Pearsall (2000)
mix of NH ₄ OH (ammonia) and Na ₂ CO ₃ (sodium carbonate)	clay soil	not specified	Pearsall (2000)
H ₂ O ₂ (hydrogen peroxide)	clay soil	not specified	Pearsall (2000)
Na ₂ CO ₃ (sodium carbonate)	peat	up to 5 days	Bending (2005)
NaHPO ₄ (sodium pyrophosphate)	Loam and clay soil	not specified	Bollinger and Jacomet (1981)
10% NaOH (sodium hydroxide)	peat	several hours	Birks and Birks (1980); Kenward <i>et al.</i> (1980)

Pre-treatment and sieving

Four pre-treatment methods were tested on each sample; additionally one subsample was sieved without pre-treatment. As mentioned above, the four pre-treatment methods were chosen because of their frequent use in archaeobotanical laboratories. They comprise heating (Pearsall 2000; Kenward *et al.* 1980), freezing (de Moulins 1996), soaking with NaHCO₃ (Pearsall 2000) and heating with a 10% KOH solution (Behre 1983; Ernst pers. comm.). The sediment of the 15 subsamples was immersed in water before pre-treatment.

Heating

The subsamples were topped up with water to 600 ml. They were heated on a hotplate for half an hour to a temperature of approximately 50°C and were subsequently sieved.

Freezing

The subsamples were placed in a freezer at -18°C for two days and two nights. After that, they were taken out, left overnight to defrost and sieved the next day. At the time of sieving the subsamples were completely defrosted.

Soaking with NaHCO₃ (sodium bicarbonate)

One teaspoon of NaHCO₃ was added to the subsamples. They were topped up with water to 600ml, agitated a few times and left to soak for 24 hours.

Heating with a 10% KOH solution (potassium hydroxide)

About 15 ml KOH tablets (which equals 10% of the volume of the sample) were added to the subsamples and topped up with water to 600 ml. The subsamples were heated (at *c.* 50° C) in solution for half an hour on a hotplate under a chapel, and were stirred

occasionally. After heating the subsamples were immediately sieved.

All samples, including the untreated ones, were sieved (at 4 mm, 1 mm and 0.35 mm) using 'semi-flotation' as described by Hosch and Zibulski (2003), which is the same as 'wash-over', previously described by Kenward *et al.* (1980).

Data analysis

To measure the effects of pre-treatment on the plant remains, the fragmentation and the state of preservation of different plant species/parts in the 1 mm fraction were investigated using indices (see Tables 2 and 3 for definitions). Selection of the plant species/parts was based mainly on their abundance within the sample to ensure that comparison between subsamples of one sample is possible. Four indices were used to measure fragmentation. As plant species/parts break up in different ways, different scoring criteria were used for each (see Table 2). Five indices were used to measure preservation (after Hubbard and al Azm 1990). Once more, scoring indices were created appropriate for each plant species/part (see Table 3). The average index is calculated from the scores for each index as follows: the number of items recovered for each score (e.g. Poaceae without pre-treatment (22 items): score 1, 10 items; score 2, 4 items; score 3, 5 items; score 4, 3 items) was multiplied by this score (1 x 10 = 10; 2 x 4 = 8; 3 x 5 = 15; 4 x 3 = 12); these numbers were added up (10 + 8 + 15 + 12 = 45) and divided by the total number of items recovered (45/22 = 2.0). This final number (2.0) represents the average index. High average indices values indicate badly preserved or highly fragmented remains.

To test the statistical relationship between our results we performed a pairwise comparison of the

Table 2 Definition of the fragmentation indices

Score	Panicum	Poaceae	Cereal glumes	Cereal rachis
1	whole glume	whole caryopse	spikelet fork	3 or more segments
2	3/4 glume	3/4 caryopse	glume base with 1 glume	2 segments
3	part of glume (L)	1/2 caryopse	glume	1 segment
4	fragment	less than 1/2	fragment of glume	fragment of segment

Table 3 Definition of the preservation indices (* after Hubbard *et al.* 1990)

Score	Preservation classes*	Solanum nigrum*	Cereal glumes	Cereal rachis
1	Perfect	Epidermis perfect	All diagnostics present (keel, scar, full length of glume ...)	All diagnostics present
2	Virtually intact	Epidermis virtually intact	All but 1 present (keel, part of glume...)	All but 1 present
3	Incomplete	Epidermis incomplete	Incomplete glumes, species level	Incomplete rachis
4	Few feautres remaining	Only fragments of epidermis remaining	Few features remaining, genus level	Few features remaining
5	Gross Morphology only	Identifiable by gross morphology only	Identifiable by gross morphology only	Identifiable by gross morphology only

calculated average indices and the numbers recovered for all species. These coefficients were calculated using a Pearson's test with $\alpha = 0.01$. The number of variables ($N =$ average scores and total numbers recovered) used is 24 for fragmentation and 18 for preservation.

Results and discussion

Results of the sieving experiment

Heating

Heating the sediment had a minor effect on the sieving process. The very compacted organic nodules in Samples 1 and 2 were broken up more easily. It was not, however, clear whether this was a consequence of the pre-treatment as they did not dissolve during cooking, but only when slightly agitated by hand while sieving. That said, the difference to untreated samples was so small as to be ignored.

Freezing

Freezing had a much more noticeable effect on the ease of sieving the samples. The organic nodules in Samples 1 and 2 were, for the most part, broken up through freezing and defrosting and passed through the sieves very quickly without much hand agitation. Significantly less time was needed to sieve these subsamples. The floated residue did still contain some clay particles, which slows down the sorting of plant macro remains, but overall it was still faster than sorting a subsample without pre-treatment.

Soaking with NaHCO_3

While sieving the soda-treated subsamples no difference in processing was noted compared with the samples that did not receive a pre-treatment. A slight difference was noticed for the loamy Sample 3 but the effect was minimal. Thus while this method is often used for the processing of problem soils, e.g. with a high clay content (Pearsall 2000), it was not found to be useful for processing strongly compacted organic sediments.

Heating with a 10% KOH solution

The very compacted organic sediments of Samples 1 and 2 were broken up strongly during the heating process leaving a few, very small organic lumps. Sieving of the subsamples was clearly much faster and easier than any other of the tested pre-treatments. Furthermore, no clay particles were observed in the floated residue, the vegetative material seemed to be 'washed' thoroughly. As a result, sorting these floated residues was effortless. The treatment did, however, produce a very intense and repulsive smell and in comparison to the other pre-treatment methods, reduced the volume of organic material left after

sieving. For these reasons, it was assumed that the chemical reaction of KOH and heating has caused more than just a breaking up the compacted organic sediments.

Summary

Of the four pre-treatment methods tested, freezing and heating with KOH solution, were shown to aid the sieving process for strongly compacted sediments. In addition sorting for plant macro remains was quickened. Purely heating or soaking in a NaHCO_3 solution had little impact on the sieving process. Based on these results it was decided to abandon further investigation of these pre-treatment methods and concentrate on the two successful methods, that is freezing and KOH-heating.

Effects of pre-treatment on the waterlogged plant remains

Analysis considered diversity, fragmentation and preservation of the plant macro remains within the sub-samples of a single sample. However, the size and nature of the sub-samples meant that in some cases, where the volumes were rather small, intra-sample diversity-variation is likely to be a result of sample size. In contrast, analysis of the fragmentation and preservation of the plant macro was possible in all cases.

Only one sample (Sample 2) yielded enough suitable plant macro remains to study preservation and fragmentation so the assessment of the impact of the pre-treatment on the plant species/parts was concentrated on this sample. We emphasise that the state of preservation of this archaeological layer (origin of Sample 2) is extremely good, as was observed during excavation. It has resulted in the recovery of an abundance of organic material.

The plant species/parts selected for analysis in Sample 2 comprised *Solanum nigrum* L. seeds, *Panicum miliaceum* L. glumes, caryopses of different wild Poaceae (Gramineae), cereal glume and rachis fragments. The subsamples of Sample 2 were entirely sorted for these five plant species/parts resulting in a total of 1415 items being extracted. Cereal glumes and cereal rachises have, for this experiment, not been identified to species level as no difference was observed in the way the different cereal species reacted to the pre-treatment methods. For the record, cereal glumes comprise *Triticum spelta* L., *Triticum dicoccum* Schubler and *Triticum monococcum* L.; rachis fragments comprise *Hordeum vulgare* L. and *Secale cereale* L.

A fragmentation and a preservation value was given to cereal glumes and cereal rachis fragments.

Table 4 Summary of the fragmentation index results

		No treatment	KOH and heating	Freezing
Panicum glumes	Total number recovered	85	20	64
	Average score	3.6	3.1	3.3
Poaceae (wild grasses) caryopses	Total number recovered	22	7	36
	Average score	2.0	2.9	2.2
Cereal glumes	Total number recovered	60	50	80
	Average score	3.1	3.3	2.9
Cereal rachises	Total number recovered	321	30	573
	Average score	3.6	3.3	3.4

Table 5 Summary of the preservation index results

		No treatment	KOH and heating	Freezing
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> seeds	Total number recovered	20	26	21
	Average score	3.2	2.5	2.8
Cereal glumes	Total number recovered	60	50	80
	Average score	3.7	4.5	2.8
Cereal rachises	Total number recovered	321	30	573
	Average score	3.8	4.7	3.5

Panicum miliaceum glumes and wild Poaceae caryopses were only given a fragmentation index whereas *Solanum nigrum* seeds were only given a preservation index (Tables 2 and 3). The attribution of fragmentation and preservation indices to the different species/plant parts was chosen as objectively as possible. The average indices of the above listed plant species/parts were calculated (*infra*). Table 4 summarises the results for the fragmentation indices, Table 5 the results for the preservation indices.

Fragmentation

For *Panicum miliaceum* glumes and cereal rachis fragments, KOH treatment is the better method with, respectively, average indices of 3.1 and 3.3; however, the difference from 'freezing' is very small. For cereal glume fragments freezing the subsample is beneficial with an average index of 2.9; for the wild Poaceae caryopses freezing only causes a slight deterioration.

These results should, however, be interpreted with caution. The difference in the total numbers of items recovered for each plant species/part (Table 4), especially the cereal rachis fragments varies considerably. Only 30 rachis fragments were recovered from the KOH-treated sample, against 321 in the untreated sample and 573 in the frozen sample. It is clear that far fewer fragments are found in the KOH subsamples and that this is a direct result of treatment with this chemical. Characteristically the plant macro remains of the KOH-sub-sample, have a faded colour and thinner appearance (as discussed below). For that reason, it is very strongly suspected that a large amount of the uncarbonised plant macro remains has dissolved through heating with KOH. This has also

Table 6 Pearson's correlations and p values between no treatment, KOH heating and freezing based on the fragmentation of Poaceae caryopses, *Panicum miliaceum*, cereal glumes and cereal rachis, where the number of variables = 24 with $\alpha = 0.01$

	No treatment	KOH and heating	Freezing
No treatment		0.5018 0.0242	0.9608 < .0001
KOH and heating	0.5018 0.0242		0.42035 0.0650
Freezing	0.9608 <.0001	0.42035 0.0650	

been observed by Bending (2005) when using KOH for the disaggregation of peat deposits.

Considering the average fragmentation indices of the frozen and the untreated subsample (Table 4), it is obvious that uncarbonised plant macro remains have undergone the least fragmentation when frozen before sieving. In three of the four plant species/parts, it has proved the better method.

When interpreting the results from the Pearson's correlation test (see Table 6), we can infer no significant difference between the plant species/parts from the untreated and the frozen subsamples (p values <0.0001), whereas a more significant difference is observed between the KOH and both frozen subsamples and untreated subsamples (P values = 0.0650 and 0.0242 respectively). These findings indicate a strong relationship between freezing and no treatment, while the KOH and heating method was not significantly correlated to either of the other two pre-treatment methods. This corroborates the findings from our visual analysis where the effects of



Figure 1 Difference between frozen (LEFT) and KOH-treated (RIGHT) *Triticum monococcum* spikelet fork. Photograph by G. Haldimann

KOH on the fragmentation of plant species/parts stand out against the effects of freezing and no treatment.

Preservation

Preservation indices were measured on *Solanum nigrum* seeds, cereal glume fragments and cereal rachis fragments (Table 5). The results are more explicit than those obtained from the fragmentation indices. Cereal glumes and cereal rachises are best preserved in the frozen subsamples with average indices of 2.8 and 3.5 respectively; *Solanum nigrum* seeds are best preserved in the KOH-treated subsample with an average index of 2.5.

The average preservation indices of cereal glume fragments and cereal rachis fragments clearly indicate



Figure 2 Difference between frozen (LEFT) and KOH-treated (RIGHT) *Triticum spelta* spikelet fork. Photograph by G. Haldimann



Figure 3 Difference between frozen (LEFT) and KOH-treated (RIGHT) *Hordeum* rachis. Photograph by G. Haldimann

that freezing the sample prior to sieving is the best pre-treatment method (Table 5). Since hardly any agitating by hand was necessary during sieving, most fragments of cereal chaff did not undergo much damage. On the whole, including the *Solanum nigrum* seeds, freezing gives better scores than sieving without pre-treatment.



Figure 4 Difference between frozen (LEFT) and KOH-treated (RIGHT) *Secale cereale* rachis. Photograph by G. Haldimann

Again this interpretation is confirmed when performing a Pearson's correlation test (see Table 7). The p values for freezing and no treatment are lower than 0.0001, whereas the p values for KOH and freezing equal 0.2993, and the p values for KOH and no treatment equal 0.1772. Thus we can conclude from these tests that there is a significant difference between KOH on one hand and freezing or no treatment on the other, as inferred from our visual analysis.

Considering the *Solanum nigrum* seeds, while scoring the preservation indices the fading colour of the seeds, caused by KOH, was not taken into account. In addition, although seeds pre-treated by KOH were very well preserved, there was a general observation of thinner and faded epidermis, and even to some extent transparent. This fading characteristic of KOH on uncarbonised plant remains has been observed before by Kühn (1999). The impact of KOH on waterlogged plant macro remains is thus very apparent, in particular on the cereal chaff. Figs 1–4 show the difference between frozen and KOH-treated *Triticum monococcum*, *Triticum spelta*, *Hordeum vulgare* and *Secale cereale*, respectively. These images illustrate the negative effects of KOH showing that the spikelet forks and rachis fragments fade in colour, and are also partly disintegrated. Given that the number of fragments is significantly smaller in the KOH-treated subsample (see Table 5), many plant macro remains are most likely entirely dissolved. In contrast to the cereal remains, the *Solanum nigrum* seeds have not undergone much damage. Nevertheless, as described by Hartwich (1896), the epidermis of *Solanum nigrum* is rather strongly lignified which may enable it to resist the impact of KOH and heating.

Conclusions

The results of our experiment have shown that pre-treatment of strongly compacted organic sediments is valuable in aiding the recovery of waterlogged plant remains. Several authors have previously established

the positive influences of pre-treatment on 'problem soils' before (see Table 1). However, a cross-comparison of different pre-treatment methods on one sample has rarely been done, except by Bending (2005) and de Moulins (1996). For our samples, freezing, defrosting or heating the samples with KOH prior to sieving enhanced the dispersion of soil particles in water. This meant that manual agitation was less necessary during sieving; the sieving process was faster and less destructive for the plant remains.

Concerning the effects of the successful pre-treatment methods on the condition of the uncarbonised plant remains, we have found both positive and negative consequences. KOH-treatment clearly had a destructive nature with many of the uncarbonised plant remains being damaged, either in the form of faded surface colour and/or disintegration. As a result, we suggest that this pre-treatment is not used when dealing with uncarbonised waterlogged plant remains, as too much information will be lost. Of course we have tested only one application of KOH-treatment (addition of 10% KOH solution and heating the sample) and there might be other treatments where KOH is less destructive, e.g. a 5% solution and/or without heating (Bending 2005). Nevertheless this was beyond the scope of our experiment. The least intrusive effects on the uncarbonised plant remains were obtained from freezing the samples prior to sieving. In general those plant remains were best-preserved and least fragmented even in comparison with plant remains from untreated samples. In addition de Moulins (1996) has already stated that this method has minor effects on the carbonised remains.

From our experiment we, therefore, conclude: that to obtain the best retrieval and to ensure the least damage of waterlogged plant remains from strongly compacted organic sediments, it is advisable to freeze the samples in advance of sieving. It is an easy and cheap method that does not leave any chemical residues.

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Table 7 Pearson's correlations and p values between no treatment, KOH heating and freezing based on the preservational state of *Solanum nigrum* seeds, cereal glumes and cereal rachis, where the number of variables = 18 with $\alpha = 0.01$

No treatment KOH and heating Freezing		
No treatment	0.3328	0.9617
	0.1772	< 0.0001
KOH and heating	0.3328	0.2591
	0.1772	0.2993
Freezing	0.9617	0.2591
	< 0.0001	0.2993

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REMAINS OF BURNT VEGETABLE OFFERINGS IN THE TEMPLE AREA OF ROMAN OEDENBURG (BIESHEIM-KUNHEIM, ALSACE, FRANCE) – FIRST RESULTS

Keywords : ROMAN PERIOD – TEMPLE – ARCHAEOBOTANY – OFFERING

Introduction

The Roman site Oedenburg is located in the Upper-Rhine valley between the present-day communities of Biesheim and Kunheim in Alsace, France (Fig.1). The first archaeological discoveries in Oedenburg were done at the end of the 17th C AD, however it is in the 19th C AD that its name is acknowledged. Several investigations have taken place from 1960 onwards. In 1998, a French-German team started an extensive excavation program under the direction of M. Reddé (University of Paris, France) and H.U. Nuber (University of Freiburg, Germany). In 1999, a team from the University of Basel (Switzerland) joined the French-German team.

The Roman settlement Oedenburg covers a surface of about 200 hectares; the relief is generally flat with the exception of two small hills Altkirch and Westergasse. Many paleochannels run through the area, most of them dried out after the canalisation of the Rhine in 1840. The majority of the archaeological structures are at present still located under the water level. Aerial photography, geomagnetic survey and numerous excavations have revealed the presence of a military camp which is dated in the 1st C AD, a civil agglomeration which is dated from the 1st C AD until the 3rd C AD and a late Roman occupation represented by a fort (Valentinian), several churches and a *praetorium* (Constantinian). The spatial organisation of the site is very complex; for an extended summary of the archaeological research, we refer to previous publications (Nuber, Reddé 2002; Reddé *et al.* 2005; Ville de Biesheim 2001). The large extension of the site, the numerous public buildings and the extended road system present in Roman Oedenburg, are an indication of the high importance of the site in the Upper Rhine region (Schucany, Schwarz 2003).

Geomagnetic survey carried out in 2002 and 2003 in the southern part of the site, has revealed the presence of a sacred area. Artefactual evidence found on the surface had already established the existence of one Gallo-Roman temple (Schucany, Schwarz 2003). Yet, through geomagnetic survey the outline of several Gallo-Roman temples could be recognised (Fig. 2). And furthermore, it could be established that these temples belong to one large complex of temples, which anew confirms the central role of Oedenburg in the region. Based on the plans produced by the geomagnetic survey, three excavation seasons were planned in the temple complex. They have taken place in the summers of 2003, 2004 and 2005. Caty Schucany and Peter-Andrew Schwarz, both of the University of Basel, directed them.

The analysis of the archaeological findings in the temple complex is not finalised yet. The interpretation of the archaeological structures is still in a preliminary phase. It is clear that within the temple complex several chronological horizons could be defined. The first temples, dating to the 1st C AD and the beginning of the 2nd C AD (among others B1), are constructed in wood. At the beginning of the 2nd C AD the temple complex expands and the use of stone for building temples is established. The temple complex was in use until the end of the 3rd C AD (Schucany, Schwarz 2005). Several structures related to offering practices have been revealed during the course of the

excavations. Two of those have yielded a remarkable assemblage of carbonised plant macro remains.

Figure 1. Geographical location of Oedenburg, after Nuber 2001.

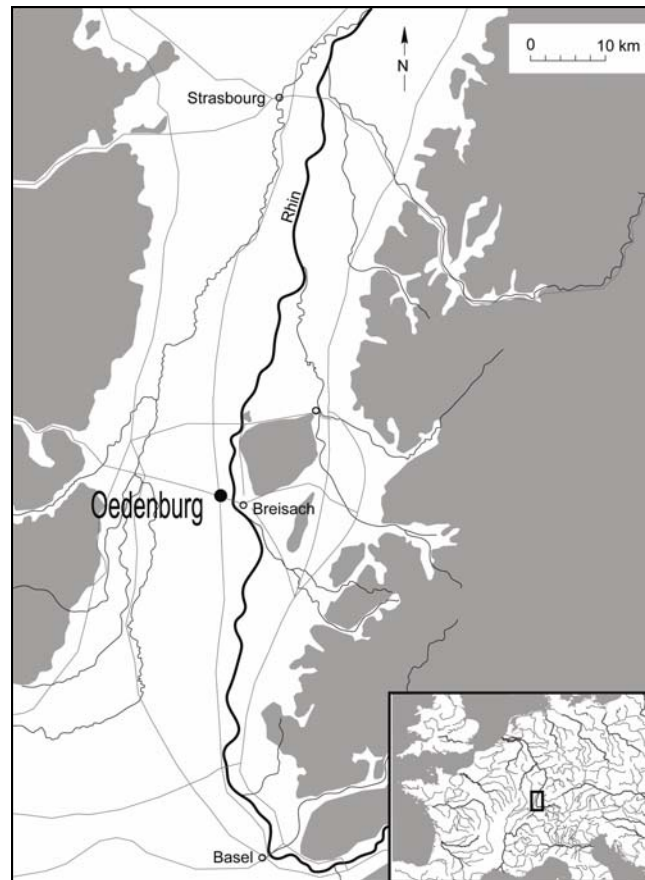
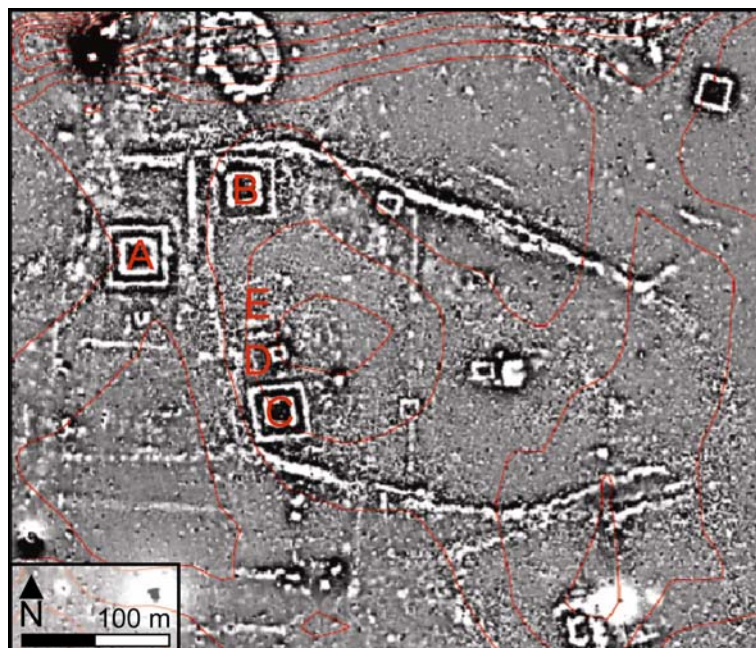


Figure 2. Plan of geomagnetic survey. Illustration made by Posselt and Zickgraf; additions made by Caty Schucany.



In the following we will discuss the results of the macrobotanical analysis from these two structures within the temple complex, dug in 2004 and 2005 respectively. The aim of our study is to place these findings in the larger context of vegetable offerings in the Roman Empire and to compare our results to other Roman vegetable offerings in temple complexes or structures with a sacrificial nature. We have opted not to include vegetable offerings found in graves for these comparisons. In addition we discuss the results from two structures within the temple complex only, other macrobotanical findings at the site are mentioned only for reference where appropriate. Thus, for detailed information on the archaeobotanical studies of other parts of the site, we refer to previous publications (Reddé *et al.* 2005; Ville de Biesheim 2001; Jacomet *et al.* 2002; Vandorpe *et al.* 2003; Vandorpe *et al.* 2004; Vandorpe *et al.* 2005).

Materials and methods

The first group of samples originates from a very dark ashy layer excavated in the summer of 2004 (Fig. 3). This layer is located in the *porticus* of temple B1 (Structure 50) and is dated to the 1st C AD/beginning of the 2nd C AD. It was interpreted as a hearth, macrobotanical analysis revealed its sacrificial nature. It is not clear whether the carbonised plant remains recovered represent a single event or the accumulation of several events (Schucany, Schwarz 2004). It is thought that most of this layer has disappeared while it was found close to the present-day cultivation surface. Seven samples were taken from the hearth and analysed, volumes vary from 2 to 227 litres, a total of 303 litres was sieved, this covers almost the entire burnt deposit. The samples represent different spits within this layer. A spatial distribution of these spits was not available.

Figure 3. Structure 50 _ hearth. Photograph made by Sven Straumann.



The second group of samples comes from the fill of a pit (Structure 160/219) and was excavated in the summer of 2005 (Fig. 4). The pit is dug in the gravel and is dated in the mid 2nd C AD. Due to

the abundance of small ceramic vessels (94 were recovered), the large chunks of charcoal and the large fragments of charred processed food visible while digging, the pit was rapidly recognised as an offering pit. According to the archaeologists the remains in the offering pit are the result of a single event and thus do not represent the accumulation of material over time (Schucany, Schwarz 2005). Nine samples were taken from the offering pit and examined; volumes vary between 3 and 31.5 litres, which results in a total of 140 litres. As for structure 50, samples represent different spits within this pit.

Figure 4. Detail display of small vessels within structure 160/219 _ offering pit. Photograph made by Matthias Flück.



In contrast to the majority of structures in Roman Oedenburg, the pit and the hearth in the temple complex originate from dry deposits located above the present-day water level. As a consequence only carbonised plant remains were recorded.

All samples were processed by means of semi-flotation as described by Hosch and Zibulski (2003), which is the same as „wash-over“, previously described by Kenward *et al.* (1980). Sieves of mesh sizes 4 mm, 1 mm and 0.35 mm were used. The dried flots and residues were sorted by means of a binocular microscope. For most of the 1mm and 0.35mm fractions, only a subsample was analysed. All subsamples were taken by means of a riffle box. Volumes of the subsamples measured approximately 100ml for the 1mm fraction, 50 ml for the 0.35mm fraction. All items of archaeological and ecological interest were recorded and extracted. The carbonised plant macro remains (mainly seeds and fruits) were identified using the modern reference collection in the laboratory of the Institute of Prehistory and Archaeological Science (IPAS) in Basel. Quantification of the plant remains was done using the following system : for cereal grains and pulses, whole ones and fragments with embryo end were counted as one, for the wild plants whole seeds were counted as one, fragments of fruit flesh and bread/dough were semi-quantified, for all others we refer to Table 1.

Results

Summary results of the macrobotanical analyses of the samples originating from the hearth and the pit are listed in Table 1. Total number of items recovered pro structure is given for each species, in addition the number of samples in which the item is present is listed. We have opted to put all samples together as no clear difference could be observed between the different spits while digging. This is especially true for structure 160/219, the offering pit, as it is the result of a single event (pers. com. P.-A. Schwarz). In the following, the results of the archaeobotanical analysis of the hearth and the pit in the temple complex are described, archaeobotanical results of other parts of the site are only mentioned for comparison.

When calculating the densities of the charred remains per litre per sample, we note a difference between 0.4 and 50.3 items per litre for structure 160/219; and between 1.8 and 11 items per litre for structure 50. This indicates that there exists a spatial variability of plant remains within the deposit.

Charcoal, charred fruit flesh and/or charred processed food were predominant in the samples of both the hearth and the offering pit. Additionally carbonised seeds and fruits of mainly cultural plants were frequent. The preservation of the plant remains can be classified from average to very good. Especially nuts of stone pine were very fragmented as well as the remains of fruit flesh and processed food.

Cereal remains are dominated by grains of naked wheats (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*), followed by common millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Few grains of rye (*Secale cereale*) and foxtail millet (*Setaria italica*) were found as well. Naked wheats are not very common in other structures like pits, wells etc. in Roman Oedenburg (Reddé *et al.* 2005). Their absence can most likely be explained by the preservational conditions in Oedenburg. The large majority of plant macro remains is preserved in a waterlogged state of preservation, the charred remains represent not even 10% of the total assemblage. So far the remains of uncarbonised cereal grain fragments, i.e. cereal bran, have not been identified but they are present in large amounts.

Note that much more charred cereal grains were found in the offering pit.

Pulses are represented by seeds of lentil (*Lens culinaris*), grasspea (*Lathyrus* sp.), pea (*Pisum sativum*) and broad bean (*Vicia faba*). They are more abundant and more diverse in the hearth. The offering pit yielded only two different species whereas in the hearth at least six species were recorded. Lentil and broad bean are commonly found in Roman Oedenburg, especially mineralised in latrine deposits. Grasspea and pea are less frequent, only carbonised remains have been recorded.

One, possibly two, cloves of garlic (*Allium sativum*) were recovered (Fig. 5). These are the only remains of garlic found so far in Oedenburg.

Table 1. Summary table of the carbonised macro plant remains found in structures 50 and 160/219 of the temple complex of Roman Oedenburg

	Structure n°	Structure 50		Structure 160/219	
		Hearth		Offering pit	
	Total n° of samples analysed	7		9	
	Total volume sieved in litres	303		140	
		Total n° of items	Number of samples in which the item is present	Total n° of items	Number of samples in which the item is present
Cereals					
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	grain	20	5	20	6
<i>Secale cereale</i>	grain			5	2
<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>	grain	2	1	145	8
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	grain	1	1	31	4
<i>Cerealia</i>	grain	43	6	248	9
<i>Panicum millaceum</i>	grain	9	2	83	4
<i>Setaria italica</i>	grain	1	1	2	1
Legumes					
<i>Allium sativum</i>	clove	1	1		
cf <i>Allium sativum</i>	clove			2	1
<i>Fabaceae</i> large	seed	2	1	19	4
<i>Fabaceae</i>	seed	31	4		
<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	seed	4	2		
<i>Lens culinaris</i>	seed	22	4	24	2
cf <i>Lens culinaris</i>	seed			6	2
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	seed	1	1		
cf <i>Pisum sativum</i>	seed	4	2		
<i>Vicia faba</i>	seed	2	2		
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	seed	2	1	1	1
Nuts					
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	nut fragment	106	6	12	2
<i>Juglans regia</i>	nut fragment	123	4	6	2
cf <i>Juglans regia</i>	nut fragment	9	4		
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	nut fragment			596	8
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	whole nut			5	2
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	scale	5	3	34	5
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	cone fragment			1	1
Fruits					
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fruit fragment	23	4	148	8
<i>Ficus carica</i>	seed			120	3
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	whole fruit			1	1
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	fruit fragment	2	1	8	3
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	stone			1	1
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	stone fragment	3	1	10	4
<i>Prunus persica</i>	stone fragment	1	1		
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>	seed			4	1
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	pip	4	2	27	3
Indeterminate	fruit fragment	+ 200	7	+ 200	8
Indeterminate	bread/cake	present		present	
Weeds					
Chenopodiaceae	seed	27	3		
<i>Galium boreale</i>	seed	2	1		
<i>Galium</i> cf <i>spurium</i>	seed	4	3		
Poaceae	caryopsis	2	1		
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> type	seed	14	4	6	2
<i>Silene alba</i>	seed	16	1		
<i>Sparganium</i> sp	seed	5	2	1	1
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	seed	76	2	3	2

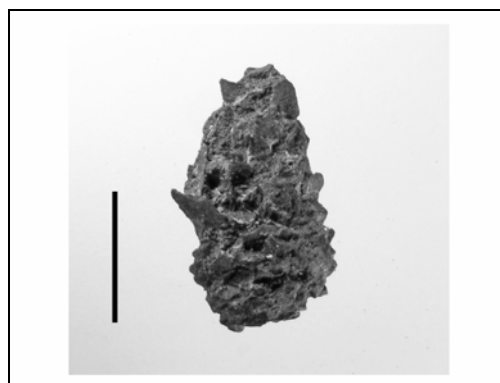
Figure 5. Clove of *Allium sativum*. Photograph made by G. Haldimann, © IPNA Basel University.



Figure 6. *Pinus pinea* – nuts. Photograph made by G. Haldimann, © IPNA Basel University.



Figure 7. *Pinus pinea* – apical end of cone. Photograph made by G. Haldimann, © IPNA Basel University.



Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), walnut (*Juglans regia*) and stone pine (*Pinus pinea*) represent the nuts in the temple complex. Hazelnut is widely used in Roman Oedenburg and found throughout the whole settlement. Macro remains of walnut are also rather common. In addition pollen analysis from a profile within the temple complex confirms the presence of a walnut tree (Wick 2004). Macro remains of stone pine in contrast are absent outside the temple area, except for one whole uncarbonised nut found in a drain in the civil settlement in 2005. Charred nut fragments (Fig. 6),

uncarbonised nut found in a drain in the civil settlement in 2005. Charred nut fragments (Fig. 6), scales and a cone fragment (Fig. 7) of stone pine were among the findings in the hearth and the pit in the temple complex.

Fruits are dominated by fruit fragments and seeds of fig (*Ficus carica*). In addition remains of date (*Phoenix dactylifera*), peach (*Prunus persica*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*) were found. Uncarbonised figs and grapes are very frequent in Roman Oedenburg, peach is also common. Date is rare in Oedenburg and was found only once before in a cremation urn (Reddé *et al.* 2005). Among the remains, a whole date fruit (Fig. 8) and a whole date stone (Fig. 9) were found.

Figure 8. Whole fruit of *Phoenix dactylifera*. Photograph made by G. Haldimann, © IPNA Basel University.



Figure 9. Stone of *Phoenix dactylifera*. Photograph made by G. Haldimann, © IPNA Basel University.



In both the hearth and the pit, many fragments of carbonised amorphous objects were found. They represent very likely fruit flesh and processed food. Only a part of the charred fruit flesh could be identified so far as a small number of fragments had the diagnostic features needed for more

detailed identification. Fruit fragments of fig were identified, parts of date could also be recognised. The fragments of charred processed food most likely represent bread or dough. In future we would like to undertake a closer examination of the charred fruit flesh and processed food, in order to attempt some further identifications.

Non-cultural plants are present, particularly in the hearth. The majority of wild plants are characteristic of disturbed grounds and can thus represent the immediate surroundings. The presence of bur-reed (*Sparganium* sp), a perennial marsh plant, could also be anticipated as marshland surrounds the temple complex.

Discussion

Published records of archaeobotanical studies undertaken in Roman temples and places of worship to the Gods are scarce and very often originate from 'old' excavations. The latter implicates that very few indications are found as to the deposit in which they were found and as to the method of collection.

Table 2 summarises the results of archaeobotanical studies undertaken in thirteen temples, one sacrificial context within a house (House of the *Amaranthus* in Pompeii) and one pit at a Romano-British Shrine (Rocester). Several authors have already published overviews of these findings. Nevertheless we have encountered some shortcomings in these overviews. Therefore, after consulting most of the original publications, we decided to include another summary table in order to verify similarities between the different assemblages and the one found in Oedenburg.

The carbonised macro plant assemblage recovered from the temple complex in Oedenburg is to be interpreted as the remains of burnt vegetable offerings. Location of the plant remains (within the temple area) and contextual evidence (other artefactual evidence related to offering) gave already a first indication towards this interpretation. Secondly, the plants recovered are not usually in contact with fire for their consumption, therefore they are probably not accidentally burnt. And thirdly, remains of stone pine, date, fig, cereal and pulses among others are very frequently found as part of offerings in Roman sacred areas such as temples (Table 2) (Robinson 2002; Zach 2002; Beal 1994) and graves (Bouby, Marinval 2004; Petrucci-Bavaud, Jacomet 1997; Petrucci-Bavaud *et al.* 2000; Pradat unpublished).

From table 2 it is clear that macro remains of stone pine are most frequently found in sacred contexts, most of which are represented by complete cones and/or scales and nuts. They are present in twelve of the sixteen sites. Stone pines are native in the Mediterranean. Stone pine nuts in Oedenburg represent therefore imported goods. In Roman Oedenburg, imports are common, most of which are from the Mediterranean area (e.g. *Olea europea*, *Morus nigra*), some from further afield as India (*Piper nigrum*) and tropical Africa or Asia (*Lagenaria siceraria*) (Reddé *et al.* 2005; Erickson *et al.* 2005). Stone pine has, besides its domestic use, ritual associations. On the one hand stone pine nuts are widely used in Roman cooking. We mention here the findings of stone pine nuts in the kitchen of the Roman villa in Worb (Switzerland) (Brombacher 1998). On the other hand the cones and scales are used in ritual practices for its scent when burning (Kislev 1988; Robinson 2002).

Stone pine nuts and scales are often found on archaeological sites especially in Roman sacred contexts. For an overview of the findings of stone pine see in the first place Kislev (1988), and furthermore Bakels and Jacomet (2003), Bouby and Marinval (2004) and Willcox (1977).

The second most frequently found plant in temple offerings is date, represented by whole fruits, stones and fruit flesh. It is recorded at nine of the sixteen sites. The third most commonly found plant is fig mostly present as whole fruits and parts of the fruit flesh, with an occurrence at eight sites. Both fruits, date and fig, represent Roman introductions in Oedenburg. The dates represent another import from the Mediterranean region. The cultivation of fig North of the Alps is a point of discussion, difficult to prove but plausible (Jacomet 2003).

Stone pine, date and fig seem to be the most important plants for offering. Their dominant presence is of course to some extent biased through the method of collection of macro plant remains. Assumed that plant remains were hand-collected at the majority of sites (9), it is fully logical that plant remains smaller and less recognisable by eye are/will be underrepresented. It is therefore thought that nuts other than stone pine, cereals and pulses were an equally important part of the offerings (see results of Mainz (Zach 2002); Pompeii (Robinson 2002) and Oedenburg). Very rare plants found in sacrificial deposits include rice (cf *Oryza sativa*) in the Isis temple in Mainz, chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) in the House of *Amaranthus* in Pompeii and garlic in Oedenburg. Findings of garlic are not very common in Roman times North of the Alps. Five findings of carbonised garlic cloves are known, they are from the graveyard at Windisch Dägerli (Petrucci-Bavaud *et al.* 2000), a grave in Augst (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996), another graveyard in Arconciel (Petrucci-Bavaud unpublished), a cellar in the *villa* in Gerlingen (Stika 1996) and the military camp in Novaesium (Knörzer 1966). Their almost absence in archaeological deposits is possibly due to preservational conditions (Bakels and Jacomet 2003).

In addition to the edible plants, in the House of *Amaranthus* in Pompeii some inedible ornamental plants as myrtle and cypress were recorded in the burnt offering deposits (Robinson 2002).

In general, it can be concluded that the plant assemblage recovered at the temple complex of Oedenburg is similar to the findings of other sacrificial sites in the Roman Empire. Moreover, it is interesting to note that plants for offering are similar or even identical throughout the Roman Empire regardless of the location of the site (Robinson 2002).

From our overview it is impossible to extract chronological tendencies as too many factors play a role in the composition of the assemblages (particularly the geographical location of the site and the method of collection of plant macro remains). However on a single site basis it is possible. In the House of *Amaranthus* in Pompeii, differences in offering practices have been established between pre-Roman deposits and Roman deposits. This could be interpreted either as a result of Romanisation and/or of urbanisation of the town (Robinson 2002). The burnt vegetable offerings from Roman Oedenburg result from two structures, which were not simultaneous in use, therefore chronological differences are investigated.

The plant macro remains found in the hearth and the offering pit differ. In the hearth, more sediment was sieved, less plant macro remains are recovered. The group of legumes is more diverse and represents a large part of the whole assemblage. Remains of hazelnut and walnut are much more plentiful. The exotic plant species are underrepresented, only five scale fragments of stone pine, one clove of garlic, some fruit and stone fragments of date and fruit fragments of fig were recorded. Though one fragment of peach stone was noted. Besides a fair amount of wild weeds were found. In the offering pit, the plant assemblage is dominated by nut fragments of stone pine, seeds and fruit fragments of fig and date and cereal grains. Few hazelnut, walnut and legumes are observed. Wild weeds are equally sparse.

How can we interpret these differences? Indeed, two different types of contexts are discussed. We know that the burnt remains from the offering pit are the result of a single event whereas the remains from the hearth could represent an accumulation over time. What is more, we assume that most of the hearth has not been preserved while it was found very near to the present surface. This is in contrast to the offering pit, which was preserved to a depth of approximately 0.5 m. Thus it can be expected to find lesser amounts of plant remains in the hearth. Nevertheless, there is also a difference in chronology, the hearth was used from the 1st C AD to the beginning of the 2nd C AD, the offering pit dates to the mid 2nd C AD. Could this therefore represent a difference in practices over time? In this respect we consider a study by Bouby and Marinval (2004) on plant offerings in Roman cremation graves in France. The study has shown that there exists a spatial variability in the plant spectrum between Central France/Limagne and Mediterranean France/Rhône valley. In the Limagne and Central France cereals and pulses are predominant in cremation graves whereas in the Rhône valley and Mediterranean France, exotic fruits such as date and pine nut, bread and pastry are more common. They conclude that this is a result of Romanisation, which was strongest on the Mediterranean/Rhône axis and expanded into the Rhine area (Bouby, Marinval, 2004). Accordingly, the difference in plant assemblage of the two structures under study could be regarded as an indicator of Romanisation in Oedenburg. Romanisation would be less established in the 1st C AD, along with our findings of predominantly pulses and cereals in the hearth, and well instituted in the 2nd C AD with the presence of almost exclusively exotic species and the absence of pulses in the offering pit. This is of course purely hypothetical and very hard to verify. Nonetheless, following (Bouby, Marinval 2004), we can extrapolate that the plant assemblage recovered from both structures is one typical of Roman practices and culture.

The total absence of stone pine, date and garlic in other parts of the settlement, adds to the special status of these plants in Oedenburg. It is clear that they were very exclusive and were only used for higher purposes. In this context we mention the absence of olive (*Olea europea*) in the temple complex. In other parts of the site we do have occasional finds of olive. Olive is also regarded as a luxury good and is often found in sacred contexts. Their absence in the temple area could be explained through the high oil content of the olive stones, which enforces complete burning of the stones (Jacomet 2003) and does not leave any trace.

Conclusion

Study of the literature confirms that the plant assemblage recovered from sacrificial contexts within the temple complex in Roman Oedenburg is one typical of Roman practices and culture. In comparison with other temple complexes, the list of offering plants found in Oedenburg is extensive. This can be partly due to the lack of detailed archaeobotanical studies at the majority of temple sites. Nevertheless it also confirms that the inhabitants of Roman Oedenburg had access to exotic plants as date and stone pine for the worship of the Gods. What is more, date and stone pine were possibly exclusively used for these purposes as no evidence is found within the very well preserved waterlogged archaeological layers of the civil settlement.

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3. SYNTHESIS OF THE MAIN RESULTS AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

3.1. Main results of the archaeobotanical analysis

The Roman settlement Oedenburg is located in the Upper-Rhine valley among the Vosges Mountains and the Black Forest, between the present-day communities of Biesheim and Kunheim, Alsace, France (see Fig. 1 of this Volume). This southern part of the Upper-Rhine region is typified by a very mild and dry climate. The name 'Oedenburg' was first mentioned by Beatus Rhenanus in 1551 (Reddé *et al.* 2005). The first archaeological explorations date to the end of the 17th Cent. A.D.; in the 19th Cent. A.D. its name is acknowledged; since 1960 several investigations have taken place. Between 1998 and 2006 an extensive excavation program took place under the direction of Prof. M. Reddé. The main goal of the excavations was to find out more about the organisation of the settlement and its standing in the Upper Rhine region. More precisely, there are indicators towards an identification of Roman Oedenburg as *Argentovaria* (Reddé in press, Schucany in press). This hypothesis is however still questioned as no confirming inscription has been found so far (Reddé in press). *Argentovaria* is mentioned by Ptolemaeus as the *polis* of the Rauraci and later specified in the *Itinerarium* of Antoninus and the *Tabula Peutingeriana* (Reddé *et al.* 2005). The Rauraci are the indigenous people occupying the southern Upper Rhine Valley and part of the Hochrhein area, Oedenburg was an important settlement in the northern part of their territory. The archaeology of the Roman settlement is very complex; it comprises two successive 1st Cent. A.D. military camps, a civil agglomeration including a large temple complex (dated from the 1st to the 4th Cent. A.D.) and a Late Roman occupation (for a more detailed description of the archaeology see section 1.2 of this Volume).

The archaeobotanical record of the Roman site Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim stands out. On the one hand this is through the excellent conditions of preservation of the archaeological layers, and, on the other hand through the intensity of the archaeobotanical investigation. The numerous excavations conducted in both the military camps and the civil agglomeration between 1999 and 2005 have yielded vast amounts of soil samples for archaeobotanical analysis. During the excavation seasons one or more archaeobotanists were present in the field for most of the time; this was to ensure a systematic sampling of features. The majority of sample processing was done during the excavation campaigns; for the first time very voluminous soil samples were processed and investigated (see section 2.2 and 3.2 of this Volume).

From the total of 986 taken and sieved samples, 315 were selected for this study because of their origin (civil agglomeration), chronology, and preservation (waterlogged). The results of 315 analysed samples originating from 90 different structures are analysed and discussed in this study. The large majority of these samples (310) are taken in the civil agglomeration (dated to the 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D.) (Reddé in press), few samples (5) originate from the 1st Cent. A.D. military camps (Reddé 2009). Within the civil agglomeration (based on the excavation results) three areas of interest are differentiated:

- 1) Civil East, a zone in the near vicinity and under strong influence of the military camp (dated from the 1st to the 3rd Cent. A.D.);
- 2) the Temple complex, an area enclosing several cultic buildings (dated from the 1st to the 4th Cent. A.D.);
- 3) the Surroundings of the temple complex, the area immediately to the north of the temple complex (dated from the 1st to the 4th Cent. A.D.) (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Fig. 7.1). The investigated structures comprise above all pits and layers, as well as ditches, postholes, vessel contents, and a basin (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Tables 1a, 1b and 1c); the majority

originate from waterlogged deposits, except for those in the temple complex which were taken in both waterlogged and dry deposits; all analysed structures are dated to the 1st or 2nd Cent. A.D. or could not be dated more precisely than Roman not specified (see section 2.1 and 2.2 of this Volume).

The emphasis of this study lies on structures from the civil agglomeration; this has been influenced by the conditions of preservation. In this part of the settlement the majority of the archaeological structures are located under the present water level. Consequently, waterlogging has taken place; organic remains are very well preserved; plant macro remains (i.e. seeds and fruits) are abundant. This is in contrast to the structures in the military camp. These were located in dry sediments. Thus, only mineralised and/or charred plant remains survived in the archaeological record and these are in general much less abundant (see section 2.1 of this Volume).

In total 303 plant taxa were identified; they were preserved mainly through waterlogging (292 plant taxa). Mineralised (57 plant taxa) and charred (58 plant taxa) plant remains were also recorded yet constitute only a minor part of the total assemblage. The registered plant spectrum is rich and diverse including many cultivated plants besides numerous wild plants.

3.1.1. The natural environment

The majority of plant macro remains found in the archaeological structures reached the settlement as a result of cultural activity. Consequently, it remains unclear from what distances plants were brought to the site. A reconstruction of the natural environment based on the study of plant macro remains is restricted; it has to be seen in relation to data from other sources such as on- and, mainly, off-site pollen profiles (see Wick and Schlumbaum 2009). Such profiles report that the natural vegetation in the area around Roman Oedenburg consisted of flood plain forests of both softwood and hardwood. Softwood forests, poor in species and dominated by willow (*Salix* sp.), alder (*Alnus* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.) and poplar (*Populus* sp.) developed mainly in the lower areas which were prone to frequent flooding. Hardwood forest, very rich in species such as oak (*Quercus* sp.), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and common maple (*Acer campestre*) amongst others, developed primarily on the dry gravel terraces during periods of low water level. When the Romans arrived in the Upper Rhine region, they occupied a previously opened landscape which was cleared of most forests and intensively exploited by the indigenous Celtic societies (the Rauraci). They installed the settlement at the beginning of the 1st Cent. A.D. in the alluvial plains of the river Rhine; this area was characterised by the presence of many water courses, small islands and river terraces (Reddé et al 2005; Reddé in press). As stated above, numerous plant remains of the local vegetation of Roman Oedenburg have survived in the archaeological structures, both in pollen profiles and soil samples (see Wick and Schlumbaum 2009, section 2.2 of this Volume, p.71). These plant remains designate a moist environment with open and slowly flowing water. Many riverbank, reed, and aquatic plants are found which represent the immediate surroundings of the archaeological structures (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 57-58). The numerous findings of cereal remains, arable weeds and grassland vegetation in the archaeological structures point towards an open landscape of cereal fields, meadows and pastures in the near vicinity (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 53-56). This is supported by pollen analysis where low values were registered for arboreal pollen and high values of cereal and grassland pollen (Wick and Schlumbaum 2009).

3.1.2. Local nutrition

With the beginning of the Roman period many new food plants appear north of the Alps (Jacomet *et al.* 2002). They are introduced, imported, and in many cases then cultivated by the local population (see below). Compared with the Late Iron Age a change in nutritional pattern is perceptible in Roman Oedenburg. Furthermore, the plant spectrum exhibits a clear reflection of the Mediterranean alimentary habits.

As known from the archaeological record and written sources (André 1998), we assume that in Roman Oedenburg cereals and pulses were the main part of the basic diet. Cereal remains have been found in large quantities, especially waterlogged chaff remains and mineralised grains (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Fig. 7.3). The four most common cereal taxa are broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) (waterlogged chaff in 29.1% of the samples, mineralised grains in 10.3% of the samples), spelt (*Triticum spelta*) (waterlogged chaff in 24.9 % of the samples, charred in 6.5% of the samples), emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) (waterlogged chaff in 13 % of the samples, charred in 5.2% of the samples) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) (waterlogged rachis fragments in 10 % of the samples, charred grains in 10.6% of the samples). In much smaller amounts (less than 4% of the samples) oats (*Avena* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*), naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*), foxtail millet (*Setaria italica*) and einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*) were found. The assemblage of cereal species is similar to that attested on other Roman sites in the Upper Rhine region and the North of Switzerland (see section 2.2 of this Volume; Reddé *et al.* 2005). In the spectrum of cereals, no chronological difference/change is perceptible between the 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D.

Three pulses are attested in Oedenburg; they comprise lentil (*Lens culinaris*), broad bean (*Vicia faba*) and common pea (*Pisum sativum*). Mineralised seeds of pulses are present in 9% of the samples, charred seeds in 11.3% and waterlogged seeds in 5% of the samples. Their low representation is likely due to the conditions of preservation and does not reflect their actual significance (see section 2.2 of this Volume). Again no chronological distinction exists between the 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D.

A clear indicator of the Roman culinary habits is the use of spices. In total 12 different species were identified; the most common ones are coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), dill (*Anethum graveolens*) and celery (*Apium graveolens*) (respectively found as waterlogged items in 33.7%, 26.8% and 18% of the samples); the most exotic ones include black pepper (*Piper nigrum*), aniseed (*Pimpinella anisum*) and black cumin (*Nigella sativa*) (present in less than 1% of the samples). The latter are very uncommon on other Roman archaeological sites north of the Alps (Reddé *et al.* 2005; see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 89 and Tab. 6). Almost all spices found in Oedenburg were introduced during the Roman period. Most macro remains of spices are found in the area Civil East, this could be due to the type of deposits in this area (many latrine deposits); no chronological differentiation is noted in the distribution of spices.

Besides spices, there is evidence of various vegetables and salads. Of note are two stalks, many seeds and part of the fruit wall of bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*) and two cloves of garlic (*Allium sativum*). Both are introduced with the Romans and represent very rare findings north of the Alps (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 92, Fig. 7.6d, 7.7g and Tab. 6).

A last group of food plants are the nuts and fruits of which both gathered and cultivated taxa are abundant. Macro remains of fruits have the highest distribution within the samples; waterlogged

specimen are found in 78% of the samples (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Fig. 7.4). Among the cultivated nuts and fruits there are some imported species; they include date (*Phoenix dactylifera*), olive (*Olea europaea*), and stone pine (*Pinus pinea*) (for the abundance in the studied samples see below). Others are introduced and possibly cultivated locally, they include, in order of abundance, fig (*Ficus carica*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*), apple and pear (*Malus domestica* and *Pyrus communis/pyraster*), cherry (*Prunus avium/cerasus*), walnut (*Juglans regia*), peach (*Prunus persica*), plum (*Prunus insititia/domestica*), melon and cucumber (*Cucumis melo* and *Cucumis sativa*), and black mulberry (*Morus nigra*). Among the gathered food plants, hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra/racemosa*) are the most frequent (present in respectively 43% and 39% of the samples), besides winter cherry (*Physalis alkekengi*), dewberry (*Rubus caesius*), and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) (present in respectively 25%, 23% and 18% of the samples). Again no chronological difference between the 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D. is visible in the findings of fruits and nuts.

On the whole it can be said that the inhabitants of Roman Oedenburg had access to a wide variety of vegetable food. Their dishes were seasoned with typically Roman condiments, while fruits and nuts from both local and foreign sources were regularly consumed.

As conditions of preservation are different in the civil agglomeration and the military camp, a comparison between both plant spectra is not viable. In the military camp the plant assemblage is small, and no new species were found; it is dominated by mineralised plant macro remains of mainly cultivated plants such as millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), fig (*Ficus carica*), grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*), apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*), and lentils (*Lens culinaris*) (see section 2.1 of this Volume, Tab. 9.1).

In general, a modification or evolution between the 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D. is not discernable in the archaeobotanical record. Consequently with the end of the military occupation around 70 A.D. trading activities with, or food supplies from, the Mediterranean did not cease (see section 2.2 of this Volume).

Comparing the spectrum of food plants of Roman Oedenburg with other contemporary sites in the Upper Rhine region and the North of Switzerland, it is observed that the list of food plants in Oedenburg is extensive and varied (see section 2.1 of this Volume, Tab. 9.1; section 2.2 of this Volume, Tab. 3a, 3b, 3c and Fig. 7.12; section 2.4 of this Volume, Tab. 1). Very few, and often exotic, plants were not found in Roman Oedenburg, e.g. almond (*Prunus dulcis*) (Rösch pers.comm.), pomegranate (*Punica granata*) (Jacomet et al. 2002; Jacomet 2003); see section 2.2 of this Volume, Tab. 6). In addition one exotic plant, black cumin (*Nigella sativa*), was only found in Roman Oedenburg (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 49, 81, 82, 92, Tab. 6 and Fig. 7.7.i).

Only two sites have a similar assemblage. They are: 1) the *vicus* of Lahr-Dinglingen (D), also situated in the Upper Rhine region, located in a similar environment, 50 km to the North of Oedenburg, on the other side of the river Rhine (Rösch 1995; Rösch pers. comm.); 2) the military settlement of Vindonissa (CH), located in NW-Switzerland, at the confluence of the rivers Aare and Reuss (Jacomet 2003), and at a distance of approximately 100 km from Oedenburg. Both sites have good conditions of preservation; in Lahr-Dinglingen the studied samples are from waterlogged deposits within a 2nd Cent. A.D. well; in the early Roman occupation layers of Vindonissa (Excavation Windisch-Breite) samples originate from burnt destruction layers. It is thought that the rich and exotic plant spectrum found in Vindonissa is the result of a military presence of highly-ranked officers before the foundation of the

military camp, and later of the military occupation (Jacomet 2003). Such a trend is also observed in other Roman sites with a military character (Bakels and Jacomet 2003; Livarda and Van der Veen 2008). In Roman Oedenburg, both excellent conditions of preservation and a military occupation are present. The rich and diverse plant assemblage suggests a very important centre; yet is to be linked with the military occupation of the site and after that with its function as a centre of distribution (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 93-94; Reddé in press).

3.1.3. Import

It is acknowledged that many new food plants reached the Alsace with the beginning of the Roman period. The majority originate from the Mediterranean region, only some are from further distances. Many of these new food plants require similar climatic conditions to those found in Alsace. Due to its permeable calcareous substratum the Alsace characterised by a warm climate with low precipitation and dry summers (Moor 1962). The annual precipitation lies between 500 and 700 mm. The climate is very mild and almost sub Mediterranean which meant many of the new food plants could grow in Roman Oedenburg; others could not adapt to the local climate and are thus undoubtedly imported.

The definite imports include black pepper (*Piper nigrum*), black cumin (*Nigella sativa*), olive (*Olea europaea*), date (*Phoenix dactylifera*) and stone pine (*Pinus pinea*). Except for pepper, which is native to India, all are native to the Mediterranean region. Findings of these five plant taxa are uncommon in Roman Oedenburg, as well as on other sites north of the Alps (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Tab. 6). Black pepper is found in less than 1% of the samples; two waterlogged corncobs were found in the area Civil East, in a 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D. pit respectively. Findings of black pepper are rare north of the Alps (Reddé *et al.* 2005). Black cumin is found in less than 1 % of the samples, two mineralised seeds were recorded in a 2nd Cent. A.D. pit in the area Civil East. They represent the first Roman age findings of black cumin north of the Alps (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 82). As on other sites, olive is slightly more common than the other imports in Oedenburg (present in 5% of the samples; see section 2.2 of this Volume, Tab. 6); waterlogged stones were found in both the 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D. in the area Civil East and the Surroundings of the temple complex. Date is again very rare (in 2.3 % of the samples); a complete fruit, a stone, stone fragments and fruit fragments were found in a 2nd Cent. A.D. pit and hearth in the temple complex; they were part of vegetable offerings (see section 2.2. and section 2.4 of this Volume). In these same structures, remains of stone pine were found (see section 2.2. and section 2.4 of this Volume) (in 3.9% of the samples); they include nuts, scales and part of a cone. One waterlogged nutlet was found in the Surroundings of the temple complex (see section 2.2 of this Volume). Evaluating the presence of definite imports on Roman sites in the Upper Rhine region and the North of Switzerland, it can be said that most of them occur on sites where good conditions of preservation are encountered or where a link with sacrificial practices exists (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 89).

The imported food plants where local cultivation is theorised comprise bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*), fig (*Ficus carica*), melon (*Cucumis melo*), cucumber (*Cucumis sativa*), peach (*Prunus persica*), and grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*). Again the majority comes from the Mediterranean region except for bottle gourd which is native to Asia. The latter is confirmed by an on-going investigation of ancient DNA of the fruit and morphological study of the seeds of the Roman bottle gourd found in

Oedenburg (Schlumbaum and Vandorpe in prep.). It is thought that findings of these plant taxa in 1st Cent. A.D. assemblages represent imports (i.e. fig and grapevine were possibly dried prior to transport). As findings become more frequent towards the end of the 1st Cent. A.D., it is seen as a sign for the initiation of local cultivation. With the beginning of the Roman period, the development of gardening and fruit tree cultivation is noted (Wiethold 2003). The issue of local cultivation is very complex and can not be answered through investigation of plant macro remains only, so far data from pollen analysis which might prove local cultivation by the presence of flowering specimen is still lacking (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 82).

The introduced food plants where local cultivation is plausible (as they can also grow in central European climates) are: dill (*Anethum graveolens*); celery (*Apium graveolens*); coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*); summer savory (*Satureja hortensis*); caraway (*Carum carvi*); common rue (*Ruta graveolens*); aniseed (*Pimpinella anisum*); parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*); walnut (*Juglans regia*); apple (*Malus domestica*); pear (*Pyrus communis/pyraster*); cherry (*Prunus avium /cerasus*); plum (*Prunus domestica / insititia*); black mulberry (*Morus nigra*); beet (*Beta vulgaris*); parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*); garlic (*Allium sativum*); fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*). The majority of these plant taxa represent common findings in Roman Oedenburg, except for black mulberry, caraway, common rue, parsnip, garlic, and aniseed. It is clear that these food plants could be cultivated locally after initial introduction, it remains, however, unclear how widespread local cultivation of these new plants was. In this context, the presence of 19 arable weeds native in the Mediterranean area and appearing from the Roman period onwards north of the Alps is questioned; they could refer to the import of cereal grain (see below and section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 77-79).

Finally, one more imported plant was attested in Roman Oedenburg, namely safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*). Numerous waterlogged seeds were found and interpreted as part of a seed transport for the initiation of local cultivation. Safflower is native to the Near East and Central Asia. It can grow in the lowlands of the river Rhine (Oberdorfer 1994). It is a plant used for dyeing (from the flowers) and oil extraction (seeds). So far other archaeological findings of safflower north of the Alps are absent in the Roman period (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 84 and Fig. 7.7k).

3.1.4. Agricultural practices

The presence of a military occupation at the site during the 1st Cent. A.D. is likely to be the direct cause for the need of large food supplies. While very few sites have been archaeobotanically analysed in the immediate surroundings of Oedenburg, we can obviously not exclude that the provisions of the civil and military settlement were supplied by other rural sites instead of cultivation by the local inhabitants. As stated above, the beginning of the Roman period is characterised by an open landscape with arboreal pollen not exceeding 20 to 30 %; the development of the herbaceous vegetation is at the expense of the woodland; an increasing abundance of cereal pollen and grassland pollen is recorded (Wick and Schlumbaum 2009).

Based on the arable weed flora and the grassland vegetation, the local agricultural practices in Roman Oedenburg were reconstructed. It is clear that a mixture of ecological types were exploited; they are a good reflection of the near surroundings of the settlement. From our data we infer that there was a large exploitation of garden plots for the cultivation of vegetables, spices, and pulses. These gardens

were preferably located within the settlement area; a hypothesis which is supported by the archaeologists as large empty spaces are observed in the settlement area (Reddé in press). In addition, both summer and winter cereals were cultivated in the vicinity of the site. The arable weed flora indicates that different kinds of soil types are exploited for both the summer and winter crops; they include nutrient-rich soils of sand and loam and calcareous soils; there are also signs of soils with a high nitrogen content which indicates manuring.

As mentioned above, the arable weed flora in Oedenburg is characterised by large quantities of the 19 weeds belonging to the Order of the Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance (see Tab. 1). They are classified as weeds of winter cereals. Characteristic for weeds of the Caucalion alliance is a dry warm climate and their preference of calcareous soils. These weed species have been the trigger of many debates about the origin of cereals in Oedenburg. Were stocks of cereal grains imported over long distances from the Mediterranean? Were the weeds of the Caucalion alliance introduced to the region as part of these cereal transports? Or were these arable weeds already present before the arrival of the Romans? The archaeobotanical data-set of pre-Roman and Roman times in the Alsace region is still rather meagre. However, recent findings have demonstrated that many of the weeds of the Caucalion alliance found in Oedenburg were present in pre-Roman times in the region around Basel (Jacomet and Brombacher 2009) (see Tab. 1). This would be in favour of the hypothesis that cereals were grown locally. However four weeds attested in Oedenburg were not yet found before Roman times north of the Alps (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 77-79); they are muskweed (*Myagrum perfoliatum*), corn buttercup (*Ranunculus arvensis*), throw-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*), and devil-in-a-bush (*Nigella arvensis*).

Tab. 1. Weeds belonging to the Caucalion Alliance found in Oedenburg and findings of these weeds in the region around Basel before Roman times (after Jacomet and Brombacher 2009).

Species of the Caucalion alliance present in Roman Oedenburg	Preservation in Oedenburg			First findings beyond Oedenburg (after Jacomet and Brombacher 2009)			
	wl	ch	min	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman times
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	x				x		x
<i>Avena fatua</i>		x			x	x	x
<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i>	x						
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>	x	x	x		x	x	x
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	x			x	x	x	x
<i>Galium spurium</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>	x	x				x	x
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>	x	x					
<i>Nigella arvensis</i>	x						
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>	x				x	x	x
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	x						
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	x				x	x	x
<i>Silene cf. dichotoma</i>	x						
<i>Stachys annua</i>	x			x	x	x	x
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	x					x	x
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	x				x	x	x
<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>	x		x		x		x
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	x			x	x	x	x
<i>Vicia cf. angustifolia</i>		x			x	x	x

Muskweed is the most frequently found Caucalio taxon in Oedenburg, of which its robust and slightly lignified siliques are found (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Fig. 7.8e); it is very consistently dispersed throughout the settlement; it was even found in the earliest layers within the temple complex (3/4 A.D.). Concerning the large quantity of weeds of the Caucalio alliance in Oedenburg, the following is hypothesized: it is not proven nor excluded that these arable weeds reached the settlement as part of imported cereal stocks from the Mediterranean area; whether this was a single event or a continuous practice is hard to verify; the diffusion of these weeds into the area can be explained by the sowing of the imported cereal grains on the calcareous gravel terraces, the latter providing a good substitute to their natural habitat. This remains a working hypothesis; future research in the area will hopefully clarify this matter.

The presence of meadows and pastures in the vicinity of the site is not only confirmed by the plant macro remains, it is also detected by pollen analysis. At the beginning of the Roman period, the percentage of grassland pollen is already very high (Wick and Schlumbaum 2009). The deposit of stable manure and/or bedding in one of the pits located in the area Civil East (BK99-04-01, see section 1.1 of Volume II, p. 4) suggests the management of meadows and pastures. This deposit included a very large and well preserved assemblage of grassland vegetation. It represents a unique deposit in Roman Oedenburg as grassland plants are generally scarce. Based on the flowering times of the different taxa found in this deposit, it was concluded that meadows were cut in late summer and hay was used as fodder or bedding in stables. This is in accordance with many other known results of grassland management during Roman times (see p. 79 of section 2.2 of Volume I).

3.1.5. Interpretation of archaeobotanical assemblages

The majority of archaeobotanical assemblages found in Roman Oedenburg derive from mixed deposits. Yet, it was possible to discern between plant assemblages of different human activities. We have evidence of waste disposal, wetland management and offering practices. In the last part of this section, we discuss the problems of identifying crop processing products and by-products in waterlogged deposits.

To define the nature of waste material, we used criteria such as the spectrum of plants, their preservation and their abundance. Similar criteria have been applied before by e.g. Hellwig (1989) in analysing medieval latrines or by Kenward and Hall (1997) on the use of indicator groups for the identification of stable manure. We identified five types of waste-deposits.

1) A very frequent deposit are faecal remains. In Roman Oedenburg – like in other, clearly defined latrine sediments - faecal remains are characterised by large amounts of cereal bran fragments, stone cells of pear, pericarp of apple/pear, small seeded food plants, and compacted organic remains. The number of remains is usually very high; their preservation is waterlogged as well as mineralised. Faecal remains are found predominantly in pits in the area Civil East (e.g. BK00/01-04-24 (p. 6-7 and Fig 3 of Volume II); BK01-04-38 (p. 16 and Fig. 6 of Volume II)) and the military camp (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 62 and section 2.1 of this Volume)

Faecal remains are an important tool in the understanding of past eating habits. Many seeds and/or fruits of food plants can survive the digestion process; others are destroyed by this process. Therefore studying faecal remains often gives a distorted image of the dietary pattern, under-representing the large-seeded food plants like cereals and pulses (see 3.1.1).

2) Organic layers were investigated / are found in and at the edges of the palaeochannels in the area Civil East and in the Surroundings of the Temple complex. In these layers we defined the presence of products and/or by-products of cereal processing. For reasons outlined below we did not define the exact stage of processing. However, the co-occurrence of large amounts of cereal chaff and arable weeds are a clear indication that on the one hand, they can be identified as processing debris and on the other hand they must have been deposited there deliberately (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 72); where the actual processing took place is not defined, it is possible that by-products were brought in from outside the settlement to serve other usage (see Van der Veen 2007, p. 974).

3) In a large pit (BK99-04-01, dated to the 2nd third of the 1st Cent. A.D. and contemporary with the military camp) in the area Civil East the presence of stable manure was determined (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 61 and section 1.1 of Volume II, p. 4 and Fig. 1). The lowest layer of this pit is characterised by a strongly compacted, dark brown, organic deposit. This deposit yielded merely waterlogged plant material. The plant spectrum of this deposit consisted of wild plants only, mainly of cultivated meadow and pasture communities. The preservation of these plant remains was excellent. In addition compacted organic material with lots of straw-like material was found. Similar deposits have been found in the Roman castle of Welzheim (Körber-Grohne and Piening 1983) and have been described by Kenward and Hall (1997).

4) In almost all structures, we could identify the presence of cooking activities. These deposits are characterised by charred plant material (above all cereal grains) and charcoal. While these plant remains were so scarce in the samples, we classified them equally as settlement noise indicating the near vicinity of cultural activity (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 34 and Tab. 3b).

5) The local vegetation of the Roman settlement was very frequently represented, particularly in the waterlogged samples. Based on the plant spectrum (these macro remains included many ruderal plants as well as plants indicating the presence of marshland and water, see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 55-58), it is concluded that the local environment was characterised by ruderal communities on the one hand and by wetland on the other hand.

Besides waste disposal, the presence of wetland management is confirmed. The dumping of waste material in rivers and water courses is a known practice in Roman times. It has been registered in Solothurn Vigier (Jacomet *et al.* 1993) in the Swiss Mittelland (at the river Aare), and in Xanten (Knörzer 1981) in the lower Rhine area. In Roman Oedenburg, we equally find waste material in and at the edges of the palaeochannels especially large amounts of cereal processing debris. It is very likely that these deposits served other purposes, such as drainage. Besides the plant macro remains,

layers of brushwood matting are deposited in these areas prone to flooding. They were installed in between wooden posts and are very effective in periods of heavy rainfall (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 72).

In the temple complex, the presence of vegetable offerings was determined. Offering of food plants is a known Roman tradition. Plants used for offering are even similar or identical throughout the Roman Empire despite the geographical location of the site (Robinson 2002). The most frequently found plant species in 14 studied temple complexes and/or structures with a sacrificial nature in the Roman Empire are stone pine, date and fig (see section 2.4 of this Volume, Tab. 2). However, we observed that the spectrum of plants is largely dependent on the recovery techniques used during excavation (see section 2.4 of this Volume). In Roman Oedenburg, we found a rich and varied assemblage of charred plant remains in both a hearth and a pit in the temple complex (see section 2.4 of this Volume, Tab. 1). The hearth and pit date respectively to the end of the 1st/beginning of the 2nd Cent. A.D. and to the mid 2nd Cent. A.D. The charred plant assemblage comprises fruit flesh and processed food as well as seeds and fruits of cultural plants. The latter are best represented by nut fragments (stone pine nut, walnut and hazelnut), cereals (above all naked wheat), fruits (fig) and pulses (lentil) (see section 2.2 of this Volume, Fig. 7.6; see section 2.4 of this Volume, Fig. 6-7). In addition, we registered findings of garlic (two cloves) (see section 2.4 of this Volume, Fig. 5) and date (fruit and stone fragments) (see section 2.4 of this Volume, Fig. 8-9). In the civil agglomeration of Roman Oedenburg stone pine and date are very rarely found; even though the archaeological structures are extensively studied and well-preserved. One waterlogged stone pine nut was found in the Surroundings of the temple complex, and remains of charred date were found in a cremation urn in the area Civil East (Reddé *et al.* 2005). Based on these findings it is thought that date and stone pine were exclusively used for sacred practices and not for daily consumption (see section 2.2 of this Volume, p. 73-74).

Inferring from the many findings of cereal remains and the large population inhabiting Roman Oedenburg, it must be clear that processing of crops was an important part of daily life. In addition, crop processing has a major impact on sample composition and therefore, variations due to crop processing should be detected before making assumptions about crop husbandry and economy (Jones 1987). Each step in the processing of the crops has an effect on the composition of a sample (Hillman 1984). An ethnographic study of present-day traditional agriculture has shown that the weed seed composition changes for every different stage in crop processing (winnowing, coarse sieving and fine sieving). This is according to three characteristics of the weed seeds, namely size, headedness, and aerodynamic qualities (Jones 1984; 1987). Jones developed a method to detect crop processing products and by-products in archaeobotanical samples using the weed seed composition of an archaeobotanical sample and comparing them to the ethnographic data gathered from Amorgos, Greece (Jones 1984; 1987). For the purpose of this analysis weed seeds are categorised according to the three characteristics named above. Using discriminant analysis samples are grouped according to their weed seed composition. For the application of this model, suitable samples need to be selected. In her book about Neolithic farming, Bogaard (2004) summarises the criteria she used for the selection of suitable samples for her analysis: the ideal sample comes from a single deposit, is rich in crop

(minimum 100 items) and weed remains (more than 50 items), and represents a single crop type and crop processing stage.

1) For her analysis she omitted all waterlogged plant remains as the interpretation of such remains can be problematic. In waterlogged environments (almost) any plant material preserves; this implies that plant species from a very wide range of habitats can be found, and thus not only those weeds that charred together with the cultivated plants. As many potential arable weed species can also grow in non-arable environments, it is difficult to reconstruct the way they reached the settlement. So far no research has been done on the identification of crop processing stages in waterlogged plant material. Hosch and Jacomet (2004) used Spearman's rank correlation coefficient in order to find out which weed species could be identified as arable weeds in the Neolithic settlement of Arbon Bleiche 3. Through statistical analysis they discovered a high significance between nine different weed species and one or more cultivated plants. These nine weed species are still today arable weeds and possibly represented the most common arable weeds at that time. For Roman Oedenburg, we are confronted with the same problem, (which weeds represent arable weeds), but on a much larger scale as so many wild plants are recovered.

2) Another problem in the selection of samples quoted by Bogaard is their stratigraphic origin. As the model developed by Jones (1984) is based on the co-occurrence of arable weed species, it is important to select those samples which do not derive from mixed deposits. Ideally one would consider only 'closed contexts' which represent one single event. Such samples are however very rare.

As the majority of studied samples in Roman Oedenburg represent mixed deposits and a large part of the wild plants can not be exclusively attributed to one category of ecological unit, the identification of differences between the crop processing debris could not be undertaken. However, at least generally, it can be said that by-products of grain dehusking, fine sieving and coarse sieving were found.

3.2. Methodological issues

The archaeobotanical analysis of rich waterlogged archaeological deposits requires a well-considered strategy in order to obtain the maximum amount of information in the minimum amount of time, assuming that the objectives of the analysis are reached. Following these lines of thought, several methodological issues were considered at the beginning of the project:

a) the sieving of bulk samples from Roman waterlogged deposits was initiated, to make sure enough plant material was recovered in the largest fraction with the aim of reaching the minimum number of seeds to define the actual proportions of a taxon within an assemblage (see Van der Veen and Fieller 1982).

b) a procedure for the handling of bulk samples was defined, in order to process as many samples as possible during each excavation season. All samples have been sieved using "semi-flotation" as described by Hosch and Zibulski (2003) or "wash-over" previously described by Kenward and Hall (1980). Sieves of mesh sizes 4 mm and 1 mm were used, as these have proven most appropriate for collecting the majority of organic material. Before sieving, a sample of approximately 100ml was taken for the study of pollen and parasites; additionally a random one litre reference sample was taken (using the grid-system described by van der Veen and Fieller 1982). This reference sample was taken

for the recovery of plant material from the smallest fraction (0.35 mm) as much less soil needs to be processed to achieve the minimum number of seeds to be counted in this fraction; this reference sample was stored and processed at a later stage. All information concerning the samples (structure information, volume before and after sieving etc.) was registered in a sieving diary. This method is now successfully applied on other excavations supervised by the IPAS in Basel.

c) a way of analysing as many samples as possible in a short period of time was sought; as very large amounts of samples were taken during each excavation season. A systematic rapid screening of the 4 mm and 1 mm fractions was initiated. Several authors have previously acknowledged that semi-quantitative recording of plant remains can be very effective (Hall and Kenward 1990, Kenward and Hall 1995, Kenward and Hall 1997). Preceding examination of the different fractions of the samples has shown that most of the macro plant remains (seeds and fruits) are found in the 4 and 1 mm fraction, only occasionally new species were found in the 0.35 mm fraction. Therefore, only the 4 mm and 1 mm fraction of the sieved samples were included for rapid screening. The entire 4 mm organic fraction and a subsample of 100 ml in the 1 mm organic fraction were screened. All subsamples in the 1 mm fraction were taken using the grid system as described by Van der Veen and Fieller (1982) to ensure randomness within the subsamples. The abundance of the archaeological and/or ecological material (charcoal, waterlogged wood, insects, plants etc.) found within the 4 and 1 mm fraction was estimated by eye. The presence of macro plant remains was recorded using a binocular microscope, seeds and fruits were semi-quantified using a five-point-scale (1 = present, 2 = 2 – 10 items, 3 = 11 – 50 items, 4 = 51 – 500 items, 5 = 500+ items). The advantage of this system is: 1) a large amount of samples can be analysed in a short period of time, and 2) a good overview of the plant assemblage is obtained. The disadvantage of this system is: 1) the limitations concerning semi-quantitative data (e.g. no density of plant remains in a sample can be calculated), and 2) a good knowledge of the identification of plant macro remains is required.

d) processing of very compacted organic sediments can be problematic, very time-consuming and has the possibility of damaging fragile plant remains. In Roman Oedenburg, many samples originating from such 'problem soils' were encountered; the need to ease the sieving process was required. The solution to this problem was sought in the treatment of samples/sediment before sieving, a so-called pre-treatment method. Pre-treatment methods described in the literature and commonly used in archaeobotanical labs were tested (for details see section 2.3 of this Volume). The difference of this experiment to what is known from the literature lies in the fact that all pre-treatment methods were tested on the same sample/same material and the impact on the plant remains was considered. Practically, twelve subsamples taken from three samples were pre-treated. The four selected pre-treatment methods consisted of boiling the sediment in water, freezing the sediment and subsequently defrosting it, soaking the sediment in NaHCO₃ (sodium bicarbonate), and heating the sediment with 10 % KOH (potassium hydroxide). Four subsamples from each of the three samples were pre-treated with one of the four techniques and were subsequently sieved. The experiment showed that two pre-treatment methods enhanced the sieving of compacted organic sediment. They comprise heating with 10% KOH and freezing/defrosting. Analysis of the plant remains recovered with these two pre-treatment techniques gave an unambiguous answer as to which method is more appropriate. Heating with KOH has a very large influence on fragile plant remains and damages them severely in the form

of fading and/or disintegrating, e.g. waterlogged cereal chaff (see section 2.3 of this Volume, Fig. 1-4). Freezing and defrosting samples, on the other hand, gave very good results. The plant remains are very well preserved and least fragmented even in comparison to plant remains from untreated samples. In addition freezing and defrosting is cheap and does not leave any chemical waste. Within the experiment only four methods were tested with special concern of the waterlogged plant material. However, previous work by de Moulins (1996) had already shown the minor effects of freezing on charred material. Since performing this experiment, the freezing of samples prior to sieving is largely applied in the archaeobotanical lab of the IPAS in Basel and has enhanced the processing of a wide range of soil types considerably.

3.3. Future prospects

The plant assemblage recovered from Roman Oedenburg is (as repeatedly stated) rich, diverse and, partly, exotic. For the purpose of this study, different research questions were investigated (see section 1.3 of this volume). However the material has a huge potential and is far from exhausted; further analysis could definitely add information to what has already been studied. For example, a detailed statistical analysis of the samples using a multi-variate approach could help confirm the classification of different deposits; it would equally allow a good comparison of deposits within and between structures. In addition, a detailed comparison between the results of plant macro remain analysis and on-site pollen analysis would be very interesting; to address, among others, the question of local cultivation.

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1. Catalogue of structures

1.1. Catalogue of structures: Civil East

Structure N° BK99-04-01

Type of structure Pit

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK99-04-01 represents a very large pit. It was dug in 1999 and is located in the south eastern part of the excavated area. The pit is elongated in shape and measures approximately 13m (Length) by 7m (Width). The maximal depth of the pit is 1.60m. Its walls are inclined and irregular, its base is flat. Stratigraphical observations suggest that this pit was dug in alluvial deposits. After its primary use (possibly gravel extraction for the building of a road), it is thought that a rapid filling of the pit occurred. The lowest layer (US 310) which is located under the current water level represents a dark organic layer and is composed of waterlogged organic material mainly. Many wooden artefacts and wood working debris were recovered. The layer immediately above US 310 (US 306) is very different in composition, no waterlogging occurred. It contained above all ceramics, animal bones, metal objects and charcoal. The heterogeneous nature of the different layers in the pit is likely to be the result of similar activity namely waste disposal. It is suggested that Structure BK99-04-01 represents the first evidence of Roman activity in this area.

Illustration Fig. 1

Date Based on artefactual evidence: 2nd third of 1st Cent. A.D.
Dendrochronological date: terminus post quem 62 A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK994009	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	1	346.1
BK994010	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	1	346.2
BK994013	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	1	347.2
BK994015	4000	Rapid screening	PV	04	1	347.4
BK994021	7000	Rapid screening	PV	04	1	351.2
BK994023	7000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	1	351.4
BK994024	5000	Full analysis	PV	04	1	351.5
BK994024	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	1	351.5
BK994026	5000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	1	352.1
BK994027	4000	Full analysis	PV	04	1	352.2

Archaeobotanical analysis Nine samples were analysed. They originate from US 310 which represents the lowest layer of the fill of the pit. Hardly any inorganic material was found, organic material was abundant. The organic fraction of all samples consisted of strongly compacted waterlogged material in which many culms and compacted nodules of soil were found. Charred and mineralised plant material was nearly absent. Waterlogged seeds and fruits on the contrary were abundant. The large majority of the seeds and fruits represent wild weeds; economic species form only a minor part. The latter comprise above all cereal remains (barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*)), vegetables (carrot (*Daucus carota*) and cabbage (*Brassica* sp)) and spices (coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), celery (*Apium graveolens*) and summer savory (*Satureja hortensis*)). No fruits were recorded. Exceptional is the find of not only the seeds but part of the stalk of a bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*). Only one other fragment of the fruit wall of a bottle gourd has been found in Oedenburg, in a layer in a palaeochannel (BK03-09-74), all other findings have been seeds. The spectrum of wild weeds is very diverse. Remarkable is the wide variety and large quantity of grassland species; they represent taxa growing in meadows, pastures and open swards. Besides cereal weeds, ruderal plants and weeds of reed fields and riverbanks are recorded. The composition of plant remains is of much interest as almost exclusively wild weeds have been recovered within this structure; and the composition of the samples before sieving was very characteristic and unique for the structures in Oedenburg. They were very compacted, composed of organic material only, homogenous in their composition and lots of large vegetative remains as stems were visible. Because of these different features, it is very likely that we are dealing here with the remains of stable manure and/or bedding.

Classification Pit, Horizon 1

Reference Reddé (in press) p. 427-440

Structure N° BK99-04-86

Type of structure Pit

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK99-04-86 represents a circular pit. It was discovered during the 1999 excavation campaign in the south-western part of the excavated area. It is located under the floor level of the complex of thermae and is interpreted as a well.

Illustration Fig. 2

Date 1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK994047	4000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	86	230.1
BK994048	8000	Rapid screening	PV	04	86	235.1
BK994049	7000	Rapid screening	PV	04	86	235.2

Archaeobotanical analysis

Three samples from the lower levels of this pit were analysed. They contained a large organic fraction dominated by mineralised and waterlogged plant material. The mineralised remains consisted of wood, concretions (which strongly remind of latrine deposits) and seeds/fruits. The waterlogged remains consisted of mainly seeds and fruits. In addition few charred plant remains (charcoal and very few others) were registered. Fly puparia, bone fragments and fish vertebrae were also recorded. The spectrum of seeds and fruits is dominated by edible plants such as lentils (*Lens culinaris*), dill (*Anethum graveolens*), figs (*Ficus carica*), apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*). Hardly any cereal remains were recovered. Wild weeds were sparse and include mainly ruderal plants. The different types of conservation of seeds and fruits suggest different kinds of waste deposits. It is very likely that we are dealing with a mix of latrine deposits and other kinds of waste of human activity.

Classification Pit, Horizon 1

Reference Reddé (in press) p. 450-451

Structure N° **BK00/01-04-24**

Type of structure **Pit**

Area of excavation **Civil East**

Archaeological description Structure BK00-04-24 was excavated in 2000. It was found in the north-eastern corner of the excavated area and primarily identified as a V-shaped ditch. The ditch measured approximately 2m and was about 80cm deep. Its bottom layer (US 04) is characterised by a very organic fill which is well preserved through its location under the current water level. In 2001, it was recognised that this structure was part of a very large elongated pit (BK01-04-24) and is located in the continuation of ditch BK00-04-24 dug in 2000. The pit is 1.5m long and has a depth of 0.5m. Its walls are inclined and its base is flat. It had a very dark brown organic fill.

Illustration Fig. 3

Date Based on artefactual evidence : 2nd half of the 1st C AD

Archaeobotanical analysis

Excavated in 2000

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK004002	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	P2
BK004003	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	P3
BK004003	8000	Practicum		04	24	P3
BK004004	1000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	P4
BK004006	2500	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	P6
BK004007	4000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	P7
BK004008	6000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	P8
BK004008	6000	Practicum		04	24	P8
BK004009	2000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	P9
BK004010	3500	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	P10
BK004011	7000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	P11

Excavated in 2001

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK14025	6000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	01C
BK14026	8000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	01D
BK14027	8000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	01E
BK14029	8000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	01G
BK14034	8000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	02C
BK14035	6000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	02D
BK14036	7000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	02E
BK14038	4000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	02G
BK14041	7000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	03A
BK14043	10000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	03C
BK14044	9000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	03D
BK14045	7000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	03E
BK14047	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	03G
BK14050	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	04A
BK14051	5000	Full analysis	PV	04	24	4B
BK14052	7000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	04C
BK14053	8000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	04D
BK14054	8000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	04E
BK14064	17000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	05B
BK14065	12000	Full analysis	PV	04	24	5C
BK14066	14000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	05D
BK14069	10000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	05E
BK14071	6000	Full analysis	PV	04	24	06B
BK14073	1000	Rapid screening	PV	04	24	04AD
BK14082	1000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	24	5/6 A/B

Structure N°	BK00/01-04-24 (suite)
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Thirty six samples were analysed; nine are from the 2000 excavation campaign, 25 from the 2001 excavation campaign. The latter originate from a dark organic deposit (US 01) which has been sampled intensively. US 01 was dug in different spits (1 to 6). Each of these spits has been sampled using a chessboard system. The samples have delivered mineralised, charred and waterlogged remains of both edible and wild plants. In addition mineralised concretions representing faecal remains were identified. Edible plants are dominating the assemblage. They consist of a very rich and diverse assemblage of fruits, spices, cereals, vegetables and salads. The findings of a grain of pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i>) (very rare in Roman context), olive stones (<i>Olea europaea</i>), seeds of melon or cucumber (<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>) and stones of cherry (<i>Prunus avium/cerasus</i>), plum are remarkable. Pepper and olive do not grow in north of the Alps and represent imported products. Besides edible plants many weeds were found. They include arable weeds, plants from meadows and pastures, ruderal plants, aquatic and riverbank plants.</p> <p>The different types of preservation, the plant spectrum and the mineralised concretions are indicative of the presence of faecal remains. In addition, fruit stone and charred macrofossils show that the pit was also used as a dump. It is obvious that some of the recorded wild plants reflect human activities, others come from the local vegetation. The pit was probably used a latrine and garbage dump.</p>
Classification	Pit, Horizon 1
Reference	Reddé (in press) p. 410-415

Structure N°	BK00-04-53																					
Type of structure	Pit																					
Area of excavation	Civil East																					
Archaeological description	BK00-04-53 represents a pit possibly used for the evacuation of water (sinkhole). It was dug during the 2000 excavation season and is located within living quarters (ensemble A).																					
Illustration	Fig. 4																					
Date	2 nd Cent. A.D.																					
N° of samples																						
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK004034</td> <td>8000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>SJ</td> <td>04</td> <td>53</td> <td>P34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK004034</td> <td>8000</td> <td>Practicum (Full analysis)</td> <td></td> <td>04</td> <td>53</td> <td>P34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK004034	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	53	P34	BK004034	8000	Practicum (Full analysis)		04	53	P34
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																
BK004034	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	53	P34																
BK004034	8000	Practicum (Full analysis)		04	53	P34																
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. Predominantly waterlogged plant macro remains were preserved. It concerns mainly edible plants. Fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>), apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>), grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) and unspecified stone fruits are the most commonly attested ones. Millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>), pulses and spices were found in small quantities. Other than waterlogged plant material, mineralised seeds and fruits were found. The large majority of mineralised remains could not be identified, only millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>) was identified. From the given findings, it is suggested that Structure BK00-04-53 was used as waste disposal and possibly as latrine.																					
Classification	Pit, Horizon 2																					
Reference	Reddé (in press) p. 473																					

Structure N°	BK01-04- 02																					
Type of structure	Pit																					
Area of excavation	Civil East																					
Archaeological description	Structure BK01-04-02 represents a pit. It is dug in 2001 and is located in the north-eastern part of the excavated area. Within the pit several layers could be observed. It is thought that the pit is part of a large area used as waste disposal.																					
Illustration	No																					
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.																					
N° of samples																						
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK14007</td> <td>6000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>SJ</td> <td>04</td> <td>02</td> <td>05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK14008</td> <td>2000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>SJ</td> <td>04</td> <td>02</td> <td>07</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK14007	6000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	02	05	BK14008	2000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	02	07
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																
BK14007	6000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	02	05																
BK14008	2000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	02	07																
Archaeobotanical analysis	Two samples from two different layers within structure BK01-04-02 were analysed. They have yielded -in order of abundance- waterlogged, charred and mineralised plant remains. Above all edible plants were represented. The lowest layer US 07 gave more waterlogged material. In US 05 more charred material was found, namely cereal remains. The plant macro remains found within this pit suggest the presence of different kinds of waste material possibly faecal material.																					
Classification	Pit, Horizon 1																					
Reference	Excavation report 2001 (p.32)																					

Structure N° BK01-04- 08

Type of structure Pit

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK01-04-08 represents an elongated pit. It was dug in 2001. This pit, which is located in the north-eastern part of the excavated area, has been flattened by a small construction. It is possibly related to structure BK01-04-15.

Illustration No

Date 1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK14009	7000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	08	00

Archaeobotanical analysis One sample from the bottom of this pit was analysed. It was not located under the current water level, thus no waterlogged plant remains were preserved. The organic material consisted of wood charcoal, few charred cereal remains and some hazelnut shell fragments. It is suggested that the seeds and fruits originate from settlement noise.

Classification Pit, Horizon 1

Reference Reddé (in press) p. 408

Structure N° BK01-04-14

Type of structure Pit

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK01-04-14 represents a pit used to secure a storage jar. It was dug in 2001 and is located in the north-eastern part of the excavated area. This structure was found as part of a collection of several jars or urns and possibly represents a ritual deposit.

Illustration no

Date 1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK14015	5500	Rapid screening	SJ	04	14	02

Archaeobotanical analysis One sample from the fill of the pit was analysed. Very few waterlogged plant macro remains were recovered. They consisted of millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). Given these sparse findings, an interpretation based on the plant macro remains is not possible as it is likely that they derive from secondary deposits.

Classification Pit, Horizon 1

Reference Reddé (in press) p. 425

Structure N°	BK01-04-15														
Type of structure	Pit														
Area of excavation	Civil East														
Archaeological description	Structure BK01-04-15 represents a pit. It was dug in 2001. This pit, which is located in the north-eastern part of the excavated area, has been flattened by a small construction. It is possibly related to structure BK01-04-08.														
Illustration	No														
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK14017</td> <td>13000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>SJ</td> <td>04</td> <td>15</td> <td>02</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK14017	13000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	15	02
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK14017	13000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	15	02									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample from the fill of this pit was analysed. As the pit lay above the current water level, no waterlogging has been observed. In the organic fraction mainly wood charcoal was recovered, very few charred cereal grains. Based on the plant macro remains, no indications as to the use of this pit can be given.														
Classification	Pit, Horizon 1														
Reference	Reddé (in press) p. 409														

Structure N° BK01-04-25

Type of structure Pit

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK01-04-25 represents a pit. It was dug in 2001 and is located in the northern part of the excavated area. It has an irregular form and a depth of 0.70m. Its fill is heterogeneous. It is suggested that this pit is part of a large area used as waste disposal.

Illustration Fig. 5

Date 1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK14020	14000	Rapid screening	PV	04	25	01A
BK14021	12000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	25	01B
BK14022	12000	Rapid screening	PV	04	25	01C
BK14059	20000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	25	Fonds de fosse
BK14059	20000	Rapid screening	PV	04	25	

Archaeobotanical analysis

Four samples from the same layer were analysed. It concerns a very organic layer towards the bottom of the pit. Mineralised and charred plant remains are nearly absent, the samples are dominated by the presence of waterlogged plant remains. In contrast to other waterlogged refuse pits, edible and/or useful plants are rather rare except for some cereals (millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) and spelt (*Triticum spelta*)) and some spices (celery (*Apium graveolens*) and coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)). Wild plants are more common and diverse. They are represented by weeds of winter cereal and summer crops and ruderal plants. We also note the almost absence of aquatic and riverbank plants.

From the reminder we can conclude that this pit has been used for waste disposal, possibly related to crop processing.

Classification

Pit, Horizon 1

Reference

Reddé (in press) p. 408

Structure N° BK01-04- 27

Type of structure Pit

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK01-04-27 represents a sub-rectangular pit. It was dug in 2001 and is located in the north-western part of the excavated area. It is suggested that this pit is part of a large area used as waste disposal.

Illustration No

Date 1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK14078	6000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	27	01 1A
BK14184	8000	Full analysis	PV	04	27	01
BK14184	8000	Rapid screening	PV	04	27	01
BK14097	4000	Rapid screening	PV	04	27	02
BK14103	7000	Rapid screening	PV	04	27	02C
BK14104	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	27	02D
BK14105	4000	Rapid screening	PV	04	27	03C
BK14102	7000	Rapid screening	PV	04	27	04

Archaeobotanical analysis

Seven samples from four different layers within structure BK01-04-27 were analysed. The composition of the samples is rather similar, however less plant remains were observed in US 03 and US 04. The organic material in the samples is constituted by mainly waterlogged and mineralised plant macro remains. Charcoal and charred plant remains are almost absent. Among the mineralised plant remains, many mineralised concretions were found, they comprise small vegetative material and are remains of faecal material. In addition seeds and fruits of edible plants were found such as millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), lentil (*Lens culinaris*), apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*) and others. The waterlogged plant material also contained many seeds and fruits of edible plants. They comprise cereals (testa fragments), spices (celery (*Apium graveolens*) and coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)) and fruits (fig (*Ficus carica*), woodland strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*)). In addition weeds of winter cereal, of summer crops and ruderal plants were attested. Aquatic plants and riverbank plants are nearly absent.

The archaeobotanical analyses suggest the presence of faecal material and other kinds of waste material. It is therefore very likely that this pit was used as latrine and waste disposal.

Classification

Pit, Horizon 1

Reference

Reddé (in press) p. 404-405

Structure N° BK01-04- 33

Type of structure Pit

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK01-04-33 represents a square pit measuring 1.5m to 1.5m. Traces of a wooden framework were observed. The content of this structure consists of black organic waterlogged material. It is suggested that this pit is part of a large area used as waste disposal.

Illustration No

Date 1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK14143	16000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	33	01

Archaeobotanical analysis

One sample was analysed. It consisted mainly of 'caked' organic material, twigs and roots. Seeds and fruits were generally scarce. Only some waterlogged plant macro remains were recorded. It consisted of very few edible plants and some ruderals. Mineralised and charred material were nearly absent. A clear indication as to the function of this structure is not present, although it is suggested that some waste material has been deposited.

Classification Pit, Horizon 1

Reference Reddé (in press) p. 399

Structure N° BK01-04- 38

Type of structure Pit

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK01-04-38 represents a rectangular structure of 3.5m to 2.8m. It was built on a construction of oak posts which held a floor in fir tree. The walls were covered with planks. It is thought that this structure represents a wooden cave or cellar built on posts as precaution for the nearby water level; it is suggested that it was used as sanitary facility. In 2000 an East-West orientated trench was dug. One sample was taken in the trench. It is related to structure BK01-04-38.

Illustration Fig. 6

Date Based on coins terminus post quem 134-138

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK004030	7000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	Tr.5	P30
BK004030	7000	Practicum (full analysis)		04	Tr.5	P30
BK14100	6000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	38	02
BK14107	7000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	38	02
BK14115	1000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	38	02
BK14108	1000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	02 09
BK14110	4000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	02 09
BK14116	24000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	38	01 2
BK14123	6000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	04
BK14124	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	38	04
BK14132	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	38	08
BK14151	6000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	09 06
BK14155	10000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	09 10
BK14166	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	09b 04
BK14167	8000	Full analysis	PV	04	38	09b
BK14168	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	09b 06
BK14169	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	09b 07
BK14170	10000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	09b 08
BK14171	7000	Full analysis	PV	04	38	09b 09
BK14171	7000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	09b 09
BK14172	10000	Full analysis	PV	04	38	09b 10
BK14181	6000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	09b 11
BK14182	6000	Rapid screening	PV	04	38	09b 12

Archaeobotanical analysis

Twenty one samples were analysed from different layers. All samples had a large organic fraction and provided a rich set of plant remains. In addition, insect remains, small mammal bone and fish bones were recorded. The plant remains were preserved mainly mineralised and waterlogged, charred remains were less abundant. The conservation was excellent. The waterlogged plant remains are composed of numerous food plants: fragments of bran, walnuts (*Juglans regia*) and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), seeds of vegetables, spices, fruits and salads were very frequent. Wild plants consisted primarily of arable weeds and ruderal plants. A large quantity of mineralised remains was also found. They contained among other concretions (fragments of coprolites), lentil (*Lens culinaris*), millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*) and fig (*Ficus carica*) seed. Remarkable are the findings of dried raisins (*Vitis vinifera*), seeds of melon (*Cucumis melo*), cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), olive (*Olea europaea*), bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*), mulberry (*Morus* sp) and black cumin (*Nigella sativa*). These plants are very rare in Oedenburg and the surrounding area. Archaeobotanical analysis of the pit shows a deposit of faecal matter. The assemblage of food plants, the state of conservation and the presence of mineralised concretions confirm this. In addition, it is likely that the pit has acted as a dump, as indicated by the presence of large fruit stones (e.g. peach (*Prunus persica*)).

Classification Pit, Horizon 2

Reference Reddé (in press) p. 481-497

Structure N° BK01-04- 50

Type of structure Layer

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description

Structure BK01-04-50 represents a remarkable structure. It was partly uncovered during the 2000 excavation campaign and was subsequently dug in 2001. It is located in the western part of the excavated area. It was firstly identified as a boat because of its shape. It measured approximately 4.3m length to 1.25m width, its profile was U-shaped and its shape was pointed towards one end. The 'boat' hypothesis was however rapidly abandoned. It is now considered as an installation of twigs and branches for handicraft use. In 2000 an East-West orientated trench was dug within Field 04. One sample was taken; It is possibly related to structure BK01-04-50.

Illustration

Fig. 7

Date

1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK004026	6000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	Tr.4	P26
BK14130	6000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	50	01 4III
BK14131	6000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	50	01 4IV
BK14112	7000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	50	02 A
BK14113	9000	Rapid screening	PV	04	50	02B
BK14086	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	50	02 1B
BK14090	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	50	02 1F
BK14126	5000	Rapid screening	PV	04	50	02E
BK14118	7000	Rapid screening	PV	04	50	02H
BK14129	6000	Rapid screening	PV	04	50	02 II
BK14135	5500	Rapid screening	SJ	04	50	02 IV
BK14136	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	50	02 V
BK14136	8000	Rapid screening	PV	04	50	02 V
BK14175	5000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	50	A
BK14176	3000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	50	B

Archaeobotanical analysis

Fourteen samples were analysed. They originate from spatially diverse excavation units within the structure. US 02 represents the contents of the 'boat', US 01 and US A/B the eastern and southern part of the 'boat'. The organic fraction of the samples is dominated by waterlogged material, charred and mineralised plant material is nearly absent. Some differences -however small- can be observed between the excavated zones. US 02 is composed of mainly branches with bark, mosses, roots and rhizomes. US 01 and A/B are composed of many sprigs, twigs and bark. Cultural plants are present in very small amounts. Findings of cereals are restricted to US 01 and A/B. They consist of glumes of emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and millet (*Panicum miliaceum*). Cereal weeds however are found in both zones. Other cultural plants are equally recorded in both zones. They contain spices, vegetables and fruits (melon/cucumber (*Cucumis melo/sativus*), fig (*Ficus carica*), apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*), and peach (*Prunus persica*)). Findings of other wild weeds are observed in all zones. Their dispersion appears similar. They possibly represent the local vegetation. From the archaeobotanical analysis, no clear indication as to the function of this structure can be given. There are no special indications for handicrafts or human activities. The most likely origin of the plant macro remains, that is the seeds and fruits, are the local vegetation and general settlement noise.

Classification

Layer, Horizon 1

Reference

Reddé (in press) p. 390-394

Structure N° BK01-04-71

Type of structure Layer

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK01-04-71 represents a thin layer of twigs and branches. These were deposited on the geological silt in order to cover the whole surface and enabled one to walk on the surface without sinking in the silt. It was dug in 2001 and is related to BK01-04-50 and BK01-04-72.

Illustration no

Date 1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK14177	2000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	71	35
BK14178	5000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	71	37

Archaeobotanical analysis Two samples were analysed. They originate from a dark organic layer. The majority of organic material consist of waterlogged plant remains, additionally few charcoals were found. The composition of seeds and fruits within these two samples is diverse as plant macro remains are less numerous in US 35. However both samples are dominated by cereal remains and cereal weeds. Especially in US 37 these are frequent. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) are recorded. Cereal weeds include white lace flower (*Orlaya grandiflora*), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), muskweed (*Myagrurn perfoliatum*), garden cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*) among others. Other wild weeds as e.g. the many sedges (Cyperaceae) possibly represent the local environment. From the archaeobotanical analysis it is clear that some activity involving cereals has taken place in the near vicinity of BK01-04-71.

Classification Layer, Horizon 1

Reference Excavation report 2001 (p.35)

Structure N° BK01-04-72

Type of structure Layer

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK01-04-72 represents a thin layer of twigs and branches. These were deposited on the geological silt in order to cover the whole surface and enabled one to walk on the surface without sinking in the silt. It was dug in 2001 and is related to BK01-04-50 and BK01-04-71.

Illustration no

Date 1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK14153	9000	Rapid screening	PV	04	72	07
BK14163	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	72	08
BK14164	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	72	08
BK14180	8000	Rapid screening	PV	04	72	08

Archaeobotanical analysis Four samples were analysed, they originate from two different layers which appear to be different in composition of plant remains. One sample originates from US 07, it represents a peaty layer and contained a large amount of waterlogged vegetative material (seeds/fruits, roots, buds, wood etc.). In addition charcoal was recorded. The seeds and fruits are mainly of cereal and wild weeds. The three remaining samples originate from US 08 which represents a layer of twigs. These samples were also composed of waterlogged plant material only. The difference to US 07 is the presence of these twigs and the scarcity of seeds/fruits. Wild weeds are not frequent, they include ruderal plants. Cereal remains are nearly absent, one glume of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) was found. Other cultural plants include dill (*Anethum graveolens*), coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), beet (*Beta vulgaris*) and amaranth (*Amaranthus* sp). The composition of the plant remains in US 07 is very similar to what has been found in structure BK01-04-71 US 37. The composition of plant remains in US 08 is rather similar to the layers of twigs in structure BK01-04-50.

Classification Layer, Horizon 1

Reference Excavation report 2001 (p.35)

Structure N°	BK01-04-73																																			
Type of structure	Pit																																			
Area of excavation	Civil East																																			
Archaeological description	BK01-04-73 represents a quadrangular pit. It was dug in 2001 and is located in the north-western part of the excavated area. It is suggested that this pit is part of a large area used as waste disposal.																																			
Illustration	no																																			
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.																																			
N° of samples Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK14148</td> <td>8000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>SJ</td> <td>04</td> <td>73</td> <td>02 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK14149</td> <td>6000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>73</td> <td>02 01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK14157</td> <td>10000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>73</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK14159</td> <td>9000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>73</td> <td>01 n-s</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK14148	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	73	02 2	BK14149	6000	Rapid screening	PV	04	73	02 01	BK14157	10000	Rapid screening	PV	04	73	01	BK14159	9000	Rapid screening	PV	04	73	01 n-s
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																														
BK14148	8000	Rapid screening	SJ	04	73	02 2																														
BK14149	6000	Rapid screening	PV	04	73	02 01																														
BK14157	10000	Rapid screening	PV	04	73	01																														
BK14159	9000	Rapid screening	PV	04	73	01 n-s																														
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Four samples were analysed. Within the samples, waterlogged plant material is dominant, mineralised and charred plant macro remains are present. Besides waterlogged wood splitter, roots, bark and many seeds/fruits were found. Edible plants are well represented by vegetables and salads, spices, fruits and cereals (many testa fragments were recorded). Wild weeds are dominated by weeds of winter and summer crops. Except for some sedge no aquatic and/or riverbank plants were found. The charred remains consist of charcoal mainly and some cereal grains (barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>), naked wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>) and millet (<i>Panicum millaceum</i>)). The mineralised seeds and fruits are scarce and restricted to one sample. They consist of fruits such as fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>), melon/cucumber (<i>Cucumis melo/sativus</i>), apple/pear (<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>) and grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>).</p> <p>Analysis of the plant macro remains give a strong indication for the presence of for faecal remains and thus latrine deposits. The latter is suggested by the presence of cereal testa fragments, stone cells of pear, small seeded edible plants and the mineralised seeds among others. In addition other waste material might have been thrown into the pit.</p>																																			
Classification	Pit, Horizon 1																																			
Reference	Reddé (in press) p. 395																																			

Structure N° BK02-04-15

Type of structure Pit

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK02-04-15 represents a quadrangular pit. It was dug in 2002 and located in the central part of the excavated area. It was only partly excavated while its other half was located under the berm. Within the pit three different layers were observed.

Illustration Fig. 8

Date 2nd Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK24007	4000	Full analysis	PV	04	15	01 A
BK24008	5000	Full analysis	PV	04	15	01 B
BK24009	4000	Full analysis	PV	04	15	03 A
BK24010	6000	Full analysis	PV	04	15	03 B
BK24011	5000	Full analysis	PV	04	15	03 C
BK24012	6000	Full analysis	PV	04	15	03 D

Archaeobotanical analysis

Six samples were analysed. The two samples from the upper layer (US 01) were not very rich in organic material. They contained charred as well as waterlogged material, only a single mineralised seed (*Amaranthus* sp) was found. The charred plant remains include charcoal, few cereal remains, a lentil (*Lens culinaris*) and a broad bean (*Vicia faba*). The waterlogged plant remains include, except for very sparse remains of edible plants (hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), walnut (*Juglans regia*), peach (*Prunus persica*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*)), a few weeds.

The remaining four samples originate from the lowest, very dark organic layer (US 03). The organic fraction obtained from this layer was mainly composed of waterlogged material. Few fragments of charcoal, fragments of moss and a thorn of Hawthorn were retrieved. Mineralised and charred seeds and fruits are hardly recorded. The waterlogged material was very rich in seeds and fruits. The majority of these were edible plants such as vegetables (amaranth (*Amaranthus* sp) and cabbage (*Brassica* sp)), nuts (hazelnut and walnut), spices (pepper (*Piper nigrum*), celery (*Apium graveolens*) and coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)) and fruits (olive (*Olea europaea*), fig (*Ficus carica*), apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*), plum (*Prunus domestica/insititia*), peach and grape). Other useful plants included hemp and flax. Cereal chaff (emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and millet (*Panicum miliaceum*)) was retrieved. The wild non-edible plants, weeds, were equally numerous. Cereal weeds, ruderal plants, few plants that grow in forests and others that grow on riverbanks were present, in addition to various others.

From the archaeobotanical analysis we conclude that most of the plant remains made their way into this deposit as refuse material. No faecal material was identified in the samples, therefore it is unlikely that any latrine deposits were dumped here. This structure should be interpreted as a refuse pit, where waste of cultural activity was deposited (cooking, crop processing among others). Many of the recorded food products represent imports.

Classification Pit, Horizon 2

Reference Reddé (in press) p. 462

Structure N°	BK02-04-18																												
Type of structure	Pit																												
Area of excavation	Civil East																												
Archaeological description	Bk02-04-18 represents a circular pit. It was dug in 2002 and is located in the centre of the excavated area. It contained a detritus and organic fill.																												
Illustration	Fig. 8																												
Date	2 nd Cent. A.D.																												
N° of samples Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK24001</td> <td>4000</td> <td>Field analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>18</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK24002</td> <td>4000</td> <td>Field analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>18</td> <td>01 N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK24003</td> <td>3000</td> <td>Field analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>18</td> <td>01 S</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK24001	4000	Field analysis	PV	04	18	01	BK24002	4000	Field analysis	PV	04	18	01 N	BK24003	3000	Field analysis	PV	04	18	01 S
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																							
BK24001	4000	Field analysis	PV	04	18	01																							
BK24002	4000	Field analysis	PV	04	18	01 N																							
BK24003	3000	Field analysis	PV	04	18	01 S																							
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Three samples were analysed. They were dominated by charred material, the majority of which was charred wood. As for the seeds and fruits, only a few charred cereal remains and one mineralised millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>) seed were among the more numerous waterlogged remains. The waterlogged remains consisted mainly of weeds such as ruderals and cereal weeds. Edible plants were rare (a few elderberry seeds (<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>) amongst others).</p> <p>From the archaeobotanical analysis we suggest that the plant material is most likely derived from debris material. They belong to the period in which the pit (dug for the well) was re-used as a refuse pit. Some of the plants (ruderal plants) might be indicators of the local environment, thus growing in the neighbourhood of this pit. This environment was characterized by rather wet and nutrient rich soils.</p>																												
Classification	Pit, Horizon 2																												
Reference	Reddé (in press) p. 476																												

Structure N°	BK02-04-40																												
Type of structure	Pit																												
Area of excavation	Civil East																												
Archaeological description	BK02-04-40 represents a dark organic layer. It was dug in 2002 and is located in the centre of the excavated area.																												
Illustration	No																												
Date	Roman, not specified																												
N° of samples Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK24004</td> <td>5000</td> <td>Full analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>40</td> <td>02 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK24005</td> <td>6000</td> <td>Full analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>40</td> <td>02 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK24034</td> <td>6000</td> <td>Full analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>40</td> <td>03</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK24004	5000	Full analysis	PV	04	40	02 1	BK24005	6000	Full analysis	PV	04	40	02 2	BK24034	6000	Full analysis	PV	04	40	03
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																							
BK24004	5000	Full analysis	PV	04	40	02 1																							
BK24005	6000	Full analysis	PV	04	40	02 2																							
BK24034	6000	Full analysis	PV	04	40	03																							
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Three samples were analysed. In US 02 the organic fraction was predominantly composed of charcoal, and in smaller amounts of waterlogged wood chips. Seeds and fruits were present in charred and waterlogged condition. Hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>) and amaranth (<i>Amaranthus</i> sp) were the only edible species present in waterlogged preservation, the remaining were weeds of different habitats. Some charred cereal remains were found.</p> <p>In US 03 the organic fraction contained mainly waterlogged wood chips, with sparse findings of charcoal. The plant spectrum is not very different from the layer above. A few more edible plants are attested, although for each species only a single seed. They comprise dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>), wild strawberry (<i>Fragaria vesca</i>), apple/pear (<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>) and grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>).</p> <p>From the archaeobotanical analysis we suggest that the plant remains derive from waste material.</p>																												
Classification	Pit, Roman																												
Reference	Excavation report 2002																												

Structure N°	BK02-04-42																												
Type of structure	Installation																												
Area of excavation	Civil East																												
Archaeological description	BK02-04-42 represents a longitudinal structure. It was dug in 2002 and located in the centre of the excavated area. It is measuring 2.7m length by 0.7m width and 0.5m depth. It is interpreted as an installation related to the use of water.																												
Illustration	Fig. 8																												
Date	2 nd Cent. A.D.																												
N° of samples Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK24013</td> <td>4000</td> <td>Full analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>42</td> <td>02 A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK24014</td> <td>2000</td> <td>Full analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>42</td> <td>02 B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK24015</td> <td>2000</td> <td>Full analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>42</td> <td>02 A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK24013	4000	Full analysis	PV	04	42	02 A	BK24014	2000	Full analysis	PV	04	42	02 B	BK24015	2000	Full analysis	PV	04	42	02 A
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																							
BK24013	4000	Full analysis	PV	04	42	02 A																							
BK24014	2000	Full analysis	PV	04	42	02 B																							
BK24015	2000	Full analysis	PV	04	42	02 A																							
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Three samples were analysed. The organic fraction is composed of charred, mineralised and waterlogged remains. The charred remains comprised wood charcoal and charred cereal remains (chaff of spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i>) and emmer (<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>), grains of barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) and wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp)). The mineralised remains were sparse, only a few cereals and some cereal weeds were found. The waterlogged remains are dominated by weeds such as ruderal plants and cereal weeds (muskweed (<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>) among others). Very few edible plants were recorded, some fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>), elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>) and a single grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) and blackberry seed (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>). Three fragments of bottle gourd (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>) were also recorded.</p> <p>From the archaeobotanical analysis we conclude that this deposit results from waste material.</p>																												
Classification	Pit, Horizon 2																												
Reference	Reddé (in press) p. 467																												

Structure N° BK02-04-55

Type of structure Layer

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK02-04-55 represents an organic layer. It was dug in 2002 and is located within the course of a palaeochannel. This layer is characterised by the presence of many twigs, fragments of worked wood, wooden artefacts, some wooden posts. It is thought that these were positioned on the alluvial clay in order to manage the marshland.

Illustration Fig. 9

Date 1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK24016	10000	Full analysis	PV	04	55	02 A
BK24023	14000	Rapid screening	PV	04	55	02A
BK24017	10000	Full analysis	PV	04	55	02 B
BK24024	13000	Full analysis	PV	04	55	02 B
BK24022	10000	Full analysis	PV	04	55	02 D
BK24026	10000	Full analysis	PV	04	55	03
BK24028	9000	Rapid screening	PV	04	55	03B
BK24029	7000	Full analysis	PV	04	55	03 C
BK24040	7000	Full analysis	PV	04	55	05 A
BK24042	7000	Rapid screening	PV	04	55	05C

Archaeobotanical analysis

Ten samples were analysed. The organic fraction of the samples was composed of almost exclusively waterlogged organic remains. Charred remains were sparse and mineralised remains were absent. Waterlogged chips of wood, twigs and bark compiled the sample. Preservation was very good in these samples as was proven by the recovery of a piece of leather that was found between the wood. Cereal chaff is abundant. Glume bases of mainly emmer (*Triticum dicocccum*) and spelt (*Triticum spelta*), and einkorn (*Triticum monococccum*) in much smaller amount, were identified. Other edible plants were also very frequent, among others walnut (*Juglans regia*), olive (*Olea europaea*), celery (*Apium graveolens*), coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), apple (*Malus domestica*) and pear (*Pyrus communis/pyraster*), and grape (*Vitis vinifera*). Many weeds were present, cereal weeds, ruderal plants and riverbank plants.

The numerous chaff fragments and the accompanying cereal weeds inform us that some activity concerning cereals had taken place in this area, whether or not it was part of the crop processing, redistribution of already processed cereals, remains of fodder etc. is hard to distinguish. Remarkable is that no cereal grains were found in this area. The other edible plants are most likely the result of waste material. Very interesting is the absence of charred remains, which indicates the absence of kitchen refuse.

Lots of human activity was carried out here as is also proven by the many pieces of worked wood retrieved from this same area. Some of the wild plants represent the local environment. This environment was characterized by wet and nutrient rich soils. The presence of common water-plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*) indicates open water in the neighbourhood and the presence of water pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*), among others, indicates a wet boggy place.

Classification Layer, Horizon I

Reference Redd  (in press) p. 384

Structure N°	BK02-04-64																					
Type of structure	Layer																					
Area of excavation	Civil East																					
Archaeological description	BK02-04-64 represents a layer. It was dug in 2002 and is located immediately north of Structure BK02-04-55. It consisted of wood splinter which possibly represents debris of construction.																					
Illustration	Fig. 10																					
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.																					
N° of samples																						
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK24045</td> <td>11000</td> <td>Full analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>64</td> <td>01 A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK24046</td> <td>11000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>64</td> <td>01 B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK24045	11000	Full analysis	PV	04	64	01 A	BK24046	11000	Rapid screening	PV	04	64	01 B
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																
BK24045	11000	Full analysis	PV	04	64	01 A																
BK24046	11000	Rapid screening	PV	04	64	01 B																
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Two samples were analysed. They comprise mainly waterlogged plant remains, chips of wood but also twigs and bark. Seeds and fruits are present in small amounts. Edible plants are represented by a few cereal remains, dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>), coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>) and fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>) among others. Ruderal plants and riverbank plants are also recorded.</p> <p>The plant remains represent most probably waste material and parts of the local vegetation.</p>																					
Classification	Layer, Horizon 1																					
Reference	Reddé (in press), p. 478																					

Structure N°	BK02-04-65														
Type of structure	Layer														
Area of excavation	Civil East														
Archaeological description	BK02-04-65 represents an organic layer in the SE corner of the excavated area. It was dug in 2002. This layer is situated in between two flood layers.														
Illustration	No														
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK24021</td> <td>6000</td> <td>Full analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>04</td> <td>65</td> <td>01 B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK24021	6000	Full analysis	PV	04	65	01 B
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK24021	6000	Full analysis	PV	04	65	01 B									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. Except for wood charcoal and one charred seed fragment, the sample is composed of waterlogged remains. The number of waterlogged seeds is very low and therefore not very significant. Two glume bases of emmer (<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>), three glume bases of spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i>) and a few wild plants were identified. The presence of molluscs is high. No further interpretation can be given.														
Classification	Layer, Horizon 1														
Reference	Excavation report 2002														

Structure N° BK02-04-67

Type of structure Layer

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description Structure BK02-04-67 represents a dark organic layer in the southern baulk of Sector 4. It was dug in 2002.

Illustration no

Date 1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK24032	7000	Full analysis	PV	04	67	01 B
BK24037	7000	Full analysis	PV	04	67	02

Archaeobotanical analysis

Two samples were analysed. Their composition is slightly different. The organic fraction of US 01 is dominated by charred remains, few waterlogged and few mineralised remains are recorded. Among the many fragments of wood charcoal, charred cereal remains were found. Grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), spelt (*Triticum spelta*), millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) and oat (*Avena* sp) as well as glume bases of einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*), emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) and spelt are charred. Remarkable is the presence of waterlogged muskweed (*Myagrum perfoliatum*), a weed of summer cereals. Hardly any other waterlogged remains were recorded.

Although the number of botanical items found in US 01 is rather low, the amount of cereal remains is high in comparison with other structures in Field 04. It is thought that this deposit is the result of human activity, most likely waste material from a hearth or kiln area.

The sample from US 02 also contained charred remains such as wood charcoal and charred cereal remains, but waterlogged plant remains are much more abundant. Pear stone cells (*Pyrus communis/pyraster*), coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) and glume bases of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) are the only traces of edible plants. The majority of the waterlogged plants is, however, represented by ruderal plants. It is thought that the plant remains recovered in US 02 are a mixture of waste material with seeds from plants growing in the local environment, which is characterized by wet and nutrient rich soils.

Classification

Layer, Horizon 1

Reference

Excavation report 2002

Structure N° BK02-04-78

Type of structure Layer

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description BK02-04-78 represents an organic layer of interlacing branches. It was dug in 2002 and is located in the southern part of the excavated area. This layer contained lots of twigs which were positioned in the course of a palaeochannel and immediately on the alluvial clay.

Illustration Fig. 11

Date 1st Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK24035	9000	Full analysis	PV	04	78	01
BK24043	10000	Rapid screening	PV	04	78	02
BK24044	7000	Full analysis	PV	04	78	02

Archaeobotanical analysis

Three samples were analysed. They are composed of waterlogged material mainly. In US 01 wood chips, twigs, bark and buds are preserved, except for fragments of charred wood, and two charred cereal glume bases, all organic material was waterlogged. The waterlogged material is dominated by wild plants, many different habitats are represented by small numbers of seeds. They include cereal weeds, ruderal plants and some riverbank plants. Edible plants were scarce, some fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), a single coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) seed and a single plum endocarp (*Prunus insititia/domestica*) were recorded. In addition to these, cereal chaff was recovered.

In US 02, the organic fraction is also composed of predominantly waterlogged material such as twigs, wood chips and bark. The composition of wild plants in this sample is very similar to the above (structure 78, US 01), except that in this sample (structure 78, US 02) they are present in much larger numbers. Remarkable is the absence of any edible plants, except then for the cereal chaff remains. These are rather frequent as are the ruderal plants and the riverbank plants.

From the archaeobotanical analysis we conclude that most of the plant remains are indicators of the local environment. This would have been a wet place with soils rich in nitrogen, and open water nearby. Some activity related to cereal processing must have taken place in this area, as is shown by the chaff fragments and the cereal weeds which normally are introduced to the site with the harvest. The botanical findings from structure 78 are very similar to those from structure BK02-04-55.

Classification Layer, Horizon 1

Reference Reddé (in press) p. 384

Structure N° BK02-04-1004

Type of structure Trench

Area of excavation Civil East

Archaeological description BK02-04-1004 represents a geological layer.

Illustration no

Date Roman, not specified

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK24036	14000	Full analysis	PV	04	1004	

Archaeobotanical analysis One sample was analysed. It revealed very few botanical remains. Some twigs, a fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), and a few riverbank plants, all waterlogged, were retrieved. Interesting is the presence of molluscs. No further interpretation can be given.

Classification Trench, Roman

Reference Excavation report 2002

Structure N°	BK02-05-140																					
Type of structure	Pit																					
Area of excavation	Civil South																					
Archaeological description	BK02-05-140 represents a large rectangular pit bordered by wooden planks. It is situated in sector 1 of the excavation field 05 dug in 2002. It was located under the current water level and only partially excavated due to time restrictions and safety hazards. At the bottom of the pit a large piece of waterlogged wood was visible. This is thought to be construction timber of a well.																					
Illustration	no																					
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.																					
N° of samples																						
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK25018</td> <td>16000</td> <td>Full analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>140</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK25031</td> <td>500</td> <td>Full analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>140</td> <td>02</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK25018	16000	Full analysis	PV	05	140	02	BK25031	500	Full analysis	PV	05	140	02
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																
BK25018	16000	Full analysis	PV	05	140	02																
BK25031	500	Full analysis	PV	05	140	02																
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Two samples were analysed. They derive from the bottom of the pit. Except for some wood charcoal, charred remains were rare. Waterlogged and mineralised seeds and fruits, on the contrary, were abundant, as were mineralised organic concretions. The waterlogged remains comprised predominantly fruits and spices. Among the fruits were fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>), apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>) and pear (<i>Pyrus communis/pyraster</i>) (represented by flower, seeds and stone cells), winter-cherry (<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus avium/cerasus</i>), plum (<i>Prunus insititia/domestica</i>), peach (<i>Prunus persica</i>), blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), blackberries (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) and grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>). Spices were represented by celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i>), dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>) and coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>). Non-edible wild plants were very poorly represented, only a few cereal weeds (among others muskweed (<i>Myagrurn perfoliatum</i>) and narrow fruit corn salad (<i>Valerianella dentata</i>) and some other wild plants. Remarkable is the presence of hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> sp), which grows in woods. Riverbank plants are absent. Mineralised plant remains consisted mainly of grape pips. Seeds of fig, winter-cherry and broad bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>) were also mineralised.</p> <p>The waterlogged plant assemblage, the mineralised remains and the numerous organic concretions indicate the presence of a latrine-deposit. The large fruit stones and non-edible plants, could have entered the pit as refuse material. Therefore, it is suggested that this pit was at the time of deposition used as a waste and latrine pit. Remarkable is that more edible wild plants are found in this pit than in structures from Field 04.</p>																					
Classification	Pit, Horizon I																					
Reference	Reddé (in press) p. 6																					

1.2. Catalogue of structures: Temple complex

Structure N° BK03-05-16

Type of structure Ditch

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description
Structure BK03-05-16 is a ditch. It is running E-W and is located to the South of Temple A. It was dug in the gravel. The fill of the ditch is characterised by its dark colour and high organic content. The ditch was sampled at 1m intervals, taking one sample from the upper part of the fill and one from the lower part of the fill. The bottom layer is located at the level of the current water table. According to the archaeologists, the ditch was in use from the beginning of Phase 3 to the end of Phase 5 which corresponds to the middle of the 2nd Cent. A.D. until the end of the Roman occupation (mid 4th Cent. A.D.). It is contemporary with the use of the second temple (Temple A3) and probably served as a draining channel for the temple area.

Illustration Fig. 12

Date 2nd Cent. A.D. - 4th Cent. A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK35002	9000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	03
BK35005	9000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	07
BK35006	7000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	10
BK35009	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	09
BK35010	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	08
BK35019	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	14
BK35020	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	12
BK35021	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	11
BK35022	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	13
BK35023	7500	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	15
BK35024	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	16
BK35025	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	17
BK35026	7000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	18
BK35032	16000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	20
BK35037	18000	Rapid screening	PV	05	16	21

Archaeobotanical analysis

A total of 15 samples were analysed. They were taken in the lower and upper layer of the ditch. As a difference in botanical composition was noticed between these two layers, they will be discussed separately.

Samples taken in the upper layer are: US 03 (BK35002), US 08 (BK35010), US 09 (BK35009), US 11 (BK35021), US 13 (BK35022), US 15 (BK35023), US 17 (BK35025) and US 20 (BK35032).

Eight samples from the upper layer of the ditch were analysed. They were very poor in organic material; predominantly waterlogged (modern?) small roots are recorded among fragments of charcoal and waterlogged wood. Molluscs (modern?) are present in all samples, fly puparia only in a few. In general, waterlogged seeds and fruits are scarce and not very diverse. Mainly riverbank plants as schoenoplectus (*Schoenoplectus*), bur-reed (*Sparganium*) and pondweed (*Potamogeton*) and ruderal plants as annual mercury (*Mercurialis annua*), dwarf elderberry (*Sambucus ebulus*) and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) are found. However, a better preservation and higher abundance in plant remains is recorded in the western part of the ditch (US 15, 17 and 20). More wild plants are found and some remains of edible plants: hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra/racemosa*), winter cherry (*Physalis alkekengi*) and a single find of grape (*Vitis vinifera*) and blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) were present.

Samples taken in the lower layer are: US 07 (BK35005), US 10 (BK35006), US 12 (BK35020), US 14 (BK35019), US 16 (BK35024), US 18 (BK35026), US 21 (BK35037).

Seven samples from the lower layer of the ditch were analysed. The composition of the lower layer is similar to the upper layer. However there is a higher organic content resulting in the presence of waterlogged twigs and bark and more waterlogged wood. The preservation of plant macro remains is good and a wider range of species is recorded in this lower layer. Charred remains are sparse; the majority of the seeds and fruits are waterlogged. Along with the ruderal plants and the riverbank plants mentioned for the upper layer, additional ruderal plants are found, and new are the weeds of winter cereals. They consist of muskweed (*Myagrimum perfoliatum*), carrot bur parsley (*Caucalis platycarpos*) and yellow bugle (*Ajuga chamaepitys*) among others. These species, favouring calcareous soils, are not frequently found on Roman sites North of the Alps (see main text Volume 1). The edible plants are still scarce but more diverse in the lower layer: amaranth (*Amaranthus*), carrot (*Daucus carota*), celery (*Apium graveolens*), coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra/racemosus*), winter cherry (*Physalis alkekengi*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*) are present. On top one chaff fragment of millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) was found. Another useful plant recovered is black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) which was used for its medicinal potential.

Structure N°	BK03-05-16 (suite)
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Archaeobotanical analysis of the ditch revealed a wide range of aquatic and riverbank plants. It is very likely that the ditch was filled with water most of the time. The small numbers of edible plants and cereal weeds indicate that some human waste material ended up in the ditch. It represents most likely secondary deposits. According to the small number of waste material, the ditch must have been kept fairly clean. Furthermore a difference in sample composition has been observed between the upper and lower layer of the ditch. First of all, in the lower layer more plant species and more plant macro fossils have been recorded. Secondly, weeds of winter cereals were absent in the upper layer. Different reasons can be at the cause of these observations. On the one hand, the conditions of preservation could play a role. As the current water table hardly reaches the lower layer of the ditch, it is likely that many of the plant species in the upper layer have decayed. This is e.g. indicated by the mere presence of robust seeds in the upper layer. Seeds of elderberry and schoenoplectus can easily survive waterlogged in dry deposits. On the other hand, the difference in botanical composition can be interpreted as a chronological difference since the ditch was in use over a century.</p>
Classification	Ditch, 2nd to 4th Cent. A.D.
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)

Structure N°	BK03-05-38														
Type of structure	Layer														
Area of excavation	Temple complex														
Archaeological description	Structure BK03-05-38 represents a layer of shifted alluvial clay. It possibly contains material from Phases 1, 2 and 3.														
Illustration	no														
Date	120 AD to 130/140 A.D.														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK35004</td> <td>8000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>38</td> <td>05</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK35004	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	38	05
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK35004	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	38	05									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. It contained only a small organic fraction. Few fragments of charcoal and waterlogged wood are recorded. Molluscs are found in large amounts. The waterlogged plant remains are poor, nevertheless present. A small number of wild plants as muskweed (<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>), common spikerush (<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>), celery-leaved buttercup (<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>) and sedges (<i>Carex</i>) are noted amongst very few edible plants: hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosus</i>) and grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>). The origin of the plant remains is most likely the local vegetation (wet nutrient-rich soils) and waste material.														
Classification	Layer, 2nd Cent. A.D.														
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)														

Structure N°	BK03-05-39														
Type of structure	Layer														
Area of excavation	Temple complex														
Archaeological description	Structure BK03-05-39 represents a layer located within the <i>porticus</i> in the eastern part of temple A3. This layer is dated to Phase 3.														
Illustration	no														
Date	120 A.D. to 130/140 A.D.														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK35033</td> <td>5000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>39</td> <td>11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK35033	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	39	11
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK35033	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	39	11									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. It has a small organic fraction which is composed of charcoal, small waterlogged roots, molluscs and plant macro fossils. Only some charred grains of wheat (<i>Triticum</i>) and barley (<i>Hordeum</i>) are among waterlogged seeds. The latter consist of wild plants mainly with the exception of fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>). These plant remains originates from waste and locally growing plants.														
Classification	Layer, 2nd Cent. A.D.														
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)														

Structure N° BK03-05-53

Type of structure Layer

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description Structure BK03-05-53 is interpreted as marshland. It has developed on the alluvial clay (BK03-05-56). BK03-05-53 is described as a very organic loamy layer in which a lot of decayed wood was recovered. It was identified in several areas in the southern part of the excavated area. It is chronologically situated in Phase 1 which corresponds to the 1st Cent. A.D.

Illustration Fig. 12

Date 3/4 AD to 75/80 A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK35007	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	53	03
BK35008	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	53	04
BK35013	10000	Rapid screening	PV	05	53	01
BK35017	7000	Rapid screening	PV	05	53	17
BK35018	9000	Rapid screening	PV	05	53	18
BK35027	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	53	15
BK35028	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	53	16
BK35029	3000	Rapid screening	PV	05	53	14

Archaeobotanical analysis

Eight samples were analysed. Their composition is very similar. The organic fraction consisted mainly of silt concretions, small roots and waterlogged twigs/wood. Leaves, mosses and insect remains are occasionally found. Charcoal is sparse. Seeds and fruits are waterlogged, their density is rather low. However, a large variety of plants were identified. The majority represent ruderal plants. Additionally weeds of winter cereals were found. They include muskweed (*Myagrurn perfoliatum*), yellow bugle (*Ajuga chamaepitys*), carrot bur parsley (*Caucalis platycarpus*) and white lace flower (*Orlaya grandiflora*). Other recorded wild plants are bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamarra*) and rose (*Rosa*) both growing in forests and forest fringes. Finally plants favouring watersides, reeds and riverbanks were attested, e.g. burreed (*Sparganium*) and sedges (*Carex*). The greater part of the useful and/or edible plants are fruits: fig (*Ficus carica*), winter cherry (*Physalis alkekengi*), pear (*Pyrus*), peach (*Prunus persica*), blackberry (*Rubus*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra/racemosus*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*). Others include hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), carrot (*Daucus carota*), bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*) and seeds of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). Some seeds of black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) were also recovered.

Archaeobotanical investigations of the marshland area BK03-05-53 has yielded information on the local environment of the marsh as well as on human activity. The local vegetation is characteristic of a moist environment with nutrient rich soils. An indication for cultural activity is given by the presence of the economic plants and the cereal weeds. Remark that the composition of botanical remains of structure BK03-05-53 is very similar to the lower layer of structure BK03-05-16. Of special interest is the fragment of a bottle gourd seed (*Lagenaria siceraria*), which possibly represents the earliest find north of the Alps.

It is very likely that this area was not frequented much by the inhabitants of early Roman Oedenburg, meaning that living quarters must have been located further afield. This is suggested by the small amount of waste material in the samples. We note the difference with the organic layers found in the excavations Civil East and the surroundings of the temple complex. In these layers large amounts of twigs and cereal chaff were found and were possibly deposited to manage the wet areas (see catalogue Civil East and the Surroundings of the temple complex).

Classification Layer, 1st Cent. A.D.

Reference Schucany and Schwarz (in press)

Structure N°	BK03-05-56																																																	
Type of structure	Layer																																																	
Area of excavation	Temple complex																																																	
Archaeological description	Structure BK03-05-56 represents a layer of alluvial clay located immediately above the gravel terraces of the river Rhine. It is located under structure BK03-05-53 and belongs to the same Phase 1. It is recorded in the eastern part of the excavated area. Waterlogged wood and a high organic content were observed in the field.																																																	
Illustration	Fig. 12																																																	
Date	3/4 A.D. to 75/80 A.D.																																																	
N° of samples																																																		
Type of analysis																																																		
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK35012</td> <td>7000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>56</td> <td>07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK35014</td> <td>5000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>56</td> <td>07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK35015</td> <td>8000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>56</td> <td>08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK35016</td> <td>4000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>56</td> <td>09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK35030</td> <td>2000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>56</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK35034</td> <td>6000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>56</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK35012	7000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	07	BK35014	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	07	BK35015	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	08	BK35016	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	09	BK35030	2000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	10	BK35034	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	10
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																																												
BK35012	7000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	07																																												
BK35014	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	07																																												
BK35015	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	08																																												
BK35016	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	09																																												
BK35030	2000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	10																																												
BK35034	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	56	10																																												
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Six samples were analysed. Differences are observed between the stratigraphical units. The samples from US 07 are composed of charcoal mainly. Preservation of the plant macro fossils is poor and they are not very diverse. Waterlogged seeds of elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>) and dwarf elderberry (<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>) are registered. US 08 is located directly under US 07. Its sample is mainly composed of waterlogged wood and again few plant macro remains. US 09 and US 10 have in comparison to US 07 and 08, a higher organic content. They include mostly small root-like vegetative parts. Seeds are scarce, and indicate the presence of plants favouring riverbanks and waste grounds.</p> <p>The plant macro fossils found in structure BK03-05-56 refer to the local environment. This environment was characterized by moist, nutrient rich soils and waste ground.</p>																																																	
Classification	Layer, 1st Cent. A.D.																																																	
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)																																																	

Structure N° BK03-05-65

Type of structure Posthole

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description BK03-05-65 represents a posthole possibly belonging to temple A2. It is dated to Phase 2.

Illustration no

Date 75/80 A.D. to 110/120 A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK35031	5500	Rapid screening	PV	05	65	01

Archaeobotanical analysis

One sample was analysed. The organic fraction consisted of waterlogged wood and few charcoals. Seeds and fruits were as good as absent.

Classification

Posthole, 2nd Cent. A.D.

Reference

Schucany and Schwarz (in press)

Structure N°	BK03-05-75																					
Type of structure	Layer																					
Area of excavation	Temple complex																					
Archaeological description	Structure BK03-05-75 represents a layer containing lots of twigs. They were most likely intentionally positioned on the marshland (BK03-05-53) to stabilize its underground. This layer was identified in the western part of the excavated area. It is dated to Phase 2.																					
Illustration	Fig. 12																					
Date	75/80 A.D. to 110/120 A.D.																					
N° of samples																						
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK35038</td> <td>6000</td> <td>Field analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>75</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK35522</td> <td>not known</td> <td>Field analysis</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>75</td> <td>01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK35038	6000	Field analysis	PV	05	75	01	BK35522	not known	Field analysis	PV	05	75	01
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																
BK35038	6000	Field analysis	PV	05	75	01																
BK35522	not known	Field analysis	PV	05	75	01																
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Two samples were analysed. They were rich in organic material and are composed of predominantly waterlogged twigs and bark, some charcoal and some molluscs. Waterlogged plant macro remains are frequent. Wild plants include weeds of winter cereals: horned poppy (<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>), corn cockle (<i>Agrostemma githago</i>) and black bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>). Others comprise plants growing in meadows, among others small scabious (<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>), ruderals and various reed and riverbank plants. The latter two groups most likely representing plants that grew locally, indicating very wet soils rich in nutrients. Cereal remains are very rare. One spikelet fork of einkorn (<i>Triticum monococcum</i>) is recorded. Other edible and/or useful plants are hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>), amaranth (<i>Amaranthus</i>), carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>), coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>) and bottle gourd (<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>).</p> <p>The macro plant remains show a wide range of plant species, representing on the one hand the locally growing vegetation and on the other hand human waste material. In comparison to the other structures in Phase 2, these samples seem to be more diverse. More aquatic and riverbank plants are attested which, in combination with the many twig fragments, could indicate that this area was wet and less accessible and thus managing of the bog/drainage was more necessary.</p>																					
Classification	Layer, 2nd Cent. A.D.																					
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)																					

Structure N° BK04-05-17, BK04-05-19

Type of structure Layer

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description Structures BK04-05-17 and BK04-05-19 constitute a black layer, rich in artefacts, situated respectively in the *porticus* and *cella* of Temple C. This layer has accumulated over a large period of time (Phases 1 to 3). The different stratigraphical units can be attributed to different phases. As plant macro remains were very sparsely preserved within these layers, there will be no differentiation between the phases.

Illustration no

Date 3/4 AD to 130/140 AD

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK45018	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	17	06
BK45019	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	17	07
BK45024	7000	Rapid screening	PV	05	17	21 D
BK45025	9000	Rapid screening	PV	05	17	21 C
BK45026	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	17	21 B
BK45027	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	17	21 A
BK45063	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	17	30
BK45064	7000	Rapid screening	PV	05	19	24
BK45017	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	19	08
BK45045	7000	Rapid screening	PV	05	19	19
BK45046	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	19	18

Archaeobotanical analysis Eleven samples were analysed. The samples from structure BK04-05-17 were mainly composed of charcoal, many small bone fragments (waterlogged and carbonised), molluscs and some fish vertebrae. Only few carbonised plant macro remains have been recovered. Cultural plants comprise cereal grain, cf lentil (*Lens culinaris*) and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). Wild plants include bedstraw (*Galium sp*) and grass seeds (*Poaceae*). Structure BK04-05-19 yielded a similar sample composition as structure BK04-05-17. Less carbonised material was recovered. The plant assemblage is generally poor and originates most likely from refuse material. No area of particular use could be defined.

Classification Layer, 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D.

Reference Schucany and Schwarz (in press)

Structure N°	BK04-05-32																												
Type of structure	Layer																												
Area of excavation	Temple complex																												
Archaeological description	BK04-05-32 represents a layer of sand in the near vicinity of the ditch BK04-05-49. It is dated to the same phase (Phase 1).																												
Illustration	no																												
Date	3/4 A.D. to 75/80 A.D.																												
N° of samples																													
Type of analysis																													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK45007</td> <td>3000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>32</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK45001</td> <td>3000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>32</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK45003</td> <td>3000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>32</td> <td>08</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK45007	3000	Rapid screening	PV	05	32	01	BK45001	3000	Rapid screening	PV	05	32	02	BK45003	3000	Rapid screening	PV	05	32	08
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																							
BK45007	3000	Rapid screening	PV	05	32	01																							
BK45001	3000	Rapid screening	PV	05	32	02																							
BK45003	3000	Rapid screening	PV	05	32	08																							
Archaeobotanical analysis	Three samples were analysed of which two (BK45001 and BK45007) did not yield any plant macro remains except for some elderberry seeds (<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosus</i>). The content of the remaining sample (BK45003) is very similar to the fill of the ditch BK04-05-49 and will be discussed there.																												
Classification	Layer, 1st Cent. A.D.																												
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)																												

Structure N° BK04/05-05-49

Type of structure Ditch

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description
Structure BK04/05-05-49 represents a ditch surrounding the temple area. It was partly excavated in 2004 and in 2005. According to the archaeologists, it is dated in the 1st Cent. A.D., filled at the end of the 1st Cent. A.D./beginning of the 2nd Cent. A.D. and at that time replaced by a *temenos* wall which was constructed in exactly the same spot. Only a small part of the ditch was excavated in the North of the excavated area. In section a V-shaped outline was noticed. The fill of the ditch consisted of dark brown organic material including wood splitter and twigs, in addition stones and other artefacts were found. Towards the bottom of the ditch, more organic material could be observed. Micromorphological analysis of the ditch has confirmed its very heterogeneous fill. It also showed that the ditch was slowly and gradually filled. At the bottom of the ditch, dark circular marks were recognised which were interpreted as the remains of postholes.

Illustration Fig. 12, 13

Date 3/4 A.D. to 75/80 A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK45002	3000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	02
BK45004	2000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	01
BK45005	3000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	03
BK45006	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	05
BK45008	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	08
BK45010	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	04
BK45013	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	02
BK45050	3000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	10
BK45053	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	09
BK55016	10000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	33
BK55017	11000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	34
BK55021	10000	Rapid screening	PV	05	49	20

Archaeobotanical analysis

In total, twelve archaeobiological samples were analysed. In 2004, nine samples were taken in the fill of the ditch. They are from top to bottom: US 1 (BK45004), US 2 (BK45002), US 3 (BK45005), US 4 (BK45010), US 5 (BK45006), US 6 (BK45013) and US 8 (BK45008), in addition US 9 (BK45053), US 10 (BK45050) and Structure 32: US 8 (BK45003). In 2005 an additional three samples were taken.

The organic fraction constitutes a large segment of this archaeological layer and is very well preserved. Waterlogged material dominates the samples. Charred wood is common. Predominant in the samples are waterlogged wood, twigs, bark and plant macro fossils. In addition charcoal, waterlogged roots, insect remains, bone fragments and daphnia were recorded. Towards the bottom of the ditch more waterlogged organic material is preserved, resulting in a more diverse spectrum of plants in the lowest layers. Waterlogged cereal remains include, glumes of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) and millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) and rachis of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Several cereal weeds were recorded, among others corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), yellow bugle (*Ajuga chamaepithys*), carrot bur parsley (*Caucalis platycarpos*), narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentate*) and by far the best represented muskweed (*Myagrurn perfoliatum*). These species are frequently found in roman Oedenburg and are weeds favouring calcareous soils (see main text Volume 1). Ruderal plants are dominated by fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), maple-leaved goosefoot (*Chenopodium hybridum*) and creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens* type). Various aquatic plants were recorded, especially in the lower part of the ditch (among others water dropwort (*Oenanthe fistulosa*), yellow iris (*Iris cf pseudacorus*) and water pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*)).

Economic plants other than cereals include nuts (walnut (*Juglans regia*) et hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*)), oil and fibre plants (hemp (*Cannabis sativa*)), legumes (beet (*Beta vulgaris*) and carrot (*Daucus carota*)) and many fruits (fig (*Ficus carica*), winter cherry (*Physalis alkekengi*), pear (*Pyrus sp*), peach (*Prunus persica*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra/racemosa*), cf cherry (cf *Prunus avium/cerasus*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*), dewberry (*Rubus caesius*)).

The archaeobotanical analyses confirm the heterogeneous nature of the ditch. In general, a wide range of well-preserved plant macro fossils were found in the samples of the ditch, representing human activity and the local vegetation. The large majority of vegetative material, however, was compiled by waterlogged wood, twigs and charcoal. Different kinds of human waste material have been identified within the fill of the ditch. The many cereal remains and cereal weeds indicate the presence of crop processing debris. These are likely to have come from the adjacent civil agglomeration where vast amounts were recovered. The large variety of cultural plants, in particular the fruits and nuts, are possibly the remains of kitchen refuse. As to the local environment of the ditch, only in the lowest levels, some aquatic plants have been recorded, they are a sign of a moist environment. This could indicate that there was standing water in the ditch during its use. This is also confirmed by pollen analysis.

Structure N°	BK04/05-05-49 (suite)
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Within the ditch some differences could be observed between the upper and lower layers. Towards the bottom of the ditch a more varied and abundant plant assemblage was found, e.g. cereal remains and cultural plants originate from the lower levels only. The difference between the upper and the lower part of the fill of the ditch has to be interpreted as a consequence of conditions of preservation. First of all, the current water level hardly reaches the lower levels of the ditch. No distinction between layers was observed during excavation. And finally, it is a tendency that is also observed in the pollen spectrum of the ditch (Lucia Wick pers. comm.). Pollen concentrations are equal within the ditch but preservation deteriorates towards the higher levels. Thus, it is likely that many of the macro plant remains in the upper layers have decayed.</p>
Classification	Ditch, 1st Cent. A.D.
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press), p. 70-77

Structure N° BK04-05-50

Type of structure Layer

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description Structure BK04-05-50 is a layer located in the *porticus* of temple B1. It consists of a very dark ashy layer. It was interpreted by the archaeologists as a simple hearth. In 2005, Structure BK05-05-181 was excavated, it represents a layer and appeared to be part of structure BK04-05-50 which was excavated in 2004 and is thus discussed here. Structure BK04-05-50 is dated to Phase 3.

Illustration Fig. 12, Fig. 14

Date 120 AD to 130/140 AD

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK45009	9000	Full analysis	PV	05	50	02
BK45011	9000	Full analysis	PV	05	50	02
BK45030	3000	Full analysis	PV	05	50	07
BK45034	6000	Full analysis	PV	05	50	05
BK45044	2000	Full analysis	PV	05	50	10
BK45059	47000	Full analysis	PV	05	50	13
BK45060	227000	Full analysis	PV	05	50	12
BK55008	16000	Rapid screening	PV	05	181	01

Archaeobotanical analysis

Eight samples were analysed. Charcoal, charred fruit flesh and/or charred processed food were predominant in the samples. In addition charred seeds and fruits of cultural plants were recovered. They comprise cereal grains, pulses (cf lentil (*Lens culinaris*), cf pea (*Pisum sativum*) and faba bean (*Vicia faba*)), nuts (pine nut (*Pinus pinea*), walnut (*Juglans regia*) and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*)), fruits (fig (*Ficus carica*), date (*Phoenix dactylifera*), peach (*Prunus persica*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*)) and a clove of garlic (*Allium sativum*). Due to the preservation of the majority of charred fruit flesh fragments no detailed identification was possible. Only a few fragments had the diagnostic features needed for more detailed identification. Fruit fragments of fig were identified, parts of dates could also be recognised. The fragments of charred processed food most likely represent bread or dough. Within the plant assemblage, hardly any wild plants were found. The archaeobotanical analyses of structure BK04-05-50 revealed a remarkable plant assemblage, which clearly indicates the presence of burnt vegetable offerings. Especially the findings of garlic, date and pine nuts are notable while almost absent throughout the civil and military settlement of Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim and in Roman settlements north of the Alps in general. Remark that pine nuts and garlic were not found before in Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim, date was only once found in a cremation urn.

Classification

Layer, 2nd Cent. A.D.

Reference

Schucany and Schwarz (in press)

Structure N° BK04-05-63, BK04-05-80, BK04-05-83, BK04-05-84, BK04-05-86, BK04-05-88, BK04-05-123, BK04-05-135

Type of structure Posthole

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description We analysed the fill of the above mentioned postholes. These fills are dated to Phase 2 and belong to temple C1. Their fill is the same as the black layer represented by structures BK04-05-17 and BK04-05-19.

Illustration no

Date 75/80 to 110/120 A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK45020	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	63	01
BK45043	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	80	01
BK45035	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	83	01
BK45031	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	84	01
BK45032	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	86	01
BK45038	1000	Rapid screening	PV	05	88	01
BK45062	9000	Rapid screening	PV	05	123	01
BK45070	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	135	01

Archaeobotanical analysis Eight samples from eight different postholes were analysed. Only very few carbonised plant macro fossils (single grains of cereal, pulses and bedstraw (*Galium*) as well as some hazelnut shell) were retrieved from these fills. They were mainly composed of charcoal, small bone fragments and molluscs. The plant assemblage and sample composition of these posthole fills is very similar to structures BK04-05-17 and BK04-05-19. They unfortunately do not provide further information as to the use of this area.

Classification Posthole, 2nd Cent. A.D.

Reference Schucany and Schwarz (in press)

Structure N°	BK04-05-106																																			
Type of structure	Posthole																																			
Area of excavation	Temple complex																																			
Archaeological description	Structure BK04-05-106 represents a large posthole. It was founded in Phase 1 and belonged to Temple B1. The fill is dated to the 3 rd Phase when temple B1 was abandoned.																																			
Illustration	no																																			
Date	120 to 130/140 A.D.																																			
N° of samples																																				
Type of analysis																																				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK45052</td> <td>4000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>106</td> <td>03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK45055</td> <td>2000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>106</td> <td>04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK45056</td> <td>2200</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>106</td> <td>05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK45057</td> <td>8000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>106</td> <td>06</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK45052	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	106	03	BK45055	2000	Rapid screening	PV	05	106	04	BK45056	2200	Rapid screening	PV	05	106	05	BK45057	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	106	06
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																														
BK45052	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	106	03																														
BK45055	2000	Rapid screening	PV	05	106	04																														
BK45056	2200	Rapid screening	PV	05	106	05																														
BK45057	8000	Rapid screening	PV	05	106	06																														
Archaeobotanical analysis	Four samples were analysed. They were composed of charred material mainly. Charcoal, bone fragments, molluscs and a few plant macrofossils were recovered. The plant remains consisted of single finds of cereal grain, pulse, hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and bedstraw (<i>Galium</i>). They possibly originate from waste material.																																			
Classification	Posthole, 2nd Cent. A.D.																																			
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)																																			

Structure N°	BK04-05-138, BK04-05-139																					
Type of structure	Posthole																					
Area of excavation	Temple complex																					
Archaeological description	Structures BK04-05-138 and BK04-05-139 represent postholes. They belong to the boundary of the temple complex and are dated to Phase 1																					
Illustration	no																					
Date	3/4 A.D. to 75/80 A.D.																					
N° of samples																						
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK45069</td> <td>4000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>138</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK45067</td> <td>6000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>139</td> <td>01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK45069	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	138	01	BK45067	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	139	01
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																
BK45069	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	138	01																
BK45067	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	139	01																
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample from each posthole was analysed. The samples are, except for some charcoal, composed of waterlogged material such as waterlogged wood and twigs. Some molluscs were found. Waterlogged plant macro remains comprised only wild plants which are likely to have grown locally.																					
Classification	Posthole, 1st Cent. A.D.																					
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)																					

Structure N°	BK04-05-02														
Type of structure	Layer														
Area of excavation	Temple complex														
Archaeological description	Structure BK04-05-02 represents a layer in a trench, it was not excavated by hand but taken by machine digging. It is closely related to structure BK03-05-75 and partly mixed with Structure BK03-05-56. It is dated to Phase 2.														
Illustration	no														
Date	75/80 A.D. to 110/120 A.D.														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK45012</td> <td>5000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>02</td> <td>04</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK45012	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	02	04
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK45012	5000	Rapid screening	PV	05	02	04									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. Within the organic fraction, the majority of vegetative material was composed of waterlogged wood and twigs. Hardly any charred material was found. Plant macrofossils were scarce, some cereal weeds (among others muskweed (<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>), corn chamomile (<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>) and bittersweet (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)) were found and some cultural plants (hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), cf hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>) and carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>)). The origin of the plant remains is most likely the local vegetation (wet nutrient-rich soils) and waste material.														
Classification	Layer, 2nd Cent. A.D.														
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)														

Structure N° BK04-05-12

Type of structure Ditch

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description Structure BK04-05-12 represent a ditch.

Illustration no

Date Roman, not specified

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK45022	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	12	04

Archaeobotanical analysis

One sample was analysed. It has a small organic fraction which is composed of charcoal, molluscs and charred plant macrofossils. One charred cereal grain and very few wild plants compile the sample.

Classification

Ditch, Roman

Reference

Schucany and Schwarz (in press)

Structure N° BK04-05-66, BK04-05-70

Type of structure Layer

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description Structures BK04-05-66 and BK04-05-70 represent a layer of destruction debris.

Illustration no

Date Roman, not specified

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK45021FA	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	66	02
BK45023FA	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	70	02

Archaeobotanical analysis One sample of each structure was analysed. They have a small organic fraction which is composed of charcoal, molluscs and charred plant macrofossils. A small number of charred cereal grain, hazelnut and wild plants compile the sample.

Classification Layer, Roman

Reference Schucany and Schwarz (in press)

Structure N° BK04-05-92

Type of structure Ditch

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description BK04-05-92 represents a ditch. It was dated to Phases 1 to 4.

Illustration no

Date 1st Cent. A.D. to 4th Cent. A.D. (Phases 1 to 4)

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK45036	4000	Rapid screening	PV	05	92	01

Archaeobotanical analysis

This sample consists of a small organic fraction, dominated by charcoal. Macro plant remains are rare, only one cereal grain was recovered.

Classification

Ditch, Roman

Reference

Schucany and Schwarz (in press)

Structure N°	BK04-05-137														
Type of structure	Ditch														
Area of excavation	Temple complex														
Archaeological description	BK04-05-137 represents a small ditch located near building C1. It was used in Phase 2 and abandoned in Phase 3. Its fill is dated to Phase 3.														
Illustration	no														
Date	120 to 130/140 A.D.														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK45071</td> <td>6000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>137</td> <td>01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK45071	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	137	01
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK45071	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	137	01									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. Its organic fraction was very small. Little charcoal, few molluscs and one charred seed of bedstraw (<i>Galium</i>) were recovered. From these findings, no further information can be inferred.														
Classification	Ditch, 2nd Cent. A.D.														
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)														

Structure N° BK05-05-174

Type of structure Posthole

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description Structure BK05-05-174 is a posthole. It belongs to temple B1 and is dated to Phase 3.

Illustration no

Date 120 to 130/140 A.D.

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK55008	12000	Rapid screening	PV	05	174	04

Archaeobotanical analysis One sample was analysed. It contained charcoal, fragments of bone and a single fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*).

Classification Posthole, 2nd Cent. A.D.

Reference Schucany and Schwarz (in press)

Structure N°	BK05-05-180																					
Type of structure	Concentration of vessels																					
Area of excavation	Temple complex																					
Archaeological description	Structure BK05-05-180 represents a concentration of ceramic vessels in which many coins were found. This concentration of ceramic vessels is located to the North of Temple D1. The different vessels could be attributed to different phases of the temple complex. It is thought that these vessels were used for offering practices. Four samples representing four vessels were studied, two of them have yielded plant remains. They concern ceramic vessel n° 6 (BK55013) dated to Phase 1 and ceramic vessel n° 9 (BK55012) dated to Phase 3.																					
Illustration	Fig. 15																					
Date	BK05-05-180 US 35 : 1 st Cent. A.D. (Phase 1) BK05-05-180 US 48 : 2 nd Cent. A.D. (Phase 3)																					
N° of samples																						
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK55012</td> <td>6000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>180</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK55013</td> <td>7000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>180</td> <td>35</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK55012	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	180	48	BK55013	7000	Rapid screening	PV	05	180	35
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																
BK55012	6000	Rapid screening	PV	05	180	48																
BK55013	7000	Rapid screening	PV	05	180	35																
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>The organic fraction of all four samples is very small. It consists of some charcoal, few bone fragments and some molluscs. In two of the samples (US 11 and 23) no plant remains were recovered. In the other two (US 35 and 48) very few carbonised plant remains were recovered. In ceramic vessel n° 6 fragments of pine nuts (<i>Pinus pinea</i>), of hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and of unidentified fruit flesh and/or processed food were found. In ceramic vessel n° 9 hardly any plant remains were found. Single findings of unidentified fruit flesh and/or processed food were found.</p> <p>Traces of fire were absent in the vicinity of the vessels. As a result the chances of preservation of plant remains are small. Therefore it is likely that the charred plant remains found within the vessels are not the result of sacrificial practices but come from settlement noise or secondary deposits.</p>																					
Classification	Vessel, 1st and 2nd Cent. A.D.																					
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)																					

Structure N° BK05-05-160/219

Type of structure Pit

Area of excavation Temple complex

Archaeological description Structure BK05-05-160/219 was discovered at the beginning of the 2005 excavation season when the excavation trench was being dug. Two small ceramic vessels appeared. A very dark organic discolouration became visible and was soon recognised as the fill of a pit. The pit was dug in the gravel. Due to the abundance of small ceramic vessels (94 were recovered), the large chunks of charcoal and the large fragments of charred processed food visible while digging, the pit was rapidly recognised as a pit for offering. According to the archaeologists the remains in the offering pit are the result of a single event and thus do not represent the accumulation of material over time. The pit was dated to Phase 4.

Illustration Fig. 12, 16, 17

Date Mid 2nd Cent. A.D. (Phase 4)

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK55001	26000	Full analysis	PV	05	160	06
BK55002	31500	Full analysis	PV	05	160	07
BK55003	8000	Full analysis	PV	05	160	08
BK55004	15000	Full analysis	PV	05	160	09
BK55009	13000	Full analysis	PV	05	219	04
BK55010	3000	Full analysis	PV	05	219	05
BK55011	22500	Full analysis	PV	05	219	06
BK55018	14000	Full analysis	PV	05	219	07
BK55019	7000	Full analysis	PV	05	219	07

Archaeobotanical analysis

Nine samples have been analysed. As no substantial differences were observed between the samples (except for US 08 where no plant remains were recovered), they are discussed together. The organic fraction of the samples is predominantly composed of large pieces of charcoal and charred plant material, few bone fragments as well as some molluscs. The charred plant remains contain nuts (*Pinus pinea* (whole seeds, fragments of seeds, scales and part of a cone), *Corylus avellana* and *Juglans regia*), pulses (*Lens culinaris*, *Vicia faba*), fruits (*Phoenix dactylifera* (a whole fruit, a whole seed, seed fragments and fragments of fruit flesh), *Ficus carica* (seeds and fruit flesh), *Sambucus nigra/racemosa*, *Vitis vinifera*) and cereals (grains of *Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*, of *Hordeum vulgare* and of *Secale cereale*). In addition large quantities of charred fruit flesh (more detailed identification has not yet been possible) and processed food (as bread or dough) were recovered. Two seeds of ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) were recovered, they represent the only wild plants recovered. The preservation of the plant remains is average to very good. The plant macrofossils recovered in structure BK05-05-160/219 are to be interpreted in close connection to offering practices. They represent burnt vegetable offerings. Especially the findings of date, stone pine, fig, walnut, cereal and pulses are very typical for this kind of context and are very frequently found as part of offerings in Roman sacred areas such as graves and temples. Remarkable are the findings of a whole date, various fragments of date stones, fragments of pine nuts, pine scales and one pine cone. These are rather rare in Roman settlements North of the Alps. They are, however, often found in such connection. It is most probable that the majority of recorded plant macrofossils are a direct result of the sacrificial practices and therefore are part of the offered goods.

Classification Pit, 2nd Cent. A.D.

Reference Schucany and Schwarz (in press)

Structure N°	BK05-05-211														
Type of structure	Layer (Arms depot)														
Area of excavation	Temple complex														
Archaeological description	Structure BK05-05-211 represents a depot of arms located inside building B1. A large concentration of iron and bronze object were found, many of them representing <i>Militaria</i> . Additionally a large amount of cleats were found, they are very likely part of <i>caligae</i> (military sandals). This structure was dated to Phase 2.														
Illustration															
Date	75/80 to 110/120 A.D.														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK55014</td> <td>9800</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>05</td> <td>211</td> <td>01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK55014	9800	Rapid screening	PV	05	211	01
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK55014	9800	Rapid screening	PV	05	211	01									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. Only very few plant macrofossils were recovered from this sample. It had a small organic fraction which contained predominantly charcoal. In addition few bone and mollusc fragments were found as well as some charred plant remains. The latter include single finds of barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>), grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) and hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). The plant macro remains are most likely the result of secondary deposits of waste material.														
Classification	Layer, 1st Cent. A.D.														
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press)														

1.3. Catalogue of structures: Surroundings of the temple complex

Structure N°	BK03-09-29														
Type of structure	Pit														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	BK03-09-29 represents a pit. It was identified within a machine trench (Trench 5). Its fill consisted of humid organic soil containing charcoal. According to the archaeologists, the morphology and organic content of the pit suggests its use as a latrine. This structure can be linked with BK03-09-193 and BK03-09-194.														
Illustration	Fig. 18														
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK39005</td> <td>8000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>29</td> <td>01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK39005	8000	Rapid screening	PV	09	29	01
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK39005	8000	Rapid screening	PV	09	29	01									
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>One sample was analysed. The organic fraction of the sample was mainly composed of wood charcoal, in addition few fragments of waterlogged wood and buds, some insect remains and little bone fragments were found. Plant macrofossils are rare. Two charred cereal grains were recovered. They include barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) and naked wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>). The waterlogged plant macrofossils include single seeds of the knotweed family (Polygonaceae), of dwarf elder berry (<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>) and of sedges (Cyperaceae).</p> <p>It is suggested that the plant macro fossils retrieved from BK03-09-29 result from waste material and/or settlement noise. The presence of faecal material could not be confirmed</p>														
Classification	Pit, 1st Cent. A.D.														
Reference	Reddé (in press), p. 293-299														

Structure N°	BK03-09-67														
Type of structure	Layer														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	Structure BK03-09-67 represents a linear structure (part of the wharf-wall). It is located along the eastern side of the 'western' palaeochannel. It consists of three piles of stones which form the framework of this construction. The gaps between the stone piles are filled with heterogeneous, humid clayey soil. Structure BK03-09-212 is located under structure BK03-09-67.														
Illustration	No														
Date	Roman														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK39032</td> <td>3000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>67</td> <td>02</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK39032	3000	Rapid screening	PV	09	67	02
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK39032	3000	Rapid screening	PV	09	67	02									
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>One sample was analysed. The composition of the sample is dominated by waterlogged wood remains. Charcoal, bone fragments, fish scales and plant macro remains complete the sample. Except for few charred cereal grains, the macro plant remains are waterlogged and not very frequent. Edible plants comprise hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>). Wild plants include ruderals and a rare cereal weed namely spurge flax (<i>Thymelea passerina</i>).</p> <p>It is likely that the plant macro fossils derive from secondary deposits of waste material.</p>														
Classification	Layer, Roman														
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press), p. 37 and 42														

Structure N°	BK03-09-74
Type of structure	Layer
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex
Archaeological description	BK03-09-74 represents an archaeological layer located in the northern extension of the excavated area. Samples were taken at spatially diverse locations.
Illustration	Fig. 19
Date	Roman, not specified

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK39011	6000	Rapid screening	PV	09	74	03 1
BK39012	7000	Rapid screening	PV	09	74	03 2
BK39013	8000	Rapid screening	PV	09	74	03 3
BK39014	7000	Rapid screening	PV	09	74	03 4
BK39030	5000	Full analysis	PV	09	74	03 5
BK39034	2000	Rapid screening	PV	09	74	03

Archaeobotanical analysis

Six samples were analysed. The organic fraction constitutes a large segment of this archaeological layer and is very well preserved. Waterlogged material dominates the samples. Charred remains are common, mineralised remains are practically absent. Charcoal, charred cereal grains and wild plants compose the charred fraction. Wood, twigs, bark, roots, cereal remains, seeds and fruits compile the waterlogged material. In addition insect remains, fragments of animal bones, fish scales, egg shells and molluscs are recorded.

The waterlogged plant macro remains, mainly seeds, are plentiful and very diverse. They compile an extensive list of species of which the economic plants form the largest share. The edible and/or useful plants are nuts (hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) and walnut (*Juglans regia*)), vegetables (amaranth (*Amaranthus* sp), orache (*Atriplex* sp) and bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*)), spices (coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), celery (*Apium graveolens*) and dill (*Anethum graveolens*)) and fruits (melon/cucumber (*Cucumis melo/sativus*), fig (*Ficus carica*), apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*), plum (*Prunus insititia/domestica*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*)), as well as hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) and olive (*Olea europaea*). Waterlogged cereals were not so common, only few chaff fragments of millet and spelt (*Triticum spelta*) were documented. Then again cereal weeds are very numerous. By far the most frequent are carrot bur-parsley (*Caucalis platycarpus*) and muskweed (*Myagrum perfoliatum*). Another cereal weed, for the first time found in Oedenburg is devil-in-a-bush (*Nigella arvensis*). This weed was very rare in Roman times and also belongs to the 'exotic' weeds found in Oedenburg. Other wild plants include ruderal plants and less abundant plants preferring riverbank environments, forests or meadows. Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and vervain (*Verbena officinalis*) are found, they can both be used for medicinal purposes. Exceptional is the find of not only the seeds but part of the stalk and pericarp (fruit wall) of a bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*). This is the only known find of such a large part of a bottle gourd for the Roman period. It is proof of the excellent conditions of preservation in Oedenburg. One other fragment of a stalk has been found before, also in Oedenburg in structure BK99-04-01, all other findings have been seeds. Findings of bottle gourd are always remarkable, as they are rare and can only be conserved in waterlogged environments.

Some differences in the range and abundance of species can be detected between the samples indicating the spatially diverse nature of this deposit. Two of the samples are considerably richer in species. They contain mainly weeds and the majority of the cereal remains. These were taken in the area where the bottle gourd was discovered. One sample is poor in plant remains in comparison to the others and is dominated by charcoal. In general, structure 74 US 03 yielded the largest number of useful plant remains. Many imported plants (olive, bottle gourd, melon/cucumber, and fig) are found. These are proof of the variety of food supplies the inhabitants of Oedenburg could dispose of. The plant remains including wood represent mainly waste material from human activity, like cooking or building activity debris. Somehow unsolved is the presence of a whole bottle gourd. As they can be consumed as vegetable, it would be unlikely to throw away.

Classification

Layer, Roman

Reference

Schucany and Schwarz (in press), p. 49-50

Structure N° **BK03-09-89**
Type of structure **Pit**
Area of excavation **Surroundings of the temple complex**

Archaeological description BK03-09-89 represents a pit.

Illustration No

Date Roman, not specified

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK39009	22500	Rapid screening	PV	09	89	01

Archaeobotanical analysis

One sample was analysed. The organic fraction retrieved from this sample is very small and is composed mainly of charcoal. Molluscs are frequent. The plant macro remains are rare and consist of some charred cereal grains and a few waterlogged wild plants. Their origin is most likely to be waste material and the immediate surroundings.

Classification **Pit, Roman**

Reference Excavation report 2003

Structure N°	BK03-09-90														
Type of structure	Pit														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	BK03-09-90 represents a pit. It was dug for the retrieval of stones and is located immediately above BK03-09-129.														
Illustration	Fig. 18														
Date	Roman not specified														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK39010</td> <td>4500</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>90</td> <td>02</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK39010	4500	Rapid screening	PV	09	90	02
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK39010	4500	Rapid screening	PV	09	90	02									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. A small organic fraction is recovered. Little charcoal, little waterlogged wood and some waterlogged seeds and fruits are found. The latter represent a mixture of ruderal plants and riverbank plants. It is clear that the plant material derives from secondary deposits or settlement noise.														
Classification	Pit, Roman not specified														
Reference	Reddé (in press), p. 293-299														

Structure N°	BK03-09-129														
Type of structure	Pit														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	BK03-09-129 represents a well. It is located in the south-western part of the excavated area. It was lined with wooden planks of fir tree. Its shape is quadrangular.														
Illustration	Fig. 18														
Date	Roman, not specified														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK39047</td> <td>5000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>129</td> <td>01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK39047	5000	Rapid screening	PV	09	129	01
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK39047	5000	Rapid screening	PV	09	129	01									
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>One sample was analysed. Its organic fraction contained mainly waterlogged material. In addition some charcoal, a few charred cereal grains and fly puparia are recorded. Waterlogged wood, buds, seeds and fruits are present. Edible plants are well represented, in particular fruits. Figs (<i>Ficus carica</i>), pear/apple (<i>Pyrus/Malus</i>), black mulberry (<i>Morus nigra</i>), plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), dewberry (<i>Rubus caesius</i>) and grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>). Other edible plants include hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and amaranth (<i>Amaranthus</i> sp). Glumes of spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i>) and millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>) are also found. The remaining plants are ruderals and various other wild plant species. It is clear from the macro plant remains that the fill of the well comprises among other the remains of human waste material. Black mulberry is rather rare among the plant remains in Oedenburg and was imported during Roman times. The ruderal plants are likely to have grown in the near vicinity of the well.</p>														
Classification	Pit, Roman														
Reference	Reddé (in press), p. 293-299														

Structure N°	BK03-09-151
Type of structure	Layer
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex
Archaeological description	BK03-09-151 represents an archaeological layer located on top and around wooden planks in the northern extension of the excavated area (Sondage 2003). BK03-09-215 represents the same deposit as BK03-09-151 US 11 and therefore discussed here.
Illustration	Fig. 19
Date	Roman, not specified

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK39061	9000	Rapid screening	PV	09	151	10
BK39060	7000	Rapid screening	PV	09	151	11
BK39041	5000	Rapid screening	PV	09	151	01 1
BK39042	5500	Rapid screening	PV	09	151	01 2
BK39043	5500	Rapid screening	PV	09	151	01 3
BK39058	0	Rapid screening	PV	09	215	

Archaeobotanical analysis

Six samples were analysed. They were taken in spatially different locations within structure BK03-09-151. Differences in the composition of plant remains have been observed. In the north-eastern corner (US 01), the organic fractions of the samples are, except for some wood charcoal, composed of waterlogged and mineralised material. Both waterlogged and mineralised seeds and fruits are abundant, as are mineralised organic concretions. In these concretions parts of seeds (e.g. fig seeds) could be observed. Insect remains, fragments of animal bones, fish vertebrae and fish scales were recorded. The plant macro remains are almost exclusively edible plants. Except for ruderals, wild plants are scarce. In mineralised preservation, millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), lentil (*Lens culinaris*), broad bean (*Vicia faba*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*) are the most frequent. The waterlogged seeds and fruits are above all remains of fruits like apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*), plum (*Prunus insititia/domestica*), cherry (*Prunus avium/cerasus*), hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp) and a large concentration of fig seeds (*Ficus carica*). The samples taken in the north-eastern corner show the characteristics of a latrine deposit. The presence of edible plants and mineralised concretions is typical for such deposits. The mineralised concretions can be identified as faecal remains, and are almost certainly representing human faecal remains. To be noticed is the absence of 'cereal bran' (testa and hilum fragments of cereal grains) which is commonly found in these contexts. The ruderal plants are most likely belonging to the local environment, thus growing in the surrounding area.

In the south-eastern area (US 10), the sample composition is dominated by waterlogged organic remains. Root-like wood, wood chips, culm nodes, twigs, buds and many other small vegetative parts compile the sample. Additionally seeds, fruits and 'cereal bran' concretions are abundant. The spectrum of plants includes many wild plants besides various economic plants. Plants growing in waste grounds, meadows and some on riverbanks are present. Among others more widely spread cereal weeds, the presence of white lace flower (*Orlaya grandiflora*) is worth to mention, a 'exotic' wild plant growing on calcareous soils. Economic plants as cereals (waterlogged hilum), millet, fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), summer savory (*Satureja hortensis*), celery (*Apium graveolens*), figs and apple/pear are recorded. This plant assemblage suggests a mixture of remains from cultural activity (cereal and fruits) and remains from the local environment (ruderal and aquatic plants). The local environment representing a moist disturbed waste area.

In the south-western area (US 11), the composition of the samples is made up of waterlogged organic material, that is wood, small roots, organic concretions and plant macro remains. Unlike the other samples from structure BK03-09-151, only a few species are recorded. However, a large number of items are observed. Eye-catching was the presence of whole maloidaea pericarps. This is that part in apple/pear enclosing the seeds. Usually when found archaeologically, they are very fragmented. However in these samples, large numbers of complete pericarps were found, thus suggesting very good conditions of preservation. The seeds of apple/pear were also recorded. Besides the maloidaea pericarps, a large amount of cereal bran was found. They were mostly congealed into organic concretions. The cereals have so far not been identified to species as this requires very extensive study. Other edible plants include hazelnut, fig, celery and coriander and only constitute a very small number of the plant remains. Wild plants altogether are as good as absent. The interpretation of these samples is rather difficult. Finds of cereal bran are often associated with latrine deposits. Nevertheless, the maloidaea pericarps are so well preserved that they are not likely to have passed through a digestive system. In addition the complete absence of mineralised remains is also atypical for latrine deposits. Therefore, it is suggested that this plant assemblage represents some cooking activity. It might have been remains from food preparation or could have been leftovers thrown away after the meal. Because of the uniformity of the plant remains and their excellent preservation, it is very likely that it is the result of a single event and represents a primary deposit.

Classification

Layer, Roman

Reference

Schucany and Schwarz (in press), p. 49-50

Structure N°	BK03-09-163																																			
Type of structure	Layer																																			
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex																																			
Archaeological description	BK03-09-163 represents a wattle bordering (twigs of alder and willow). It was found on the western edge of the 'western' palaeochannel. BK03-09-166 represents the floor area to the west of BK03-09-163. As the sample composition of both structures is very similar, it is thought that the plant remains represent a single event/deposition.																																			
Illustration	No																																			
Date	Dendrochronology : 9-13 AD																																			
N° of samples																																				
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK39048</td> <td>20500</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>163</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK39057A</td> <td>9000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>166</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK39057D</td> <td>8000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>166</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BK39057I</td> <td>10000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>166</td> <td>02</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK39048	20500	Rapid screening	PV	09	163	02	BK39057A	9000	Rapid screening	PV	09	166	02	BK39057D	8000	Rapid screening	PV	09	166	02	BK39057I	10000	Rapid screening	PV	09	166	02
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																														
BK39048	20500	Rapid screening	PV	09	163	02																														
BK39057A	9000	Rapid screening	PV	09	166	02																														
BK39057D	8000	Rapid screening	PV	09	166	02																														
BK39057I	10000	Rapid screening	PV	09	166	02																														
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Four samples were analysed. Both structures show a very high organic content, dominated by waterlogged wood chips and twigs. Whereas structure BK03-09-163 is almost entirely composed of waterlogged twigs with bark originating from the wattle, structure BK03-09-166 has more wood chips than twigs. Many small vegetative parts have been observed in both structures. Waterlogged plant macro remains are equally frequent. The large majority of the plant remains consist of waterlogged seeds with glumes of millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>), followed by rachis fragments of barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) and other unidentified cereal chaff. Preservation of the millet seeds is exceptionally good. Other economic plants are limited. Only some hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>), celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i>) and hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>) have been recorded. Wild plants constitute a small part of the plant remains: cereal weeds, ruderals, riverbank plants and meadow plants. Acorns (<i>Quercus</i> sp) were also found.</p> <p>Large quantities of millet grains have not been found before on a floor level in Oedenburg. It is suggested that the abundance of very well preserved millet seeds might indicate some kind of storage facilities, although no other indications are found. There is a near absence of other economic plants. It is suggested that the plants represent cultural activity, probably waste material from crop processing. Note the difference between plant assemblages on both sides of the wattle structure. In Sondage 26 most cereal remains were waste material of barley, cf rye and glume wheats, whereas on the other side in structure 166 millet seeds were plentiful. Another observation is the presence of acorns in structure 166.</p>																																			
Classification	Layer, 1st Cent. A.D.																																			
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press), p. 41																																			

Structure N°	BK03-09-193														
Type of structure	Pit														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	BK03-09-193 represents a quadrangular pit. Its content has a phosphate and organic character. According to the archaeologists, the morphology and organic content of the pit suggests its use as a latrine. This structure can be linked with BK03-09-29 and BK03-09-194.														
Illustration	Fig. 18														
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.														
N° of samples Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK39053</td> <td>6000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>193</td> <td>01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK39053	6000	Rapid screening	PV	09	193	01
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK39053	6000	Rapid screening	PV	09	193	01									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. This sample consists of a small organic fraction, dominated by charcoal. Macro plant remains are rare. A small number of charred cereal grains and wild plants compile the sample. No indications as to the presence of faecal material can be deduced from the archaeobotanical analysis.														
Classification	Pit, 1st Cent A.D.														
Reference	Reddé (in press), p. 293-299														

Structure N°	BK03-09-194																					
Type of structure	Pit																					
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex																					
Archaeological description	BK03-09-194 represents a square pit. Its content has a phosphate and organic character. According to the archaeologists, the morphology and organic content of the pit suggests its use as a latrine. This structure can be linked with BK03-09-29 and BK03-09-193.																					
Illustration	Fig. 18																					
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.																					
N° of samples																						
Type of analysis																						
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Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US																
BK39054	6000	Rapid screening	PV	09	194	01 A																
BK39056	6000	Rapid screening	PV	09	194	01 C																
Archaeobotanical analysis	Two samples were analysed. In these samples the organic fraction contained mainly charcoal, and few fragments of animal bones and molluscs. Charred plant remains represent above all cereals. They include glumes of spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i>), rachis of barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) and single grains of emmer (<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>), oat (<i>Avena</i> sp) and millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>). The waterlogged plant remains are not frequent however represent a wide range of species. Edible plants are dominated by spices (dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>), celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i>) and coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>)). Wild plants cover weeds of winter cereals, ruderals and riverbank plants. The latter two were most likely growing in close vicinity of this pit. It is clear that secondary deposits of waste material have been deposited. The presence of faecal material could not be confirmed.																					
Classification	Pit, 1st Cent. A.D.																					
Reference	Reddé (in press), p. 293-299																					

Structure N°	BK03-09-212														
Type of structure	Layer														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	Structure BK03-09-212 represents a layer located under structure BK03-09-67. Structure BK03-09-67 represents a linear structure (part of the wharf-wall) located along the eastern side of the 'western' palaeochannel.														
Illustration	No														
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.														
N° of samples	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK39059</td> <td>5000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>212</td> <td>01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK39059	5000	Rapid screening	PV	09	212	01
Sample n°		Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US								
BK39059	5000	Rapid screening	PV	09	212	01									
Type of analysis															
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. It contained a large organic fraction which was composed of charcoal, waterlogged wood and twigs, insect remains, molluscs and bone fragments. The plant macro remains are abundant, well preserved and primarily waterlogged. A wide range of edible and/or useful plants have been recorded. They include cereals as emmer (<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>) and millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>), and others as hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>), hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>), coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>), melon/cucumber (<i>Cucumis melo/sativus</i>), figs (<i>Ficus carica</i>) and cherry (<i>Prunus avium/cerasus</i>). Wild plants contain riverbank plants, many ruderals and weeds of winter cereals. It is suggested that the plant remains result from waste material and the local environment.														
Classification	Layer, 1st Cent. A.D.														
Reference	Reddé (in press), p. 293-299														

Structure N°	BK03-09-Son 2														
Type of structure	Trench														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	BK03-09- Son 2 represents a trench dug by machine. One sample is taken at the bottom of this trench during machine digging. Unfortunately no stratigraphical information is available. It originates from a very organic layer located under the current water table.														
Illustration	No														
Date	Roman, not specified														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK39001FA</td> <td>5000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>Son 2</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK39001FA	5000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 2	
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK39001FA	5000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 2										
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. It was composed mainly of waterlogged twigs with bark and fragments of wood. Waterlogged plant remains are well preserved, varied and numerous. They consist of barley rachis (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) and glumes of millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>). Other edible plants are hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>) and amaranth (<i>Amaranthus</i> sp). The large majority of the seeds and fruits are wild plants. Weeds of winter cereal in particular are plentiful as well as ruderal plants and various others. This plant spectrum is one frequently found in palaeochannel areas in Oedenburg. They must be the remains of cereal processing debris.														
Classification	Layer, Roman														
Reference	Excavation report 2003														

Structure N°	BK03-09-Son 5														
Type of structure	Trench														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	BK03-09-Son5 represents a trench dug by machine. One sample was analysed for which no stratigraphical information is known.														
Illustration	No														
Date	Roman, not specified														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK39008</td> <td>19000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>09</td> <td>Son 5</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK39008	19000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 5	20
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK39008	19000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 5	20									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. It was composed of waterlogged wood, waterlogged plant remains, charcoal and molluscs. Weeds of winter cereals and ruderal plants are frequent. Hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), amaranth (<i>Amaranthus</i> sp) and blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) compile the edible plants. As the exact origin of this sample is not known, no further information can be given.														
Classification	Trench, Roman														
Reference	Excavation report 2003														

Structure N° BK03-09-Tr. 26 and BK03-09-Tr. 27

Type of structure Trial Trench

Area of excavation Surroundings of the temple complex

Archaeological description Two trial trenches (BK03-09-Tr. 26 and BK03-09-Tr. 27) were dug along the course of the 'western' palaeochannel. They are located in the north-western part of the excavated area. As the observed depositional dynamics are identical for both trenches, they will be treated together. The 'western' palaeochannel is north-south orientated. It has a width of approximately 12m to 14m and represents a broad depression in profile. Within the palaeochannel, different layers have been identified. Samples have been taken at spatially diverse locations within each layer in order to detect depositional differences.

Illustration no

Date Roman not specified

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK39039	5000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	32
BK39044	13000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	28b
BK39015	4000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	26 A
BK39018	4000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	26 D
BK39019	3000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	26 E
BK39022	8000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	26 H
BK39023	3500	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	39 A
BK39024	1500	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	39 B
BK39026	6000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	39 D
BK39027	4000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	39 E
BK39036	7000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	28a
BK39033	9000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	27 B
BK39033	7000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 26	27 H
BK39035	7000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 27	26
BK39037	6000	Rapid screening	PV	09	Son 27	27-28

Archaeobotanical analysis

Fifteen samples were analysed. A stratigraphical overview is given from the botanical evidence starting from the youngest layer.

Layer 26 (BK39015, BK39018, BK39019, BK39022) (from Sondage 27: BK39035)

Samples from layer 26, only had small organic contents. They contained mainly charcoal, very few seeds of wild plants, some bone fragments and molluscs. Charred cereal grains were recorded too. One sample, taken in the southern part of layer 26, does not fit this description. It comprises waterlogged wood and has a high density of plant macro remains. The plant remains represent above all plants growing on waste ground and/or arable land such as fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and maple-leaved goosefoot (*Chenopodium hybridum*). In addition few economic plants are found: glumes of spelt (*Triticum spelta*), seeds of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) and amaranth (*Amaranthus* sp). The complete absence of aquatic plants and plants favouring wet places, could indicate that at the time of deposition of this layer, this area was dry.

The sample taken in Sondage 27, also gives a different picture. It contained a considerable amount of waterlogged seeds, wild plants are predominant. Note the presence of small water-pepper (*Polygonum minus*) and water pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*) both dwelling in moist areas.

Layer 39 (BK39023, BK39027)

In contrast to layer 26, layer 39 had a high organic content mainly composed of waterlogged material. Wood, twigs, bark, buds and plant macro remains are abundant. The plant remains represent predominantly cereals and wild plants. Many chaff fragments of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), glume wheats and millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) make up the cereal remains. Weeds of winter cereals are as rich, with an extremely high number of corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*). Besides, ruderal plants and various other wild plants are identified. Other than cereals, economic plants are limited to hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), dill (*Anethum graveolens*), coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) and plum (*Prunus domestica/insititia*).

Some activity related to cereal processing must have taken place in this area, as is shown by the chaff fragments and the cereal weeds which normally are introduced to the site with the harvest. Study of the plant remains in Oedenburg up till now ascertains that remains of cereals are often deposited in wet areas, i.e. palaeochannels. It must have served for drainage purposes. As to the high number of corn cockle, these are often found with cereal refuse. The intake of large quantities of them is poisonous. Only two samples were so far studied from this layer. A difference in plant macro remains between these two samples is again clear, with one sample being richer in cereal remains, the other in wild plants. A more detailed study of all samples from this layer needs to be done to draw conclusions about this layer. Remarkable is the near absence of aquatic and riverbank plants as this layer is located in the palaeochannel.

Structure N°	BK03-09-Tr. 26 and BK03-09-Tr. 27 (suite)
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>Layer 27 (BK39033b) (from Sondage 27: BK39037) This layer contains even more organic material than layer 39. Preservation of the remains is merely waterlogged. Large pieces of wood, twigs, bark, buds, small vegetative parts and macro plant remains compile the sample. Cereal remains are predominant, that is in particular rachis fragments of barley and non-specified cereals. Preservation and fragmentation of the rachis fragments did not allow more detailed identification. Nevertheless, it is thought that they could be of rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>). Glumes of emmer (<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>) and spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i>) are less rich. Other edible plants are absent. Wild plants are almost exclusively weeds of winter cereals and ruderals. Again the plant remains must be the result from crop processing practices.</p> <p>Layer 28a (BK39036) This layer consists mainly of waterlogged wood, twigs, buds and small vegetative parts. Organic silty concretions, insect remains, and molluscs are present. Plant macro remains are dominated by wild plants. Interesting is the presence of a wide range of plants growing in meadows, yellow trefoil (<i>Medicago lupulina</i>), self-heal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>) and clover (<i>Trifolium</i> sp) among others, and the presence of aquatic and riverbank plants. Cereal weeds, ruderals and various others are present. One seed of red bryony (<i>Bryonica dioica</i>) was identified which is a very poisonous plant. Cereal remains and other edible plants are scarce. It is likely that during the deposition of this layer, the area was characterized by a wet and boggy environment. As in none of the layers so far discussed, aquatic and riverbank plants were found except for this one, it is suggested that during this period of deposition the palaeochannel must have been active.</p> <p>Layer 28b (BK39044) This layer represents a floor level (structure 166 US 01) to the west of the wattle structure 163.</p> <p>Layer 32 (BK39039) This layer is compiled of waterlogged organic remains. A large amount of wood, twigs and other vegetative parts have been observed. Wild plants are rare whereas cereal remains add up for the largest part of the plant macro remains. Primarily rachis fragments of barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) and non-specified cereal are found and secondarily chaff of glume wheats. No other edible plants are recorded.</p> <p>Interpretation: Very complex depositional processes have taken place in this area. Starting from the youngest layers: The upper layer (4th/beginning 5th Cent. A.D.) is very poor in plant remains; it draws an environment of dry waste grounds; indicators of cultural activity are meagre. In a second phase (layer 39 and layer 27), this corresponds to the 2nd/3rd Cent. A.D., the milieu is still the same hence more plant remains are a sign of human activity. Cereal chaff and the presence of cereal weeds are a strong signal for crop processing activity. Their secondary use could be of many kinds: fodder, drainage, refuse...A third phase (layer 28a) gives a complete different picture (2nd half 1st Cent. A.D.). Wild plants dominate, economic plants are scarce. For the first time, aquatic and riverbank plants are an important part of the assemblage. It is suggested that during this period the palaeochannel was active or more carefully said the area had a very wet and boggy character. The oldest layer (layer 32) has again lots of cereal waste material and various wild plants. The plant remains show a very complex system of deposition. These results give only a general picture of what could have happened. It is recorded that rachis fragments of barley and rye are clearly more numerous than chaff fragments of glume wheats and millet.</p>
Classification	Layer, Roman
Reference	Schucany and Schwarz (in press), p. 35-40

Structure N° BK05-10-Son19

Type of structure Basin

Area of excavation Surroundings of the temple complex

Archaeological description BK05-10-19 represents a large quadrangular basin lined with oak wood. The basin had been built in the 1st C AD within a palaeochannel. It appeared as a large quadrangular shape of dark organic soil. While the water level prohibited full excavation, a trial trench was dug in the middle of the basin in order to investigate the depositional processes of the basin and to determine the bottom of the basin. The trial trench measured 1.5m to 0.75m. In total 13 samples were taken at regular spits from top to bottom (A = top, M = bottom).

Illustration Fig. 20

Date Roman, not specified

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK510001	6000	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	A
BK510002	6000	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	B
BK510003	8000	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	C
BK510004	7200	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	D
BK510005	6000	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	E
BK510006	7000	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	F
BK510007	6000	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	G
BK510008	3000	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	H
BK510009	2000	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	I
BK510044	3000	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	J
BK510045	1600	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	K
BK510046	6000	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	L
BK510047	4000	Rapid screening	PV	01	19	M

Archaeobotanical analysis

Thirteen samples were analysed. At first sight, the sample composition between the different layers is similar. They have a very high organic content and are composed of waterlogged material only. In all samples very thin fragmented root like vegetative material is recorded. It reminds of hay, but it is not. In addition silty concretions, insect remains and fly puparia are common. A closer examination of the layers reveals a large difference in macro plants remains between the layers. The upper layer A is distinct from the others. It has many macro plant remains. They include above all aquatic and riverbank plants as bur-reed (*Sparganium sp*) and club-rush (*Schoenoplectus sp*) and ruderal plants as dwarf elderberry. Few edible plants were found. In the next six spits, from B to G, much less macro plant remains were found than in layer A. Ruderal plants were as good as absent. Single finds of amaranth (*Amaranthus sp*) and walnut (*Juglans regia*) recorded. Aquatic plants again represent the largest group of remains. Cowbane (*Cicuta virosa*), watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*), celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*), bur-reed and duckweed (*Lemna sp*) are the most abundant. As off layer H, more macro plants are again appearing. New are also bone fragments (H-M), fish remains (L), some charcoal (K-L-M) and leather (L). Many ruderal plants are recovered including greater plantain (*Plantago major*), common knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Note also the presence of poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), a poisonous ruderal plant. Even more aquatic plants as common water-plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), soft hornwort (*Ceratophyllum cf submersum*), mannagrass (*Glyceria sp*) and tubular water-dropwort (*Oenanthe fistulosa*) are recorded. In addition edible plants are found, single finds of millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), pear (*Pyrus communis/pyraster*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra/racemosa*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*). Only few grassland plants are attested.

The majority of the plant assemblage found in the basin represents the local environment. Ruderal plants have most likely grown around the basin. The presence of a larger spectrum of plants in the upper layer of the basin can be explained as contamination from surrounding structures. The abundance of aquatic plants, mainly plants indicating standing or slowly moving water, is expected for a basin constructed in a palaeochannel. The occurrence of this group of plants throughout the whole sondage means that the basin was always more or less filled with water. The differences in density and diversity of plant remains observed in the sondage could be explained as differences of water level within the basin. This means that the water level could have fluctuated over the course of use of the basin, although it is thought that at all times there was water in the basin (layers H to M). The changes in water level could also explain the presence of economic plants towards the bottom of the basin. Small quantities of waste were possibly thrown in and sunk to the bottom while the water level was low. This remains a hypothesis. Further interpretation of the function, use or sediment-history of the basin needs to be done in close collaboration with more detailed results of the archaeologists and other specialists (pollen, sediment...).

Classification Basin, Roman

Reference Reddé (in press), p. 313-322

Structure N°	BK05-10-149
Type of structure	Layer
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex
Archaeological description	Structure BK05-10-149 represents a drain. It was built at the same time as structure BK05-10-19. Samples were taken of its dark organic fill.
Illustration	Fig. 21
Date	Roman, not specified

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK510012	30000	Rapid screening	PV	01	149	04
BK510039	10000	Rapid screening	PV	01	149	02 C

Archaeobotanical analysis

Two samples were analysed. They were composed of charred and uncharred material, some bone fragments and some insect remains. There is a difference in composition between the two stratigraphical units. US 02 had a rather small organic fraction, only waterlogged plant remains were recorded. The plant assemblage was composed of wild plants mainly. Above all ruderal plants were found as creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) and dwarf elderberry (*Sambucus ebulus*). Economic plants are scarce, only elderberry (*Sambucus nigra/racemosa*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*) were found. US 04 had a much larger organic fraction, many roots and rhizomes were observed in the sample. The waterlogged plant macro remains, mainly seeds, are plentiful and very diverse. The spectrum of plants includes many wild plants besides various economic plants. The edible and/or useful plants are nuts (hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), walnut (*Juglans regia*) and stone pine (*Pinus pinea*)), vegetables (amaranth (*Amaranthus* sp), beet (*Beta vulgaris*) and bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*)), spices (celery (*Apium graveolens*) and summer savory (*Satureja hortensis*)) and fruits (melon/cucumber (*Cucumis melo/sativus*), apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*), plum (*Prunus domestica/insititia*), cherry (*Prunus avium/cerasus*), peach (*Prunus persica*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*)). Waterlogged cereals were not common, only one chaff fragment of millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) was documented. Wild plants are dominated by ruderal plants and plants favouring riverbanks environments. Especially the latter group is well represented with remains of mannagrass (*Glyceria* sp), gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*), watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*), pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp) and bur-reed (*Sparganium* sp).

There is a clear difference in plant spectrum between the two studied samples. The upper layer (US 02) contains very few indicators for cultural activity (hardly any edible plants) and there is a complete absence of aquatic plants. The latter suggests that the environment consisted of dry waste grounds at the time of its deposit. From the lower layer (US 04) a more diverse plant assemblage was recovered. Especially the presence of many edible plants and of aquatic and riverbank plants is different from the upper layer. It is likely that the plant macro remains represent a mixture of human waste material and the locally growing vegetation. The latter indicates a very wet and boggy area, which is to be expected as the drain runs through a palaeochannel. It is suggested that during this period of deposition the palaeochannel must have been active. The plant assemblage of US 04 is a very typical one in Roman Oedenburg as many structures were built in the near vicinity of a palaeochannel. Interesting to note is the find of a waterlogged nutlet of stone pine (*Pinus pinea*). Nuts of stone pine were not found in previous excavation seasons in Biesheim-Kunheim. Remains of stone pine were also identified during the 2005 excavation season in the temple area.

Classification

Layer, Roman

Reference

Reddé (in press), p. 286

Structure N°	BK05-10-161														
Type of structure	Pit														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	Structure BK05-10-161 is a well. One sample from its fill was analysed. It concerns a dark compact organic layer with many vegetative remains.														
Illustration	Fig. 22														
Date	Roman, not specified														
N° of samples Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK510035</td> <td>30000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>01</td> <td>161</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK510035	30000	Rapid screening	PV	01	161	10
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK510035	30000	Rapid screening	PV	01	161	10									
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>One sample was analysed. It contained a very large organic fraction and is composed of waterlogged and charred material. Waterlogged twigs, roots and seeds dominate, charcoal and charred macro plants are present as well as insect remains and bone fragments. The spectrum of waterlogged macro plants includes many wild plants besides various economic plants. Plants growing favouring riverbanks are widespread. The presence of common water-plantain (<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>), soft hornwort (<i>Ceratophyllum cf submersum</i>) indicates the presence of standing or slowly running water. Plants growing in forests, on forest edges clearings and hedges are represented by common dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>), way-fairing tree (<i>Viburnum lantana</i>) and common hop (<i>Humulus lupulus</i>). Vervain (<i>Verbena officinalis</i>) is also very common, it is known as a medicinal plant. Plants growing in waste grounds are regularly found. Economic plants are rather scarce, except for hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). Others include beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>), carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>), peach (<i>Prunus persica</i>), plum (<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>) and elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>). The charred plant macro remains are dominated by cereal remains: grains and rachis fragments of naked wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>), grains of barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>), rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>) and millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>). In addition some charred pulses were recovered namely lentil (<i>Lens culinaris</i>) and broad bean (<i>Vicia faba</i>). A very diverse plant assemblage was recovered. The majority could have grown in the near vicinity of the well, some further afield. Waterlogged edible plants and charred cereal remains indicate cultural activity and must originate from secondary deposits of waste material.</p>														
Classification	Pit, Roman														
Reference	Reddé (in press), p. 323-328														

Structure N°	BK05-10-168														
Type of structure	Layer														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	Structure BK05-10-168 represents an organic layer at the border of a palaeochannel														
Illustration	No														
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK510010</td> <td>10000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>01</td> <td>168</td> <td>02 A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK510010	10000	Rapid screening	PV	01	168	02 A
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK510010	10000	Rapid screening	PV	01	168	02 A									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. It is composed of a large organic fraction, dominated by waterlogged material. Silty concretions, wood, rhizomes, roots, insects and bone fragments are present. The waterlogged macro plant remains are not abundant. Economic plants are absent except for single finds of coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>) and elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>). Plants favouring waste grounds and riverbank environments cover the wild plants, thus representing the immediate surroundings of the palaeochannel.														
Classification	Layer, 1st Cent. A.D.														
Reference	Excavation report 2005														

Structure N°	BK05-10-308														
Type of structure	Layer														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	Structure BK05-10-308 represents the filling of a palaeochannel. Structure BK05-10-161 has been dug in this substratum.														
Illustration	no														
Date	Roman, not specified														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK510041</td> <td>12000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>01</td> <td>308</td> <td>01 A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK510041	12000	Rapid screening	PV	01	308	01 A
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK510041	12000	Rapid screening	PV	01	308	01 A									
Archaeobotanical analysis	One sample was analysed. It was composed of waterlogged wood and lots of organic silty concretions mainly, in addition roots, insects and few bone fragments were found. Waterlogged plant macro remains are common and dominated by wild plants, namely plants growing in an around riverbanks. Very few economic plants are recovered, they include hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), coriander (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>) and elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>). The plants recorded represent the local environment and refuse.														
Classification	Layer, Roman														
Reference	Excavation report 2005														

Structure N°	BK05-10-310														
Type of structure	Layer														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	Structure BK05-10-310 represents a layer which possibly dates before the construction of the basin (BK05-10-19).														
Illustration	No														
Date	1 st Cent. A.D.														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK510038</td> <td>8000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>01</td> <td>310</td> <td>01</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK510038	8000	Rapid screening	PV	01	310	01
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK510038	8000	Rapid screening	PV	01	310	01									
Archaeobotanical analysis	<p>One sample was analysed. Its organic fraction consists mainly of waterlogged material. Small twigs, buds, roots, silty concretions and few charcoals are present. Plant macro remains are plentiful, diverse and dominated by wild plants. Weeds of winter cereals are common (corn cockle (<i>Agrostemma githago</i>), corn chamomille (<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>), devil-in-a-bush (<i>Nigella arvensis</i>), prickly poppy (<i>Papaver argemone</i>) among others), cereal remains are absent. Interesting is the presence of a wide range of plants growing in meadows: blue bugleweed (<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>), yellow trefoil (<i>Medicago lupulina</i>), common self-heal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>) and rattle (<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp) among others, and the presence of aquatic and riverbank plants: common water-plantain (<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>), tubular water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>) and brown galingale (<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>). In addition many ruderal plants are present. Edible plants are scarce. They constitute of hazelnut (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i>), carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>) and sloe (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>).</p> <p>It is likely that during the deposition of this layer, the area was characterized by a wet and boggy environment. Brown galingale is typical for areas prone to flooding; common water-plantain indicates the presence of standing water. Thus the plant assemblage suggests a mixture of remains from the local environment (ruderal and aquatic plants) and remains from cultural activity (edible plants).</p>														
Classification	Layer, 1st Cent. A.D.														
Reference	Excavation report 2005														

Structure N°	BK05-10-400														
Type of structure	Urn content														
Area of excavation	Surroundings of the temple complex														
Archaeological description	Structure BK05-10-400 represents an urn found in between two roads and along the road. It concerns urns found in situ.														
Illustration	no														
Date	Roman, not specified														
N° of samples															
Type of analysis	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample n°</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>Type of analysis</th> <th>Who</th> <th>Field</th> <th>Structure</th> <th>US</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BK510040</td> <td>14000</td> <td>Rapid screening</td> <td>PV</td> <td>01</td> <td>400</td> <td>Content of jar</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US	BK510040	14000	Rapid screening	PV	01	400	Content of jar
Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US									
BK510040	14000	Rapid screening	PV	01	400	Content of jar									
Archaeobotanical analysis	The fill of structure 400 (BK510040) is composed of charcoal and bone fragments mainly. Waterlogged macro plant remains are present. A large quantity of greater celandine (<i>Chelidonium maius</i>) was found, a ruderal plant growing on rich fertile soils. Other wild plants include single finds of muskweed, annual mercury (<i>Mercurialis annua</i>) and common spikerush (<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>). In addition some seeds of elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>) and fig (<i>Ficus carica</i>) were found.														
Classification	Pot content, Roman														
Reference	Excavation report 2005														

Structure N° BK02-08-Tr1

Type of structure Trench

Area of excavation BK08

Archaeological description BK02-08-Tr1 represents a machine trench dug in the near vicinity of the Riedgraben.

Illustration No

Date Roman, not specified

N° of samples
Type of analysis

Sample n°	Volume	Type of analysis	Who	Field	Structure	US
BK28001	3000	Full analysis	PV	08	Tr 1	
BK28002	10000	Full analysis	PV	08	Tr 1	

Archaeobotanical analysis

Two samples were analysed. No stratigraphical and/or chronological information is available for these samples as they were taken after the trench was dug and problems of recording were posed.

The organic fraction was composed mainly of waterlogged remains such as wood chips, twigs and bark. Very few fragments of charcoal and no mineralised remains were retrieved. The waterlogged seeds and fruits contained cereal chaff, weeds of summer cereals, ruderal plants and a few aquatic plants. Edible plants were represented among others by apple and pear (pericarp) (*Malus/Pyrus*), celery (*Apium graveolens*), peach (*Prunus persica*) and grape (*Vitis vinifera*).

From the archaeobotanical analysis we can confirm that we are dealing with Roman deposits (presence of peach, grape ...). It is suggested that this plant assemblage represents a mixture of remains from cultural activity (cereal debris and fruits), and remains from the local environment (ruderal and aquatic plants). It is sure that in this area human activity took place.

Classification Trench, Roman

Reference Excavation report 2002

1.4. Catalogue of structures: Figures

Fig. 1. Drawing and photograph of the section of pit BK99-04-01 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 5.37, p. 428 and Fig. 5. 40, p. 429)

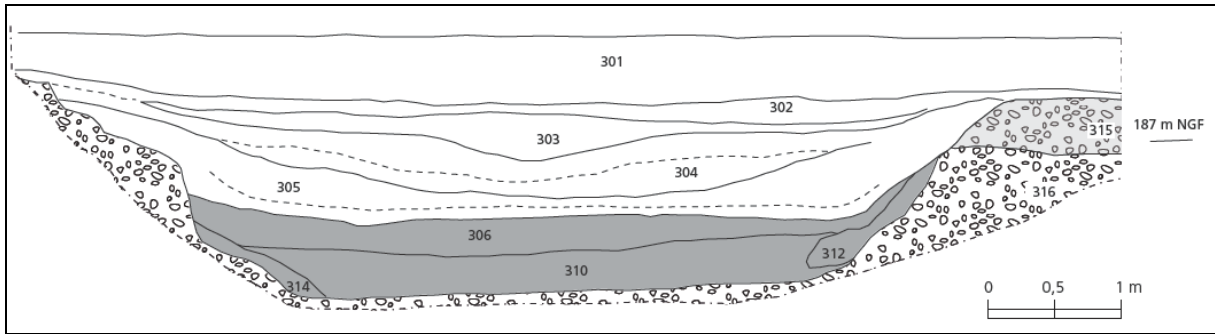


Fig. 2. Section of pit BK99-04-86 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 5.53, p. 450)

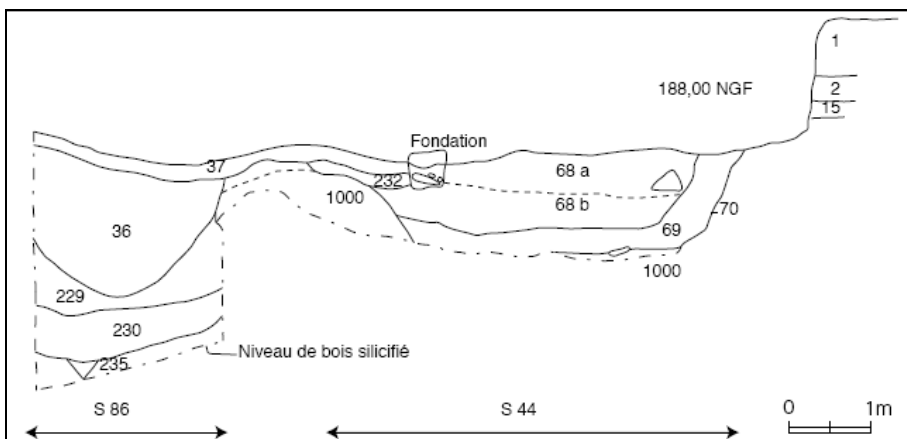


Fig. 3. Section of pit BK00/01-04-24 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 5.28, p. 410)

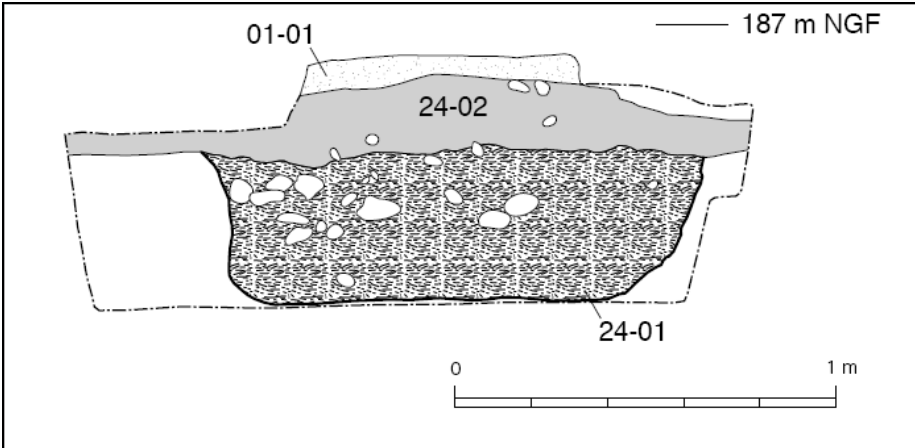


Fig. 4. Photograph of pit BK00-04-53 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 5.71, p. 475)



Fig. 5. Section of pit BK01-04-25 (after Reddé 2001, Fig. 3, p. 28)

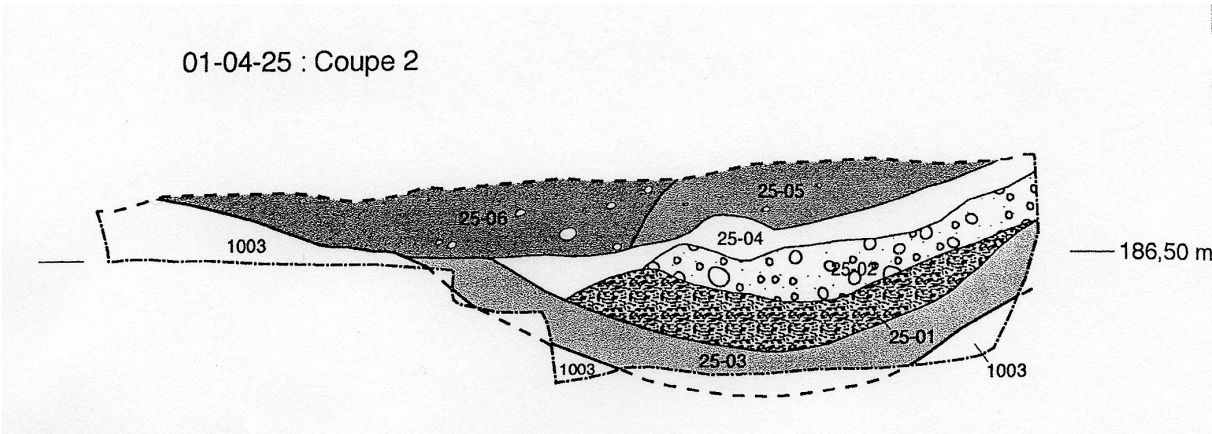


Fig. 6. Photograph of BK01-04-38 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 5.80, p.483)



Fig. 7. Photograph of BK01-04-50 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 5.13, p.392 and Fig. 5.17, p.394)



Fig. 8. Plan of the area Civil East indicating the structures belonging to Horizon 2 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 5.69, p. 474)



Fig. 9. Photograph of layer BK02-04-55 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 5.9, p. 487)

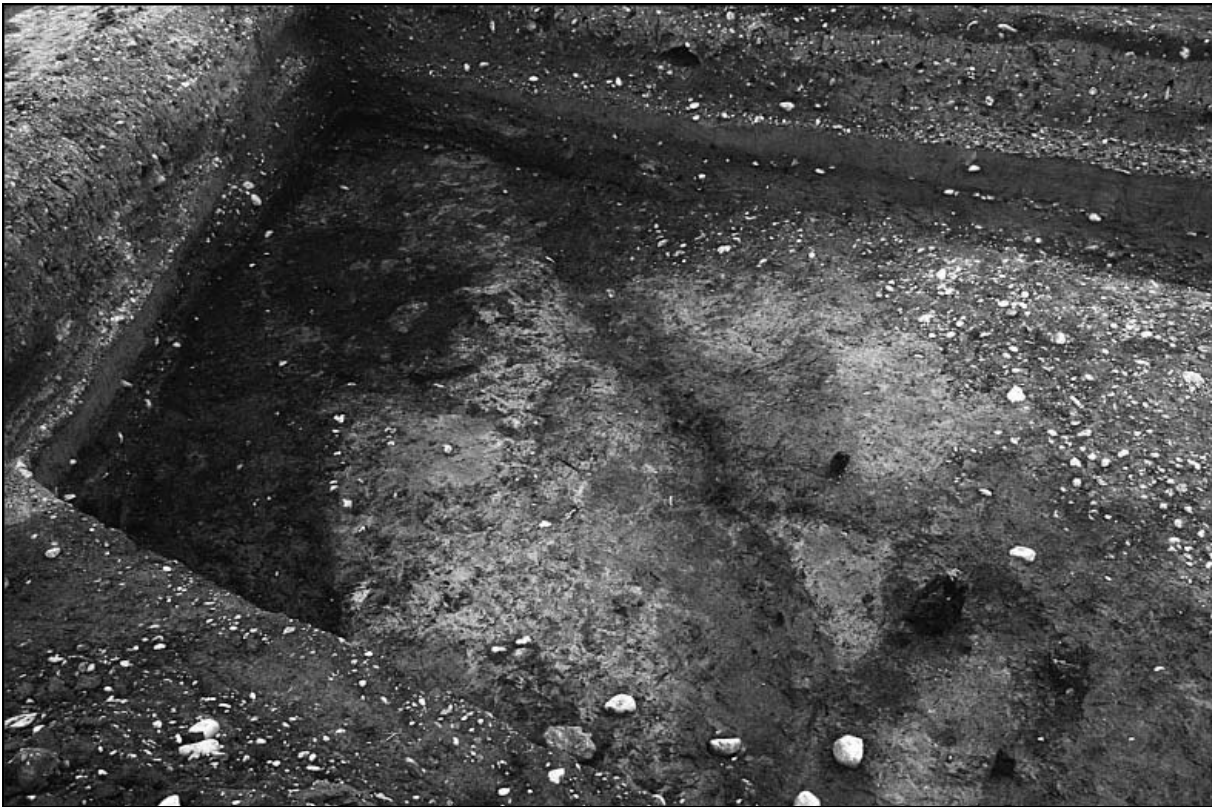


Fig. 10. Photograph of layer BK02-04-64 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 5.75, p. 478)



Fig. 11. Photograph of layer BK02-04-78 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 5.7, p. 386)



Fig. 12. Archaeological map of the temple area

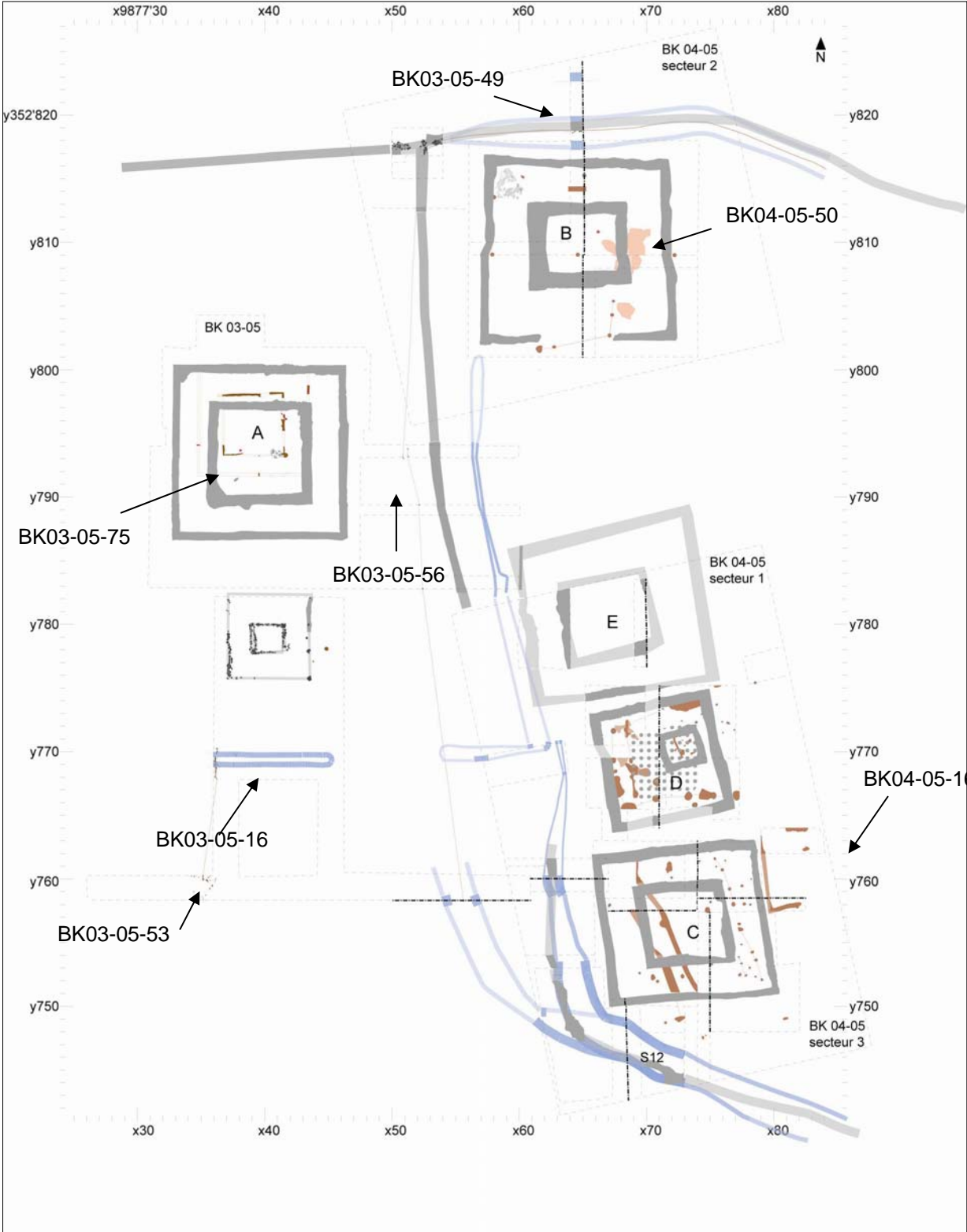


Fig. 13. Photograph of the ditch BK04-05-49 (after Schucany and Schwarz 2005, Fig. 3.12, p.79)



Fig. 14. Photograph of BK04-05-50, hearth structure (Photograph S. Straumann)

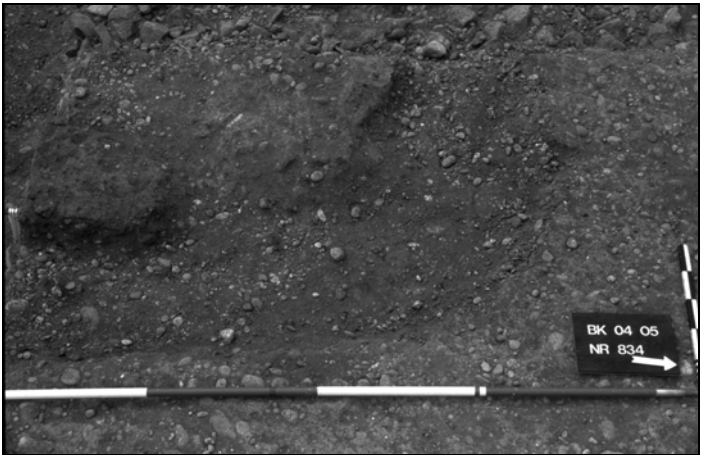


Fig. 15. Photograph of a vessel BK05-05-180 (after Schucany and Schwarz 2005, Fig. 3.25, p. 89)



Fig. 16. Photograph of pit BK05-05-160/219 (Photograph M. Fluck)



Fig. 17. Photograph of BK05-05-160/219, detail of small ceramic vessels (Photograph M. Fluck)



Fig. 18. Plan of living quarters to the East of the Riedgraben (after Reddé in press, Fig 3.13, p. 294)

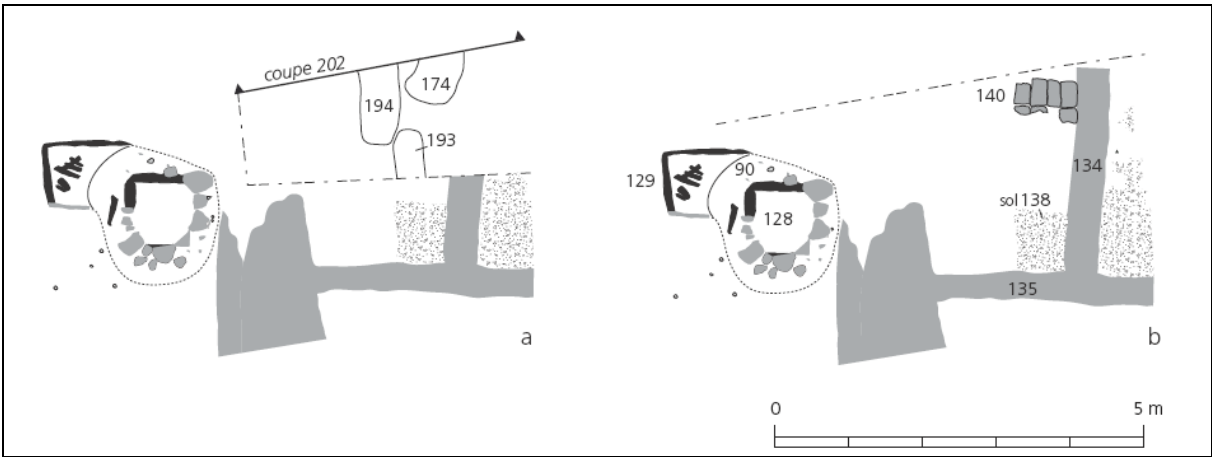


Fig. 19. Archaeological map of northern extension of the Surroundings of the temple area indicating structures (BK03-09-74 and BK03-09-151)(after Reddé *et al.* 2003)

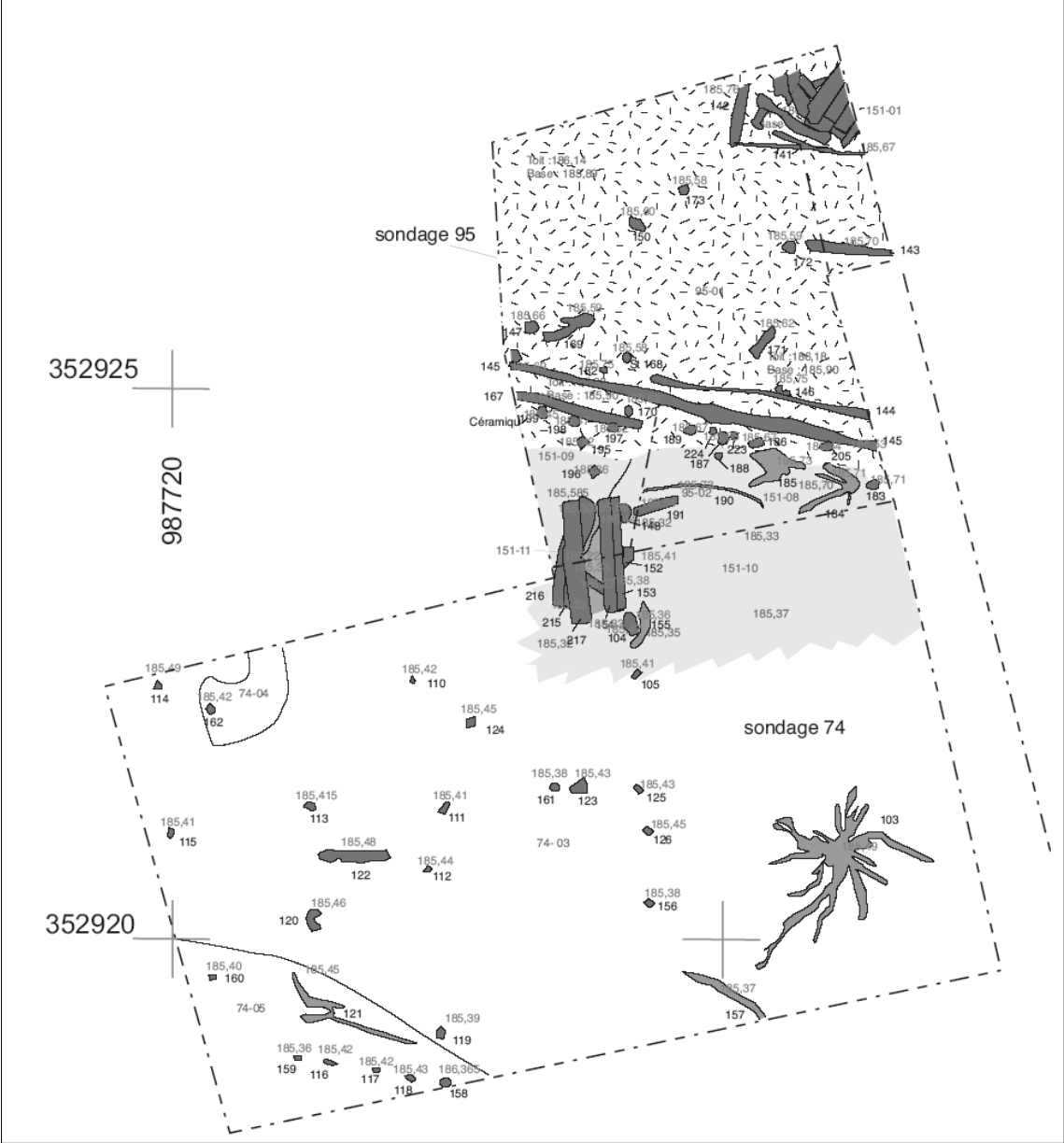


Fig. 20. Photograph of the basin BK05-10-Son19 towards the South
(after Reddé in press, Fig. 3.30, p.315)



Fig. 21. Drawing of the area around layer (caniveau) BK05-10-149 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 3.4, p. 286)

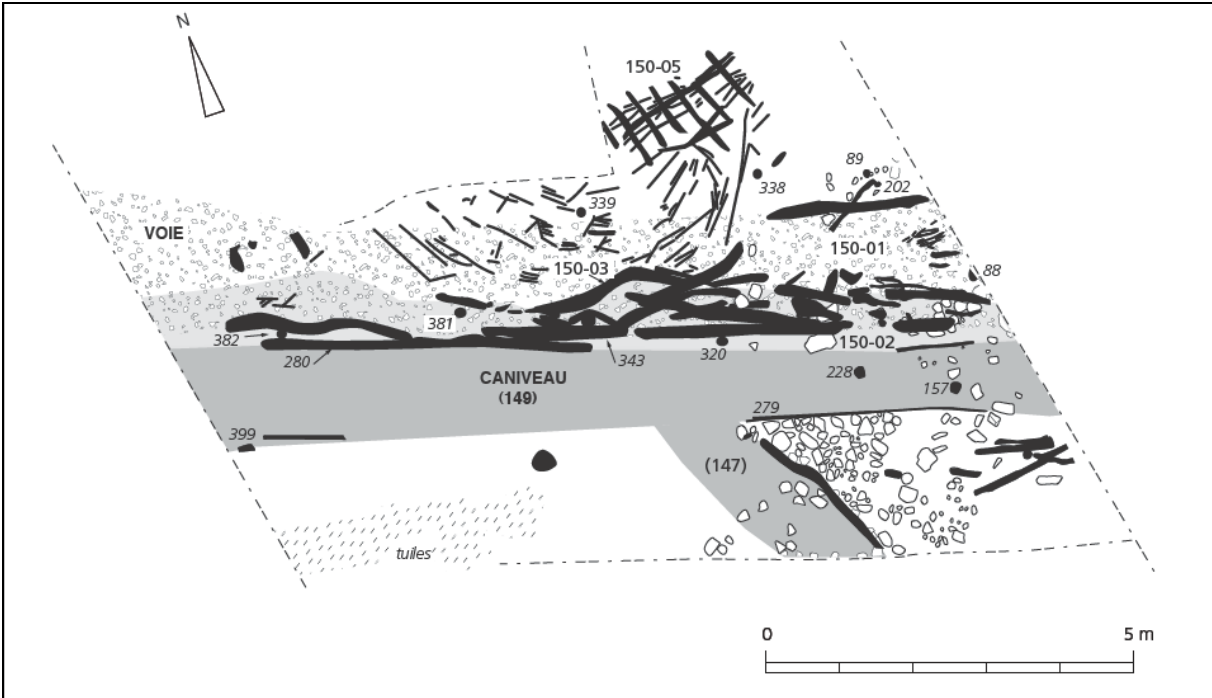


Fig. 22. Photograph of the monumental well BK05-10-161 (after Reddé in press, Fig. 3.40, p. 325)



2. Catalogue of plant remains

The catalogue includes descriptions of some of the plant taxa found in Roman Oedenburg. The plant taxa are listed per family, the order of the families was taken from Oberdorfer (1994). Within the families species are listed alphabetically. The description includes the state of preservation of the described items, measurements of whole seeds/fruits only, reference to a photo, a description and bibliographical references. Photographs of the plant remains were taken by Georges Haldimann. The scale indicated on the photographs is 1mm.

Liliaceae

Allium sp.

Preservation: waterlogged (1 seed and 3 fragments)

Measurements: L: 2.92mm; W: 2.07mm

Photo: Plate 1, a

Description: Black elongated and asymmetrical oval shaped seed including two flat side with very sharp edge. The third side is convex. Cross-section of the seed is triangular shaped. The surface pattern comprises large 'erupting' cells which are more or less structured in rows. Preservation prohibited any classification into cultivated or wild *Allium*.

Bibliography: Stika 1996

Moraceae

Morus nigra L. black mulberry

Preservation: waterlogged (10 seeds)

Measurements: Average L: 3.57mm; W: 2.59mm; T: 2.04mm

Length	Width	Thickness
3.71mm	2.47mm	2.09mm
3.80mm	2.85mm	2.47mm
3.61mm	2.66mm	2.09mm
3.71mm	2.66mm	2.00mm
3.61mm	2.66mm	2.09mm
3.42mm	2.66mm	2.09mm
3.61mm	2.57mm	1.90mm
3.33mm	2.66mm	1.90mm
3.33mm	2.47mm	1.90mm
3.61mm	2.28mm	1.90mm

Photo: Plate 5, c

Description: The yellowish brown, oval to egg-shaped seeds are very distinctive through the presence of a hook-shaped stalk on the thinner edge.

Bibliography: Knörzer 1989

Cannabinaceae

Cannabis sativa L. hemp

Preservation: waterlogged (4 nutlets and 6 fragments)

Measurements: Average L: 3.17mm; W: 2.54mm; T: 1.93mm

Length	Width	Thickness
3.52mm	2.52mm	1.94mm
2.76mm	2.47mm	1.76mm
3.76mm	2.82mm	2.11mm
2.64mm	2.35mm	1.94

Photo: Plate 5, a

Description: Dark greenish coloured nutlets with very prominent vein-like surface pattern. Nutlets are oval-shaped with a pronounced ridge separating ventral from dorsal side and a very pronounced radicle at the basal end. The radicle is discoid in shape. Both ventral and dorsal side are slightly curved. Hemp nutlets can be distinguished from common hops (*Humulus lupulus*) because of their larger size and the absence of a pronounced radicle end.

Bibliography: Stika 1996, Knörzer 1970

Chenopodiaceae

Beta vulgaris L. beet

Preservation: waterlogged (4 covers and 4 fruit balls)

Measurements: Average cover L: 2.11mm; W: 2.71mm; Average fruit L: 3.37mm; W: 3.99mm

Length fruit ball	Width fruit ball	Length cover	Width cover
3.42mm	4.19mm	2.28mm	3.14mm
2.85mm	3.42mm	2.19mm	2.76mm
4.19mm	5.14mm	1.80mm	2.19mm
3.04mm	3.23mm	2.19mm	2.76mm

Photo: Plate 6, a

Description: The fruit balls are composed of two to four fruits. Each fruit includes a single capsule surrounded by cellular calyx tissue and is mostly closely attached to others fruits forming a fruit ball. Fruit balls are often cylindrical. Seeds are enclosed in these capsules by means of a cover. The slightly domed covers are characterised through the notched outline of the seed which are kidney like with projecting rootlet on the ventral side.

Bibliography: Knörzer 1970, 1981

Portulacaceae

Portulaca oleracea L. little hogweed

Preservation: waterlogged (8 seeds)

Measurements: Average L: 0.83mm; Average L rootlet: 0.94mm

Length	Length rootlet
0.88mm	0.92mm
0.76mm	0.84mm
0.76mm	0.92mm
0.84mm	0.96mm
0.88mm	1.11mm

0.84mm	1.00mm
0.76mm	0.80mm
0.92mm	1.03mm

Photo: Plate 6, c

Description: Black rounded seeds with blunt projecting rootlets bordered by a furrow. The lateral faces are slightly domed. The surface pattern is characterised by concentric rows of stellate tubercles which form regular longitudinal rows at the margins.

Bibliography: Knörzer 1970

Ranunculaceae

Adonis sp. pheasant's eye

Preservation: waterlogged (4 nutlets and 1 fragment)

Measurements: Average L: 3.54mm; W: 3.48mm; T: 2.55mm

Length	Width	Thickness
3.88mm	3.88mm	2.94mm
3.82mm	3.94mm	2.64mm
2.70mm	2.35mm	1.94mm
3.76mm	3.76mm	2.70mm

Photo: Plate 8, a

Description: Nutlets have an obovate however asymmetrical shape in outline, including one straight margin and one convex margin. The surface pattern is very distinct through its pronounced grooves and ribs. The ribs are characterised by a thin groove marking the middle of the ribs. Nutlets are yellowish brown in colour.

Bibliography: Stika 1996, Kujper 1992

Nigella arvensis L. devil-in-a-bush

Preservation: waterlogged (2 seeds)

Measurements: Average L: 2.44mm; W: 1.20mm

Length	Width
2.41mm	1.11mm
2.47mm	1.29mm

Photo: Plate 8, b and c

Description: Black triangular to orange-segmented-formed seeds with sharp angles including two slightly convex faces and one slightly concave face. The surface pattern is characterised by inconspicuous transversal crests, high proportion of papilla-like cells, resulting in a "spiky" look of the seeds; other cells are colliculate, ocellate and flat, with varying proportions

Bibliography: Heiss (pers. comm.), Knörzer 1971

Nigella cf sativa L. black cumin

Preservation: mineralised (2 seeds)

Measurements: Average L: 2.56mm; W: 1.80mm

Length	Width
2.66mm	1.90mm
2.47mm	1.71mm

Photo: Plate 8, d

Description: Black triangular-ovate seed with three pronounced longitudinal ridges. The surface pattern is characterised by distinct transversal ridges, only very few papilla-like cells; all other cells ocellate, rarely flat. Due to their preservation, we identified them as *Nigella cf sativa*. *Nigella damascena* can be excluded as the surface pattern is characterised by colliculate cells, with one wart-like elevation each, whereas *Nigella arvensis* does not show these transversal ridges on its surface.

Bibliography: Heiss (pers.comm.)

Papaveraceae

Glaucium corniculatum L. red horned poppy

Preservation: waterlogged (3 seeds)

Measurements: Average L: 1.42mm; W: 1.03mm

Length	Width
1.52mm	0.64mm
1.47mm	1.29mm
1.29mm	1.17mm

Photo: Plate 9, a

Description: Semi-circular to reniform seed with a straight to very faintly convex ventral margin and a convex to rounded dorsal margin. The side faces are convex with tapering ends towards the ventral margin. The surface is characterised by a pronounced reticulate surface pattern including deep cavities arranged in concentric rows.

Papaver dubium L. long-headed poppy

Preservation: waterlogged (1 seed)

Measurements: L: 0.64mm; W: 0.47mm

Photo: Plate 9, c

Description: Reniform seed with a convex dorsal margin and a concave ventral margin. The surface is characterised by a reticulate pattern with mostly areolate to square reticulum.

Brassicaceae

Myagrum perfoliatum L. muskweed

Preservation: waterlogged (10 siliques)

Measurements: Average L: 7.22mm ; W: 4.82mm

Length	Width
6.71mm	4.71mm
7.42mm	5.42mm
10.00mm	4.57mm
6.71mm	5.57mm

6.85mm	4.71mm
6.14mm	4.14mm
7.14mm	4.14mm
7.14mm	5.14mm
7.14mm	4.42mm
7.00mm	5.42mm

Photo: Plate 10, b

Description: Siliques are fan-shaped, slightly compressed towards the basal end. They are composed of three locules. The upper two locules forming the shoulders or 'fan' of the silique. Seeds are found in the lower locule however no seeds were recorded in Roman Oedenburg. The surface is ridged, these longitudinal ridges are approximately 1.42mm wide. The very characteristic and distinct surface pattern enables the identification of very small fragment of a silique. Siliques are light brown to yellow in colour.

Fabaceae

Medicago lupulina L. black medick

Preservation: waterlogged (8 pods with seed)

Measurements: Average L: 1.86mm

Length	Length
2.28mm	1.80mm
1.80mm	1.80mm
1.61mm	1.90mm
2.00mm	1.71mm

Photo: Plate 12, c

Description: Pods are ovate to reniform in outline. The side faces are flat and glabrous. A very distinct vein like surface pattern is visible on these side faces, veins are sometimes arranged in faint concentric rows.

Bibliography: Stika 1996

Medicago minima L. bur medick

Preservation: waterlogged (1 pod and many fragments)

Photo: Plate 12, d

Description: Spirally coiled pod including 5 spirals. Many spines are attached to this spiral. These spines vary in length. The spines are straight or hooked.

Bibliography: Körber-Grohne 1983

Vitaceae

Vitis vinifera L. grape

Preservation: mineralised (10 pips)

Measurements: Average L: 6.65mm; W: 4.28mm

Length	Width
--------	-------

7.00mm	4.00mm
6.71mm	4.14mm
6.28mm	4.28mm
6.14mm	4.57mm
7.00mm	3.85mm
6.57mm	4.71mm
6.14mm	4.28mm
7.57mm	4.57mm
6.57mm	4.14mm
6.57mm	4.28mm

Photo: Plate 13, b

Description: Pips are pear-shaped, slender and elongated with lengthened stalks. The dorsal side is domed including a longitudinal groove running into a circular dent. The ventral side is characterised by a very pronounced longitudinal central ridge marked by two elongated depressions on either side of it. The grape pips are well preserved and elongated. They most likely represent the cultivated vine grape.

Bibliography: Stika 1996

Thymelaeaceae

Thymelaea passerina L. spurge flax

Preservation: waterlogged (1 seed and 1 fragment)

Measurements: L: 2.11mm; W: 1.17mm

Photo: Plate 13, c

Description: The seeds are characterised by their pear-shaped or tear-shaped form. They are black in colour. The apex ends in a sharp point, the basal end is very round. The surface is characterised by reticulate pattern composed of very small reticulum.

Bibliography: Akeret 2004

Cucurbitaceae

Lagenaria siceraria Mol. bottle gourd

Preservation: mineralised (2 seeds)

Measurements:

Length	Width
9.50mm	5.33mm
9.14mm	4.76mm

Photo: Plate 14, c

Description: Seeds are triangular in shape about twice as long as they are broad. The marginal faces are slightly convex. The apical end is truncated. The surface is characterised by two slightly curved and longitudinal lines running on both the ventral and the dorsal side. According to Kobyakowa (1930) the *Lagenaria* seeds found in Oedenburg fit the morphology of the Asian *Lagenaria* type, in contrast to the African type which is rectangular in shape.

Bibliography: Kobyakowa 1930

Apiaceae

Oenanthe fistulosa L. tubular water-dropwort

Preservation: waterlogged (10 mericarps)

Measurements: Average L: 3.32mm; W: 1.46mm

Length	Width
3.88mm	1.58mm
3.88mm	1.52mm
2.52mm	1.35mm
3.23mm	1.35mm
2.82mm	1.41mm
3.29mm	1.52mm
2.82mm	1.17mm
3.94mm	1.58mm
3.29mm	1.35mm
3.58mm	1.82mm

Photo: Plate 17, c and d

Description: The yellowish mericarps have an obovoid shape; the apical end is truncated; the ventral side is flat and characterised by a longitudinal groove; the dorsal side is characterised by longitudinal ridges including primary ridges and secondary, the primary ridges are more pronounced and thickened towards the apical end.

Bibliography: Knörzer 1981

Oleaceae

Olea europaea L. olive

Preservation: waterlogged (7stones)

Measurements: Average L: 12.01mm; W: 7.30mm

Length	Width
11.14mm	7.14mm
12.85mm	6.28mm
10.28mm	7.00mm
15.42mm	8.00mm
10.28mm	8.00mm
10.00mm	6.85mm
14.14mm	7.85mm

Photo: Plate 18, c

Description: Stones are oval to elongated, sometimes pointed towards the top. On the surface fine bifurcated longitudinal furrows are very distinctive. The size and shape of the olive stones is very variable in Roman Oedenburg (long and slender versus short and broad), it is very likely that we are dealing with different races.

Bibliography: Knörzer 1970

Lamiaceae

Ajuga chamaepitys L. yellow bugle

Preservation: waterlogged (2 seeds)

Measurements:

Length seed	Width seed	Thickness seed	Length hilum
2.47mm	1.04mm	0.95mm	1.42mm
2.38mm	1.14mm	0.85mm	1.33mm

Photo: Plate 19, b and c

Description: Elongated oval seeds with curved dorsal side and concave ventral side. The hilum on the ventral side is egg shaped and reaches about two thirds of the seed length or more. The surface pattern is characterised by a coarse network of cells. *Ajuga chamaepitys* can be distinguished from other *Ajuga* species through its size, shape and hilum.

Ajuga genevensis L. blue bugle

Preservation: waterlogged (1 seed)

Measurements: L: 2.28mm; W: 1.42mm; T: 1.28mm

Photo: Plate 19, d

Description: Oval to egg-shaped seed with domed dorsal side and flat ventral side. The hilum on the ventral side is oval in outline. The surface pattern is pronounced and includes long and coarse cells forming a network.

Ajuga reptans L. common bugle

Preservation: waterlogged (1 seed)

Measurements: L: 1.71mm; W: 1.28mm, T: 0.85mm

Photo: Plate 19, e

Description: Elliptic to egg-shaped fruit, dorsal side is slightly curved, ventral side is flat and characterised by a large hilum which reaches about half the seed length or more. Surface pattern includes a coarse network and protruding longitudinal ridges. *Ajuga reptans* is very similar to *Ajuga genevensis*, however the latter has a more pronounced and elongated cell structure on its surface

Bibliography: Stika 1996

Satureja hortensis L. summer savory

Preservation: waterlogged (10 fruits)

Measurements: Average L: 1.24mm; W: 0.91mm

Length	Width
1.17mm	0.88mm
1.05mm	0.70mm
1.41mm	0.88mm
1.29mm	0.94mm
1.11mm	1.00mm
1.41mm	0.94mm
1.35mm	1.00mm

1.23mm	0.88mm
1.29mm	0.94mm
1.17mm	0.94mm

Photo: Plate 20, a

Description: Fruits are ovoid in outline; the ventral and dorsal side are domed. On the ventral side at the apical end, two small concave faces are apparent which are separated through a small ridge. This ridge continues very shortly on the dorsal side. The surface pattern is tubercular. *Satureja hortensis* could be separated from other small Lamiaceae seeds through its size and surface pattern.

Bibliography: Stika 1996

Stachys annua L. annual hedgenettle

Preservation: waterlogged (5 seeds)

Measurements: Average L: 1.76mm; W: 1.36mm; T: 1.06mm

Length	Width	Thickness
1.71mm	1.42mm	1.04mm
1.80mm	1.33mm	1.04mm
1.80mm	1.33mm	1.14mm
1.71mm	1.33mm	1.04mm
1.80mm	1.42mm	1.04mm

Photo: Plate 20, b

Description: Seeds are broad, ovoid to round, slightly truncated towards the basal end. The dorsal side is domed, the ventral side is flattened with a central edge running from the hilum. Its marginal sides are sharp. The surface pattern is characterised by a network structure of large cells. Especially the surface pattern and the sharp marginal sides are very distinct for *Stachys annua*.

Bibliography: Stika 1996

Teucrium botrys L. cutleaf germander

Preservation: waterlogged (1 seed)

Measurements: L: 1.94mm; W: 1.35mm

Photo: Plate 20, c and d

Description: Seeds are rounded in shape and include a large round protruding hilum on the ventral side. Hilum is slightly truncated on the basal end. The surface pattern is characterised by a coarse network of cells, including pronounced ridges and deep furrows. It is above all through the surface pattern that we distinguish this seed from *Teucrium chamaedrys*.

Teucrium cf chamaedrys L. wall germander

Preservation: waterlogged (1 seed)

Measurements: L: 1.64mm; W: 1.58mm; L hilum: 0.76mm

Photo: Plate 20, e and f

Description: Yellowish brown rounded seed with large rounded hilum on the ventral side covering more than half of this side. Edges of hilum are slightly protruding. The surface pattern is characterised by a smooth to faintly network of cells. *Teucrium chamaedrys* can be distinguished from *Teucrium scorodonia* through its size and the size of the hilum. The latter is smaller and not as rounded.

Asteraceae

Carthamus tinctorius L. safflower

Preservation: waterlogged (10 seeds)

Measurements: Average L: 3.68mm; W: 2.58mm

Length	Width
3.71mm	2.57mm
3.80mm	2.19mm
3.80mm	2.57mm
3.80mm	2.95mm
4.00mm	3.14mm
3.42mm	2.66mm
3.80mm	2.28mm
3.52mm	2.66mm
3.61mm	2.09mm
3.42mm	2.76mm

Photo: Plate 22

Description: Light brown obovate achenes with truncated apical end, the achenes are characterised by four rounded and pronounced ridges. The apical end is quadrangular and is bordered by a noticeable collar. The hilum is located at the basal end in an indentation. Although the dimensions of the achenes are noticeably smaller than the modern reference material, they match their morphology. Especially the slightly rounded collar at the apical end is typical for *Carthamus tinctorius*. This is also how it can be differentiated from *Carthamus lanatus*, a Mediterranean ruderal plant which still grows in Wallis (CH). The latter has a very pronounced and angled collar.

Bibliography: Kroll 1990, van Zeist and Bakker-Heeres 1988

Leontodon autumnalis L. autumn hawkbit

Preservation: waterlogged (1 seed and 1 fragment)

Measurements: L: 4.52mm; W: 0.66mm

Photo: Plate 23, d

Description: Black to dark green elongated rod-shaped seeds with blunt apical end, with netlike squamous patterning on its surface.

Bibliography: Knörzer 1970, Jacomet *et al.* 1993

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3. Plates

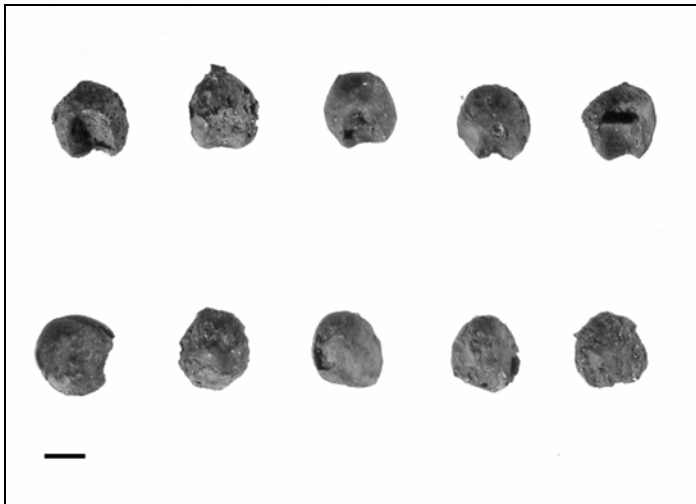


a



b

- a. *Allium* sp._waterlogged seed
- b. *Allium sativum*_charred clove



a



b

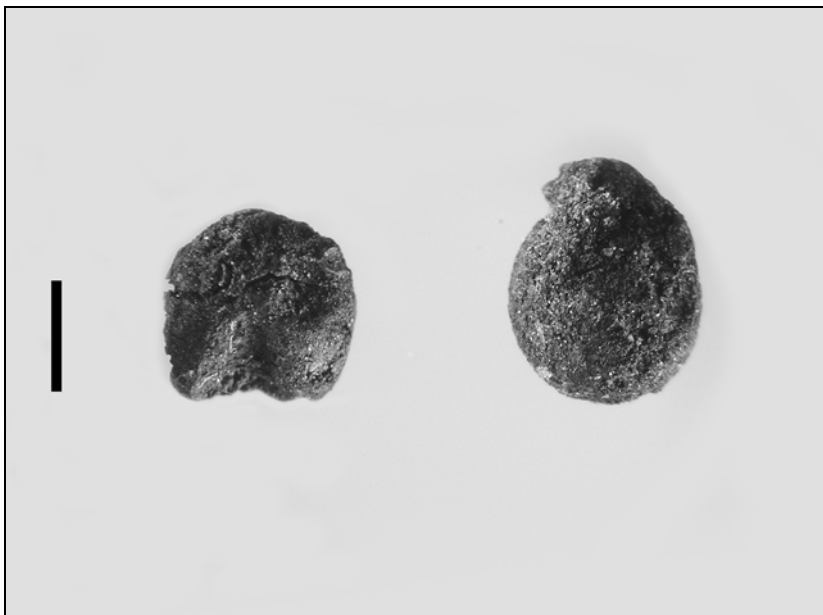


c

- a. *Panicum miliaceum*_charred grains
- b. *Panicum miliaceum*_waterlogged grain_ventral side
- c. *Panicum miliaceum*_waterlogged grain_dorsal side



a

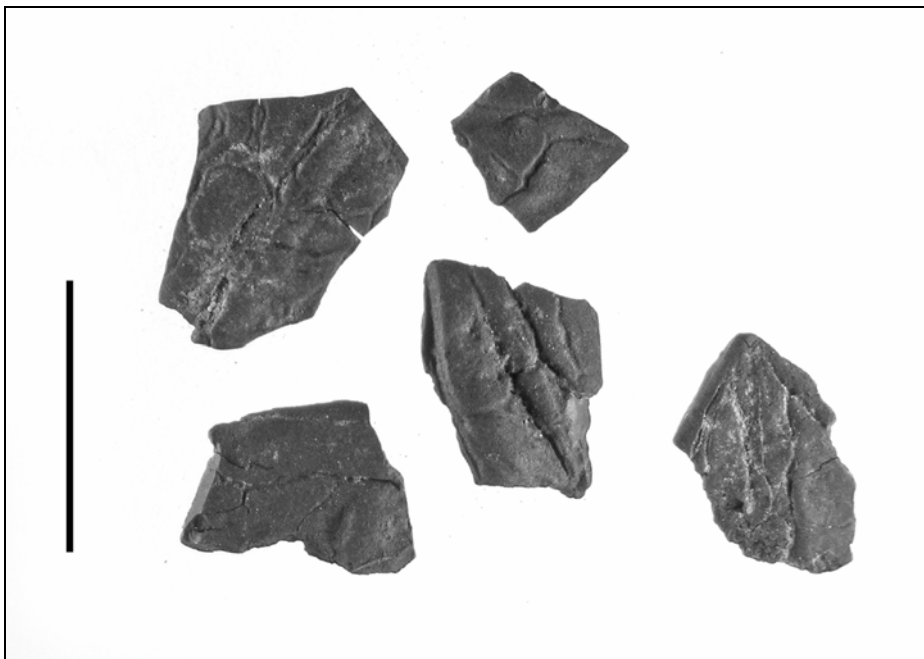


b

- a. *Secale cereale*_ charred rachis fragment
- b. *Setaria italica*_ charred grain



a



b

- a. *Triticum aestivum*_charred rachis fragment
- b. *Juglans regia*_charred endocarp fragments



a



b



c

- a. *Cannabis sativa*_ waterlogged nutlet
- b. *Ficus carica*_ waterlogged seed
- c. *Morus nigra*_ waterlogged seed



a



b



c

- a. *Beta vulgaris*_ waterlogged fruit
- b. *Amaranthus* sp._ waterlogged seed
- c. *Portulaca oleracea*_ waterlogged seed



a



b



c



d

- a. *Agrostemma githago*_ waterlogged seed
b. *Saponaria cf ocymoides*_ waterlogged seed
c. *Saponaria cf officinalis*_ waterlogged seed
d. *Vaccaria hispanica*_ waterlogged seed



a



b



c



d



e

- a. *Adonis* sp_ waterlogged nutlet
- b and c. *Nigella arvensis*_ waterlogged seed
- d. *Nigella* cf *sativa*_ mineralised seed
- e. *Ranunculus sardous*_ waterlogged seed



a



b



c

- a. *Glaucium corniculatum*_ waterlogged seed
- b. *Papaver argemone*_ waterlogged seed
- c. *Papaver dubium*_ waterlogged seed



a



b



c

- a. *Camelina sativa*_ waterlogged seed
- b. *Myagrum perfoliatum*_ waterlogged silique
- c. *Potentilla anserina*_ waterlogged seed



a



b



c



d

- a. *Prunus avium/cerasus*_ waterlogged stones
- b. *Prunus domestica/insititia*_ waterlogged stone
- c. *Prunus persica*_ waterlogged stone
- d. *Prunus spinosa*_ waterlogged stone



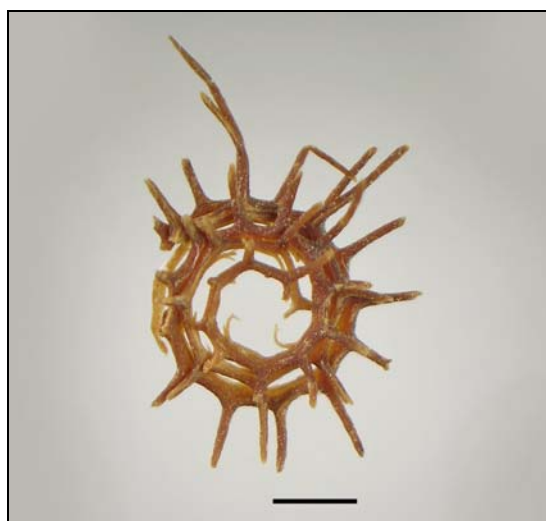
a



b



c

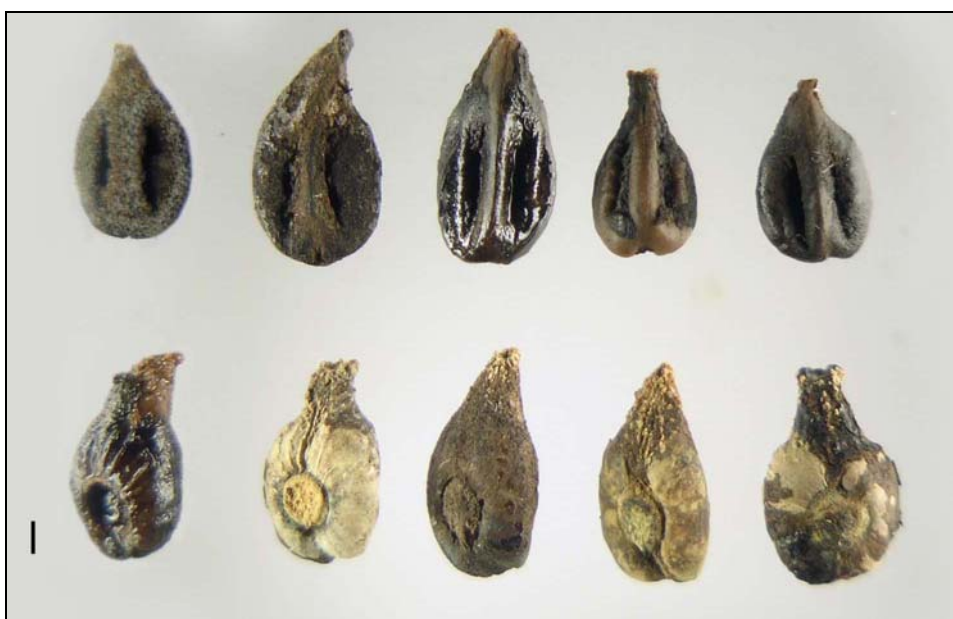


d

a. and b. *Pyrus communis/pyraster*_ waterlogged flower (a) and stone cells (b)
c. *Medicago lupulina*_ waterlogged pod with seed
d. *Medicago minima*_ waterlogged pod fragment



a



b



c

- a. *Vicia faba*_mineralised hilum fragments
- b. *Vitis vinifera*_waterlogged pips
- c. *Thymelaea passerina*_ waterlogged seed



a



b



c

- a. *Bryonia dioica*_waterlogged seed
- b. *Cucumis melo/sativus*_ waterlogged seed
- c. *Lagenaria siceraria*_mineralised seeds



a



b



c



d

- a. *Anethum graveolens*_ waterlogged mericarp (ventral side)
 b. *Apium graveolens*_ waterlogged mericarps (dorsal side)
 c. and d. *Caulalis platycarpus*_ waterlogged mericarp (a. dorsal side, b. ventral side)



a



b



c



d

a. and b. *Conium maculatum*_waterlogged mericarp (a. dorsal side, b. ventral side)
c. and d. *Coriandrum sativum*_waterlogged mericarp (c. dorsal side, d. ventral side)



a



b



c



d



e



f

- a. *Daucus carota*_ waterlogged mericarps (dorsal side)
 b. *Foeniculum vulgare*_ waterlogged mericarp (dorsal side)
 c. and d. *Oenanthe fistulosa*_ waterlogged mericarp (c. dorsal side, d. ventral side)
 e. and f. *Pastinaca sativa*_ waterlogged mericarp (e. dorsal side, f. ventral side)



a



b



c

a. and b. cf *Petroselinum crispum*_waterlogged mericarp (a. dorsal side, b. ventral side)

c. *Olea europaea*_ waterlogged stone



a



b



c



d



e

- a. *Convolvulus arvensis*_waterlogged seed
b. and c. *Ajuga chamaepitys*_ waterlogged seed (b. ventral side, c. lateral side)
d. *Ajuga genevensis*_ waterlogged seed (ventral side)
e. *Ajuga reptans*_ waterlogged seed (ventral side)



a



b



c



d



e



f

- a. *Satureja hortensis*_ waterlogged seed (ventral side)
 b. *Stachys annua*_ waterlogged seed (ventral side)
 c. and d. *Teucrium botrys*_ waterlogged seed (c. dorsal side, d. ventral side)
 e. and f. *Teucrium cf chamaedrys*_ waterlogged seed (e. dorsal side, f. ventral side)



a



b



c



d

- a. *Hyoscyamus niger*_mineralised seed
b. *Rhinanthus* sp._waterlogged seed
c. *Valerianella dentata*_ waterlogged seed
d. *Anthemis arvensis*_ waterlogged seeds



a



b



c

a. and b. and c. *Carthamus tinctorius*_waterlogged seeds



a



b



c



d



e

- a. *Centaurea cyanus*_ waterlogged seed
b. *Cichorium intybus*_ waterlogged seed
c. *Lapsana communis*_ waterlogged seed
d. *Leontodon autumnalis*_ waterlogged seed
e. *Xanthium strumarium*_ waterlogged seed



a

a. *Piper nigrum*_waterlogged corn fragment

4. APPENDIX

Table 1.a Raw data of the main archaeobotanical analysis of the Roman civil agglomeration Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim. Civil East.

Civil East																
	Chronology	Horizon 1														
	Context	Pit														
	Structure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	86	86	24	24
	US	346.1	346.2	347.2	347.4	351.2	351.4	351.5	351.5	352.1	352.2	259.2	235.1	235.2	P2	P3
	Sample N°	BK994009	BK994010	BK994013	BK994015	BK994021	BK994023	BK994024	BK994024	BK994026	BK994027	BK994047	BK994048	BK994049	BK004002	BK004003
	Volume	5000	5000	5000	4000	7000	7000	5000	5000	5000	4000	4000	8000	7000	8000	8000
	Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	FU	RS	RS	FU	RS	RS	RS	FU	FU
	Field	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
WATERLOGGED																
CEREALS_ grain																
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																
							1									
Cerealìa - Testa																
															71	12
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>																
											13					
<i>Setaria italica</i>																
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>																
CEREALS_ chaff																
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																
								70			7					
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																
		2		1					1							
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume base																
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - spikelet fork																
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																
				1												
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																
<i>Triticum dicoccon/spelta</i> - glume																
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume base																
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - spikelet fork																
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																
<i>Triticum cf monococcum</i> - spikelet fork																
<i>Triticum cf monococcum</i> - glume																
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume base																
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - spikelet fork																
								10								
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																
				1		1		20	2						7	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - spikelet fork																
											13					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																
		2	2		1	2		120	2		170					
Cerealìa - rachis																
Cerealìa ohne Hirsens - glume																
							2			1						
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																
			1					20	1		65				14	
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																
NUTS																
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																
								10					1		2	1
<i>Juglans regia</i>																
							1			2						
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																
PULSES																
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																
															13	
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																
															7	
<i>Pisum cf sativum</i>																
<i>Vicia faba</i>																
Fabaceae																
							1		1	2	7					
SPICES																
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																
								10					1		101	
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																
				1							27			2	44	36
<i>Carum carvi</i>																
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																
			1								20		2	1	80	60
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																
<i>cf Petroselinum crispum</i>																
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																
															7	
<i>cf Piper nigrum</i>																
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																
																12
<i>cf Ruta graveolens</i>																
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																
											20					
<i>cf Thymus</i> sp. - stem																
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																
									1		13		1	1	339	564
<i>Atriplex</i> sp. - perianth																

Chronology/Context/Structure/US/Sample N°/Volume	Horizon 1 Pit															
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	86	86	24	24
	346.1	346.2	347.2	347.4	351.2	351.4	351.5	351.5	352.1	352.2	259.2	235.1	235.2	P2	P3	
	BK994009	BK994010	BK994013	BK994015	BK994021	BK994023	BK994024	BK994024	BK994026	BK994027	BK994047	BK994048	BK994049	BK004002	BK004003	
	5000	5000	5000	4000	7000	7000	5000	5000	5000	4000	4000	8000	7000	8000	8000	
Lamiaceae				1						141						
<i>Lamium</i> sp.										7		2				
Liliaceae			1													
<i>Malva</i> sp.																
cf <i>Matricaria</i> sp.																
<i>Mentha</i> sp.																
<i>Nasturtium</i> sp.																
<i>Papaver</i> sp.										40						
<i>Physalis</i> sp.																
<i>Physalis/Solanum</i>																
<i>Phyteuma</i> sp.	1															
<i>Plantago</i> sp. - chalice+A54										46						
<i>Plantago</i> sp.							50			13						
<i>Poa</i> sp.		2					1375	3		439						
Poaceae																
Poaceae	3	4	1	3	4	5	380	3	6	1166				2		
Polygonaceae						2				27						
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.																
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.			2				160			7				674	36	
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.		1					295	2		228						
Primulaceae							70									
Ranunculaceae								1								
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.																
cf <i>Raphanus</i> sp.																
Rosaceae - thorn																
Rosaceae																
Rosaceae - flower																
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - tubercle							120									
<i>Rumex</i> sp.						1								109	84	
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth	1	1				3		3		101						
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.												1	2	7	24	
<i>Satureja</i> sp.																
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.							10	2								
cf <i>Scandix</i> sp.																
Scrophulariaceae																
<i>Silene alba/dioica</i>																
<i>Silene</i> sp.	3	3	2				115			20						
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.																
Solanaceae						2	10			7	1					
<i>Solanum</i> sp.																
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.																
<i>Stachys</i> sp.			1	1						7					12	
<i>Stachys/Lamium</i>																
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>				1			180	1		33						
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.																
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.																
<i>Tilia</i> sp. - fruit																
<i>Torilis</i> sp.							20									
<i>Veronica</i> sp.					1		25			10						
<i>Vicia</i> sp.																
<i>Viola</i> sp. - capsule			1													
<i>Viola</i> sp.				1								1	1			
Indeterminata - rhizome																
Indeterminata - fruitstem																
Indeterminata - endocarp																
Indeterminata						4			2					214	520	
CHARRED																
CEREALS _ grain																
<i>Avena</i> sp.																
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>											1					

Chronology/Context/Structure	Horizon 1															
US	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	86	86	24	24
Sample N°	BK994009	BK994010	BK994013	BK994015	BK994021	BK994023	BK994024	BK994024	BK994026	BK994027	BK994047	BK994048	BK994049	BK004002	BK004003	
Volume	5000	5000	5000	4000	7000	7000	5000	5000	5000	4000	4000	8000	7000	8000	8000	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>																
<i>Stellaria media</i>																
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>												2	2			
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																
<i>Arctium</i> sp.																
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>																
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>													1			
<i>Lapsana communis</i>												1				
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.												1				
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.																
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.												1	1			
Reed fields																
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpellat														1		
<i>Galium palustre</i>																
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																
cf <i>Seseli libanotis</i>																
VARIA																
Apiaceae																
Asteraceae													1			
Brassicaceae												1	1			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.															7	
Cannabinaceae												1				
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																
<i>Galium</i> sp.															7	
Lamiaceae												2	1			
<i>Lolium</i> sp.												1				
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																
<i>Poa</i> sp.																
Poaceae							10				7			1		
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.																
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																
Indeterminata - endocarp																
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																
Indeterminata - coprolithes																
Indeterminata - crusts																1
Indeterminata - seed/fruit												1		40		1

Chronology																
Context																
Structure	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
US	P3	P4	P6	P7	P8	P8	P9	P10	P11	01C	01D	01E	01G	02C	02D	02E
Sample N°	BK004003P	BK004004	BK004006	BK004007	BK004008	BK004008P	BK004009	BK004010	BK004011	BK14025	BK14026	BK14027	BK14029	BK14034	BK14035	BK14036
Volume	8000	1000	2500	4000	6000	6000	2000	3500	7000	6000	8000	8000	8000	8000	6000	7000
Lamiaceae					1											
<i>Lamium</i> sp.								13						1	1	
Liliaceae																
<i>Malva</i> sp.																
cf <i>Matricaria</i> sp.																
<i>Mentha</i> sp.																
<i>Nasturtium</i> sp.																
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																
<i>Physalis</i> sp.																
<i>Physalis/Solanum</i>																
<i>Phyteuma</i> sp.																
<i>Plantago</i> sp. - chalice+A54																
<i>Plantago</i> sp.																
<i>Poa</i> sp.																
Poaceae														1		
Polygonaceae																
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.																
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	984			64		11	8	38								
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.					5											
Primulaceae																
Ranunculaceae																
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.																
cf <i>Raphanus</i> sp.																
Rosaceae - thorn																
Rosaceae																
Rosaceae - flower																
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - tubercle																
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	36	1		32	3			13	110							
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth																1
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	36	1						38		3				3	2	2
<i>Satureja</i> sp.	12															
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.																
cf <i>Scandix</i> sp.																
Scrophulariaceae																
<i>Silene alba/dioica</i>												1				
<i>Silene</i> sp.																
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.																
Solanaceae																
<i>Solanum</i> sp.																
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.																
<i>Stachys</i> sp.		2														
<i>Stachys/Lamium</i>																
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>																
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.																
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.																
<i>Tilia</i> sp. - fruit																
<i>Torilis</i> sp.																
<i>Veronica</i> sp.																
<i>Vicia</i> sp.									28							
<i>Viola</i> sp. - capsule																
<i>Viola</i> sp.											1		1	1	3	1
Indeterminata - rhizome																
Indeterminata - fruitstem																
Indeterminata - endocarp																
Indeterminata	216	11	80	961	55	1	68	166	499							
CHARRED																
CEREALS _ grain																
<i>Avena</i> sp.														1		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>												1	2			

Chronology																
Context																
Structure	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
US	P3	P4	P6	P7	P8	P8	P9	P10	P11	01C	01D	01E	01G	02C	02D	02E
Sample N°	BK004003P	BK004004	BK004006	BK004007	BK004008	BK004008P	BK004009	BK004010	BK004011	BK14025	BK14026	BK14027	BK14029	BK14034	BK14035	BK14036
Volume	8000	1000	2500	4000	6000	6000	2000	3500	7000	6000	8000	8000	8000	8000	6000	7000
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>																
<i>Stellaria media</i>															1	
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>																
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																
<i>Arctium</i> sp.																
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>																
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>																
<i>Lapsana communis</i>																
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.																
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.																
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.																
Reed fields																
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpellat																
<i>Galium palustre</i>																
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																
cf <i>Seseli libanotis</i>																
VARIA																
Apiaceae			1													
Asteraceae																
Brassicaceae																
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																
Cannabinaceae																
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.							23									1
<i>Galium</i> sp.			1			1										
Lamiaceae																
<i>Lolium</i> sp.																
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																
<i>Poa</i> sp.																
Poaceae																
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.																
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																
Indeterminata - endocarp																
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																
Indeterminata - coprolithes																
Indeterminata - crusts			1	1												
Indeterminata - seed/fruit	2604		1			4175	45		55							

Chronology																	
Context																	
Structure	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
US	02G	03A	03C	03D	03E	03G	04A	4B	4B	04C	04D	04E	05B	5C	5C	05D	05E
Sample N°	BK14038	BK14041	BK14043	BK14044	BK14045	BK14047	BK14050	BK14051	BK14051R	BK14052	BK14053	BK14054	BK14064	BK14065	BK14065R	BK14066	BK14069
Volume	4000	7000	10000	9000	7000	5000	8000	5000	5000	7000	8000	8000	17000	12000	12000	14000	10000
<i>cf Euphorbia palustris</i>																	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>														15	8		
<i>Linum catharticum</i>														15			
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>														15			
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>									8					15			
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>														15			
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																	
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle	1								23					15			
<i>Acer</i> sp. - veg. part																	
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>																	
<i>Arctium cf nemorosum</i>																	
<i>Betula pendula</i> - veg. part																	
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>																	
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.																	
<i>cf Humulus lupulus</i>																	
<i>Quercus</i> sp. - veg. part								1									
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>																	
<i>Solanum cf dulcamara</i>																	
<i>Stellaria cf nemorum</i>																	
<i>Torilis cf japonica</i>																	
<i>Valeriana cf tripteris</i>																	
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>																	
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>																	
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>														15			
<i>Galium verum</i>																	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>															8		
<i>Saponaria cf ocymoides</i>																	
<i>Silene cf nutans</i>									8								
<i>Silene nutans</i>														29			
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>																	
VARIA																	
<i>Ajuga</i> sp.																	
<i>Allium</i> sp.										1		1		29			1
Apiaceae - fragments								495						58			
Asteraceae								15	8						8		
Boraginaceae																	
Brassicaceae														15			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																	
<i>Campanula</i> sp.									8								
Cannabinaceae																	
<i>Carduus</i> sp.												1					
Caryophyllaceae									8								
<i>Cerastium</i> sp.																	
Chenopodiaceae										15					15		
Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae								15									
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.														15			
<i>Cichorium</i> sp.																	
<i>Crepis</i> sp.																	
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.																	
Cyperaceae									15						15		
<i>Epilobium</i> sp.																	
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.					1												
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. - fruit																	
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. - capsule																	
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.																	
<i>Filipendula</i> sp.																	
<i>Galium</i> sp.							1	15	8					15			
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.														15	8		
<i>Inula</i> sp.															8		

Civil East																		
	Chronology																	
	Context																	
	Structure	27	27	27	27	27	27	33	73	73	73	73	140	140	50	50	50	50
	US	01	02	02C	02D	03C	04	01	02 2	02 01	01	01 coupe n-s	02	02	01 4III	01 4IV	02 A	02B
	Sample N°	BK14184	BK14097	BK14103	BK14104	BK14105	BK14102	BK14143	BK14148	BK14149	BK14157	BK14159	BK25018	BK25031	BK14130	BK14131	BK14112	BK14113
	Volume	8000	4000	7000	5000	4000	7000	16000	8000	6000	10000	9000	16000	500	6000	6000	7000	9000
	Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	FU	FU	RS	RS	RS	RS
	Field	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	05	05	04	04	04	04
WATERLOGGED																		
CEREALS_ grain																		
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																		
	Cerealia - Testa	4							3		1	3	1					
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>																		
<i>Setaria italica</i>																		
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>																		
CEREALS_ chaff																		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																		
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																		
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																		
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																		
	<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume base														2			
	<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - spikelet fork																	
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum dicoccon/spelta</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume base																		
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - spikelet fork																		
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum cf monococcum</i> - spikelet fork																		
<i>Triticum cf monococcum</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume base																		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - spikelet fork																		
	<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume	3										1						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - spikelet fork																		
	<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume	2	1								2	1						
Cerealia - rachis																		
Cerealia ohne Hirsen - glume																		
	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume	2			1				2	2	2	3				2		
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																		
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																		
NUTS																		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																		
	<i>Juglans regia</i>			1		2		2	2	1	1	2						
	<i>Pinus pinea</i>											1						
PULSES																		
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																		
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																		
<i>Pisum cf sativum</i>																		
<i>Vicia faba</i>																		
Fabaceae																		
SPICES																		
	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	1							2			2	135					
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	3	2	2	2				1	3	3	4	90					
<i>Carum carvi</i>																		
	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	4	3	3	3	2			2	3	2	3	15					
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																		
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																		
<i>cf Petroselinum crispum</i>																		
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																		
<i>cf Piper nigrum</i>																		
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																		
<i>cf Ruta graveolens</i>																		
	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>		1		1						2							
<i>cf Thymus</i> sp. - stem																		
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																		
	<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.	2	2	3	1	3				4	3	3	15					
<i>Atriplex</i> sp. - perianth																		

Chronology															Horizon 1			
Context															Layer			
Structure	27	27	27	27	27	27	33	73	73	73	73	140	140		50	50	50	50
US	01	02	02C	02D	03C	04	01	02 2	02 01	01	01 coupe n-s	02	02		01 4III	01 4IV	02 A	02B
Sample N°	BK14184	BK14097	BK14103	BK14104	BK14105	BK14102	BK14143	BK14148	BK14149	BK14157	BK14159	BK25018	BK25031		BK14130	BK14131	BK14112	BK14113
Volume	8000	4000	7000	5000	4000	7000	16000	8000	6000	10000	9000	16000	500		6000	6000	7000	9000
Lamiaceae																		
<i>Lamium</i> sp.					1	1			1	2								
Liliaceae																		
<i>Malva</i> sp.																		
cf <i>Matricaria</i> sp.																		
<i>Mentha</i> sp.																		
<i>Nasturtium</i> sp.																		
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	2		1															
<i>Physalis</i> sp.																		
<i>Physalis/Solanum</i>			1															
<i>Phyteuma</i> sp.																		
<i>Plantago</i> sp. - chalice+A54																		
<i>Plantago</i> sp.																		
<i>Poa</i> sp.																		
Poaceae																		
Poaceae	1																	
Polygonaceae																		
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.																		
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.																		
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.			1	1											2			2
Primulaceae																		
Ranunculaceae																		
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.									2								2	
cf <i>Raphanus</i> sp.																		
Rosaceae - thorn																		
Rosaceae																		
Rosaceae - flower												1						
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - tubercle																		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																		
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth																		
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.		2	1			2						15						
<i>Satureja</i> sp.																		
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.												1						
cf <i>Scandix</i> sp.																		
Scrophulariaceae																		
<i>Silene alba/dioica</i>																		
<i>Silene</i> sp.									1	1	1							
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.																		
Solanaceae																		
<i>Solanum</i> sp.																		
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.																		
<i>Stachys</i> sp.												1						
<i>Stachys/Lamium</i>							2	2									1	
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>										1								
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.																		
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.																		
<i>Tilia</i> sp. - fruit																		
<i>Torilis</i> sp.																		
<i>Veronica</i> sp.																		
<i>Vicia</i> sp.																		
<i>Viola</i> sp. - capsule																		
<i>Viola</i> sp.												1					2	1
Indeterminata - rhizome																		3
Indeterminata - fruitstem									2									
Indeterminata - endocarp																		
Indeterminata																		3
CHARRED																		
CEREALS _ grain																		
<i>Avena</i> sp.																		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>										1				15				

Chronology																
Context																
Structure	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	64	64	65	67
US	02A	02 B	02 B	02 D	02 D	03	03B	03 C	05 A	05 A	05 A	05C	01 A	01B	01 B	01 B
Sample N°	BK24023	BK24017	BK24024	BK24022	BK24022	BK24026	BK24028	BK24029	BK24040	BK24040	BK24040	BK24042	BK24045	BK24046	BK24021	BK24032
Volume	14000	10000	13000	10000	10000	10000	9000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	11000	11000	6000	7000
Lamiaceae				16	10											
<i>Lamium</i> sp.												1				
Liliaceae																
<i>Malva</i> sp.																
cf <i>Matricaria</i> sp.																
<i>Mentha</i> sp.																
<i>Nasturtium</i> sp.																
<i>Papaver</i> sp.					5							30				
<i>Physalis</i> sp.																
<i>Physalis/Solanum</i>			70													
<i>Phyteuma</i> sp.																
<i>Plantago</i> sp. - chalice+A54																
<i>Plantago</i> sp.																
<i>Poa</i> sp.					25							233				
Poaceae																
Poaceae				16	10							1				
Polygonaceae					5											
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.																
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.			70	112		90		35	275	215			180			
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.				16	5					5	15					
Primulaceae																
Ranunculaceae																
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.																
cf <i>Raphanus</i> sp.												1				
Rosaceae - thorn																
Rosaceae																
Rosaceae - flower									25							
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - tubercle											50					
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth				32	5		1		250	70		2				
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.				16	5	23	1			5	8	2		2		
<i>Satureja</i> sp.																
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.				32								1				
cf <i>Scandix</i> sp.									70							
Scrophulariaceae					15											
<i>Silene alba/dioica</i>																
<i>Silene</i> sp.																
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.																
Solanaceae					5											
<i>Solanum</i> sp.				48												
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.					5											
<i>Stachys</i> sp.				16	5											
<i>Stachys/Lamium</i>																
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>					10											
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.																
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.																
<i>Tilia</i> sp. - fruit																
<i>Torilis</i> sp.																
<i>Veronica</i> sp.																
<i>Vicia</i> sp.						23										
<i>Viola</i> sp. - capsule																
<i>Viola</i> sp.										5		1		1		
Indeterminata - rhizome																
Indeterminata - fruitstem																
Indeterminata - endocarp				64												
Indeterminata				416	150											
CHARRED																
CEREALS _ grain																
<i>Avena</i> sp.																5
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>											10					10

Civil East																		
	Chronology					Horizon 2												
	Context					Pit												
	Structure	67	78	78	78	Tranchée5	Tranchée5	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
	US	02	01	02	02	P30	P30	02	02	02	02 09	02 09	01 2	04	04	08	09 06	09 10
	Sample N°	BK24037	BK24035	BK24043	BK24044	BK004030	BK004030P	BK14100	BK14107	BK14115	BK14108	BK14110	BK14116	BK14123	BK14124	BK14132	BK14151	BK14155
	Volume	7000	9000	10000	7000	7000	7000	6000	7000	1000	1000	4000	24000	6000	8000	8000	6000	10000
	Analysis	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
	Field	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
WATERLOGGED																		
CEREALS _ grain																		
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																		
Cerealìa - Testa																		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>																		
<i>Setaria italica</i>																		
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>																		
CEREALS _ chaff																		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																		
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																		
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																		
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																		
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume base																		
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - spikelet fork																		
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum dicoccon/spelta</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume base																		
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - spikelet fork																		
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum cf monococcum</i> - spikelet fork																		
<i>Triticum cf monococcum</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume base																		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - spikelet fork																		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - spikelet fork																		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																		
Cerealìa - rachis																		
Cerealìa ohne Hirsen - glume																		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																		
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																		
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																		
NUTS																		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																		
<i>Juglans regia</i>																		
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																		
PULSESES																		
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																		
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																		
<i>Pisum cf sativum</i>																		
<i>Vicia faba</i>																		
Fabaceae																		
SPICES																		
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																		
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																		
<i>Carum carvi</i>																		
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																		
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																		
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																		
<i>cf Petroselinum crispum</i>																		
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																		
<i>cf Piper nigrum</i>																		
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																		
<i>cf Ruta graveolens</i>																		
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																		
<i>cf Thymus</i> sp. - stem																		
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																		
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																		
<i>Atriplex</i> sp. - perianth																		

Chronology	Horizon 2																
Context	Pit																
Structure	67	78	78	78	Tranchée5	Tranchée5	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
US	02	01	02	02	P30	P30	02	02	02	02 09	02 09	01 2	04	04	08	09 06	09 10
Sample N°	BK24037	BK24035	BK24043	BK24044	BK004030	BK004030P	BK14100	BK14107	BK14115	BK14108	BK14110	BK14116	BK14123	BK14124	BK14132	BK14151	BK14155
Volume	7000	9000	10000	7000	7000	7000	6000	7000	1000	1000	4000	24000	6000	8000	8000	6000	10000
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	110																1
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																	
<i>Brassica</i> cf <i>oleracea</i>																	
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>																	
<i>Brassica</i> sp.						22							1			1	1
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>																	
<i>Daucus carota</i>																	
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>												2	2	2			
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>																	
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>																	
FRUITS																	
<i>Cucumis melo</i>																	
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>																	
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>					4	632					1	2	3	2		2	2
<i>Ficus carica</i>			1		4		2		2	4	4	4	4	2	1	4	4
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>																	
<i>Malus domestica</i>					30												
<i>Malus sylvestris/domestica</i>																	
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> - stem																	
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> - fragment																	
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> - seed base						10											2
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> - pericarp					4	1104						4	2	1		2	1
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>						10				2			3			3	
<i>Pyrus</i> sp.																	
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - stone cells	1					1	3		4	1		4	3	4	3	2	3
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - flower						10				2			2			1	2
<i>Morus</i> sp.					4		2				2	1	3	4		2	3
<i>Olea europaea</i>												3		4			2
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>										1		2	2				2
<i>Prunus</i> cf <i>avium</i>																	
<i>Prunus avium/cerasus</i>							3	4	3	2		4	3	4		1	3
<i>Prunus</i> cf <i>domestica</i>																	
<i>Prunus domestica</i>							1			2			3	1		2	2
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>					3												
<i>Prunus insititia</i>				1			3	4	3			4		4	1		
<i>Prunus persica</i>					1			1						1			1
<i>Prunus</i> cf <i>spinosa</i>																	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>					2		3		3	2		3	2				2
<i>Prunus</i> sp.		25															2
<i>Rubus caesius</i>					1	206					1	1	3	3		2	3
<i>Rubus</i> cf <i>fruticosus</i>																	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>							68	2		2			2				
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>							60										
<i>Rubus</i> sp.																	
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>							24	4		2		2					1
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> - aborted seed																	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>					4					4	4					4	4
OIL, DYE AND FIBRE PLANTS																	
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>																	
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>																	
cf <i>Isatis tinctoria</i>																	
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>							42										
<i>Papaver</i> cf <i>somniferum</i>																	
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>							52					3					
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																	
<i>Adonis</i> sp.																	
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>		25	2	83	2							4	3			1	
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>		75															
<i>Bromus arvensis</i> Type																	
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>																	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>			1										2			1	2
<i>Galium aparine</i>		25											1				
<i>Silene gallica</i>												2					

Chronology	Horizon 2																
Context	Pit																
Structure	67	78	78	78	Tranchée5	Tranchée5	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
US	02	01	02	02	P30	P30	02	02	02	02 09	02 09	01 2	04	04	08	09 06	09 10
Sample N°	BK24037	BK24035	BK24043	BK24044	BK004030	BK004030P	BK14100	BK14107	BK14115	BK14108	BK14110	BK14116	BK14123	BK14124	BK14132	BK14151	BK14155
Volume	7000	9000	10000	7000	7000	7000	6000	7000	1000	1000	4000	24000	6000	8000	8000	6000	10000
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>																	
<i>Stellaria media</i>																	
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>																	
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																	
<i>Arctium</i> sp.																	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>													1				
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>																	
<i>Lapsana communis</i>																	
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																	
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.																	
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.						12											
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.																	
Reed fields																	
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpellat																	
<i>Galium palustre</i>																	
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																	
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																	
cf <i>Seseli libanotis</i>																	
VARIA																	
Apiaceae					1							1		2			
Asteraceae																	
Brassicaceae																	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																	
Cannabinaceae																	
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																	
<i>Galium</i> sp.																	
Lamiaceae																	
<i>Lolium</i> sp.																	
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																	
<i>Poa</i> sp.																	
Poaceae					1												
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.																	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.						48											
Indeterminata - endocarp						24											
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																	
Indeterminata - coprolithes																	
Indeterminata - crusts																	
Indeterminata - seed/fruit						1106						3					

Civil East																			
Chronology																			
Context																			
Structure	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	18	18	18	15	15
US	09b 04	09b 05	09b 05	09b 06	09b 07	09b 08	09b 09	09b 09	09b 09	09B 10	09B 10	09b 11	09b 12	01	01 Nord	01 Sud	01 A	01 B	
Sample N°	BK14166	BK14167	BK14167	BK14168	BK14169	BK14170	BK14171	BK14171	BK14171	BK14172	BK14172	BK14181	BK14182	BK24001	BK24002	BK24003	BK24007	BK24008	
Volume	5000	8000	8000	5000	5000	10000	7000	7000	7000	10000	10000	6000	6000	4000	4000	3000	4000	5000	
Analysis	RS	FU	FU	RS	RS	RS	FU	FU	RS	FU	FU	RS	RS	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	
Field	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	
WATERLOGGED																			
CEREALS _ grain																			
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																			
Cerealia - Testa	2	2		3	2				3	1		3	3						
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>																			
Setaria italica		21								55									
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>																			
CEREALS _ chaff																			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																			
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume base																			
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - spikelet fork																			
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume		11										1							
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum dicoccon/spelta</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume base																			
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - spikelet fork																			
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume		21																	
<i>Triticum cf monococcum</i> - spikelet fork																			
<i>Triticum cf monococcum</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume base																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - spikelet fork																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume		11								18		1							
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - spikelet fork																			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume			6		2		189	6	1	54	30								
Cerealia - rachis																			
Cerealia ohne Hirsen - glume																			
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume		21								63	11		37	10	2				
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																			
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume			3									10							
NUTS																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i>		12		2			1		1	19		1		2		2	16	16	
<i>Juglans regia</i>	1	1			1		1		2	1							1	1	
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																			
PULSES																			
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																			
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																			
<i>Pisum cf sativum</i>																			
<i>Vicia faba</i>																			
Fabaceae		11																	
SPICES																			
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>		84		2	2		45		2	36		2	3						
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	2	200	123			1	153	99	1	198	80	2	2						
<i>Carum carvi</i>																			
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>		168	57		2	2	108		2	127	80	3	2						
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																			
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																			
<i>cf Petroselinum crispum</i>																			
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																			
<i>cf Piper nigrum</i>																			
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																			
<i>cf Ruta graveolens</i>																			
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	1		12	1		1		39		36									
<i>cf Thymus</i> sp. - stem																			
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																			
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.	2	210		2	2	2	252	11	3	289	50	2	2	6					
<i>Atriplex</i> sp. - perianth											10								

Chronology																			
Context																			
Structure	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	18	18	18	15	15
US	09b 04	09b 05	09b 05	09b 06	09b 07	09b 08	09b 09	09b 09	09b 09	09b 09	09B 10	09B 10	09b 11	09b 12	01	01 Nord	01 Sud	01 A	01 B
Sample N°	BK14166	BK14167	BK14167	BK14168	BK14169	BK14170	BK14171	BK14171	BK14171	BK14171	BK14172	BK14172	BK14181	BK14182	BK24001	BK24002	BK24003	BK24007	BK24008
Volume	5000	8000	8000	5000	5000	10000	7000	7000	7000	10000	10000	10000	6000	6000	4000	4000	3000	4000	5000
Lamiaceae								22					1						
<i>Lamium</i> sp.																			
Liliaceae																			
<i>Malva</i> sp.															16	2			
cf <i>Matricaria</i> sp.		11																	
<i>Mentha</i> sp.																			
<i>Nasturtium</i> sp.																			
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	1	11	45	2		1	27	17		36	70								
<i>Physalis</i> sp.																			
<i>Physalis/Solanum</i>																			
<i>Phyteuma</i> sp.																			
<i>Plantago</i> sp. - chalice+A54																			
<i>Plantago</i> sp.																			
<i>Poa</i> sp.			21					6			10								
Poaceae																			
Poaceae								22		18	10								
Polygonaceae																			
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.																			
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.			3				27				10	1							
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.			3																
Primulaceae																			
Ranunculaceae																			
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.															4				
cf <i>Raphanus</i> sp.																			
Rosaceae - thorn																			
Rosaceae																			
Rosaceae - flower																			
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - tubercle																			
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																			
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth										18	30								
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.		11		1						18					1	1			15
<i>Satureja</i> sp.																			
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.																			
cf <i>Scandix</i> sp.																			
Scrophulariaceae																			
<i>Silene alba/dioica</i>																			
<i>Silene</i> sp.		11	3		1		27		1				1						
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.																			
Solanaceae											10								
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	1		3	1															15
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.															5				
<i>Stachys</i> sp.																			
<i>Stachys/Lamium</i>											20								
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>			6																
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.																			
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.																			
<i>Tilia</i> sp. - fruit																			
<i>Torilis</i> sp.																			
<i>Veronica</i> sp.																			
<i>Vicia</i> sp.																			
<i>Viola</i> sp. - capsule																			
<i>Viola</i> sp.																			
Indeterminata - rhizome																			
Indeterminata - fruitstem																			
Indeterminata - endocarp		4								72									
Indeterminata		1	204									330							
CHARRED																			
CEREALS _ grain																			
<i>Avena</i> sp.																			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>															4				15

Civil East																	
Chronology	Roman, not specified															BK08	
Context																Tr 1	Tr 1
Structure	15	15	15	15	15	42	42	42	53	53	40	40	40	1004	Tr 1	Tr 1	
US	03 A	03 B	03 C	03 C	03 D	02 A	02 B	02 A	P34	P34	02 1	02 2	03				
Sample N°	BK24009	BK24010	BK24011	BK24011	BK24012	BK24013	BK24014	BK24015	BK004034	BK004034P	BK24004	BK24005	BK24034	BK24036	BK28001	BK28002	
Volume	4000	6000	5000	5000	6000	4000	2000	2000	8000	8000	5000	6000	6000	14000	3000	10000	
Analysis	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	
Field	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	08	08	
WATERLOGGED																	
CEREALS _ grain																	
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																	
Cerealìa - Testa																	
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>																	
<i>Setaria italica</i>																	
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>																	
30																	
CEREALS _ chaff																	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																	
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																	
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																	
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																	
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume base																	
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - spikelet fork																	
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																	
45																	
150																	
53																	
10																	
50																	
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																	
<i>Triticum dicoccon/spelta</i> - glume																	
150																	
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume base																	
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - spikelet fork																	
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																	
<i>Triticum cf monococcum</i> - spikelet fork																	
<i>Triticum cf monococcum</i> - glume																	
15																	
35																	
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume base																	
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - spikelet fork																	
1																	
5																	
5																	
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																	
30																	
18																	
21																	
1																	
39																	
115																	
Cerealìa - rachis																	
7																	
Cerealìa ohne Hirsen - glume																	
18																	
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																	
35																	
79																	
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																	
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																	
NUTS																	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																	
17																	
35																	
20																	
5																	
17																	
1																	
1																	
13																	
10																	
15																	
5																	
1																	
1																	
<i>Juglans regia</i>																	
16																	
32																	
20																	
5																	
16																	
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																	
PULSES																	
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																	
9																	
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																	
<i>Pisum cf sativum</i>																	
<i>Vicia faba</i>																	
9																	
Fabaceae																	
SPICES																	
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																	
13																	
5																	
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																	
150																	
53																	
941																	
<i>Carum carvi</i>																	
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																	
18																	
4																	
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																	
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																	
cf <i>Petroselinum crispum</i>																	
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																	
cf <i>Piper nigrum</i>																	
1																	
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																	
cf <i>Ruta graveolens</i>																	
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																	
15																	
15																	
cf <i>Thymus</i> sp. - stem																	
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																	
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																	
150																	
120																	
53																	
207																	
30																	
2																	
20																	
45																	
50																	
<i>Atriplex</i> sp. - perianth																	

Chronology	Roman, not specified															BK08
Context																
Structure	15	15	15	15	15	42	42	42	53	53	40	40	40	1004	Tr 1	Tr 1
US	03 A	03 B	03 C	03 C	03 D	02 A	02 B	02 A	P34	P34	02 1	02 2	03			
Sample N°	BK24009	BK24010	BK24011	BK24011	BK24012	BK24013	BK24014	BK24015	BK004034	BK004034P	BK24004	BK24005	BK24034	BK24036	BK28001	BK28002
Volume	4000	6000	5000	5000	6000	4000	2000	2000	8000	8000	5000	6000	6000	14000	3000	10000
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>																
<i>Galeopsis ladanum/segetum</i>																
cf <i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>																
<i>Heliotropium</i> sp.																
<i>Lamium amplexicaule/purpureum</i>			18					10								100
<i>Lamium</i> cf <i>purpureum</i>																50
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>																
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>																
<i>Poa annua</i>				15												
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i>	15			18	30	4	2	15								
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>						4										
<i>Portulaca</i> sp.																
<i>Setaria verticillata/viridis</i>				45												
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	60	120	123	210	45										15	600
<i>Sonchus asper</i>			18												5	150
<i>Sonchus asper/oleraceus</i>				4												
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>																100
<i>Stachys</i> cf <i>arvensis</i>																
<i>Stellaria media</i>			35	194		1			1	9					5	800
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	15	60	18	4	15			5	1						10	
<i>Urtica urens</i>				33												250
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>				90												50
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>																
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																
<i>Agropyron repens</i>																
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	15															
<i>Arctium minus</i>								5								
<i>Arctium</i> sp.									1							
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>																
<i>Carduus crispus</i>						1										
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>																50
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>				4												
cf <i>Chondrilla juncea</i>																
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.			53											5		
<i>Cirsium/Carduus</i>																
<i>Conium maculatum</i>																
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>																
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>																
<i>Dipsacus</i> cf <i>fullonum</i>																
<i>Fallopia dumetorum</i>																
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>				7					1							
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>																
<i>Lamium</i> cf <i>album</i>																
<i>Lamium album</i>						1		5							15	50
<i>Lapsana communis</i>		30														50
cf <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>																
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>																
<i>Plantago major</i>				15												50
<i>Poa compressa</i>				15												
<i>Polygonum</i> cf <i>aviculare</i>												15				
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>						1			1					5		50
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>						1										
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	15		18	70											5	
<i>Reseda</i> sp.																
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> - perianth					15											
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> - tubercle																
<i>Rumex</i> cf <i>conglomeratus</i> - perianth																
<i>Rumex</i> cf <i>crispus</i>																
<i>Rumex crispus</i> - perianth																
<i>Rumex crispus</i> - tubercle																
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> - perianth																
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	45	120	105	127	30	2	2	5			20	45	10		5	150
<i>Sambucus</i> cf <i>ebulus</i>											10					

Chronology	Roman, not specified															BK08
Context																
Structure	15	15	15	15	15	42	42	42	53	53	40	40	40	1004	Tr 1	Tr 1
US	03 A	03 B	03 C	03 C	03 D	02 A	02 B	02 A	P34	P34	02 1	02 2	03			
Sample N°	BK24009	BK24010	BK24011	BK24011	BK24012	BK24013	BK24014	BK24015	BK004034	BK004034P	BK24004	BK24005	BK24034	BK24036	BK28001	BK28002
Volume	4000	6000	5000	5000	6000	4000	2000	2000	8000	8000	5000	6000	6000	14000	3000	10000
Lamiaceae				105					1		10					
<i>Lamium</i> sp.				15												
Liliaceae																
<i>Malva</i> sp.																
cf <i>Matricaria</i> sp.																
<i>Mentha</i> sp.																
<i>Nasturtium</i> sp.																
<i>Papaver</i> sp.				30												
<i>Physalis</i> sp.																
<i>Physalis/Solanum</i>																50
<i>Phyteuma</i> sp.																
<i>Plantago</i> sp. - chalice+A54				15												
<i>Plantago</i> sp.				60												
<i>Poa</i> sp.				165												
Poaceae																
Poaceae			18	109												
Polygonaceae				11												
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.																
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	15				15			5					5			50
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.		30		105												50
Primulaceae																
Ranunculaceae																
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.																200
cf <i>Raphanus</i> sp.																
Rosaceae - thorn																
Rosaceae				15												
Rosaceae - flower																
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - tubercle																
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth		30													5	100
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.		30		18		1	2					15			5	50
<i>Satureja</i> sp.																
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.		30														
cf <i>Scandix</i> sp.																
Scrophulariaceae																
<i>Silene alba/dioica</i>																
<i>Silene</i> sp.				15												
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.																
Solanaceae				22												
<i>Solanum</i> sp.																
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.																
<i>Stachys</i> sp.																
<i>Stachys/Lamium</i>	15															
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>				30												
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.																
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.																
<i>Tilia</i> sp. - fruit																
<i>Torilis</i> sp.																
<i>Veronica</i> sp.																
<i>Vicia</i> sp.				4												
<i>Viola</i> sp. - capsule				4												
<i>Viola</i> sp.															5	
Indeterminata - rhizome																
Indeterminata - fruitstem																
Indeterminata - endocarp																
Indeterminata																
CHARRED																
CEREALS _ grain																
<i>Avena</i> sp.			18													
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>						6						30				

Chronology	Roman, not specified															BK08
Context																
Structure	15	15	15	15	15	42	42	42	53	53	40	40	40	1004	Tr 1	Tr 1
US	03 A	03 B	03 C	03 C	03 D	02 A	02 B	02 A	P34	P34	02 1	02 2	03			
Sample N°	BK24009	BK24010	BK24011	BK24011	BK24012	BK24013	BK24014	BK24015	BK004034	BK004034P	BK24004	BK24005	BK24034	BK24036	BK28001	BK28002
Volume	4000	6000	5000	5000	6000	4000	2000	2000	8000	8000	5000	6000	6000	14000	3000	10000
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>																
<i>Stellaria media</i>																
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>																
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																
<i>Arctium</i> sp.																
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>																
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>																
<i>Lapsana communis</i>																
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.																
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.																
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.																
Reed fields																
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpellat																
<i>Galium palustre</i>																
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																
cf <i>Seseli libanotis</i>																
VARIA																
Apiaceae																
Asteraceae																
Brassicaceae																
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																
Cannabinaceae																
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																
<i>Galium</i> sp.																
Lamiaceae																
<i>Lolium</i> sp.																
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																
<i>Poa</i> sp.																
Poaceae																
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.																
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																
Indeterminata - endocarp																
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																
Indeterminata - coprolithes																
Indeterminata - crusts																
Indeterminata - seed/fruit																

Table 1.b Raw data of the main archaeobotanical analysis of the Roman civil agglomeration Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim. Temple complex.

Temple complex																			
	Chronology Phase 1																		
	Context Alluvial clay						Marshland						Layer of sand				Ditch		
	Structure	56	56	56	56	56	56	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	32	32	32	49
	US	07	07	08	09	10	10	01	03	04	14	15	16	17	18	02	08	01	02
	Sample N°	BK35012FA	BK35014FA	BK35015FA	BK35016FA	BK35030FA	BK35034FA	BK35013FA	BK35007FA	BK35008FA	BK35029FA	BK35027FA	BK35028FA	BK35017FA	BK35018FA	BK45001FA	BK45003FA	BK45007FA	BK45002FA
	Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
	Volume sample	7000	5000	8000	4000	2000	6000	10000	4000	4000	3000	6000	6000	7000	9000	3000	3000	3000	3000
	Field	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
WATERLOGGED																			
CEREALS _ grain																			
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																			
Cerealia - Testa																			
CEREALS _ chaff																			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																			
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis																			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																			
Cerealia - glume																			
Cerealia - rachis																			
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																			
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																			
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																			
NUTS																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																			
<i>Juglans regia</i>																			
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																			
PULSES																			
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																			
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																			
<i>Vicia faba</i>																			
Fabaceae																			
SPICES																			
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																			
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																			
<i>Carum carvi</i>																			
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																			
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																			
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																			
<i>cf Petroselinum crispum</i>																			
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																			
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																			
<i>cf Ruta graveolens</i>																			
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																			
<i>cf Thymus</i> sp. - stem																			
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																			
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																			
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																			
<i>Brassica cf oleracea</i>																			
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>																			
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																			
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>																			
<i>Daucus carota</i>																			
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																			
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>																			
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>																			
FRUITS																			
<i>Cucumis melo</i>																			
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>																			
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i> - fragment																			
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>																			

Chronology Phase 1																			
Context Alluvial clay										Marshland						Layer of sand			Ditch
Structure	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	32	32	32	49
US	07	07	08	09	10	10	01	03	04	14	15	16	17	18	02	08	01	02	
Sample N°	BK35012FA	BK35014FA	BK35015FA	BK35016FA	BK35030FA	BK35034FA	BK35013FA	BK35007FA	BK35008FA	BK35029FA	BK35027FA	BK35028FA	BK35017FA	BK35018FA	BK45001FA	BK45003FA	BK45007FA	BK45002FA	
<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>																			
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.																			
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>																			
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>										1									
<i>Polygonum hydropiper/mite</i>										1									
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>																			
<i>Polygonum minus</i>																			
<i>Polygonum mite</i>																			
<i>Polygonum mite/minus</i>																			
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>																			
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>																			
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>																			
<i>Teucrium cf scordium</i>																			
Wet meadows																			
<i>cf Euphorbia palustris</i>																			
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>																			
<i>Linum catharticum</i>																			
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>																			
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>																			
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>																			
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																			
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle																			
<i>Acer</i> sp. - veg. part																			
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>																			
<i>Arctium cf nemorosum</i>																			
<i>Betula pendula</i> - veg. part																			
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>																			
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.																			
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>																			
<i>Quercus</i> sp.																			
<i>Rosa</i> sp.											1								
<i>Solanum cf dulcamara</i>													1						
<i>Stellaria cf nemorum</i>																			
<i>Torilis cf japonica</i>																			
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>																			
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>																			
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>																			
<i>Galium verum</i>																			
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>																			
<i>Saponaria cf ocymoides</i>																			
<i>Silene nutans</i>																			
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>																			
VARIA																			
<i>Ajuga</i> sp.																1			
<i>Allium</i> sp.																			
Apiaceae																			
Asteraceae																			
Boraginaceae																			
Brassicaceae																			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																			
<i>Campanula</i> sp.																			
Cannabinaceae									1										
<i>Carduus</i> sp.																			
Caryophyllaceae																			
<i>Cerastium</i> sp.																			
Chenopodiaceae																			
Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae																			
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.											1					1		1	
<i>Cichorium</i> sp.																			
<i>Crepis</i> sp.																			
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.																			
Cyperaceae			1	1				1		1	1			1					

Temple complex																			
Chronology																			
Context																			
Structure	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	180	17	17	17	17	
US	01	03	05	08	04	02	10	09	33	34	20	35		21 D	21 C	21 B	21 A	30	
Sample N°	BK45004FA	BK45005FA	BK45006FA	BK45008FA	BK45010FA	BK45013FA	BK45050FA	BK45053FA	BK55016FA	BK55017FA	BK55021FA	BK55013FA		BK45024FA	BK45025FA	BK45026FA	BK45027FA	BK45063FA	
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS		RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	
Volume sample	2000	3000	5000	5000	4000	5000	3000	4000	10000	11000	10000	7000		7000	9000	6000	6000	8000	
Field	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05		05	05	05	05	05	
WATERLOGGED																			
CEREALS _ grain																			
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																			
Cerealia - Testa																			
CEREALS _ chaff																			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																			
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis																			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																			
Cerealia - glume																			
Cerealia - rachis																			
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																			
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																			
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																			
NUTS																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																			
<i>Juglans regia</i>																			
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																			
PULSES																			
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																			
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																			
<i>Vicia faba</i>																			
Fabaceae																			
SPICES																			
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																			
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																			
<i>Carum carvi</i>																			
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																			
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																			
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																			
cf <i>Petroselinum crispum</i>																			
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																			
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																			
cf <i>Ruta graveolens</i>																			
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																			
cf <i>Thymus</i> sp. - stem																			
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																			
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																			
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																			
<i>Brassica cf oleracea</i>																			
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>																			
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																			
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>																			
<i>Daucus carota</i>																			
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																			
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>																			
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>																			
FRUITS																			
<i>Cucumis melo</i>																			
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>																			
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i> - fragment																			
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>																			

Chronology													Ceramic Vessel nr 6	Layer				
Context														180	17	17	17	17
Structure	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	180	17	17	17	17	17
US	01	03	05	08	04	02	10	09	33	34	20	35	21 D	21 C	21 B	21 A	30	
Sample N°	BK45004FA	BK45005FA	BK45006FA	BK45008FA	BK45010FA	BK45013FA	BK45050FA	BK45053FA	BK55016FA	BK55017FA	BK55021FA	BK55013FA	BK45024FA	BK45025FA	BK45026FA	BK45027FA	BK45063FA	
<i>Silene alba</i>																		
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																		
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.																		
<i>Festuca/Lolium</i>																		
<i>Galium boreale</i>																		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>																		
<i>Plantago media</i>																		
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.																		
Aquatic plants																		
<i>Sparganium</i> sp.																		
Reed fields																		
cf <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>																		
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpetate																		
<i>Galium</i> cf <i>palustre</i>																		
Riverbank plants (pioneer)																		
<i>Teucrium scordium</i>																		
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																		
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle																		
<i>Galium verum</i>																		
cf <i>Humulus lupulus</i>																		
VARIA																		
<i>Asperula</i> sp.																		
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																		
Chenopodiaceae																		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																		
<i>Galium</i> sp.																		
Poaceae																		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																		
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.																		
<i>Vicia</i> sp.																		
Indeterminata - pastry																		
Indeterminata - bud																		
Indeterminata - amorphous object																		
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																		
Indeterminata - endocarp																		
Indeterminata - seed/fruit																		
MINERALISED																		
CEREALS _ grain																		
cf <i>Avena</i> sp.																		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>																		
<i>Triticum spelta</i>																		
<i>Triticum</i> sp.																		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>																		
<i>Setaria italica</i>																		
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>																		
Cerealia ohne Hirschen																		
CEREALS _ chaff																		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - spikelet fork																		
Cerealia - ear																		
Cerealia - glume																		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																		
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																		
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																		
PULSES																		
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																		
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																		
<i>Vicia faba</i>																		
Fabaceae - fruitflesh																		
Fabaceae																		
FRUITS																		
<i>Cucumis melo</i>																		

Temple complex																			
Chronology						Phase 2													
Context						Posthole	Posthole	Astteppich		Astteppich?	Posthole	Postholes belonging to Temple C1							
Structure	19	19	19	138	139	75	75	2	211	65	63	80	83	84	86	88	123	135	
US	24	19	18	01	01	01	01	04	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	
Sample N°	BK45064FA	BK45045FA	BK45046FA	BK45069FA	BK45067FA	BK35038FA	BK35522FA	BK45012FA	BK55014FA	BK35031FA	BK45020FA	BK45043FA	BK45035FA	BK45031FA	BK45032FA	BK45038FA	BK45062FA	BK45070FA	
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	
Volume sample	7000	7000	8000	6000	4000	6000	0	5000	9800	5500	6000	6000	4000	5000	8000	1000	9000	8000	
Field	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	
WATERLOGGED																			
CEREALS _ grain																			
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																			
Cerealia - Testa																			
CEREALS _ chaff																			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																			
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis																			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																			
Cerealia - glume																			
Cerealia - rachis																			
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																			
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																			
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																			
NUTS																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																			
<i>Juglans regia</i>																			
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																			
PULSES																			
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																			
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																			
<i>Vicia faba</i>																			
Fabaceae																			
SPICES																			
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																			
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																			
<i>Carum carvi</i>																			
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																			
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																			
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																			
<i>cf Petroselinum crispum</i>																			
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																			
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																			
<i>cf Ruta graveolens</i>																			
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																			
<i>cf Thymus</i> sp. - stem																			
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																			
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																			
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																			
<i>Brassica cf oleracea</i>																			
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>																			
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																			
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>																			
<i>Daucus carota</i>																			
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																			
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>																			
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>																			
FRUITS																			
<i>Cucumis melo</i>																			
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>																			
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i> - fragment																			
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>																			

Chronology				Phase 2															
Context				Posthole	Posthole	Astteppich		Astteppich?		Posthole	Postholes belonging to Temple C1								
Structure	19	19	19	138	139	75	75	2	211	65	63	80	83	84	86	88	123	135	
US 24	19	18	01	01	01	04	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	
Sample N°	BK45064FA	BK45045FA	BK45046FA	BK45069FA	BK45067FA	BK35038FA	BK35522FA	BK45012FA	BK55014FA	BK35031FA	BK45020FA	BK45043FA	BK45035FA	BK45031FA	BK45032FA	BK45038FA	BK45062FA	BK45070FA	
<i>Silene alba</i>																			
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																			
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.																			
<i>Festuca/Lolium</i>																			
<i>Galium boreale</i>																			
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>																			
<i>Plantago media</i>																			
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.																			
Aquatic plants																			
<i>Sparganium</i> sp.																			
Reed fields																			
cf <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>																			
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpetate																			
<i>Galium</i> cf <i>palustre</i>																			
Riverbank plants (pioneer)																			
<i>Teucrium scordium</i>																			
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																			
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle																			
<i>Galium verum</i>																			
cf <i>Humulus lupulus</i>																			
VARIA																			
<i>Asperula</i> sp.																			
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																			
Chenopodiaceae																			
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																			
<i>Galium</i> sp.	1		2											1		1		1	
Poaceae																			
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																			
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.																			
<i>Vicia</i> sp.																			
Indeterminata - pastry																			
Indeterminata - bud																			
Indeterminata - amorphous object																			
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																			
Indeterminata - endocarp																			
Indeterminata - seed/fruit																			
MINERALISED																			
CEREALS _ grain																			
cf <i>Avena</i> sp.																			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i>																			
<i>Triticum</i> sp.																			
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>																			
<i>Setaria italica</i>																			
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>																			
Cerealia ohne Hirschen																			
CEREALS _ chaff																			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - spikelet fork																			
Cerealia - ear																			
Cerealia - glume																			
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																			
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																			
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																			
PULSES																			
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																			
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																			
<i>Vicia faba</i>																			
Fabaceae - fruitflesh																			
Fabaceae																			
FRUITS																			
<i>Cucumis melo</i>																			

Temple complex																		
Chronology	Phase 2-3				Phase 3													
Context	Brandopferplatz				Posthole belonging to Temple B1													Posthole
Structure	17	17	19	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	181	180	106	106	106	106	174
US	06	07	08	02	02	07	05	10	13	12	01	48	03	04	05	06	04	
Sample N°	BK45018FA	BK45019FA	BK45017FA	BK45009PB	BK45011PB	BK45030PB	BK45034PB	BK45044PB	BK45059PB	BK45060PB	BK55006FA	BK55012FA	BK45052FA	BK45055FA	BK45056FA	BK45057FA	BK55008FA	
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	
Volume sample	6000	6000	6000	9000	9000	3000	6000	2000	47000	227000	16000	6000	4000	2000	2200	8000	12000	
Field	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	
WATERLOGGED																		
CEREALS _ grain																		
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																		
Cerealia - Testa																		
CEREALS _ chaff																		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																		
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																		
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																		
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																		
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis																		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																		
Cerealia - glume																		
Cerealia - rachis																		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																		
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																		
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																		
NUTS																		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																		
<i>Juglans regia</i>																		
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																		
PULSES																		
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																		
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																		
<i>Vicia faba</i>																		
Fabaceae																		
SPICES																		
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																		
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																		
<i>Carum carvi</i>																		
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																		
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																		
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																		
<i>cf Petroselinum crispum</i>																		
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																		
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																		
<i>cf Ruta graveolens</i>																		
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																		
<i>cf Thymus</i> sp. - stem																		
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																		
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																		
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																		
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																		
<i>Brassica cf oleracea</i>																		
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>																		
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																		
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>																		
<i>Daucus carota</i>																		
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																		
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>																		
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>																		
FRUITS																		
<i>Cucumis melo</i>																		
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>																		
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i> - fragment																		
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>																		

Chronology Phase 2-3				Phase 3																		
Context				Brandopferplatz														Posthole belonging to Temple B1				Posthole
Structure	17	17	19	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	181	180	106	106	106	106	174				
US	06	07	08	02	02	07	05	10	13	12	01	48	03	04	05	06	04					
Sample N°	BK45018FA	BK45019FA	BK45017FA	BK45009PB	BK45011PB	BK45030PB	BK45034PB	BK45044PB	BK45059PB	BK45060PB	BK55006FA	BK55012FA	BK45052FA	BK45055FA	BK45056FA	BK45057FA	BK55008FA					
<i>Hordeum sp.</i> - rachis																						
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																						
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																						
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																						
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																						
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																						
<i>Triticum sp.</i> - glume																						
NUTS																						
<i>Corylus avellana</i>		1		1	5	7	3		22	68	2					1	1					
<i>Juglans regia</i>				3		1			28	91	4											
cf <i>Pinus pinea</i> - cone fragment																						
<i>Pinus pinea</i> - cone fragment																						
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																						
<i>Pinus pinea</i> - scale						1			2	2												
<i>Pinus pinea</i> - nut fragment																						
PULSES																						
<i>Lathyrus sp.</i>				2					2													
<i>Lens culinaris</i>				1	3				10	8												
<i>Pisum sativum</i>										1												
<i>Vicia faba</i>									1	1												
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>																						
Fabaceae	1				1	4	2		2	24				1								
SPICES																						
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																						
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																						
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																						
<i>Allium sativum</i>									1													
cf <i>Allium sativum</i>																						
<i>Atriplex sp.</i>																						
<i>Brassica sp.</i>																						
FRUITS																						
<i>Ficus carica</i>																						
<i>Ficus carica</i> - fruitflesh					1		2		3	17												
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - fruit																						
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - stone																						
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - fruitflesh										2												
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - stone fragment										3												
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>																						
<i>Prunus persica</i>										1												
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>																						
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>				2	2																	
OIL AND FIBRE PLANTS																						
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																						
<i>Galium aparine</i>																						
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>									4	72	2											
Order Aperetalia_weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils																						
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils																						
<i>Avena fatua</i>																						
<i>Caucalis platycarpos</i>																						
<i>Galium cf spurium</i>				1	1				2													
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>																						
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>																						
<i>Vicia cf angustifolia</i>																						
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																						
<i>Chenopodium album</i>			1												1							
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>																						
<i>Galeospis ladanum/segetum</i>																						
cf <i>Solanum nigrum</i>																						
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>																						
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																						
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>											2											
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>				1	1				4	8												

Temple complex																			
Chronology				Phase 4										Phases 3 to 5					
Context	Ditch	Relocated alluvial clay	Layer in Porticus A3	Opfergrube															Ditch
Structure	137	38	39	160	160	160	160	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	16	16	16	16
US	01	05	11	06	07	08	09	04	05	06	07	07	07	07	03	07	10	09	08
Sample N°	BK45071FA	BK35004FA	BK35033FA	BK55001PB	BK55002PB	BK55003PB	BK55004PB	BK55009PB	BK55010PB	BK55011PB	BK55018PB	BK55019PB	BK35002FA	BK35005FA	BK35006FA	BK35009FA	BK35010FA		
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS		
Volume sample	6000	8000	5000	26000	31500	8000	15000	13000	3000	22500	14000	7000	9000	9000	7000	8000	8000		
Field	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05		
WATERLOGGED																			
CEREALS _ grain																			
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																			
Cerealia - Testa																			
CEREALS _ chaff																			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																			
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis																			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																			
Cerealia - glume																			
Cerealia - rachis																			
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																			
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																			
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																			
NUTS																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																			
1																			
<i>Juglans regia</i>																			
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																			
PULSES																			
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																			
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																			
<i>Vicia faba</i>																			
Fabaceae																			
SPICES																			
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																			
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																			
1																			
<i>Carum carvi</i>																			
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																			
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																			
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																			
<i>cf Petroselinum crispum</i>																			
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																			
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																			
<i>cf Ruta graveolens</i>																			
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																			
<i>cf Thymus</i> sp. - stem																			
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																			
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																			
2																			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																			
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																			
<i>Brassica cf oleracea</i>																			
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>																			
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																			
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>																			
<i>Daucus carota</i>																			
1																			
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																			
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>																			
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>																			
FRUITS																			
<i>Cucumis melo</i>																			
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>																			
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i> - fragment																			
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>																			

Chronology					Phase 4									Phases 3 to 5				
Context	Ditch	Relocated alluvial clay	Layer in Porticus A3	Opfergrube									Ditch					
Structure	137	38	39	160	160	160	160	219	219	219	219	219	16	16	16	16	16	
	US 01	05	11	06	07	08	09	04	05	06	07	07	03	07	10	09	08	
Sample N°	BK45071FA	BK35004FA	BK35033FA	BK55001PB	BK55002PB	BK55003PB	BK55004PB	BK55009PB	BK55010PB	BK55011PB	BK55018PB	BK55019PB	BK35002FA	BK35005FA	BK35006FA	BK35009FA	BK35010FA	
<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>																		
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.																		
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>																		
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>			1															
<i>Polygonum hydropiper/mite</i>																1		
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>																1		
<i>Polygonum minus</i>																		
<i>Polygonum mite</i>																		
<i>Polygonum mite/minus</i>																		
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>																		
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>																		
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>		1																
<i>Teucrium cf scordium</i>																		
Wet meadows																		
<i>cf Euphorbia palustris</i>																		
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>																		
<i>Linum catharticum</i>																		
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>																		
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>																		
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>																		
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																		
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle																		
<i>Acer</i> sp. - veg. part																		
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>																		
<i>Arctium cf nemorosum</i>																		
<i>Betula pendula</i> - veg. part																		
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>																		
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.																		
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>																		
<i>Quercus</i> sp.																		
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																		
<i>Solanum cf dulcamara</i>																		
<i>Stellaria cf nemorum</i>																		
<i>Torilis cf japonica</i>																		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>																		
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>																		
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>																		
<i>Galium verum</i>																		
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>																		
<i>Saponaria cf ocymoides</i>																		
<i>Silene nutans</i>																		
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>																		
VARIA																		
<i>Ajuga</i> sp.													1					
<i>Allium</i> sp.																		
Apiaceae																		
Asteraceae																		
Boraginaceae																		
Brassicaceae																		
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																		
<i>Campanula</i> sp.																		
Cannabinaceae																		
<i>Carduus</i> sp.																		
Caryophyllaceae																		
<i>Cerastium</i> sp.																		
Chenopodiaceae																		
Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae																		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		1													1			
<i>Cichorium</i> sp.																		
<i>Crepis</i> sp.																		
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.																		
Cyperaceae														1	1	1		

Chronology		Phase 4													Phases 3 to 5				
Context	Ditch	Relocated alluvial clay	Layer in Porticus A3	Opfergrube										Ditch					
Structure	137	38	39	160	160	160	160	219	219	219	219	219	219	16	16	16	16		
US	01	05	11	06	07	08	09	04	05	06	07	07	07	03	07	10	09	08	
Sample N°	BK45071FA	BK35004FA	BK35033FA	BK55001PB	BK55002PB	BK55003PB	BK55004PB	BK55009PB	BK55010PB	BK55011PB	BK55018PB	BK55019PB	BK35002FA	BK35005FA	BK35006FA	BK35009FA	BK35010FA		
<i>Hordeum sp.</i> - rachis																			
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																			
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum sp.</i> - glume																			
NUTS																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i>										4	8								
<i>Juglans regia</i>										5	1								
cf <i>Pinus pinea</i> - cone fragment																			
<i>Pinus pinea</i> - cone fragment								1											
<i>Pinus pinea</i>												4	1						
<i>Pinus pinea</i> - scale							11	2		6	8	7							
<i>Pinus pinea</i> - nut fragment				21	37		80	12	18	55	124	249							
PULSES																			
<i>Lathyrus sp.</i>																			
<i>Lens culinaris</i>				16			8												
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																			
<i>Vicia faba</i>																			
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>																			
Fabaceae					2		12	4	1						1				
SPICES																			
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																			
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																			
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																			
<i>Allium sativum</i>																			
cf <i>Allium sativum</i>												2							
<i>Atriplex sp.</i>																			
<i>Brassica sp.</i>																			
FRUITS																			
<i>Ficus carica</i>											12	104	4						
<i>Ficus carica</i> - fruitflesh				21	7		5	43	1	6	62	3							
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - fruit												1							
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - stone				1															
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - fruitflesh					3						2	3							
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - stone fragment					4		2			1	3								
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>																			
<i>Prunus persica</i>																			
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>										4									
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>							13			8		6							
OIL AND FIBRE PLANTS																			
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																			
<i>Galium aparine</i>																1			
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>							1					2							
Order Aperetalia_weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils																			
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils																			
<i>Avena fatua</i>																			
<i>Caucalis platycarpos</i>																			
<i>Galium cf spurium</i>																			
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>																			
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>																			
<i>Vicia cf angustifolia</i>																			
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>																			
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>																			
<i>Galeospis ladanum/segetum</i>																			
cf <i>Solanum nigrum</i>																			
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>																			
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																			
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>																			
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>				1			2	4								1			

Chronology												Phases 1 to 5				
Context												Ditch	Ditch	Deconstruction	Deconstruction	
Structure	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	92	12	66	70	
US	14	12	11	13	15	16	17	18	20	21		01	04	02	02	
Sample N°	BK35019FA	BK35020FA	BK35021FA	BK35022FA	BK35023FA	BK35024FA	BK35025FA	BK35026FA	BK35032FA	BK35037FA		BK45036FA	BK45022FA	BK45021FA	BK45023FA	
<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>																
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.																
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>																
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>																
<i>Polygonum hydropiper/mite</i>					1	1			1	1						
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>																
<i>Polygonum minus</i>																
<i>Polygonum mite</i>																
<i>Polygonum mite/minus</i>								1								
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>																
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>																
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>						1	1		1							
<i>Teucrium cf scordium</i>																
Wet meadows																
<i>cf Euphorbia palustris</i>																
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>																
<i>Linum catharticum</i>																
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>																
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>																
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>																
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle																
<i>Acer</i> sp. - veg. part																
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>																
<i>Arctium cf nemorosum</i>																
<i>Betula pendula</i> - veg. part																
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>																
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.																
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>																
<i>Quercus</i> sp.																
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																
<i>Solanum cf dulcamara</i>																
<i>Stellaria cf nemorum</i>																
<i>Torilis cf japonica</i>																
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>																
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>																
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>										1						
<i>Galium verum</i>																
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>																
<i>Saponaria cf ocymoides</i>																
<i>Silene nutans</i>																
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>																
VARIA																
<i>Ajuga</i> sp.																
<i>Allium</i> sp.																
Apiaceae																
Asteraceae																
Boraginaceae																
Brassicaceae																
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																
<i>Campanula</i> sp.																
Cannabinaceae																
<i>Carduus</i> sp.					1											
Caryophyllaceae																
<i>Cerastium</i> sp.																
Chenopodiaceae																
Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae																
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																
<i>Cichorium</i> sp.																
<i>Crepis</i> sp.																
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.																
Cyperaceae	1	1		1	2	1	1	1	1							

Table 1.c Raw data of the main archaeobotanical analysis of the Roman civil agglomeration Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim. Surroundings of the temple complex.

Surroundings of the temple complex																					
Chronology 1st Cent. A.D.												Roman not specified									
Context	Pit	Pit	Pit	layer	layer	drain	floor	floor	floor	floor	pit	pit	pit	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	
Structure	29	193	194	194	168	212	310	163	166	166	166	89	90	129	67	74	74	74	74	74	74
US	1	01	01 A	01 C	02 A	01	01	02	02	02	02	01	02	01	02	03 1	03 2	03 3	03 4	03 5	03
Sample N°	BK39005	BK39053	BK39054	BK39056	BK510010	BK39059	BK510038	BK39048	BK39057A	BK39057D	BK39057I	BK39009	BK39010	BK39047	BK39032	BK39011	BK39012	BK39013	BK39014	BK39030	BK39030
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	FU
Volume sample	8000	6000	6000	6000	10000	5000	8000	20500	9000	8000	10000	22500	4500	5000	3000	6000	7000	8000	7000	5000	5000
Field	09	09	09	09	01	09	01	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09
WATERLOGGED																					
CEREALS _ grain																					
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																					
Cerealium - Testa																					
CEREALS _ chaff																					
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																					
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																					
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																					
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																					
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																					
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																					
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																					
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																					
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis																					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																					
Cerealium - glume																					
Cerealium - rachis																					
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																					
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																					
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																					
NUTS																					
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																					
<i>Juglans regia</i>																					
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																					
PULSES																					
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																					
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																					
<i>Vicia faba</i>																					
Fabaceae																					
SPICES																					
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																					
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																					
<i>Carum carvi</i>																					
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																					
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																					
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																					
cf <i>Petroselinum crispum</i>																					
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																					
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																					
cf <i>Ruta graveolens</i>																					
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																					
cf <i>Thymus</i> sp. - stem																					
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																					
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																					
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																					
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																					
<i>Brassica cf oleracea</i>																					
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>																					
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																					
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>																					
<i>Daucus carota</i>																					
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																					
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>																					

Chronology		1st Cent. A.D.										Roman not specified										
Context	Pit	Pit	Pit	layer	layer	drain	floor	floor	floor	floor	pit	pit	pit	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer		
Structure	29	193	194	194	168	212	310	163	166	166	166	89	90	129	67	74	74	74	74	74	74	
US	1	01	01 A	01 C	02 A	01	01	02	02	02	02	01	02	01	02	03 1	03 2	03 3	03 4	03 5	03	
Sample N°	BK39005	BK39053	BK39054	BK39056	BK510010	BK39059	BK510038	BK39048	BK39057A	BK39057D	BK39057I	BK39009	BK39010	BK39047	BK39032	BK39011	BK39012	BK39013	BK39014	BK39030	BK39030	
<i>Centaurea cf cyanus</i>																						
<i>Papaver argemone</i>							1				2											130
<i>Papaver dubium</i>											2											
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>																						
<i>Scleranthus</i> sp. - capsule																						
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_ weeds of calcareous soils																						
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>			1		1									1				1	1			
<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i>																						
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>				1		1			1	1	2				2					3	245	
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>																						5
<i>Galium spurium</i>																						15
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>																				1		5
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>		1	1	1		1	1		1			1	1		2	1	1	1	1	2		72
<i>Nigella arvensis</i>							1															
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>											1											
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>																						
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>																						
<i>Silene cf dichotoma</i>																						5
<i>Stachys annua</i>							2															67
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>															1							
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>																						
cf <i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>																						
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>								1									1	1				
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																						
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>																						
<i>Anagallis arvensis/foemina</i>						1			1	1								1		1		55
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>							1															60
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>																						
<i>Chenopodium album</i>			1	1	1		3	2	1	1	1			1		1			1	1		907
<i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i>																						
<i>Chenopodium foliosum</i>																						
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>		1	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	2		1	1	1	1			1	1		26
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>																						
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>																						
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>																						
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>																1	1					
<i>Euphorbia platyphyllos</i>																			1			
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>																						
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.				1		1			1						1	1	1					
<i>Galeopsis cf bifida</i>																						
<i>Galeopsis bifida</i>																						
<i>Galeopsis ladanum</i>																						
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.							1	1	1		2					1				1	1	
<i>Galeopsis cf speciosa</i>							1															
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>																						
<i>Galeopsis ladanum/segetum</i>																						65
cf <i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>																						
<i>Lamium amplexicaule/purpureum</i>																						
<i>Lamium cf purpureum</i>																						5
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>																						
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>																						
<i>Poa annua</i>																						
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i>						1	1				1	1			1							25
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>																1						
<i>Portulaca</i> sp.																						
<i>Setaria verticillata/viridis</i>							1				2						1					

Chronology		1st Cent. A.D.										Roman not specified									
Context	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	layer	layer	drain	floor	floor	floor	floor	pit	pit	pit	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	
Structure	29	193	194	194	168	212	310	163	166	166	166	89	90	129	67	74	74	74	74	74	
US	1	01	01 A	01 C	02 A	01	01	02	02	02	02	01	02	01	02	03 1	03 2	03 3	03 4	03 5	03
Sample N°	BK39005	BK39053	BK39054	BK39056	BK510010	BK39059	BK510038	BK39048	BK39057A	BK39057D	BK39057I	BK39009	BK39010	BK39047	BK39032	BK39011	BK39012	BK39013	BK39014	BK39030	BK39030
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																					
<i>Arctium</i> sp.																					
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>																					
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>																					
<i>Lapsana communis</i>																					
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																					
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.																					
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.																					
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.																					
Reed fields																					
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpellat																					
<i>Galium palustre</i>																					
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																					
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																					
cf <i>Seseli libanotis</i>																					
VARIA																					
Apiaceae																					
Asteraceae																					
Brassicaceae																					
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																					
Cannabinaceae																					
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																					
<i>Galium</i> sp.																					
Lamiaceae																					
<i>Lolium</i> sp.																					
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																					
<i>Poa</i> sp.																					
Poaceae																					
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.																					
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																					
Indeterminata - endocarp																					
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																					
Indeterminata - coprolithes																					
Indeterminata - crusts																					
Indeterminata - seed/fruit																					

Surroundings of the temple complex																				
Chronology																				
Context	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin
Structure	74	151	151	151	151	151	215	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
US	03	01 1	01 2	01 3	11	10		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Sample N°	BK39034	BK39041	BK39042	BK39043	BK39060	BK39061	BK39058	BK510001	BK510002	BK510003	BK510004	BK510005	BK510006	BK510007	BK510008	BK510009	BK510044	BK510045	BK510046	BK510047
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Volume sample	2000	5000	5500	5500	7000	9000	0	6000	6000	8000	7200	6000	7000	6000	3000	2000	3000	1600	6000	4000
Field	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
WATERLOGGED																				
CEREALS _ grain																				
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																				
Cerealia - Testa																				
CEREALS _ chaff																				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																				
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																				
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																				
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																				
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																				
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																				
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																				
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis																				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																				
Cerealia - glume																				
1																				
Cerealia - rachis																				
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																				
1																				
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																				
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																				
NUTS																				
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																				
1																				
<i>Juglans regia</i>																				
1																				
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																				
PULSES																				
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																				
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																				
<i>Vicia faba</i>																				
Fabaceae																				
SPICES																				
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																				
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																				
1																				
<i>Carum carvi</i>																				
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																				
1																				
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																				
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																				
<i>cf Petroselinum crispum</i>																				
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																				
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																				
<i>cf Ruta graveolens</i>																				
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																				
<i>cf Thymus</i> sp. - stem																				
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																				
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																				
1																				
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																				
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																				
<i>Brassica cf oleracea</i>																				
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>																				
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																				
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>																				
<i>Daucus carota</i>																				
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																				
1																				
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>																				

Chronology																				
Context	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin
Structure	74	151	151	151	151	151	215	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
US	03	01 1	01 2	01 3	11	10		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Sample N°	BK39034	BK39041	BK39042	BK39043	BK39060	BK39061	BK39058	BK510001	BK510002	BK510003	BK510004	BK510005	BK510006	BK510007	BK510008	BK510009	BK510044	BK510045	BK510046	BK510047
<i>Centaurea cf cyanus</i>																				
<i>Papaver argemone</i>																				
<i>Papaver dubium</i>																				
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>																				
<i>Scleranthus sp. - capsule</i>																				
Order Secalietalia, Caucalio alliance_weeds of calcareous soils																				
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	1																			1
<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i>																				
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>	3																			
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>																				
<i>Galium spurium</i>																				
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>																				
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>	2																	1		
<i>Nigella arvensis</i>	1																			
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>						1														
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	1																			
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>																				
<i>Silene cf dichotoma</i>																				
<i>Stachys annua</i>								1										1		
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>																				
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>																				
<i>cf Vaccaria pyramidata</i>																				
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>								1												
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																				
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>			1																	
<i>Anagallis arvensis/foemina</i>	1																			
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>																				
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>														1						
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	2	1	1		1	1		1	1					1	1	1	1	2	2	
<i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i>																				
<i>Chenopodium foliosum</i>																				
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	1	1	1	1		1		1												1
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>			1	1																
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>																				
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>																				
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>								1												1
<i>Euphorbia platyphyllos</i>																				
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>																				
<i>Fumaria sp.</i>																				
<i>Galeopsis cf bifida</i>																				
<i>Galeopsis bifida</i>																				
<i>Galeopsis ladanum</i>																				
<i>Galeopsis sp.</i>														1						
<i>Galeopsis cf speciosa</i>																				
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>																				
<i>Galeopsis ladanum/segetum</i>																				
<i>cf Heliotropium europaeum</i>																				
<i>Lamium amplexicaule/purpureum</i>																				
<i>Lamium cf purpureum</i>																				
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>																				
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>								1												
<i>Poa annua</i>																				
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i>	1			1		1								2	1	1		1		
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>																				
<i>Portulaca sp.</i>																				
<i>Setaria verticillata/viridis</i>															1					

Chronology																				
Context	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin
Structure	74	151	151	151	151	151	215	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
US	03	01 1	01 2	01 3	11	10		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Sample N°	BK39034	BK39041	BK39042	BK39043	BK39060	BK39061	BK39058	BK510001	BK510002	BK510003	BK510004	BK510005	BK510006	BK510007	BK510008	BK510009	BK510044	BK510045	BK510046	BK510047
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																				
<i>Arctium</i> sp.																				
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>																				
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>																				
<i>Lapsana communis</i>																				
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																				
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.																				
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.																				
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.																				
Reed fields																				
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpellat																				
<i>Galium palustre</i>																				
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																				
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																				
cf <i>Seseli libanotis</i>																				
VARIA																				
Apiaceae																				
1																				
Asteraceae																				
Brassicaceae																				
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																				
Cannabaceae																				
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																				
1																				
<i>Galium</i> sp.																				
Lamiaceae																				
<i>Lolium</i> sp.																				
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																				
1																				
<i>Poa</i> sp.																				
Poaceae																				
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.																				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																				
Indeterminata - endocarp																				
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																				
Indeterminata - coprolithes																				
Indeterminata - crusts																				
Indeterminata - seed/fruit																				

Surroundings of the temple complex																				
Chronology																				
Context	drain	drain	well	palaeochannel	pot content	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench
Structure	149	149	161	308	400	Son 2	Son 5	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26
US	04	02 C	10	01 A	Gefässinhalt		20	C26A	C26D	C26E	C26H	C39A	C39B	C39D	C39E	c 27	sous 39	Horizon 20	40	41
Sample N°	BK510012	BK510039	BK510035	BK510041	BK510040	BK39001	BK39008	BK39015	BK39018	BK39019	BK39022	BK39023	BK39024	BK39026	BK39027	BK39033B	BK39033H	BK39036	BK39039	BK39044
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Volume sample	30000	10000	30000	12000	14000	5000	19000	4000	4000	3000	8000	3500	1500	6000	4000	9000	7000	7000	5000	13000
Field	01	01	01	01	01	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09
WATERLOGGED																				
CEREALS _ grain																				
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																				
Cerealium - Testa																				
CEREALS _ chaff																				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																				
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																				
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																				
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																				
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																				
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																				
<i>Triticum monococcon</i> - glume																				
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis																				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																				
Cerealium - glume																				
Cerealium - rachis																				
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																				
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																				
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																				
NUTS																				
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																				
<i>Juglans regia</i>																				
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																				
PULSES																				
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																				
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																				
<i>Vicia faba</i>																				
Fabaceae																				
SPICES																				
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																				
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																				
<i>Carum carvi</i>																				
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																				
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																				
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																				
cf <i>Petroselinum crispum</i>																				
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																				
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																				
cf <i>Ruta graveolens</i>																				
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																				
cf <i>Thymus</i> sp. - stem																				
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																				
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																				
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																				
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																				
<i>Brassica cf oleracea</i>																				
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>																				
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																				
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>																				
<i>Daucus carota</i>																				
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																				
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>																				

Chronology																				
Context	drain	drain	well	palaeochannel	pot content	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench
Structure	149	149	161	308	400	Son 2	Son 5	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26
US	04	02 C	10	01 A	Gefässinhalt		20	C26A	C26D	C26E	C26H	C39A	C39B	C39D	C39E	c 27	sous 39	Horizon 20	40	41
Sample N°	BK510012	BK510039	BK510035	BK510041	BK510040	BK39001	BK39008	BK39015	BK39018	BK39019	BK39022	BK39023	BK39024	BK39026	BK39027	BK39033B	BK39033H	BK39036	BK39039	BK39044
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>																				
FRUITS																				
<i>Cucumis melo</i>																				
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>																				
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i> - fragment	1																			
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>																				
<i>Ficus carica</i>					2							1								1
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>																				
<i>Malus domestica</i>																				
<i>Malus sylvestris/domestica</i>																				
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - stone cells																				
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - flower	2																			
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> - pericarp																				
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>	1																			
<i>Morus</i> sp.																				
<i>Olea europaea</i>																				
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>	1																			
<i>Prunus cf avium</i>																				
<i>Prunus avium/cerasus</i>	2																			
<i>Prunus domestica</i>																				
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>	2		1																	
<i>Prunus insititia</i>																				
<i>Prunus persica</i>	2		2																	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	1																			
<i>Prunus</i> sp.																2				
<i>Rubus caesius</i>			1																	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>																				
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>																				
<i>Rubus</i> sp.			1				1								1					
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>	3	3	3	1	3			1												
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	1	1	1																1	
OIL, DYE AND FIBRE PLANTS																				
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>											1									
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>																				
<i>cf Isatis tinctoria</i>																				
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>																				
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>																				
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																				
<i>cf Adonis</i> sp.																				
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	1							1				1	3	3	3	1	4	1	2	1
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>													2	2	1	1	2	1		1
<i>Bromus arvensis</i> Type																				
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>																	1			
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	2	2	1				1	1			1	1		1	1	1	1	1		
<i>Galium aparine</i>												1		1	1	1		1		
<i>Silene gallica</i>																				
<i>Stachys annua/arvensis</i>																				
<i>Valerianella locusta</i>																				
<i>Valerianella cf rimosa</i>																				
<i>Valerianella rimosa</i>														2						
<i>Valerianella</i> sp.																				
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>																				
<i>Viola tricolor</i>																				
Order Aperetalia_weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils																				
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>																				
<i>cf Bromus secalinus</i>																				
<i>Camelina sativa</i>														2		1				

Chronology																				
Context	drain	drain	well	palaeochannel	pot content	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench
Structure	149	149	161	308	400	Son 2	Son 5	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26
US	04	02 C	10	01 A	Gefässinhalt		20	C26A	C26D	C26E	C26H	C39A	C39B	C39D	C39E	c 27	sous 39	Horizon 20	40	41
Sample N°	BK510012	BK510039	BK510035	BK510041	BK510040	BK39001	BK39008	BK39015	BK39018	BK39019	BK39022	BK39023	BK39024	BK39026	BK39027	BK39033B	BK39033H	BK39036	BK39039	BK39044
<i>Centaurea cf cyanus</i>																				
<i>Papaver argemone</i>													1	2			2			
<i>Papaver dubium</i>													1				2			
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>																				
<i>Scleranthus</i> sp. - capsule																				
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils																				
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>							1				1	1			1	1	1			
<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i>																				
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>													2	2	1		3	1	1	1
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>																				
<i>Galium spurium</i>																	1			
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>							1													
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>			1		1	2	1	1		1	1							2		
<i>Nigella arvensis</i>																				
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>															1		2			
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>						2														
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>																				
<i>Silene cf dichotoma</i>																				
<i>Stachys annua</i>	2													2			2			
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>							1													
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>																				
cf <i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>			1																	
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>												1	2	2	1	1		1		
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																				
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>										1										
<i>Anagallis arvensis/foemina</i>	1						1					1					2			1
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>																	1			
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>																				
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	2	1	3	2							2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
<i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i>																				
<i>Chenopodium foliosum</i>																				
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	1	1				1	1	1		1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2			1
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>																				
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>																				
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>																				
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>							1											1		
<i>Euphorbia platyphyllos</i>																				
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>																				
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.		1	1			1					1				1	1				
<i>Galeopsis cf bifida</i>			1																	
<i>Galeopsis bifida</i>												1	1							
<i>Galeopsis ladanum</i>																				
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.	1			1		1						1				1	1	1		
<i>Galeopsis cf speciosa</i>																				
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>																				
<i>Galeopsis ladanum/segetum</i>																				
cf <i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>		1																		
<i>Lamium amplexicaule/purpureum</i>																				
<i>Lamium cf purpureum</i>																				
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>													1							
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>		1			1		1													
<i>Poa annua</i>																				
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i>	2		2											2		1		1	1	1
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>																				
<i>Portulaca</i> sp.	1																			
<i>Setaria verticillata/viridis</i>			1											1						

Chronology																				
Context	drain	drain	well	palaeochannel	pot content	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench
Structure	149	149	161	308	400	Son 2	Son 5	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26
US	04	02 C	10	01 A	Gefässinhalt		20	C26A	C26D	C26E	C26H	C39A	C39B	C39D	C39E	c 27	sous 39	Horizon 20	40	41
Sample N°	BK510012	BK510039	BK510035	BK510041	BK510040	BK39001	BK39008	BK39015	BK39018	BK39019	BK39022	BK39023	BK39024	BK39026	BK39027	BK39033B	BK39033H	BK39036	BK39039	BK39044
<i>Setaria cf viridis</i> - glume																				1
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	3	2	2			1							2	3	1	1	3		1	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>																				
<i>Sonchus asper/oleraceus</i>																				
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>																				
<i>Stachys cf arvensis</i>																				
<i>Stellaria cf media</i>																				1
<i>Stellaria media</i>	2											1	2			1	1	1		
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	1										2			2		1	2			1
<i>Urtica urens</i>	1																			1
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>			3											2			2			
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>																	1	1	1	
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																				
<i>Agropyron repens</i>																				
<i>Arctium lappa</i>																				
<i>Arctium minus</i>																				
<i>Arctium sp.</i>																				
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>																				1
<i>Carduus crispus</i>																				
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>																				
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>					4															
<i>cf Chondrilla juncea</i>																				
<i>Cirsium sp.</i>												1	1	1			1			
<i>Cirsium/Carduus</i>			1																	1
<i>Conium maculatum</i>				2																
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>																				
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>																				
<i>Dipsacus cf fullonum</i>																				
<i>Fallopia dumetorum</i>																				
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	1	2					1	1			1			2	1		1			
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>																				
<i>Lamium album</i>																				
<i>Lapsana communis</i>															1					
<i>cf Marrubium vulgare</i>																				
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>																				
<i>Plantago major</i>			1																	
<i>Poa compressa</i>																				
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	2		2			1							2	1		1	1	1		
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>			1	1									1							
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	3	2	2	2		1						1	2					1		1
<i>Reseda sp.</i>																				
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> - perianth													1							
<i>Rumex crispus</i> - perianth						1														
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> - perianth														2			1			
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	3	1	3	2		1						1	1	2	1	1	2	1		1
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>		2	3				1	1									1			
<i>Saponaria cf officinalis</i>																				
<i>Silene alba</i>																				
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	2																		1	1
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																				
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>																				
<i>Agrostis sp.</i>																				
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>							1													
<i>Anthriscus sp.</i>																				
<i>Bromus cf commutatus</i>																				
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>																				
<i>Centaurea cf jacea</i>																				
<i>Centaurea sp.</i>				1									1							

Chronology																				
Context	drain	drain	well	palaeochannel	pot content	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench	trench
Structure	149	149	161	308	400	Son 2	Son 5	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26
US	04	02 C	10	01 A	Gefässinhalt		20	C26A	C26D	C26E	C26H	C39A	C39B	C39D	C39E	c 27	sous 39	Horizon 20	40	41
Sample N°	BK510012	BK510039	BK510035	BK510041	BK510040	BK39001	BK39008	BK39015	BK39018	BK39019	BK39022	BK39023	BK39024	BK39026	BK39027	BK39033B	BK39033H	BK39036	BK39039	BK39044
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																				
<i>Arctium</i> sp.																				
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>																				
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>																				
<i>Lapsana communis</i>																				
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																				
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.																				
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.																				
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.																				
Reed fields																				
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpellat																				
<i>Galium palustre</i>																				
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																				
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																				
cf <i>Seseli libanotis</i>																				
VARIA																				
Apiaceae																				
Asteraceae																				
Brassicaceae																				
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																				
Cannabinaceae																				
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																				
<i>Galium</i> sp.																				
Lamiaceae																				
<i>Lolium</i> sp.																				
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																				
<i>Poa</i> sp.																				
Poaceae																				
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.																				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																				
Indeterminata - endocarp																				
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																				
Indeterminata - coprolithes																				
Indeterminata - crusts																				
Indeterminata - seed/fruit																				

Surroundings of the temple complex		
Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
Analysis	RS	RS
Volume sample	7000	6000
Field	09	09
WATERLOGGED		
CEREALS _ grain		
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>		
Cerealia - Testa		
CEREALS _ chaff		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis	1	2
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis		
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis		
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis		
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume		
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume		1
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume	1	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume		
Cerealia - glume		
Cerealia - rachis		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume	1	2
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume		
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume		
NUTS		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>		
<i>Juglans regia</i>		
<i>Pinus pinea</i>		
PULSES		
<i>Lens culinaris</i>		
<i>Pisum sativum</i>		
<i>Vicia faba</i>		
Fabaceae		
SPICES		
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>		
<i>Apium graveolens</i>		
<i>Carum carvi</i>		
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>		
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>		
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>		
cf <i>Petroselinum crispum</i>		
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>		
<i>Piper nigrum</i>		
cf <i>Ruta graveolens</i>		
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>		
cf <i>Thymus</i> sp. - stem		
VEGETABLES AND SALADS		
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.		1
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.		
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>		
<i>Brassica cf oleracea</i>		
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>		
<i>Brassica</i> sp.		
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>		
<i>Daucus carota</i>		
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>		
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>		

Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>		
FRUITS		
<i>Cucumis melo</i>		
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>		
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i> - fragment		
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>		
<i>Ficus carica</i>		
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>		
<i>Malus domestica</i>		
<i>Malus sylvestris/domestica</i>		
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - stone cells		
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - flower		
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> - pericarp		
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>		
<i>Morus</i> sp.		
<i>Olea europaea</i>		
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>		
<i>Prunus cf avium</i>		
<i>Prunus avium/cerasus</i>		
<i>Prunus domestica</i>		
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>		
<i>Prunus insititia</i>		
<i>Prunus persica</i>		
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>		
<i>Prunus</i> sp.		
<i>Rubus caesius</i>		1
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>		
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>		
<i>Rubus</i> sp.		
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>		
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>		
OIL, DYE AND FIBRE PLANTS		
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>		
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>		
<i>cf Isatis tinctoria</i>		
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>		
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>		
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS		
<i>cf Adonis</i> sp.		
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	1	3
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>		1
<i>Bromus arvensis</i> Type		
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	1	
<i>Galium aparine</i>		1
<i>Silene gallica</i>		
<i>Stachys annua/arvensis</i>		
<i>Valerianella locusta</i>		
<i>Valerianella cf rimosa</i>		1
<i>Valerianella rimosa</i>		
<i>Valerianella</i> sp.		
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>		
<i>Viola tricolor</i>		
Order Apteretalia_weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils		
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>		
<i>cf Bromus secalinus</i>		
<i>Camelina sativa</i>		

Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
<i>Centaurea cf cyanus</i>		
<i>Papaver argemone</i>		
<i>Papaver dubium</i>		
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>		
<i>Scleranthus</i> sp. - capsule		
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils		
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>		
<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i>		
<i>Caucalis platycarpos</i>	2	1
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>		
<i>Galium spurium</i>		
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>		
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>		
<i>Nigella arvensis</i>		
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>		
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>		1
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>		
<i>Silene cf dichotoma</i>		
<i>Stachys annua</i>		
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>		
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>		
cf <i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>		
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>		
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS		
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>		
<i>Anagallis arvensis/foemina</i>		
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>		
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	1	1
<i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i>		
<i>Chenopodium foliosum</i>		
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>	1	
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>		
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>		
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>		
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>		
<i>Euphorbia platyphyllos</i>		
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>		
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.		1
<i>Galeopsis cf bifida</i>		
<i>Galeopsis bifida</i>		
<i>Galeopsis ladanum</i>		
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.		1
<i>Galeopsis cf speciosa</i>		
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>		
<i>Galeopsis ladanum/segetum</i>		
cf <i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>		
<i>Lamium amplexicaule/purpureum</i>		
<i>Lamium cf purpureum</i>		
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>		
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>		
<i>Poa annua</i>		
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i>	1	1
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>		
<i>Portulaca</i> sp.		
<i>Setaria verticillata/viridis</i>		

Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
<i>Setaria cf viridis</i> - glume		
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>		1
<i>Sonchus asper</i>		
<i>Sonchus asper/oleraceus</i>		
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>		
<i>Stachys cf arvensis</i>		
<i>Stellaria cf media</i>		
<i>Stellaria media</i>	1	
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>		
<i>Urtica urens</i>	1	
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	1	
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>		
PERENNIAL RUDERALS		
<i>Agropyron repens</i>		
<i>Arctium lappa</i>		
<i>Arctium minus</i>		
<i>Arctium</i> sp.		
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>		
<i>Carduus crispus</i>		
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>		
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>		
<i>cf Chondrilla juncea</i>		
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.		
<i>Cirsium/Carduus</i>	1	
<i>Conium maculatum</i>		
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>		
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>		
<i>Dipsacus cf fullonum</i>		
<i>Fallopia dumetorum</i>		
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>		
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>		
<i>Lamium album</i>		
<i>Lapsana communis</i>		1
<i>cf Marrubium vulgare</i>		
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>		
<i>Plantago major</i>		
<i>Poa compressa</i>		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>		1
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>		
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	1	1
<i>Reseda</i> sp.		
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> - perianth		
<i>Rumex crispus</i> - perianth		
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> - perianth		
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	1	2
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>		
<i>Saponaria cf officinalis</i>		
<i>Silene alba</i>		
<i>Urtica dioica</i>		
MEADOWS AND PASTURES		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>		
<i>Agrostis</i> sp.		
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>		
<i>Anthriscus</i> sp.		
<i>Bromus cf commutatus</i>		
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>		
<i>Centaurea cf jacea</i>		
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.		

Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>		
<i>Cirsium/Centaurea</i>		
cf <i>Cynosurus</i> sp.		
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>		
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>		
<i>Dianthus</i> cf <i>armeria</i>		
<i>Festuca rubra/ovina</i>		
<i>Festuca/Lolium</i>		
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>		
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>		
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.		
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>		
<i>Lolium perenne</i>		
<i>Nardus stricta</i>		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>		
<i>Plantago</i> cf <i>media</i>		
<i>Plantago media</i>		
<i>Poa pratensis</i>		
<i>Poa pratensis</i> Type		
<i>Poa pratensis/trivialis</i>		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>		
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>		
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.		
<i>Rumex acetosa</i> - perianth		
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>		
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.		
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>		
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>		1
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>		
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> - capsule		
<i>Trifolium</i> sp. - chalice		
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.		
Open swards		
cf <i>Acinos arvensis</i>		
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>		
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>		
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>		
<i>Dianthus</i> sp.		
<i>Euphorbia</i> cf <i>seguieriana</i>		
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i>		
<i>Gentiana cruciata</i>		
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> - pod		
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> - pod with seeds		
<i>Medicago minima</i> - pod		
<i>Odontites</i> sp.		
cf <i>Petrorhagia prolifera</i>		
<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>		
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>		
<i>Stachys recta</i>		
<i>Teucrium botrys</i>		
<i>Teucrium</i> cf <i>chamaedrys</i>		
<i>Teucrium montanum</i>		
<i>Trifolium</i> cf <i>campestre</i> - chalice		
Aquatic plants		
<i>Ceratophyllum</i> cf <i>submersum</i>		
<i>Lemna</i> sp.		
<i>Polygonum</i> cf <i>amphibium</i>		

Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.		
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>		
<i>Sparganium</i> sp.		
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>		
Reed fields		
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>		
<i>Carex</i> sp. - utriculus		1
<i>Carex</i> sp. bicarpellate		
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpellate	1	
<i>Cicuta virosa</i>		
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>		1
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>		
<i>Galium</i> cf <i>palustre</i>		
<i>Glyceria</i> sp.		
<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>		
<i>Iris</i> cf <i>pseudacorus</i>		
<i>Juncus</i> sp.		
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>		
<i>Mentha arvensis/aquatica</i>		
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>		
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>		
<i>Oenanthe</i> sp.		
<i>Poa palustris</i>		
<i>Rorippa amphibia</i>		
<i>Rumex</i> cf <i>aquaticus/hydrolapathum???</i>		
<i>Salix</i> sp. - veg. part		
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>		
<i>Schoenoplectus</i> sp.		1
Riverbank plants (pioneer)		
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - veg. part		
<i>Alnus</i> sp. - veg part		
<i>Bidens tripartita</i>		
<i>Bidens</i> sp.		
<i>Cyperus flavescens</i>		
<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>		
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.		
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>		
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>		
<i>Polygonum hydropiper/mite</i>	1	
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>		
<i>Polygonum minus</i>	1	
<i>Polygonum mite</i>		
<i>Polygonum mite/minus</i>		
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>		
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>		
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>		
<i>Teucrium</i> cf <i>scordium</i>		
Wet meadows		
cf <i>Euphorbia palustris</i>		
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>		
<i>Linum catharticum</i>		
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>		
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>		
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>		
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges		
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle		
<i>Acer</i> sp. - veg. part		

Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>		
<i>Arctium cf nemorosum</i>		
<i>Betula pendula</i> - veg. part		
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>		
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.		
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>		
<i>Quercus</i> sp.		
<i>Rosa</i> sp.		
<i>Solanum cf dulcamara</i>		
<i>Stellaria cf nemorum</i>		
<i>Torilis cf japonica</i>		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>		
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>		
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>		
<i>Galium verum</i>		
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>		
<i>Saponaria cf ocymoides</i>		
<i>Silene nutans</i>		
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>		
VARIA		
<i>Ajuga</i> sp.		
<i>Allium</i> sp.		
Apiaceae		
Asteraceae		
Boraginaceae		
Brassicaceae		
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		
<i>Campanula</i> sp.		
Cannabinaceae		
<i>Carduus</i> sp.	1	
Caryophyllaceae		
<i>Cerastium</i> sp.		
Chenopodiaceae		
Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		
<i>Cichorium</i> sp.		
<i>Crepis</i> sp.		
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.		
Cyperaceae		1
<i>Epilobium</i> sp.		
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.		
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.		
<i>Filipendula</i> sp.		
<i>Galium</i> sp.		1
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.		
<i>Inula</i> sp.		
Lamiaceae		
<i>Lamium</i> sp.		
Liliaceae		
<i>Malva</i> sp.	1	
cf <i>Matricaria</i> sp.		
<i>Nasturtium</i> sp.		
<i>Papaver</i> sp.		
<i>Physalis/Solanum</i>		
<i>Phyteuma</i> sp.		
<i>Poa</i> sp.		

Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
Poaceae		
Poaceae	1	1
Polygonaceae		
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.		
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.		
Primulaceae		
Ranunculaceae		
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.		
Rosaceae		
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth		1
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.		
<i>Satureja</i> sp.		
Scrophulariaceae		
<i>Silene</i> sp.		
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.		
Solanaceae		
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	1	
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.		
<i>Stachys</i> sp.		
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>		
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.		
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.		
<i>Tilia</i> sp. - fruit		
<i>Torilis</i> sp.		
<i>Veronica</i> sp.		
<i>Vicia</i> sp.		
<i>Viola</i> sp.	1	
Indeterminata		
CHARRED		
CEREALS _ grain		
<i>Avena</i> sp.		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.		
<i>Secale cereale</i>		
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>		
<i>Triticum cf aestivum</i>		
<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>		
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i>		
<i>Triticum spelta</i>		
<i>Triticum</i> sp.		
Cerealìa ohne Hirsen		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>		
<i>Setaria italica</i>		
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>		
CEREALS _ chaff		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis		
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis		
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis		
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume		
<i>Triticum monococcon</i> - glume		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume		
NUTS		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>		
<i>Juglans regia</i>		

Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
cf <i>Pinus pinea</i> - cone fragment		
<i>Pinus pinea</i> - cone fragment		
<i>Pinus pinea</i>		
<i>Pinus pinea</i> - scale		
<i>Pinus pinea</i> - nut fragment		
PULSES		
<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.		
<i>Lens culinaris</i>		
<i>Pisum sativum</i>		
<i>Vicia faba</i>		
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>		
Fabaceae		
SPICES		
<i>Apium graveolens</i>		
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>		
VEGETABLES AND SALADS		
<i>Allium sativum</i>		
cf <i>Allium sativum</i>		
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.		
<i>Brassica</i> sp.		
FRUITS		
<i>Ficus carica</i>		
<i>Ficus carica</i> - fruitflesh		
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - fruit		
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - stone		
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - fruitflesh		
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> - stone fragment		
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>		
<i>Prunus persica</i>		
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>		
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>		
OIL AND FIBRE PLANTS		
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS		
<i>Galium aparine</i>		
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>		
Order Aperetalia_weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils		
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils		
<i>Avena fatua</i>		
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>		
<i>Galium cf spurium</i>		
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>		
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>		
<i>Vicia cf angustifolia</i>		
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>		
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>		
<i>Galeospis ladanum/segetum</i>		
cf <i>Solanum nigrum</i>		
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>		
PERENNIAL RUDERALS		
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>		
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>		
<i>Silene alba</i>		
MEADOWS AND PASTURES		
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.		

Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
<i>Festuca/Lolium</i>		
<i>Galium boreale</i>		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>		
<i>Plantago media</i>		
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.		
Aquatic plants		
<i>Sparganium</i> sp.		
Reed fields		
cf <i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>		
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpetate		
<i>Galium</i> cf <i>palustre</i>		
Riverbank plants (pioneer)		
<i>Teucrium scordium</i>		
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges		
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle		
<i>Galium verum</i>		
cf <i>Humulus lupulus</i>		
VARIA		
<i>Asperula</i> sp.		
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		
Chenopodiaceae		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		
<i>Galium</i> sp.		
Poaceae		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.		
<i>Vicia</i> sp.		
Indeterminata - pastry		
Indeterminata - bud		
Indeterminata - amorphous object		
Indeterminata - fruitflesh		
Indeterminata - endocarp		
Indeterminata - seed/fruit		
MINERALISED		
CEREALS _ grain		
cf <i>Avena</i> sp.		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>		
<i>Triticum spelta</i>		
<i>Triticum</i> sp.		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>		
<i>Setaria italica</i>		
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>		
Cerealia ohne Hirschen		
CEREALS _ chaff		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - spikelet fork		
Cerealia - ear		
Cerealia - glume		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume		
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume		
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume		
PULSES		
<i>Lens culinaris</i>		
<i>Pisum sativum</i>		
<i>Vicia faba</i>		

Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
Fabaceae - fruitflesh		
Fabaceae		
FRUITS		
<i>Cucumis melo</i>		
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>		
<i>Ficus carica</i>		
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>		
<i>Malus domestica</i>		
<i>Malus sylvestris/domestica</i>		
<i>Pyrus</i> sp.		
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>		
<i>Morus</i> sp.		
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>		
<i>Prunus</i> sp. - fragment		
<i>Rubus caesius</i>		
<i>Rubus</i> sp. - inner		
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>		
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> - fruitflesh		
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> - aborted seed		
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>		
SPICES		
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>		
<i>Apium graveolens</i>		
<i>Carum carvi</i>		
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>		
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>		
<i>Nigella</i> cf <i>sativa</i>		
VEGETABLES AND SALADS		
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.		
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>		
<i>Brassica</i> sp.		
<i>Daucus carota</i>		
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>		
OIL AND FIBRE PLANTS		
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>		
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>		
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS		
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>		
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>		
<i>Galium aparine</i>		
cf <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>		
Order Aperetalia_weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils		
<i>Camelina sativa</i>		
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils		
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>		
<i>Galium spurium</i>		
<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>		
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS		
<i>Galeopsis</i> cf <i>speciosa</i>		
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i>		
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>		
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>		
<i>Stellaria media</i>		
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>		

Chronology		
Context	trench	trench
Structure	Son 27	Son 27
US	C26	C27-28
Sample N°	BK39035	BK39037
PERENNIAL RUDERALS		
<i>Arctium</i> sp.		
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>		
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>		
<i>Lapsana communis</i>		
MEADOWS AND PASTURES		
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.		
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.		
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.		
Reed fields		
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpellat		
<i>Galium palustre</i>		
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges		
<i>Rosa</i> sp.		
cf <i>Seseli libanotis</i>		
VARIA		
Apiaceae		
Asteraceae		
Brassicaceae		
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		
Cannabinaceae		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		
<i>Galium</i> sp.		
Lamiaceae		
<i>Lolium</i> sp.		
<i>Papaver</i> sp.		
<i>Poa</i> sp.		
Poaceae		
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		
Indeterminata - endocarp		
Indeterminata - fruitflesh		
Indeterminata - coprolithes		
Indeterminata - crusts		
Indeterminata - seed/fruit		

Table 2.a Semi-quantitative data of the main archaeobotanical analysis of the Roman civil agglomeration Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim. Civil East.

Civil East																						
	Chronology	Horizon 1																				
	Context	Pit																				
	Structure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	86	86	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
	US	346.1	346.2	347.2	347.4	351.2	351.4	351.5	352.1	352.2	259.2	235.1	235.2	P2	P3	P4	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11
	Sample N°	BK994009	BK994010	BK994013	BK994015	BK994021	BK994023	BK994024	BK994026	BK994027	BK994047	BK994048	BK994049	BK004002	BK004003	BK004004	BK004006	BK004007	BK004008	BK004009	BK004010	BK004011
	Volume	5000	5000	5000	4000	7000	7000	5000	5000	4000	4000	8000	7000	8000	8000	1000	2500	4000	6000	2000	3500	7000
	Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	FU	RS	FU	RS	RS	RS	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU
WATERLOGGED																						
CEREALS _ grain																						
<i>Avena sativa/fatua</i>																						
								1														
<i>Cerealia - Testa</i>																						
														4	3					3		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>																						
													3							4		
<i>Setaria italica</i>																						
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>																						
																				2		
CEREALS _ chaff																						
<i>Hordeum vulgare - rachis</i>																						
								4		2												
<i>Hordeum sp. - rachis</i>																						
	2			1																2		
<i>Triticum dicoccon - glume base</i>																						
<i>Triticum dicoccon - spikelet fork</i>																						
																				4		
<i>Triticum dicoccon - glume</i>																						
				1																		
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon - glume</i>																						
<i>Triticum dicoccon/spelta - glume</i>																						
<i>Triticum monococcum - glume base</i>																						
<i>Triticum monococcum - spikelet fork</i>																						
<i>Triticum monococcum - glume</i>																						
																		3	1			
<i>Triticum cf monococcum - spikelet fork</i>																						
<i>Triticum cf monococcum - glume</i>																						
<i>Triticum spelta - glume base</i>																						
<i>Triticum spelta - spikelet fork</i>																						
								2												4		
<i>Triticum spelta - glume</i>																						
				1		1	3							2				3	2			
<i>Triticum sp. - spikelet fork</i>																						
<i>Triticum sp. - glume</i>																						
	2	2		1	2			4														
<i>Cerealia - rachis</i>																						
<i>Cerealia ohne Hirsen - glume</i>																						
							2		1	4												
<i>Panicum miliaceum - glume</i>																						
		1						3		4				3						2		
<i>Setaria italica - glume</i>																						
<i>Panicum/Setaria - glume</i>																						
NUTS																						
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																						
								2				1		2	1					3		4
<i>Juglans regia</i>																						
							1		2											3		
PULSES																						
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																						
														3								
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																						
														2								
<i>Pisum cf sativum</i>																						
<i>Vicia faba</i>																						
<i>Fabaceae</i>																						
							1		2	2										1		
SPICES																						
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																						
								2				1		4						3		
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																						
				1						3			2	3	3					4		
<i>Carum carvi</i>																						
																				3		
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																						
		1								3		2	1	4	4			4	4		3	3
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																						
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>																						
<i>cf Petroselinum crispum</i>																						
<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>																						
														2								
<i>cf Piper nigrum</i>																						
<i>Piper nigrum</i>																						
															3							
<i>cf Ruta graveolens</i>																						
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																						
										3												
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																						
<i>Amaranthus sp.</i>																						
										3		1	1	4	5	1		5	3		4	4
<i>Atriplex sp. - perianth</i>																						
<i>Atriplex sp.</i>																						
										2			1									
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																						
<i>Brassica cf oleracea</i>																						
<i>Brassica rapa/nigra</i>																						
<i>Brassica sp.</i>																						
						2	1			4				1	2							
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i>																						

Chronology	Horizon 1																					
Context	Pit																					
Structure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	86	86	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
US	346.1	346.2	347.2	347.4	351.2	351.4	351.5	352.1	352.2	259.2	235.1	235.2	P2	P3	P4	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	
Sample N°	BK994009	BK994010	BK994013	BK994015	BK994021	BK994023	BK994024	BK994026	BK994027	BK994047	BK994048	BK994049	BK004002	BK004003	BK004004	BK004006	BK004007	BK004008	BK004009	BK004010	BK004011	
<i>Rumex cf aquaticus/hydrolapatum</i>																						
<i>Salix</i> sp. - veg. part																						
<i>Schoenoplectus</i> sp.																						
Riverbank plants (pioneer)																						
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - veg. part																						
<i>Alnus</i> sp. - veg. Part																						
<i>Cyperus flavescens</i>																						
<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>																						
<i>cf Myosoton aquaticum</i>							5															
<i>Polygonum cf hydropiper</i>																						
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>													4		2						3	
<i>Polygonum hydropiper/mite</i>									4													
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>									3				5	5	3	4	5	3	4	4	5	
<i>Polygonum minus</i>																						
<i>Polygonum mite/minus</i>																						
<i>Ranunculus cf flammula</i>																						
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>							2															
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>																						
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>																						
<i>Teucrium cf scordium</i>																						
Wet meadows																						
<i>cf Euphorbia palustris</i>																						
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>																						
<i>Linum catharticum</i>													4									
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>							3		3													
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>																						
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>																						
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																						
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle																						
<i>Arctium cf nemorosum</i>																						
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>																						
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.																						
<i>cf Humulus lupulus</i>																						
<i>Quercus</i> sp. - veg. part																						
<i>Rosa</i> sp.									2					3					2			
<i>Solanum cf dulcamara</i>																						
<i>Stellaria cf nemorum</i>																						
<i>Torilis cf japonica</i>																						
<i>Valeriana cf tripteris</i>																						
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>																						
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>																						
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>																						
<i>Galium verum</i>									4													
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>																						
<i>Saponaria cf ocymoides</i>																						
<i>Silene cf nutans</i>																						
<i>Silene nutans</i>																						
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>																						
VARIA																						
<i>Ajuga</i> sp.													2									
<i>Allium</i> sp.																						
Apiaceae - fragments																						
Asteraceae			1				3		3													
Boraginaceae																						
Brassicaceae													3									
<i>Bromus</i> sp.							4		4													
<i>Campanula</i> sp.																						
<i>Carduus</i> sp.																						
Caryophyllaceae						3											3					
<i>Cerastium</i> sp.																						
Chenopodiaceae									4													
Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae									4					5				2				

Chronology	Horizon 1																				
Context	Pit																				
Structure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	86	86	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
US	346.1	346.2	347.2	347.4	351.2	351.4	351.5	352.1	352.2	259.2	235.1	235.2	P2	P3	P4	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11
Sample N°	BK994009	BK994010	BK994013	BK994015	BK994021	BK994023	BK994024	BK994026	BK994027	BK994047	BK994048	BK994049	BK004002	BK004003	BK004004	BK004006	BK004007	BK004008	BK004009	BK004010	BK004011
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.						3		1					5					3		1	
<i>Cichorium</i> sp.																					3
<i>Crepis</i> sp.																					
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.				1			3		2												
Cyperaceae						3			4												
<i>Epilobium</i> sp.																					
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.																					
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. - fruit																					
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. - capsule																					
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.																					
<i>Filipendula</i> sp.		2					3		2												
<i>Galium</i> sp.		1			1		4		4												
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.																					
<i>Inula</i> sp.																					
Lamiaceae				1					4									1			
<i>Lamium</i> sp.									2		2									3	
Liliaceae			1																		
<i>Malva</i> sp.																					
cf <i>Matricaria</i> sp.																					
<i>Papaver</i> sp.									3												
<i>Physalis/Solanum</i>																					
<i>Phyteuma</i> sp.	1																				
<i>Plantago</i> sp. - chalice									3												
<i>Plantago</i> sp.							3		3												
<i>Poa</i> sp.		2					5		4												
Poaceae																					
Poaceae	3	4	1	3	4	5	4	2	5				2								
Polygonaceae						2			3												
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.																					
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.			2				4		2				5	3			4	3	2	3	
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.		1					4		4									2			
Primulaceae							4														
Ranunculaceae																					
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.																					
cf <i>Raphanus</i> sp.																					
Rosaceae - thorn																					
Rosaceae																					
Rosaceae - flower																					
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - tubercle							4														
<i>Rumex</i> sp.						1							4	4	1		3	2		3	4
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth	1	1				3			4												
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.											1	2	2	3	1					3	
<i>Satureja</i> sp.														3							
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.							2														
cf <i>Scandix</i> sp.																					
Scrophulariaceae																					
<i>Silene alba/dioica</i>																					
<i>Silene</i> sp.	3	3	2				4		3												
Solanaceae						2	2		2	1											
<i>Solanum</i> sp.																					
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.																					
<i>Stachys</i> sp.			1	1					2					3	2						
<i>Stachys/Lamium</i>																					
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>				1			4		3												
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.																					
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.																					
<i>Torilis</i> sp.							3														
<i>Veronica</i> sp.					1		3		2												
<i>Vicia</i> sp.																					3
<i>Viola</i> sp. - capsule			1																		
<i>Viola</i> sp.				1							1	1									
Indeterminata - rhizome																					
Indeterminata - fruitstem																					
Indeterminata - endocarp																					
Indeterminata						4		2					4	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	4

Chronology	Horizon 1																					
Context	Pit																					
Structure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	86	86	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
US	346.1	346.2	347.2	347.4	351.2	351.4	351.5	352.1	352.2	259.2	235.1	235.2	P2	P3	P4	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	
Sample N°	BK994009	BK994010	BK994013	BK994015	BK994021	BK994023	BK994024	BK994026	BK994027	BK994047	BK994048	BK994049	BK004002	BK004003	BK004004	BK004006	BK004007	BK004008	BK004009	BK004010	BK004011	
CHARRED																						
CEREALS _ grain																						
<i>Avena</i> sp.																						
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>																						
1																						
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.																						
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>																						
<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>																						
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i>																						
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i>																						
<i>Triticum</i> sp.																						
Cerealia ohne Hirsen																						
1																						
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>																						
1																						
<i>Setaria italica</i>																						
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i>																						
CEREALS _ chaff																						
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																						
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																						
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - spikelet fork																						
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																						
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - spikelet fork																						
3																						
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																						
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - spikelet fork																						
3																						
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume base																						
2																						
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																						
1																						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - spikelet fork																						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																						
1																						
Cerealia																						
1																						
NUTS																						
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																						
1																						
<i>Juglans regia</i>																						
1																						
PULSES																						
<i>cf Lathyrus</i> sp.																						
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																						
<i>Pisum sativum</i>																						
1																						
<i>Vicia faba</i>																						
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>																						
Fabaceae																						
FRUITS																						
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>																						
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																						
<i>Galium aparine</i>																						
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils																						
<i>Avena fatua</i>																						
<i>Galium spurium</i>																						
<i>Vicia cf angustifolia</i>																						
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																						
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>																						
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>																						
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																						
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>																						
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																						
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.																						
<i>Festuca/Lolium</i>																						
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>																						
<i>Plantago media</i>																						
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.																						
Reed fields																						
<i>cf Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>																						
<i>Carex</i> sp. tricarpetate																						
<i>Galium cf palustre</i>																						
Riverbank plants (pioneer)																						
<i>Teucrium scordium</i>																						

Chronology	Horizon 1																					
Context	Pit																					
Structure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	86	86	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
US	346.1	346.2	347.2	347.4	351.2	351.4	351.5	352.1	352.2	259.2	235.1	235.2	P2	P3	P4	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	
Sample N°	BK994009	BK994010	BK994013	BK994015	BK994021	BK994023	BK994024	BK994026	BK994027	BK994047	BK994048	BK994049	BK004002	BK004003	BK004004	BK004006	BK004007	BK004008	BK004009	BK004010	BK004011	
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																						
<i>Daucus carota</i>											1											
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																						
OIL AND FIBRE PLANTS																						
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>																						
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>												1										
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																						
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>																						
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>												1										
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>																						
<i>Galium aparine</i>											1											
cf <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>																						
Order Aperetalia_ weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils																						
<i>Camelina sativa</i>											2	2										
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_ weeds of calcareous soils																						
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>											1											
<i>Galium spurium</i>																						
<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>																						
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																						
<i>Galeopsis</i> cf <i>speciosa</i>																						
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i>																						
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>																						
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>																						
<i>Stellaria media</i>																						
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>											2	2										
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																						
<i>Arctium</i> sp.																						
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>																						
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>												1										
<i>Lapsana communis</i>											1											
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																						
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.											1											
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.																						
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.											1	1										
Reed fields																						
<i>Carex</i> sp. <i>tricarpellat</i>												1										
<i>Galium palustre</i>																						
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																						
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																						
cf <i>Seseli libanotis</i>																						
VARIA																						
Apiaceae																1						
Asteraceae												1										
Brassicaceae											1	1										
<i>Bromus</i> sp.													2									
Cannabinaceae											1											
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																				3		
<i>Galium</i> sp.													2			1				1		
Lamiaceae											2	1										
<i>Lolium</i> sp.											1											
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																						
Poaceae							2		2			1										
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.																						
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																						
Indeterminata - endocarp																						
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																						
Indeterminata - coprolithes																						
Indeterminata - crusts																						
Indeterminata - seed/fruit										1			3	1		1	1		5	3		4

Chronology																								
Context																								
Structure	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
US	01C	01D	01E	01G	02C	02D	02E	02G	03A	03C	03D	03E	03G	04A	4B	04C	04D	04E	05B	5C	05D	05E	06B	
Sample N°	BK14025	BK14026	BK14027	BK14029	BK14034	BK14035	BK14036	BK14038	BK14041	BK14043	BK14044	BK14045	BK14047	BK14050	BK14051	BK14052	BK14053	BK14054	BK14064	BK14065	BK14066	BK14069	BK14071	
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.				1																3			4	
<i>Cichorium</i> sp.																							2	
<i>Crepis</i> sp.																								
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.																							3	
Cyperaceae															3						3			
<i>Epilobium</i> sp.																								
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.												1												
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. - fruit																								
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. - capsule																								
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.																								
<i>Filipendula</i> sp.																								
<i>Galium</i> sp.		2											1		3						3		2	
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.																					3			
<i>Inula</i> sp.																					2			
Lamiaceae											1				3						3		4	
<i>Lamium</i> sp.					1	1				1														
Liliaceae																								
<i>Malva</i> sp.																2								
cf <i>Matricaria</i> sp.																								
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																3					3		4	
<i>Physalis/Solanum</i>																2								
<i>Phyteuma</i> sp.																								
<i>Plantago</i> sp. - chalice																								
<i>Plantago</i> sp.																								
<i>Poa</i> sp.																3					3		3	
Poaceae																								
Poaceae					1																3		4	
Polygonaceae																					3		3	
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.																4					3			
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.																3					3		2	
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.										1	1	1									4		4	
Primulaceae																								
Ranunculaceae																								
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.										2					2									
cf <i>Raphanus</i> sp.																								
Rosaceae - thorn																	2							
Rosaceae																								
Rosaceae - flower																								
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - tubercle																							3	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																								
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth							1						1		2						4		2	
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.		3			3	2	2	3		1	1	2	3		2	1	2	1		3	1	1		
<i>Satureja</i> sp.																								
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.												2				1	1	1		3	1	1		
cf <i>Scandix</i> sp.																								
Scrophulariaceae																								
<i>Silene alba/dioica</i>			1																2					
<i>Silene</i> sp.												1					1							
Solanaceae																								
<i>Solanum</i> sp.													1			1						1		
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.																								
<i>Stachys</i> sp.																						3		
<i>Stachys/Lamium</i>															2					3				
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>																					3		1	
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.																								
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.																			1					
<i>Torilis</i> sp.																								
<i>Veronica</i> sp.																						2		
<i>Vicia</i> sp.																								
<i>Viola</i> sp. - capsule																						3		
<i>Viola</i> sp.		1		1	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	2			1	2	1		3	1	2	3	
Indeterminata - rhizome																								
Indeterminata - fruitstem																								
Indeterminata - endocarp																								
Indeterminata															5				3		4			

Chronology																						
Context																						
Structure	24	24	02	02	08	14	15	25	25	25	25	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	33	73	73	73
US	04AD	5/6 A/B	05	07	00	02	02	01A	01B	01C	Fonds de fosse	01 1A	01	02	02C	02D	03C	04	01	02 2	02 01	01
Sample N°	BK14073	BK14082	BK14007	BK14008	BK14009	BK14015	BK14017	BK14020	BK14021	BK14022	BK14059	BK14078	BK14184	BK14097	BK14103	BK14104	BK14105	BK14102	BK14143	BK14148	BK14149	BK14157
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																						
<i>Daucus carota</i>																						
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																						
OIL AND FIBRE PLANTS																						
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>																						
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>																						
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																						
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>														1	1							
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>																						
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>																						
<i>Galium aparine</i>			3																			
cf <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>																						
Order Aperetalia_ weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils																						
<i>Camelina sativa</i>																						
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_ weeds of calcareous soils																						
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>																						
<i>Galium spurium</i>													2									
<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>																						
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																						
<i>Galeopsis</i> cf <i>speciosa</i>																						
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i>																						
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>																						
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>																						
<i>Stellaria media</i>																						
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>																						
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																						
<i>Arctium</i> sp.																						
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>																						
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>																			2			
<i>Lapsana communis</i>																						
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																						
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.																						
<i>Rhinanthus</i> sp.																						
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.																						
Reed fields																						
<i>Carex</i> sp. <i>tricarpetat</i>																						
<i>Galium palustre</i>																						
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																						
<i>Rosa</i> sp.													1									
cf <i>Seseli libanotis</i>																						
VARIA																						
Apiaceae									3				4									
Asteraceae																						
Brassicaceae																						
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																						
Cannabaceae																						
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																						
<i>Galium</i> sp.																						
Lamiaceae			1																			
<i>Lolium</i> sp.																						
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																						
Poaceae															1							
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.																						
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																						
Indeterminata - endocarp																						
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																						
Indeterminata - coprolithes																						
Indeterminata - crusts																						
Indeterminata - seed/fruit			1																	2		

Chronology																							
Context																							
Structure	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	18	18	18	15	15
US	02	02 09	02 09	01 2	04	04	08	09 06	09 10	09b 04	09b 05	09b 06	09b 07	09b 08	09b 09	09b 10	09b 11	09b 12	01	01 Nord	01 Sud	01 A	01 B
Sample N°	BK14115	BK14108	BK14110	BK14116	BK14123	BK14124	BK14132	BK14151	BK14155	BK14166	BK14167	BK14168	BK14169	BK14170	BK14171	BK14172	BK14181	BK14182	BK24001	BK24002	BK24003	BK24007	BK24008
<i>Rumex cf aquaticus/hydrolapatum</i>																							
<i>Salix</i> sp. - veg. part																							
<i>Schoenoplectus</i> sp.					1																		
Riverbank plants (pioneer)																							
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - veg. part																							
<i>Alnus</i> sp. - veg. Part																							
<i>Cyperus flavescens</i>																							
<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>											2												
<i>cf Myosoton aquaticum</i>																							
<i>Polygonum cf hydropiper</i>																							
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>																							
<i>Polygonum hydropiper/mite</i>											3								2				
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>											3												
<i>Polygonum minus</i>																							
<i>Polygonum mite/minus</i>																							
<i>Ranunculus cf flammula</i>																							
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>																							
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>																							
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>																							
<i>Teucrium cf scordium</i>											3												
Wet meadows																							
<i>cf Euphorbia palustris</i>																							
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>																2							
<i>Linum catharticum</i>																							
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>																							
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>																							
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>																							
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																							
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle					1																		
<i>Arctium cf nemorosum</i>																							
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>																							
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.																							
<i>cf Humulus lupulus</i>																							3
<i>Quercus</i> sp. - veg. part																							
<i>Rosa</i> sp.		1			1		1			2	4	2	1	1	1	4	2	3					
<i>Solanum cf dulcamara</i>																							
<i>Stellaria cf nemorum</i>																							
<i>Torilis cf japonica</i>																							
<i>Valeriana cf tripteris</i>																							
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>																							
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>																							
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>																							
<i>Galium verum</i>																							
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>											2				2								
<i>Saponaria cf ocymoides</i>																							
<i>Silene cf nutans</i>																							
<i>Silene nutans</i>																							
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>																							
VARIA																							
<i>Ajuga</i> sp.																							
<i>Allium</i> sp.																							
Apiaceae - fragments											4					3							
Asteraceae											2					2							
Boraginaceae																							
Brassicaceae															2								
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																							
<i>Campanula</i> sp.																							
<i>Carduus</i> sp.																							
Caryophyllaceae											2				3								
<i>Cerastium</i> sp.																							
Chenopodiaceae											4				2								
Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae																			2		2	3	

Chronology																							
Context																							
Structure	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	18	18	18	15	15
US	02	02 09	02 09	01 2	04	04	08	09 06	09 10	09b 04	09b 05	09b 06	09b 07	09b 08	09b 09	09B 10	09b 11	09b 12	01	01 Nord	01 Sud	01 A	01 B
Sample N°	BK14115	BK14108	BK14110	BK14116	BK14123	BK14124	BK14132	BK14151	BK14155	BK14166	BK14167	BK14168	BK14169	BK14170	BK14171	BK14172	BK14181	BK14182	BK24001	BK24002	BK24003	BK24007	BK24008
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.											3				3								
<i>Cichorium</i> sp.																							
<i>Crepis</i> sp.																							
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.																							
Cyperaceae																		1					
<i>Epilobium</i> sp.																							
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.																							
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. - fruit																							
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. - capsule																							
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.											2												
<i>Filipendula</i> sp.																							
<i>Galium</i> sp.					1						2				3	3							
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.																							
<i>Inula</i> sp.																							
Lamiaceae				2											3		1						
<i>Lamium</i> sp.																							
Liliaceae																							
<i>Malva</i> sp.																			3	2			
cf <i>Matricaria</i> sp.											3												
<i>Papaver</i> sp.										1	3	2		1	3	3							
<i>Physalis/Solanum</i>																							
<i>Phyteuma</i> sp.																							
<i>Plantago</i> sp. - chalice																							
<i>Plantago</i> sp.																							
<i>Poa</i> sp.											2				2	2							
Poaceae																							
Poaceae															3	3							
Polygonaceae																							
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.																							
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.											2				3	2	1						
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.											2												
Primulaceae																							
Ranunculaceae																							
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.				2															2				
cf <i>Raphanus</i> sp.																							
Rosaceae - thorn																							
Rosaceae																							
Rosaceae - flower																							
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - tubercle																							
<i>Rumex</i> sp.																							
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth				2			1									3							
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.					1						3	1				3				1	1		3
<i>Satureja</i> sp.																							
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.																							
cf <i>Scandix</i> sp.																							
Scrophulariaceae																							
<i>Silene alba/dioica</i>																							
<i>Silene</i> sp.								1			3		1		3			1					
Solanaceae																2							
<i>Solanum</i> sp.										1	2	1								2			3
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.																							
<i>Stachys</i> sp.																							
<i>Stachys/Lamium</i>																3							
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>											2												
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.																							
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.																							
<i>Torilis</i> sp.																							
<i>Veronica</i> sp.																							
<i>Vicia</i> sp.																							
<i>Viola</i> sp. - capsule																							
<i>Viola</i> sp.																							
Indeterminata - rhizome																							
Indeterminata - fruitstem																							
Indeterminata - endocarp											2					4							
Indeterminata				3							1					4							

Chronology									Roman, not specified							
Context																
Structure	15	15	15	15	42	42	42	53	40	40	40	1004	Tr 1	Tr 1		
US	03 A	03 B	03 C	03 D	02 A	02 B	02 A	P34	02 1	02 2	03					
Sample N°	BK24009	BK24010	BK24011	BK24012	BK24013	BK24014	BK24015	BK004034	BK24004	BK24005	BK24034	BK24036	BK28001	BK28002		
<i>Rumex cf aquaticus/hydrolapatum</i>																
<i>Salix</i> sp. - veg. part																
<i>Schoenoplectus</i> sp.	3		3													
Riverbank plants (pioneer)																
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - veg. part																
<i>Alnus</i> sp. - veg. Part																
<i>Cyperus flavescens</i>																
<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>			3													
<i>cf Myosoton aquaticum</i>																
<i>Polygonum cf hydropiper</i>																
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>																
<i>Polygonum hydropiper/mite</i>				3								2	2			
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	3	4	4			1										
<i>Polygonum minus</i>				3												
<i>Polygonum mite/minus</i>																
<i>Ranunculus cf flammula</i>																
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>																
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	3															
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>			3											3		
<i>Teucrium cf scordium</i>																
Wet meadows																
<i>cf Euphorbia palustris</i>																
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>																
<i>Linum catharticum</i>			3													
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>																
<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>																
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>																
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																
<i>Abies alba</i> - needle																
<i>Arctium cf nemorosum</i>													2			
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>																
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.												1				
<i>cf Humulus lupulus</i>																
<i>Quercus</i> sp. - veg. part																
<i>Rosa</i> sp.																
<i>Solanum cf dulcamara</i>		3														
<i>Stellaria cf nemorum</i>																
<i>Torilis cf japonica</i>																
<i>Valeriana cf tripteris</i>																
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>																
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>												1				
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>																
<i>Galium verum</i>																
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>			3													
<i>Saponaria cf ocymoides</i>																
<i>Silene cf nutans</i>																
<i>Silene nutans</i>																
<i>Thalictrum minus</i>																
VARIA																
<i>Ajuga</i> sp.																
<i>Allium</i> sp.																
Apiaceae - fragments																
Asteraceae													2			
Boraginaceae																
Brassicaceae		3														
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																
<i>Campanula</i> sp.																
<i>Carduus</i> sp.																
Caryophyllaceae																
<i>Cerastium</i> sp.			3													
Chenopodiaceae			3													
Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae	3	3			2								2	3		

Table 2.b Semi-quantitative data of the main archaeobotanical analysis of the Roman civil agglomeration Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim. Temple complex.

Temple complex																			
	Chronology	Phase 1																	
	Context	LAYER																	
	Structure	56	56	56	56	56	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	32	32	32	17	
	US	07	07	08	09	10	10	01	03	04	14	15	16	17	18	02	08	01	21 D
	Sample N°	BK35012FA	BK35014FA	BK35015FA	BK35016FA	BK35030FA	BK35034FA	BK35013FA	BK35007FA	BK35008FA	BK35029FA	BK35027FA	BK35028FA	BK35017FA	BK35018FA	BK45001FA	BK45003FA	BK45007FA	BK45024FA
	Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
	Volume sample	7000	5000	8000	4000	2000	6000	10000	4000	4000	3000	6000	6000	7000	9000	3000	3000	3000	7000
WATERLOGGED																			
CEREALS _ chaff																			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																			
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																			
Cerealia - glume																			
Cerealia - rachis																			
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																			
NUTS																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																			
<i>Juglans regia</i>																			
SPICES																			
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																			
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																			
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																			
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																			
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																			
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																			
<i>Daucus carota</i>																			
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																			
FRUITS																			
<i>Ficus carica</i>																			
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - flower																			
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>																			
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>																			
<i>Prunus persica</i>																			
<i>Prunus</i> sp.																			
<i>Rubus caesius</i>																			
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>																			
<i>Rubus</i> sp.																			
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>																			
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>																			
OIL, DYE AND FIBRE PLANTS																			
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>																			
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																			
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>																			
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>																			
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>																			
<i>Galium aparine</i>																			
Order Aperetalia_ weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils																			
<i>Scleranthus</i> sp. - capsule																			
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_ weeds of calcareous soils																			
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>																			
<i>Caucalis platycarpos</i>																			
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>																			
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>																			
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>																			
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>																			
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>																			
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																			
<i>Anagallis arvensis/foemina</i>																			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>																			
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>																			
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>																			
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>																			
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.																			
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>																			
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>																			

Temple complex																		
Chronology		Phase 1	Phase 1		Phase 2					Phase 2								
Context		VESSEL	POSTHOLE		LAYER					POSTHOLE								
Structure	49	180	138	139	75	75	2	211		65	63	80	83	84	86	88	123	135
US	20	35	01	01	01	01	04	01		01	1	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Sample N°	BK55021FA	BK55013FA	BK45069FA	BK45067FA	BK35038FA	BK35522FA	BK45012FA	BK55014FA		BK35031FA	BK45020FA	BK45043FA	BK45035FA	BK45031FA	BK45032FA	BK45038FA	BK45062FA	BK45070FA
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS		RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Volume sample	10000	7000	6000	4000	6000	0	5000	9800		5500	6000	6000	4000	5000	8000	1000	9000	8000
WATERLOGGED																		
CEREALS _ chaff																		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																		
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																		
Cerealia - glume																		
Cerealia - rachis																		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																		
NUTS																		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																		
<i>Juglans regia</i>																		
SPICES																		
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																		
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																		
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																		
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																		
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																		
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																		
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																		
<i>Daucus carota</i>																		
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																		
FRUITS																		
<i>Ficus carica</i>																		
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - flower																		
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>																		
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>																		
<i>Prunus persica</i>																		
<i>Prunus</i> sp.																		
<i>Rubus caesius</i>																		
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>																		
<i>Rubus</i> sp.																		
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>																		
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>																		
OIL, DYE AND FIBRE PLANTS																		
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>																		
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																		
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>																		
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>																		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>																		
<i>Galium aparine</i>																		
Order Aperetalia_ weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils																		
<i>Scleranthus</i> sp. - capsule																		
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_ weeds of calcareous soils																		
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>																		
<i>Caucalis platycarpos</i>																		
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>																		
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>																		
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>																		
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>																		
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>																		
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																		
<i>Anagallis arvensis/foemina</i>																		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>																		
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>																		
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>																		
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>																		
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.																		
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>																		
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>																		

Chronology		Phase 1	Phase 1		Phase 2				Phase 2								
Context		VESSEL	POSTHOLE		LAYER				POSTHOLE								
Structure	49	180	138	139	75	75	2	211	65	63	80	83	84	86	88	123	135
US	20	35	01	01	01	01	04	01	01	1	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Sample N°	BK55021FA	BK55013FA	BK45069FA	BK45067FA	BK35038FA	BK35522FA	BK45012FA	BK55014FA	BK35031FA	BK45020FA	BK45043FA	BK45035FA	BK45031FA	BK45032FA	BK45038FA	BK45062FA	BK45070FA
<i>Chenopodium album</i>																	
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																	
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>																	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>																	
<i>Silene alba</i>																	
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																	
<i>Galium boreale</i>																	
<i>Plantago media</i>																	
Aquatic plants																	
<i>Sparganium sp.</i>																	
VARIA																	
<i>Asperula sp.</i>																	
Chenopodiaceae																	
<i>Galium sp.</i>													1		1		1
Poaceae																	
<i>Rumex sp.</i>																	
<i>Vicia sp.</i>																	
Indeterminata - bud																	
Indeterminata - amorphous object		19															
Indeterminata - fruitflesh																	
Indeterminata - endocarp												1					
Indeterminata - seed/fruit														1			

Temple complex																		
Chronology	Phase 2-3															Phase 3		
Context	LAYER															POSTHOLE		
Structure	17	17	19	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	181	180	38	39	106	106	106
US	06	07	08	02	02	07	05	10	13	12	01	48	05	11	03	04	05	
Sample N°	BK45018FA	BK45019FA	BK45017FA	BK45009PB	BK45011PB	BK45030PB	BK45034PB	BK45044PB	BK45059PB	BK45060PB	BK55006FA	BK55012FA	BK35004FA	BK35033FA	BK45052FA	BK45055FA	BK45056FA	
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	
Volume sample	6000	6000	6000	9000	9000	3000	6000	2000	47000	227000	16000	6000	8000	5000	4000	2000	2200	
WATERLOGGED																		
CEREALS _ chaff																		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																		
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																		
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																		
Cerealia - glume																		
Cerealia - rachis																		
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																		
NUTS																		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																		
<i>Juglans regia</i>																		
SPICES																		
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																		
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																		
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																		
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																		
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																		
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																		
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																		
<i>Daucus carota</i>																		
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																		
FRUITS																		
<i>Ficus carica</i>																		
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - flower																		
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>																		
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>																		
<i>Prunus persica</i>																		
<i>Prunus</i> sp.																		
<i>Rubus caesius</i>																		
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>																		
<i>Rubus</i> sp.																		
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>																		
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>																		
OIL, DYE AND FIBRE PLANTS																		
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>																		
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																		
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>																		
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>																		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>																		
<i>Galium aparine</i>																		
Order Aperetalia_weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils																		
<i>Scleranthus</i> sp. - capsule																		
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils																		
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>																		
<i>Caucalis platycarpos</i>																		
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>																		
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>																		
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>																		
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>																		
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>																		
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																		
<i>Anagallis arvensis/foemina</i>																		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>																		
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>																		
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>																		
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>																		
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.																		
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>																		
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>																		

Temple complex																			
Chronology			Phase 3		Phase 4										Phases 3 to 5				
Context			DITCH		PIT									DITCH					
Structure	106	174	137		160	160	160	219	219	219	219	219	219	16	16	16	16		
US	06	04	01		06	07	08	09	04	05	06	07	07	03	07	10	09	08	
Sample N°	BK45057FA	BK55008FA	BK45071FA		BK55001PB	BK55002PB	BK55003PB	BK55004PB	BK55009PB	BK55010PB	BK55011PB	BK55018PB	BK55019PB	BK35002FA	BK35005FA	BK35006FA	BK35009FA	BK35010FA	
Analysis	RS	RS	RS		FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	FU	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	
Volume sample	8000	12000	6000		26000	31500	8000	15000	13000	3000	22500	14000	7000	9000	9000	7000	8000	8000	
WATERLOGGED																			
CEREALS _ chaff																			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																			
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume																			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																			
Cerealia - glume																			
Cerealia - rachis																			
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																			
NUTS																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																			
<i>Juglans regia</i>																			
SPICES																			
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																			
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																			
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																			
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																			
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																			
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																			
<i>Daucus carota</i>																			
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																			
FRUITS																			
<i>Ficus carica</i>																			
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - flower																			
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>																			
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>																			
<i>Prunus persica</i>																			
<i>Prunus</i> sp.																			
<i>Rubus caesius</i>																			
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>																			
<i>Rubus</i> sp.																			
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>																			
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>																			
OIL, DYE AND FIBRE PLANTS																			
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>																			
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																			
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>																			
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>																			
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>																			
<i>Galium aparine</i>																			
Order Aperetalia_weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils																			
<i>Scleranthus</i> sp. - capsule																			
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils																			
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>																			
<i>Caucalis platycarpos</i>																			
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>																			
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>																			
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>																			
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>																			
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>																			
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																			
<i>Anagallis arvensis/foemina</i>																			
<i>Chenopodium album</i>																			
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>																			
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>																			
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>																			
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.																			
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>																			
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>																			

Chronology				Phase 3	Phase 4										Phases 3 to 5				
Context				DITCH	PIT										DITCH				
Structure	106	174	137	160	160	160	160	160	219	219	219	219	219	16	16	16	16		
US	06	04	01	06	07	08	09	04	05	06	07	07	03	07	10	09	08		
Sample N°	BK45057FA	BK55008FA	BK45071FA	BK55001PB	BK55002PB	BK55003PB	BK55004PB	BK55009PB	BK55010PB	BK55011PB	BK55018PB	BK55019PB	BK35002FA	BK35005FA	BK35006FA	BK35009FA	BK35010FA		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>																			
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																			
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>																			
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>							2	2							1				
<i>Silene alba</i>																			
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																			
<i>Galium boreale</i>																			
<i>Plantago media</i>														1					
Aquatic plants																			
<i>Sparganium sp.</i>						1													
VARIA																			
<i>Asperula sp.</i>																			
Chenopodiaceae																			
<i>Galium sp.</i>			1																
Poaceae															1				
<i>Rumex sp.</i>																			
<i>Vicia sp.</i>									1										
Indeterminata - bud																			
Indeterminata - amorphous object																			
Indeterminata - fruitflesh				2	2		2	2	1	2	2	2							
Indeterminata - endocarp				2	2		4	2	2	2	3								
Indeterminata - seed/fruit				2	2		4	3	3	2	3	3							

Temple complex												Phases 1 to 5			
Chronology Context												DITCH			
Structure	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	92	12	66	70
US	14	12	11	13	15	16	17	18	20	21		01	04	02	02
Sample N°	BK35019FA	BK35020FA	BK35021FA	BK35022FA	BK35023FA	BK35024FA	BK35025FA	BK35026FA	BK35032FA	BK35037FA		BK45036FA	BK45022FA	BK45021FA	BK45023FA
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS		RS	RS	RS	RS
Volume sample	6000	5000	5000	8000	7500	5000	6000	7000	16000	18000		4000	6000	4000	4000
WATERLOGGED															
CEREALS _ chaff															
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis															
<i>Triticum monococcum</i> - glume															
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume															
Cerealia - glume															
Cerealia - rachis															
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume															
1															
NUTS															
<i>Corylus avellana</i>															
1															
<i>Juglans regia</i>															
SPICES															
<i>Apium graveolens</i>															
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>															
1															
VEGETABLES AND SALADS															
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.															
1															
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.															
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>															
<i>Brassica</i> sp.															
<i>Daucus carota</i>															
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>															
FRUITS															
<i>Ficus carica</i>															
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - flower															
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>															
1															
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>															
<i>Prunus persica</i>															
<i>Prunus</i> sp.															
<i>Rubus caesius</i>															
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>															
1															
<i>Rubus</i> sp.															
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>															
1															
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>															
1															
OIL, DYE AND FIBRE PLANTS															
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>															
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS															
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>															
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>															
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>															
<i>Galium aparine</i>															
1															
Order Aperetalia_weeds of rather acidic/neutral soils															
<i>Scleranthus</i> sp. - capsule															
Order Secalietalia, Caucaion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils															
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>															
<i>Caucalis platycarpos</i>															
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>															
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>															
1															
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>															
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>															
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>															
1															
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS															
<i>Anagallis arvensis/foemina</i>															
<i>Chenopodium album</i>															
1															
<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i>															
1															
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>															
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>															
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.															
1															
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>															
1															
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>															
1															

Chronology												Phases 1 to 5			
Context												DITCH	LAYER		
Structure	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	92	12	66	70
US	14	12	11	13	15	16	17	18	20	21		01	04	02	02
Sample N°	BK35019FA	BK35020FA	BK35021FA	BK35022FA	BK35023FA	BK35024FA	BK35025FA	BK35026FA	BK35032FA	BK35037FA		BK45036FA	BK45022FA	BK45021FA	BK45023FA
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i>										1					
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>															
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>						1									
<i>Stachys cf arvensis</i>															
<i>Stellaria media</i>						1									
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>															
<i>Urtica urens</i>															
PERENNIAL RUDERALS															
<i>Arctium sp.</i>															
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>															
<i>Cirsium/Carduus</i>															
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>									1						
<i>Lapsana communis</i>															
<i>Plantago major</i>															
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>							1								
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	1				1	2	1	1	1	1					
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	1					1			1						
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	1		1	2	2	1	1		1						
<i>Urtica dioica</i>										1					
MEADOWS AND PASTURES															
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>															
<i>Centaurea sp.</i>															
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>															
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>															
Open swards															
<i>Medicago lupulina - pod</i>															
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>															
Aquatic plants															
<i>Potamogeton sp.</i>		1			1	2			1	1					
<i>Sparganium sp.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	2			2						
Reed fields															
<i>Carex sp. - utriculus</i>															
<i>Carex sp. bicarpellate</i>															
<i>Carex sp. tricarpetate</i>	1					1	1	1							
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>															
<i>Iris cf pseudacorus</i>															
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>								1		1					
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>															
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	1														
<i>Schoenoplectus sp.</i>		1	1	2	1	1	1		2	1					
Riverbank plants (pioneer)															
<i>Bidens tripartita</i>															
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>															
<i>Polygonum hydropiper/mite</i>					1	1			1	1					
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>															
<i>Polygonum mite/minus</i>								1							
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>															
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>						1	1		1						
Wet meadows															
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>															
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges															
<i>Abies alba - needle</i>															
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>															
<i>Rosa sp.</i>															
<i>Solanum cf dulcamara</i>															
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>										1					
VARIA															
<i>Ajuga sp.</i>															
Cannabinaceae															
<i>Carduus sp.</i>					1										
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>															
Cyperaceae	1	1		1	2	1	1	1	1						
<i>Euphorbia sp.</i>								1							

Table 2.c Semi-quantitative data of the main archaeobotanical analysis of the Roman civil agglomeration Oedenburg/Biesheim-Kunheim. Surroundings of the temple complex.

Surroundings of the temple complex																											
Chronology 1st Cent. AD														Roman not specified													
Context PIT					LAYER							PIT							LAYER								
Structure	29	193	194	194	168	212	310	163	166	166	166	89	90	129	161	67	74	74	74	74	74	74	151	151	151	151	
US	1	01	01 A	01 C	02 A	01	01	02	02	02	02	01	02	01	10	02	03 1	03 2	03 3	03 4	03 5	03	03	01 1	01 2	01 3	11
Sample N°	BK3900	BK3905	BK3905	BK3905	BK510010	BK3905	BK51003	BK39048	BK39057	BK39057	BK39057	BK39009	BK39010	BK39047	BK51003	BK39032	BK3901	BK3901	BK3901	BK3901	BK39030	BK39030	BK39034	BK3904	BK39042	BK39043	BK39060
Context	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	layer	layer	drain	floor	floor	floor	floor	pit	pit	pit	well	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer	layer
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	FU	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Volume sample	8000	6000	6000	6000	10000	5000	8000	20500	9000	8000	10000	22500	4500	5000	30000	3000	6000	7000	8000	7000	5000	5000	2000	5000	5500	5500	7000
WATERLOGGED																											
CEREALS _ grain																											
Cerealia - Testa																											
CEREALS _ chaff																											
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																											
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																											
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis																											
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume																											
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume																											
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																											
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis																											
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																											
Cerealia - glume																											
Cerealia - rachis																											
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume																											
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume																											
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume																											
NUTS																											
<i>Corylus avellana</i>																											
<i>Juglans regia</i>																											
<i>Pinus pinea</i>																											
PULSES																											
Fabaceae																											
SPICES																											
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																											
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																											
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>																											
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>																											
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																											
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																											
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.																											
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.																											
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>																											
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																											
<i>Daucus carota</i>																											
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>																											
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>																											
FRUITS																											
<i>Cucumis melo</i>																											
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i> - fragment																											
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>																											
<i>Ficus carica</i>																											
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>																											
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - stone cells																											
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - flower																											
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> - pericarp																											
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>																											
<i>Morus</i> sp.																											
<i>Olea europaea</i>																											
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>																											
<i>Prunus avium/cerasus</i>																											
<i>Prunus domestica</i>																											
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>																											
<i>Prunus persica</i>																											
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>																											
<i>Prunus</i> sp.																											
<i>Rubus caesius</i>																											
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>																											
<i>Rubus</i> sp.																											
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>																											

Chronology 1st Cent. AD											Roman not specified																			
Context PIT					LAYER						PIT				LAYER															
Structure	29	193	194	194	168	212	310	163	166	166	166	89	90	129	161	67	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	151	151	151	151		
US	1	01	01 A	01 C	02 A	01	01	02	02	02	02	01	02	01	10	02	03 1	03 2	03 3	03 4	03 5	03	03	01 1	01 2	01 3	11			
Sample N°	BK3900	BK3905	BK3905	BK3905	BK510010	BK3905	BK51003	BK39048	BK39057	BK39057	BK39057	BK39009	BK39010	BK39047	BK51003	BK39032	BK3901	BK3901	BK3901	BK3901	BK39030	BK39030	BK39034	BK3904	BK39042	BK39043	BK39060			
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth					1	1	1	1	1	1				1	2						1	2	1							
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.		1	1			1																			1					
<i>Silene</i> sp.			1		1	1									1		1				1		1							
Solanaceae															1															
<i>Solanum</i> sp.			1											1									1							
<i>Stachys</i> sp.				1		1		1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1	2		1			1				
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>																														
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.														1																
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.						1																								
<i>Tilia</i> sp. - fruit																														
<i>Torilis</i> sp.							1																							
<i>Veronica</i> sp.																														
<i>Viola</i> sp.		1	1		1																1									
Indeterminata																														
CHARRED																														
CEREALS _ grain																														
<i>Avena</i> sp.			1															1												
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>															2			1												
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	1	1		1								1		1						1										
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	1													1																
<i>Triticum cf aestivum</i>										1																				
<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>											1																			
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i>			1																											
<i>Triticum spelta</i>																														
<i>Triticum</i> sp.				1								1				1	2		1		1									
Cerealia ohne Hirsen			1			1							1	1		1	1	1			2	3		1	1					
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>				1						1					2					1										
<i>Setaria italica</i>																				1										
CEREALS _ chaff																														
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																														
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis			1	1		1																								
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																														
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																														
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume			1	1																										
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume														1																
PULSES																														
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																														
<i>Vicia faba</i>																														
Fabaceae			1																											
SPICES																														
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																														
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																														
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																														
<i>Brassica</i> sp.																														
FRUITS																														
<i>Ficus carica</i>																														
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>																														
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																														
<i>Galium aparine</i>		1	1	1																										
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils																														
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>																														
<i>Glaucium comiculatum</i>																														
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>																														
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																														
<i>Galeospis ladanum/segetum</i>																														
cf <i>Solanum nigrum</i>																														
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																														
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>			1												2			1												
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																														
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>																														
Reed fields																														

Chronology 1st Cent. AD					Roman not specified																							
Context		PIT				LAYER						PIT				LAYER												
Structure	29	193	194	194	168	212	310	163	166	166	166	89	90	129	161	67	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	151	151	151	151	
US	1	01	01 A	01 C	02 A	01	01	02	02	02	02	01	02	01	10	02	03 1	03 2	03 3	03 4	03 5	03	03	01 1	01 2	01 3	11	
Sample N°	BK3900	BK3905	BK3905	BK3905	BK510010	BK3905	BK51003	BK39048	BK39057	BK39057	BK39057	BK39009	BK39010	BK39047	BK51003	BK39032	BK3901	BK3901	BK3901	BK3901	BK39030	BK39030	BK39034	BK3904	BK39042	BK39043	BK39060	
Carex sp. tricarpellate		1																										
Forests, forest edges and clearings, hedges																												
cf <i>Humulus lupulus</i>																						1						
VARIA																												
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																	1											
<i>Galium</i> sp.		1		1													1				1	3						
Poaceae	1																				1	3	1					
Indeterminata - seed/fruit																							1					
MINERALISED																												
CEREALS _ grain																												
cf <i>Avena</i> sp.																							1					
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>																									2	2		
PULSES																												
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																								3	1	3		
<i>Vicia faba</i>																								1	2	2		
FRUITS																												
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>																									1	1		
<i>Ficus carica</i>																										1		
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>																									1	1		
<i>Prunus</i> sp. - fragment																											1	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>																								3		3		
SPICES																												
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>																										1	1	
VARIA																												
Apiaceae																	1							1				
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.																										1		
<i>Papaver</i> sp.																										1		

Chronology																						BASIN						
Context																												
Structure	151	215	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 27	Son 27	149	149	308	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19
US	10																											
Sample N°	BK3906	BK3905	BK3901	BK3901	BK3901	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3903	BK3903	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100
<i>Stellaria cf media</i>																												
<i>Stellaria media</i>	2							1	2			1	1	1			1		2									
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>						2				2		1	2			1			1									
<i>Urtica urens</i>														1			1		1									
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	1									2			2	1			1											1
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>													1	1	1													
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																												
<i>Arctium sp.</i>																												
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>														1														
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>																												
<i>Cirsium sp.</i>								1	1	1					1													
<i>Cirsium/Carduus</i>															1		1											
<i>Conium maculatum</i>																					2	2	1		2	2		1
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>			1			1			2	1			1						1	2								
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>																												
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	1										1								1									
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>																												
<i>Plantago major</i>	1																											
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>									2	1		1	1	1				1	2					1				2
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>									1												1							
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		1					1		2					1		1	1	1	3	2	2	1			1			
<i>Rumex conglomeratus - perianth</i>									1																			
<i>Rumex crispus - perianth</i>																												
<i>Rumex obtusifolius - perianth</i>									2				1															
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	1	1					1	1	2	1	1	2	1		1	1	2	3	1	2								
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>			1									1							2			3	2					
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	1												1	1					2									
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																												
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>																												
<i>Centaurea sp.</i>	1								1												1							
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>														1														
<i>Cirsium/Centaurea</i>																												
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>																												
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>												1		1														
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>																												
<i>Plantago cf media</i>																												
<i>Plantago media</i>																												
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>																												
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	2							1	1					1	1	1	1			1								
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>																												1
<i>Rhinanthus sp.</i>										1				1														1
<i>Scabiosa sp.</i>																						1						
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>																		1										
<i>Trifolium sp. - chalice</i>													1															
<i>Trifolium sp.</i>							1					1			1													
Open swards																												
<i>cf Acinos arvensis</i>													1															
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>																												
<i>Medicago lupulina - pod</i>																												
<i>Medicago lupulina - pod with seeds</i>															2													
<i>Medicago minima - pod</i>																												
<i>cf Petrorhagia prolifera</i>														1														
<i>Teucrium botrys</i>																												
<i>Teucrium cf chamaedrys</i>													1	1														
Aquatic plants																												
<i>Ceratophyllum cf submersum</i>																						2					3	2
<i>Lemna sp.</i>																												1
<i>Potamogeton sp.</i>									1										2							2	3	
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>																												
<i>Sparganium sp.</i>																			2			4	3	2	2	1	2	3
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>																					1							
Reed fields																												
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>																			1		2		2		1		2	
<i>Carex sp. - utriculus</i>													1				1											
<i>Carex sp. bicarpellate</i>	1								2				1	1	1						1	1	2	2	1	2		

Chronology																				BASIN									
Context																													
Structure	151	215	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 26	Son 27	Son 27	149	149	308	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	
US	10																		04	02 C	01 A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Sample N°	BK3906	BK3905	BK3901	BK3901	BK3901	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3902	BK3903	BK3903	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	BK5100	
<i>Rumex</i> sp. - perianth	1						1						2	1	1		1				1								
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	1				1	1																							
<i>Silene</i> sp.					1							1	1									1							
Solanaceae																													
<i>Solanum</i> sp.								1					1			1													
<i>Stachys</i> sp.			1	1	1	2	2			1	1										1								
<i>Stellaria graminea/palustris</i>							1			1				1															
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.														1							1								
<i>Teucrium</i> sp.																													
<i>Tilia</i> sp. - fruit																				1									
<i>Torilis</i> sp.										1																			
<i>Veronica</i> sp.																													
<i>Viola</i> sp.							1	1									1			1									
Indeterminata																													
CHARRED																													
CEREALS _ grain																													
<i>Avena</i> sp.																													
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>																													
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.														1															
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>																													
<i>Triticum cf aestivum</i>																													
<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>																					1								
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i>																													
<i>Triticum spelta</i>																													
<i>Triticum</i> sp.																					1	1							
Cerealia ohne Hirsen										1																			
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>																													
<i>Setaria italica</i>																													
CEREALS _ chaff																													
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - rachis																													
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis																													
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis																													
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> - rachis																													
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume																													
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume																													
PULSES																													
<i>Lens culinaris</i>																													
<i>Vicia faba</i>																													
Fabaceae																													
SPICES																													
<i>Apium graveolens</i>																													
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>																													
VEGETABLES AND SALADS																													
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	1																												
FRUITS																													
<i>Ficus carica</i>																													
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>																													
WEEDS OF WINTER CEREALS																													
<i>Galium aparine</i>							1																						
Order Secalietalia, Caucalion alliance_weeds of calcareous soils																													
<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>																													
<i>Glaucium comiculatum</i>																													
<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>																													
WEEDS OF SUMMER CROPS AND ANNUAL RUDERALS																													
<i>Galeospis ladanum/segetum</i>																													
cf <i>Solanum nigrum</i>																													
PERENNIAL RUDERALS																													
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>																													
MEADOWS AND PASTURES																													
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>																													
Reed fields																													

Surroundings of the temple complex									
Chronology									
Context							VESSEL	TRENCH	
Structure	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	400	Son 2	Son 5
US H	I	J	K	L	M			20	
Sample N°	BK51000	BK51000	BK51004	BK51004	BK51004	BK51004	BK51004	BK39001	BK39008
Context	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	basin	pot conten	trench	trench
Analysis	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Volume sample	3000	2000	3000	1600	6000	4000	14000	5000	19000
WATERLOGGED									
CEREALS _ grain									
Cerealia - Testa									
CEREALS _ chaff									
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis									
1									
<i>Secale cereale</i> - rachis									
<i>Triticum cf aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> - rachis									
<i>Triticum dicoccon</i> - glume									
<i>Triticum cf dicoccon</i> - glume									
<i>Triticum spelta</i> - glume									
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis									
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - glume									
Cerealia - glume									
Cerealia - rachis									
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> - glume									
1									
1									
2									
<i>Setaria italica</i> - glume									
<i>Panicum/Setaria</i> - glume									
1									
NUTS									
<i>Corylus avellana</i>									
2									
1									
1									
1									
<i>Juglans regia</i>									
1									
2									
1									
1									
<i>Pinus pinea</i>									
PULSES									
Fabaceae									
SPICES									
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>									
<i>Apium graveolens</i>									
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>									
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>									
<i>Satureja hortensis</i>									
VEGETABLES AND SALADS									
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.									
2									
1									
1									
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.									
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>									
<i>Brassica</i> sp.									
<i>Daucus carota</i>									
1									
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>									
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>									
FRUITS									
<i>Cucumis melo</i>									
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i> - fragment									
<i>Cucumis melo/sativa</i>									
<i>Ficus carica</i>									
2									
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>									
1									
1									
<i>Pyrus</i> sp. - stone cells									
1									
2									
1									
2									
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> - pericarp									
1									
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i>									
1									
<i>Morus</i> sp.									
<i>Olea europaea</i>									
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>									
<i>Prunus avium/cerasus</i>									
<i>Prunus domestica</i>									
<i>Prunus domestica/insititia</i>									
1									
1									
<i>Prunus persica</i>									
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>									
<i>Prunus</i> sp.									
<i>Rubus caesius</i>									
1									
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>									
<i>Rubus</i> sp.									
1									
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>									
1									
1									
1									
1									
2									
2									
3									

Chronology										
Context							VESSEL	TRENCH		
Structure	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	Son 19	400	Son 2	Son 5	
US H	I	J	K	L	M				20	
Sample N°	BK51000	BK51000	BK51004	BK51004	BK51004	BK51004	BK51004	BK39001	BK39008	
<i>Stellaria cf media</i>										
<i>Stellaria media</i>		1	2	2	2	2				
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>				1						
<i>Urtica urens</i>			1	1		1				
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>						1				
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>										
PERENNIAL RUDERALS										
<i>Arctium sp.</i>			1	2	1					
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>										
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>							4			
<i>Cirsium sp.</i>										
<i>Cirsium/Carduus</i>						1				
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	2	2	2	2	2	2				
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>									1	
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>										
<i>Lapsana communis</i>										
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>										
<i>Plantago major</i>	2	2	2		2	2				
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	2	1	2	1	2	2		1		
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>										
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	1	3	3	3	4	4		1		
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> - perianth					1	1				
<i>Rumex crispus</i> - perianth								1		
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> - perianth										
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>		1		3	3	3		1		
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>									1	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>		2	2	2	2	1				
MEADOWS AND PASTURES										
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>									1	
<i>Centaurea sp.</i>					1					
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>					1					
<i>Cirsium/Centaurea</i>										
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>										
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>										
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>										
<i>Plantago cf media</i>										
<i>Plantago media</i>										
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>										
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	1	1				1		1		
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>										
<i>Rhinanthus sp.</i>										
<i>Scabiosa sp.</i>										
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>		1								
<i>Trifolium sp.</i> - chalice										
<i>Trifolium sp.</i>										
Open swards										
<i>cf Acinos arvensis</i>										
<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>										
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> - pod										
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> - pod with seeds								1		
<i>Medicago minima</i> - pod			1							
<i>cf Petrorhagia prolifera</i>										
<i>Teucrium botrys</i>										
<i>Teucrium cf chamaedrys</i>										
Aquatic plants										
<i>Ceratophyllum cf submersum</i>	2	2	2	1						
<i>Lemna sp.</i>										
<i>Potamogeton sp.</i>	3	3		1						
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>										
<i>Sparganium sp.</i>	2	2			1					
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>										
Reed fields										
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	3	3	2	1	2	1				
<i>Carex sp.</i> - utriculus										
<i>Carex sp.</i> bicarpellate					2				1	

