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Dowd's Farm
Hedge End, Hampshire

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Sediments

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Dowd's Farm, Hedge End, Hampshire (62354)

Sediments

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The monoliths were cleaned prior to recording and standard descriptions used, (following Hodgson 1997) including Munsell colour, texture, structure and nature of boundaries, as given below in Tables 1-9.

Monolith samples from nine sections were described; four from a Late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosure ditch (13593, Area C); one from a Late Iron Age/early Romano-British curvilinear enclosure ditch (14317, Area C), one from a Late Iron Age/early Romano-British waterhole (13503/10412, Urban Park), two from medieval ?field and drainage system ditches (14115, 10489, Area S and Urban Park Area) and one from a medieval pit (13876, Area S).

The results are presented and interpreted by phase / feature below. Monolith descriptions are presented in Tables 1-9.

Late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosure ditch 13593
Four sections were sampled from this feature.

Section 10021, monolith <24> (terminal)
The earliest deposit is a primary fill composed of coarsely layered sands and silt/clay sized material, washed from the exposed geology of the ditch sides by rain and settling in standing water. This was overlain by a fine-grained secondary fill showing characteristics of gleying, upon which a shallow gleyed soil has formed indicating a period of stasis. This soil was then buried by sandy tertiary fills, which likely represent agriculturally disturbed colluvial (or directly ploughed-in) material.

Section 13469, monolith <143>
A primary fill of fine grained sediments containing microscopic charcoal (likely originating from contemporary ground surface) was overlain by a layer of sand washed from the exposed geology of the ditch sides. This was overlain by a fine-grained gleyed secondary fill, with evidence of weathering/pedogenesis towards its top but with no preserved palaeosol as such. This secondary fill was contained a thin but distinct inwash layer of predominantly oak charcoal (interpreted as an inwash rather than a dump due to the well-sorted and oriented nature of the charcoal pieces). This material was likely washed in from an adjacent surface feature, or from a nearby charcoal-rich dump in the enclosure ditch itself, and provides a potential source for radiocarbon dating. The ditch was sealed by a colluvial tertiary fill.

Section 13508, monolith <162> (terminal)
A primary fill of sand interleaved with fine silty clay lamina represents material washed from the exposed geology of the feature sides and surrounding ground surface. Fine interval sampling of these laminae could potentially provide feature contemporary pollen evidence; although with a significant risk that topsoil-derived pre-feature pollen may be included. A generally fine grained gleyed secondary fill was punctuated with several well sorted sandy/fine inwash events; these are likely the product of heavy rainwater run off from disturbed ground. There is some

indication of pedogenesis in places throughout this secondary fill although no sealed palaeosol as such is present. The well-sorted sandy tertiary fill likely represents material washed in by flooding/erosion events from an ?agriculturally disturbed ground surface.

Section 14214, monolith <201>
A primary fill of unsorted gravely material originating from the immediate geology represents side-collapse of the feature soon after excavation - a dark band at the top of this layer could be due to a slight stasis, but most likely originates from the collapse into the feature of existing topsoil material. Above this was a gleyed secondary fill which became increasingly organic up profile, indicating a wet, well vegetated ditch environment. A stasis horizon formed in the top of this layer contained occasional charcoal lumps - these represent a good potential source for radiocarbon dating. This palaeosol was sealed by a poorly sorted relatively rapidly deposited fill (possibly colluvial) over which was a quite charcoal-rich fill, displaying some characteristics of a further stasis horizon. The unsorted tertiary fill above this represents ploughed in or colluvial material. This sequence has been sub-sampled for assessment of palynological potential.
Summary of sediments from Late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosure ditch
Primary fills: The earliest deposits in the enclosure ditch profile are primary fills of sands and finer sediments (occasionally coarsely laminated) eroded from the geology by the action of rainwater on the freshly cut unvegetated and unstable feature sides. Significant side collapse is evidenced in one section (14214, <201>). On unstable geology such as this these fills would have been laid down over a duration of the order of months or years.

Secondary fills and stasis horizons: After the ditch profile had stabilised to some degree and become colonised with (at least patchy) vegetation, finer grained secondary fills were laid down. In all cases some degree of gleying was evident, indicating intermittently waterlogged conditions. These fills would have been formed by continued gradual weathering back of the ditch sides and surrounding ground surface, and represent a likely time span of the order of decades to low centuries. In some sections, particularly 14214 (monolith <201>) the secondary fills became increasingly organic; this is indicative of a wet, highly vegetated ditch environment. In one terminal (13508, monolith <162>) the secondary fill was punctuated by well sorted inwash events of sand and finer sediments; these represent much more rapid relatively high-energy erosion / deposition events, likely caused by the action of heavy rainfall upon disturbed ground.

In all sections evidence of pedogenesis was observed towards the top of the secondary fill to some degree, indicating that the rate of accumulation had slowed to the extent that a stable soil horizon could start to develop. This stasis horizon was most pronounced in interventions 10021 <24> and 14214 <201>.

Tertiary fills: Tertiary fills ranged from unsorted colluvial or ploughed-in material to well-sorted sandy fills, probably washed in during heavy rain events after disturbance of the surrounding ground surface (most likely by agriculture).

Late Iron Age/early Romano-British enclosure ditch 14317
One section was sampled from this ditch; section 14309, monolith <213>
A rapidly deposited probable primary fill (sample did not reach the feature base) of side-collapsed material was overlain by a gleyed secondary fill in which had developed a moderately well developed stasis horizon, and which incorporated a dump(s) of abundant charcoal pieces (mostly of *Betula pendula/pubescens* but also

some Pomoideae). This horizon was imperfectly sealed by a sandy silt layer (possibly a product of disturbed ground in the immediate vicinity of the enclosure entrance). A ploughed-in or colluvial tertiary fill topped the sequence.

The charcoal-rich layer provides a potential source for radiocarbon dating, which may prove useful to correlate activity phases between the two enclosures if pottery evidence proves insufficient (Another radiocarbon sample was taken from the primary fill of this feature during the evaluation phase of the project (Project code 62350, sample <11>).

Late Iron Age/early Romano-British – waterhole 13503/10412
A single section was sampled from this pit group, which have been interpreted as drainage features. The Urban Park Area of the site was noticeably lower and wetter than the surrounding terrain.

Section 10412, monolith <87> (Urban Park Area)
This monolith was distinguished by its having what appeared to be a waterlogged stake surviving in cross-section; this was not visible during excavation and was included by chance. The surviving length of the stake was 0.23m, which penetrated into the 'natural' greensand geology. The top of the ?stake was fragmented and probably rotted away rather than being snapped off. Above the ?stake was a waterlogged fill containing common wood and bark fragments, with the remainder of the feature consisting of alternating pale and dark sandy fills; these represent organic secondary fills (indicative of wet highly vegetated conditions) punctuated by inwashes of cleaner material washed into the ditch from the surrounding area during heavy rain events. It should be noted that this feature was interpreted on site as two intercutting features; in fact only one feature is present in the monolith, with a halo effect giving the impression of an underlying pit.
The wooden stake provides an ideal source for radiocarbon dating. The sequence was sampled for assessment of palynological potential.

Medieval ditches
Two monolith samples were taken from medieval ditch sequences; one from the Urban Park Area and one from Area S. The Urban Park Area of the site was noticeably lower and wetter than the surrounding terrain.

Section 10374, monolith <41> (drainage ditch 10489, Urban Park Area)
A primary fill of interleaved sands and fine sediments represents material washed from the freshly cut ditch sides (fine interval sampling of these laminae could potentially provide feature contemporary pollen evidence; although with a significant risk that topsoil-derived pre-feature pollen may be included). Above this, an increasingly dark organic secondary fill is indicative of wet, highly vegetated marshy conditions within the feature. This layer has undergone some pedogenesis but is not a buried soil *per se*. It is sealed by a less organic secondary or tertiary fill.

Section 13994, monolith <187> (boundary ditch 14115, Area S)
A probable primary fill (sample stops short of geology) is composed of fine material probably settled out in standing water within the ditch. Above this a thick gleyed secondary fill build up, in the middle of which was a weakly developed stasis horizon. This indicates a period of relative stability and reduced sediment input. Quite common charcoal lumps throughout the secondary fills may indicate continued archaeological activity nearby (although it is possible that the charcoal may have been introduced to the adjacent ground surface via manuring).

Medieval pit

Section 13876, monolith <170 and 171>(pit 13876, Area S)

Except for episodes of side collapse, the bulk of the feature was filled with dark organic rich secondary fills (not dumps - no tip lines, boundaries not sharp, not artefact rich). These fills would have been built up in a wet, highly vegetated pit environment, and indicate that the pit was left open to fill naturally for a significant length of time (probably on a decadal scale). Examination of plant macrofossils may elucidate feature function, although it is quite possible that the feature would have been cleaned out during its use and thus the sediments may relate to a period of disuse.

There were thought to be two intercutting pits in this intervention during excavation; however from the section drawings/photographs it appears that the lower feature is actually just a halo effect due to the translocation of material leeched from the upper pit.

Bibliography

Hodgson, J M, 1997, *Soil Survey Field Handbook*, Harpenden, Soil Survey Technical Monograph No. **5.**

Table 1: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples monolith 24

Feature 10021 Dwg# 10021A, monolith 24
0cm= 36.73m aOD
[1 is used to denote when top of monolith taken as 0cm]

Depth (m)[1]	*Pollen samples taken*	*Context*	*Full sediment description*	*Interpretation*
0-0.30		10022	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand (some silt, almost loamy sand), mixed with 20-30% mottles (elongated and mainly vertical) of 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown. Fe staining around oxygenated rootholes. Stonefree. Sparse v small specks of magnesium oxide precipitated in the darker/oxygenated areas. Some indication of blocky structure. Diffuse boundary.	Tertiary fill – ploughed in material.
0.30-0.82	0.67-0.68 0.71-0.72 0.75-0.76 0.79-0.80	10023	60-70% 10YR 6/3 light yellowish brown, 30-40% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand (as above on cusp of loamy). Rare charcoal lumps <10mm, nearly all of it from 70-80cm. Sparse flints <40mm (@67cm). Clear to abrupt boundary.	?Ploughed in
0.83-0.93	0.83-0.84 0.85-0.86 0.87-0.88 0.89-0.90 0.91-0.92	10024	2.5Y light olive brown clay loam. C.15% thin (<10mm) mostly near vertical iron stain mottling (yellowish brown). Macropores. Occ charcoal lumps (<4mm) Definite structure - ?quite well developed large granular or fine to medium blocky structure. Clear boundary.	Stabilization horizon / Buried soil
0.93-0.97	0.93-0.94	10024	80% 10yr 5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand, 20% light yellowish brown as elsewhere. Iron stained layer at was of palaeosol, aerated via rooting. Clear boundary. Not a Bfe as such.	Iron staining at base of palaeosol / ?Bfe
0.97-1.14	0.97-0.98 1.00-1.01 1.09-1.10	10031	10yr 5/4 light olive brown (towards light yellowish brown but closest match). C. 10% yellowish brown Fe mottling, 2% at top & increasing to base. 50mm stone @ 108cm. Clear to abrupt horizon.	fill
1.14-1.25	1.17-1.18	10032	80% 10yr 5/6 yellowish brown, occ dark yell brown, 20% light yellowish brown as elsewhere. Sand (quite fine and with a little silt/clay but not enough for loamy). Also contains fine (<5mm) and intermittent horizontal laminal inclusions of brown clay, representing trickling in of finer material in water. Clear boundary	Side collapse / washed in material
1.25-1.33+	1.25-1.26	10032	10yr 5/6 yell brown mottled with light yellowish brown, all silty clay. No clear laminae but will be washed out of natural.	Fine material washed out of natural and deposited by/in water.

Table 2: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples monolith 41

Feature 10374 Dwg# 10374, monolith 41 0cm= 28.40m aOD [1 is used to denote when top of monolith taken as 0cm]			
Depth (m)[1]	*Context*	*Full sediment description*	*Interpretation*
0-0.10	10379	10YR 4/3 brown loamy sand (sand component fine), rare very small to small stones, sub ang to rounded, some iron staining in near vertical root casts. Occ fine fleshy rootlets, med to large blocky structure. Clear boundary	Secondary or tertiary fill
0.10-0.34	10378 10379	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown loamy sand (sand component fine), rare very small to small stones to top (worm sorted down from modern soil profile). Rare charcoal lumps <10mm (@0.27m). 1-2% very fine to fine macropores, ?med ?blocky structure. Fine faint clear mottles of lighter grey – looks bioturbative rather than gleyey. Clear boundary.	Organic rich secondary fill – wet & highly vegetated environment
0.34- 0.55	10376	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown loamy sand (sand component fine), rare charcoal lumps, occ FFRs, medium blocky structure. 1% v fine to fine macropores, occ v small stone to 0.55m.	Secondary fill
0.55-0.61	10375	0.55-0.57m is band of 5YR olive silty clay loam, and several laminations of this same material at base of fills 0.6-0.61m. In between is similar to above layer. Represents fine material washed into feature soon after construction. Potentially interesting for sampling.	Primary fill with laminated fine material

Table 3: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples monolith 87

Feature 10412 Dwg# 10412, monolith 87, 0cm= 27.97m aOD [[1] is used to denote when top of monolith taken as 0cm]				
Depth (m)[1]	*Pollen samples taken*	*Context*	*Full sediment description*	*Interpretation*
0-0.07		10414	10yr 3/2 very dark greyish brown sand (some silt but not enough to form ball). Small mottles (5-10mm) of 2.5y 6/2 light browning grey (as context below) 5% at top 40% to base. Clear boundary	fill
0.07-0.13	0.08-0.09	10414	2.5y 6/2 light brownish grey sand. Occ fine fleshy rootlets. Pale but not a podzolic Eb. Looks very similar to greensand at base. Redeposited natural?	Washed in sand
0.13-0.16	0.14-0.15	10414	2.5y 5//2 greyish brown sandy clay loam, c.5% dark & also yellowish brown mottles – manganese and iron oxide precipitations around rootholes. Clear boundary	fill
0.16-0.33	0.18-0.19 0.22-0.23 0.26-0.27 0.30-0.31	10414	5y 5/2 olive grey loamy sand/sandy clay loam. Occ small flints from 25cm +. Clear boundary. Very similar looking to 'natural' greensand beneath.	Fill - ?redep 'natural'
0.33-0.37	0.34-0.35	10415	2.5y 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy loam, occ charcoal. Abrupt horizon with a little mixing of below context.	Fill
0.37-0.40	0.38-0.39	10415	2.5y 7/2 light grey sand – looks like an Eb but pretty sure it isn't – different texture & no illuviated horizons beneath. Sharp horizon. NB resembles nat greensand but apparently without glauconite. On inspection under microscope this is borne out – same material apparently but with glauconite removed.	Washed in sand
0.4-0.53	0.42-0.43 0.46-0.47 0.50-0.51	10429	5y 5/2 olive grey sandy clay loam. Occ laminae of clay, same colour. Sparse charcoal flecks, occ flint <20mm @46-50	Secondary fill with washed in clay laminae
0.53-0.72	0.54-0.55 0.56-0.57 0.58-0.59 0.60-0.61 0.62-0.63 0.64-0.65 0.66-0.67 0.68-0.69 0.70-0.71	10494	5y 4/1 dark grey (slightly olive) sandy clay loam. Waterlogged, common wood fragments, roots & rootlets, bark (sampled for 14C @ 60cm). clear horizon onto top of stake which is fragmented and 'bitty' at top	Waterlogged fill
0.72-0.95			?STAKE – waterlogged wooden ?stake, driven through into 'natural' greensand below. See photo. Looked like deformed sediments around base of stake but on inspection is 'halo' of sesquioxides precipitating out from stake.	Possible stake, in-situ
0.72-1.22+	0.72-0.73 0.76-0.77 0.80-0.81 0.88-0.89 1.04-1.05	10493	Gley 1 6/1 greenish gray sand, slightly darker/more organic at top under stake. Glauconite observed under microscope. Is a geological deposit, mistaken for fill by excavators due to the differential colouring of deposits by ?vivianite etc in anaerobic areas (see section photo). Was bright blue on excavation, oxidising to present colour on exposure	'natural' greensand geology

Table 4: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples monolith 143

Feature 13469 Dwg# 13469, monolith 143, 0cm= 36.96m aOD [1 is used to denote when top of monolith taken as 0cm]			
Depth (m) [1]	*Context*	*Full sediment description*	*Interpretation*
0-0.16	13475	10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, rare small rounded flints <15mm, quite common charcoal lumps <5mm from 0.06-0.13m. Occ FFR. ?Medium / large blocky/prismatic structure, abrupt to clear boundary.	Ploughed in or colluvial material (tertiary fill) / base of modern soil
0.16-0.28	13475 / 13474	10yr 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam, stonefree, common small macropores, clear well developed blocky or prismatic structure (can't tell in monolith). Vertical worm burrows filled with material above. Clear horizon	Ploughed in or colluvial material / tertiary fill
0.28- 0.47	13474 / 13473	5y 5/3 olive silty clay loam with many (20-40%) medium (5-15mm) distinct & clear mottles of 7.5YR strong brown. Rare small sub angular flints. Med ?blocky structure. Occ to q com. macropores. Clear boundary. Gleyed with oxidation around rootholes.	Secondary fill, wet and anaerobic for much of time as gleyed with oxygenation around rootholes. General indications of weathering/pedogensis but no preserved palaeosol as such.
0.47- 0.52	13473	10YR 5/3 light olive brown silty clay loam, with c.20% 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown. Band of oak charcoal @ 0.5-0.52m diagonally across mono, lumps <10mm, flat-ish fragments laid horizontally. Stonefree, clear – abrupt boundary. Thin patch of grey sand beneath. Represents washing in of charcoal & ?nat derived sand – c/c could be from hearth near feature, or from material dumped in ditch already	Inwash event with oak charcoal
0.52- 0.95	13473, 13472, 13462	5Y 6/2 light olive grey SILTY CLAY with very many (50%) medium distinct clear mottles of 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown. Few small angular flints to top, rare larger subrounded <30mm @c.0.85m. Very small charcoal flecks in macropores to 0.65m, occ charcoal lumps <3mm @ 0.87-0.92m and very small flecks again in pores from 0.82-0.95m. Blocky/prismatic structure. Clear boundary	Secondary fill of washed in fine material, some rooting throughout, again wet as gleyed with oxygenated areas around roots.
0.95- 1.06	13471	2.5Y 7/2 light grey fine to medium sand, few very small flint frags to base, rare small charcoal lumps <3mm. Abrupt boundary. Could represent dump of redeposited natural sand, but almost certainly is product of inundation event washing material from feature sides and possibly ground surface – sand settles first, then finer material above.	Inundation event – likely just heavy rain eroding feature side / ground surface but *could* represent overbank flooding
1.06- 1.14	13470	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay loam with common (c.10%) distinct clear medium (5-15mm) mottles of 5Y 6/2 light olive grey. Stonefree, medium ?blocky structure. Some microscopic charcoal (visible under x10 hand lens). Likely short hiatus with some pedogenesis before filling starts in earnest under conditions.	Likely primary fill with some indication of stasis.

Table 5: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples monolith 162

Feature 13507 Dwg# 13508, monolith 162,
0cm= 36.65m aOD
[1 is used to denote when top of monolith taken as 0cm]

Depth (m) [1]	*Context*	*Full sediment description*	*Interpretation*
0-0.46	13508, 13509, 13510	2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown sand (fine) with mottles of 7.5Y 5/6 strong brown (common to top 0.12m and 0.35m+, few to common in between), mottles medium to coarse, clear, distinct. Quite well sorted. Some FFRs. Large block/prismatic structure, abrupt boundary. Basal 10cm very slightly darker than above, *possibly* slight stasis but not a well preserved stasis horizon as such. Layer beneath strengthens this hypothesis.	Tertiary fill – quite well sorted, likely washed in by flooding/erosion events after ploughing has disturbed local ground surface. Possible slight stasis horizon at base.
0.46- 0.54	13511	2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown sandy silt loam, with many fine to medium prominent sharp mottles of 7.5yr 5/8 strong brown. Mottles are rootholes willed with finer material (clay/silty clay) with iron staining and some solid ferric precipitate in places also. Occ v small charcoal flecks. Abrupt to sharp boundary. Layer has been wet/dry, gleyed but quite well oxidised.	Secondary fill – has been repeated wet/drier. May represent the basal horizon of a weakly developed groundwater gley paleosol.
0.54- 0.62	13511	10yr 5/8 yellowish brown clay loam with many medium to coarse, distinct, clear to diffuse mottles of 2.5y 6/2 light brownish grey. Stonefree, clear boundary. Has been wet/dry, quite well oxidised.	Secondary fill
0.62- 0.84	13512	2.5y 6/2 light brownish grey sandy sily loam with common medium distinct to prominent sharp and clear mottles of 7.5yr 5/8 strong brown. Rare sub rounded flints <20mm. gleyed with oxidation around rootholes. Clear boundary. Very slight darkening may indicate slight stastis event (organics), or possibly indicate microscopic comminuted charcoal content. Not a well developed palaeosol either way.	Secondary fill, *possibly* with slight stasis event
0.84- 0.95	13513	Alternate layers of fines/sand layers. 2.5 y 6/2 light greyish brown clays/silty clays c.10mm thick with 6/3 light yellowish brown fine sand beneath (x3). Inwash/settling/fining upwards sequences. Some ironstain mottling c. 5%	Inwashes of material settling out in water
0.95- 1.25	13513-13514	50/50 2.5y 6/2 light brownish grey and 7.5y 5/8 strong brown medium distinct to prominent clear mottles. Silty clay loam. @1.17-1.12 layer of fine sand inwash (2.5y 7/2 light grey). Abrupt boundary	Secondary fill with inwash event
1.25- 1.36	13515	2.5y 7/2 light grey fine sand, with fine laminae (1-3mm with similar thickness of fine sand between) of 2.5y 5/4 light olive brown clay/silty clay. Laminae from 1.26-1.29 & 1.33+. Represent well preserved small inwashes of fine material – if anything archaeologically interesting were occurring could be potential for fine interval sampling. Shame the core did not extend to feature base as could potentially represent primary fills and give fine detailed info about period of initial feature construction.	Possibly primary fill – shame core did not extend into geology.

Table 6: Sediment descriptions and sub- samples monoliths 170 and 171

Feature 13876 Dwg# 13876, monolith 170 & 171 0cm= 31.65m aOD [1 is used to denote when top of monolith taken as 0cm]			
Depth (m) [1]	*Context*	*Full sediment description*	*Interpretation*
0- 0.19	13877	10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam coarse ?blocky structure, occasional fine fleshy rootlets, few small stones, c.1% fine macropores. Clear boundary.	Tertiary fill / base of modern topsoil
0.19-0.63	13860	2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown fine sandy silt loam, ?Weak ?med blocky structure, 2% fine to very fine macropores, common fine faint clear mottles of strong brown. (redox and rooting). Occ bit of charcoal. Abrupt horizon NB @ x100 some organics visible as well as occasional microscopic charcoal	Organic rich secondary fill built up in wet heavily vegetated pit (*could* be a dump)
0.63-0.69	13878	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt loam, with a little mixing of above deposit. Few small pieces charcoal. Clear horizon. Redeposited 'natural' – likely side collapse.	Side collapse
0.69- 1.10	13879 13880	2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown fine sandy silt loam, quite common charcoal <15mm, mottled with 10YR 3/3 dark brown. Fine to medium faint to clear mottles. Few to common small to medium stones. Clear boundary.	Organic rich secondary fill built up in wet heavily vegetated pit
1.10-1.35+	13881	5Y 5/2 olive grey mottled 50/50 with dark yellowish to strong brown silty clay loam, few small stones. Looks like geology or redeposited geology – as the monolith doesn't extend to the base of the pit is impossible to say	Geology or side collapse (primary fill) – monolith doesn't extend down far enough to ascertain,.

Table 7: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples monolith 187

Feature 13994 Dwg# 13994, monolith 187, 0cm= 32.21m aOD [1 is used to denote when top of monolith taken as 0cm]			
Depth (m) [1]	*Context*	*Full sediment description*	*Interpretation*
0-0.26	13995	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam, rare to sparse small charcoal lumps <2mm, coarse blocky (looks subangular) structure clearly visible in monolith. Clear boundary.	Tertiary fill / base of modern soil profile
0.26- 0.48	13998	2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silty clay loam, rare charcoal lumps <5mm, most to top. Common (c.10%) medium faint to distinct clear to diffuse mottles of 7.5Y 4/6 strong brown (REDOX). Clear to abrupt boundary	Secondary fill
0.48-0.56	14002	2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown (nearest match, although distinctly darker than above or below deposits) silty clay loam. Occ to quite common charcoal up to 10mm. c.2% very fine to fine macropores. Some slight redox mottling, faint <5%. Clear boundary.	Weakly developed stasis horizon
0.56-0.86	14003	2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown very fine sandy silt loam. To 0.72m mottled with many medium prominent strong brown mottles. Rare charcoal <10mm. 1-2% fine macropores down to 0.77.	Secondary fill with rooting from above stasis
0.86-0.94		2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown clay loam, with common medium distinct strong brown mottles (redox). Fine material likely settling in standing water.	Could be top of primary fill – mono doesn't extend to base

Table 8: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples monolith 201

Enclosure Ditch **13445**, section **14214 Dwg# 14214A, monolith 201** 0cm= 36.98m aOD [1 is used to denote when top of monolith taken as 0cm]				
Depth (m) [1]	*Pollen samples taken*	*Context*	*Full sediment description*	*Interpretation*
0 – 0.20	0.13-0.14	14221	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam, very slightly stony (1-5%) with very small to small rounded and subangular stones (2-20mm). Darkens slightly to base. Occasional FFRs (fine fleshy rootlets), visible root/worm channels. ?blocky structure (tricky in mono). Unsorted. Abrupt boundary	Ploughed in tertiary fill
0.20- 0.27	0.21-0.22 0.23-0.24 0.25-0.26	14220	2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy loam, few stones (single broken flint pebble c.25mm), 2-5% charcoal lumps <3mm, occasional FFRs, common fine to medium faint clear to diffuse mottles of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown (?looks like likely bioturbative physical mixing rather than product of gleying). C.1% very fine macropores. Possible v weak small ?blocky or crumb/gran structure. Abrupt to clear boundary. Possible statis horizon, although colouration may be due largely to charcoal content.	Likely slight stasis horizon although much of dark colouration due to charcoal content
0.27- 0.38	0.27-0.28 0.29-0.30 0.33-0.34 0.37-0.38	14219	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam / sandy silt loam with common to many fine to medium distinct to clear mottles of 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown. Rare charcoal flecks <1mm. Occasional FFRs. Few very small to small subrounded stones. Abrupt to clear boundary. Toward base mixing apparent – worm/root holes filled with darker material from below.	Fill – relatively rapid deposition
0.38- 0.49	0.39-0.40 0.41-0.42 0.43-0.44 0.45-0.46 0.47-0.48	14218	2.5Y 3/2 very dark greyish brown clay loam/sandy clay loam. Few very small to small subrounded to subangular stones. C.1% very fine to fine macropores, occasional FFRs, some wormholes containing material from both above and below contexts. Abrupt boundary. Occasional charcoal <3mm. Structure tricky – possibly some but very strong & cohesive. @100x magnification shows fair amount of microscopic comminuted charcoal, in part at least giving dark colouration	Stasis horizon, quite organic ('A' horizon of groundwater gley soil)
0.49- 0.54	0.49-0.50 0.53-0.54	14217	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam, mottled with common (c.20%) 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown & also containing some (5%) 2.5Y 3/2 very dark greyish brown (in worm/rootholes). One or two small flints, occasional FFRs. 2% very fine to fine macropores, medium blocky structure. Rooted partially oxidised, basal horizon of groundwater gley soil	secondary fill / base of gley soil
0.54-0.61	0.57-0.58	14217	2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown sandy clay loam, with sparse small iron stained mottles to top. Medium blocky structure, c.1% very fine to fine macropores, occ small stone, occasional tiny charcoal fleck. Abrupt to sharp boundary.	gleyed secondary fill
0.61- 0.68	0.61-0.62 0.65-0.66	14215	2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy clay loam, few strong brown medium distinct clear mottles. Few to common stones, small, subangular. ?weak ?blocky structure, occasional FFRs, c.1% fine macropores. Abrupt to clear boundary. Looks like gravely material likely derived from sides – primary fill. Narrow diffuse dark band @0.61-0.63– possibly stasis event or topsoil derived material contributing organic/colour?	Primary fill – Rapidly deposited unsorted side-derived gravely material, with band of likely topsoil derived material also.

0.68-0.77+	0.69-0.70		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam - top few cm are slightly 'dirty' – (10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay/sandy clay, mixed with 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown). Looks like maybe trampled/physically mixed upper surface of 'natural' geology. NB if feature of particular interest may be worth closer examination of top of this layer – possibly some inwashes of fine material (although this may be in geology rather than fill)	'Natural' geology with mixed/dirty upper surface

Table 9: Sediment descriptions and sub- samples monolith 213

Feature 14307 Dwg#14307, monolith 213 0cm= 36.92m aOD [1 is used to denote when top of monolith taken as 0cm]			
Depth (m)[1]	*Context*	*Full sediment description*	*Interpretation*
0-0.21	14309	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand, common medium faint clear mottles of 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown. Rare charcoal <4mm, common rounded stones to base, up to 50mm. Clear to diffuse boundary. Un/poorly sorted, likely ploughed in.	Ploughed-in tertiary fill
0.21-0.39	14390	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt loam. Very many medium to coarse distinct clear mottles, 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown, occasional charcoal <10mm, fine fleshy rootlets. 1% very fine to fine macropores, few very small rounded stones. No observed structure. Clear boundary	Secondary fill
0.39-0.51	14310	2.5Y 5/2 greyish brown clay loam with common (5-10%) distinct clear medium 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown mottles. ?medium ?blocky structure, weakly to moderately developed (tricky to distinguish in monolith). Common fine fleshy rootlets, c.1-2% macropores (fine to v fine), abundant charcoal lumps up to 10mm (mostly birch – *Betula pendula/pubescens*, but also some Pomoideae). Charcoal lumps have reddish ferruginous clay coatings in places, likely translocation down profile of clay (lessivage) as result of pedogenesis. No coatings observed on peds however (although very difficult to make peds out in any case).	Likely stasis with dumping of charcoally material incorporated
0.51-0.70	14311	2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown sandy clay loam with very many clear distinct medium mottles of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown. Smallish patch (c.2%) 5YR 4/6 yellowish red (iron rich clayey). Occasional fine fleshy rootlets. 1% v fine macropores. Poorly sorted but with fair bit of clay in it.	Possible primary fill, no lamination. Sample doesn't reach geology.

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