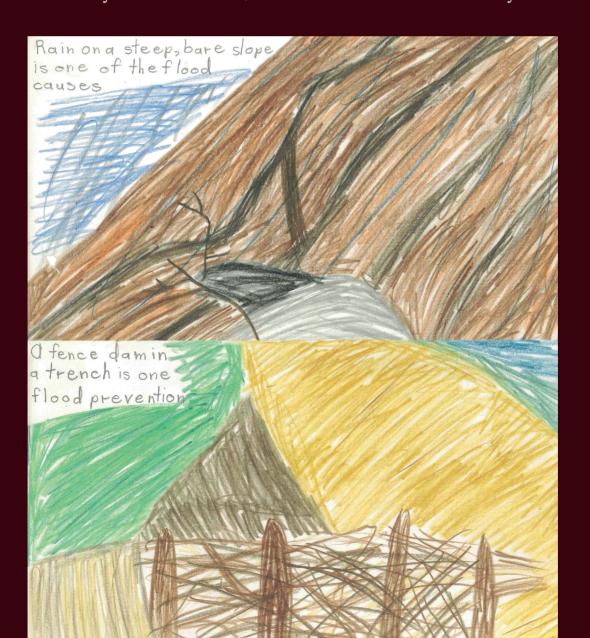
Inspired geoarchaeologies: past landscapes and social change

Essays in honour of Professor Charles A. I. French

Edited by Federica Sulas, Helen Lewis & Manuel Arroyo-Kalin



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Edited by Federica Sulas, Helen Lewis & Manuel Arroyo-Kalin

with contributions from

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CONTENTS

Contribu Figures	ntors	ix XV
Tables		xvi
Introduc		1
	chaeology, if you like ople, landscapes and lifeways	2
	phical sketch of Charly French, geoarchaeologist me memories from Helen Lewis	6
	gift to archaeology, by Federica Sulas	8
	prough the looking glass, by Manuel Arroyo-Kalin	10
	ablications and reports by Charly French	15
Personal	accounts	27
Pic	cking my way along the catena path with Charly (Kasia Gdaniec)	27
	anadian connections: Charly's early days digging in the East Anglian Fens (Francis Pryor)	30
De	eveloping geoarchaeology: contextual analyses and the urgency of the sustainability agenda	
٨٠	(Wendy Matthews)	32 37
	n archaeology of the Anthropocene: uncovering lost landscapes with Charly French (Nicole Boivin) rmly on the ground: science and a three-dimensional past (Martin Jones)	41
	eoarchaeology: reflections on progress and prospects (Martin Bell)	43
Dort I A	rchaeology, if you like	51
raiti A	irchaeology, ir you like	31
Chapter 1	0 0	53
	Fraser Sturt	- 0
	eoarchaeology?	53 58
	actising geoarchaeology: fieldwork arrative and knowledge	59
	actising geoarchaeology: teaching, learning and supporting	59
	onclusions	60
Chapter 2	2 Why do we see what we see where we see it? Geomorphological controls on archaeological	
cimprei =	narratives across space and time	61
	Robyn H. Inglis	
Sh	aping the surface record	62
	aping deep sequences	68
Co	onclusions	71
Chapter 3	Landscapes of scale or scales of landscape: patterns of land use and landscape Michael J. Allen	73
La	and-use patterns (a proxy for human activity)	74
Pa	tterns of land use	78
	l change: a new geoarchaeology and palaeo-environment to consider	84
	onclusions: concepts and communicating patterns of land use	86
Po	estscript	87

Chapter 4	Geoarchaeology in fluvial landscapes	89
	Andrea L. Balbo	
Fou	ur hundred feet under. The flooded Raša-Boljunšćica River system and the spread of anatomically	00
۸ ۲۱	modern humans to Mediterranean Europe	89
AII	er the ice. Northern incursions along the Rena River at the beginning of the Holocene following the melting of the Scandinavian Ice Sheet	91
Do	wn the river. Agriculture and trade in the dynamic floodplain of Basses Terres, Rhône River	91
20	during late antiquity	92
Str	eamlined water networks. Spring capture, irrigation and terracing in the Valley of Ricote,	
	al-Andalus, Spain	92
Вос	om and burst. Terraced agriculture in Minorca through the Medieval Climatic Anomaly and the	0.4
1471-	Little Ice Age nat's next? Trends and potential for geoarchaeology in fluvial landscapes, and beyond	94 94
VV1	lat's flext: Treffus and potential for geoarchaeology in fluvial landscapes, and beyond	24
Chapter 5	Challenges of geoarchaeology in wetland environments	97
	Cristiano Nicosia	
	tland sediments	98
	tland sediments in archaeological contexts	100
Coi	nclusions	105
Chapter 6	Soil pollen analysis: a waning science?	107
	Rob Scaife	
Int	roduction: a background to soil pollen analysis	107
Tap	phonomy of pollen in soil	108
	e pollen method	111
	search archaeological and experimental studies	113
Col	nclusion	114
Chapter 7	Making thin sections for geoarchaeology	117
,	Tonko Rajkovaca	
Soi	ls and micromorphology in archaeology	118
	npling soils and sediments	118
	in section making	120
Sav	ving of samples	123
Part II P	eoples, landscapes and lifeways	127
Chapter 8	Modelling, mimicking and fighting waters: Lower River Great Ouse and Ouse	
	Washlands investigations	129
_	Christopher Evans	
	acing waters (and islands) – fathoming lands	129
	nging the Fens to Cambridge – the Ouse Tidal Model e 'Big Straight' and the Hovertrain	134 137
	t earths – engineerings and follies	140
	lltiple strands and reclamations	141
Chapter 9		1.45
	Norway (500 BC-AD 550), focusing on the Dobbeltspor Dilling Project	145
Λ	Richard I. Macphail, Johan Linderholm & Lars Erik Gjerpe	
Arc	chaeological context of settlement and farming in Norway, with special attention to Iron Age southern Norway	146
The	e Dilling site	147
	thods	149
	sults	149
Dis	scussion and conclusions	153

Chapter 10	A geoarchaeological agenda for Tyrrhenian central Italy	157
	Simon Stoddart & Caroline Malone	
	state of geoarchaeology in central Tyrrhenian Italy	160
	ies of urban centres odel for Tyrrhenian central Italy	163 163
	ng the model	163
	clusions	164
Chantar 11	Landscape sequences and Iron Age settlement in southern Africa, managing soils	
Chapter 11	Landscape sequences and Iron Age settlement in southern Africa: managing soils and water in the Greater Mapungubwe landscape	167
	Federica Sulas, Bongumenzi Nxumalo & Innocent Pikirayi	107
Мар	ungubwe landscapes, ecologies, and cultures	169
	archaeological work	170
	acterizing the Mapungubwe landscapes through time	172
	ding local landscape sequences for Mapungubwe	179
Disc	ussion and conclusions	180
Chapter 12	Tracking down the house: the contribution of micro-geo-ethnoarchaeology to the study	
•	of degraded houses in arid, temperate and humid tropical environments	183
	David E. Friesem	
	o-geo-ethnoarchaeology	183
	study 1 – arid environment	184
	study 2 – temperate environment study 3 – humid tropical environment	186 188
	ussion	190
Cl		
Chapter 13	Soil micromorphological observations of construction techniques at Százhalombatta-	100
	Földvár Bronze Age tell settlement, Hungary	193
Meth	Gabriella Kovács & Magdolna Vicze	195
	ilts and discussion	195
	clusions	206
Chapter 14	Cursus complexity: results of geophysical survey on the Dorset Cursus, Cranborne	
Cimpro, 11	Chase, Dorset	209
	Martin Green, Michael Gill & Roy Loveday	
Back	to the field – 2018 onwards	209
	geophysical survey in Cursus and Fir Tree Fields	211
	ussion (Roy Loveday)	213
Impl	ications (Roy Loveday)	216
Chapter 15	Three wettings and a funeral: monument construction, land use history, and preservation at Skelhøj and Tobøl I round barrows, Denmark	219
	Helen Lewis & Ann-Maria Hart	
Meth	nods and sites	221
Resu		222
	paring preservation environments	228
	ussion clusions	231 234
Conc	ciusions	234
References		235
Appendix	to Chapter 11	271
Appendix	to Chapter 15	275

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Christopher was the executive director/director of research of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU), University of Cambridge until 2021. Having worked in British archaeology for over forty years – with his initiation to Fenland archaeology coming at Fengate - following on from the Haddenham Project, he cofounded the CAU with Ian Hodder in 1990. He has directed a wide variety of major fieldwork projects, both abroad - Nepal, China and Cape Verde (the latter sometimes involving Charly) – and in the United Kingdom. A fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, in 2018 he was elected a fellow of the British Academy. He has published widely, including monographs arising from both his own landscape projects and those of earlier-era practitioners in the CAU's 'Historiography and Fieldwork' series (e.g. Mucking in 2016). Together with Tim Murray, he edited Oxford University's Histories of Archaeology: A Reader in the History of Archaeology (2008).

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Martin began a fieldwalking survey as a lad on Cranborne Chase in the latter 1960s. Following experience gained on a number of field projects, he began excavating independently in the region in 1976. He joined Richard Bradley's and John Barrett's Cranborne Chase Project the following year, contributing four site excavations to Landscape, Monuments and Society in 1991. He continued independent fieldwork in the early 1990s in collaboration with Mike Allen, in particular on the Fir Tree Field shaft which revealed a remarkable sequence of deposits dating from the late Mesolithic to the Beaker period, and worked with Charly French on the Upper Allen Valley Project 1998–2003, contributing four further site excavations to Prehistoric Landscape Development and Human Impact in the Upper Allen Valley, Cranborne Chase, Dorset (2007). Since that time, he has continued independent research, also in collaboration with Josh Pollard and Southampton University, on the Dorset Cursus, on Down Farm and in the Knowlton environs whilst continuing to increase the biodiversity on his small farm. He was made an FSA (Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries) in 2004 and received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Reading University in 2006.

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Richard trained in geology and geography, specializing in soil science (BSc Swansea University). An MSc in pedology and soil survey (Reading University) prepared him for a soil science PhD on podzol development on heathlands (Kingston Polytechnic). An English Heritage-funded archaeological soil contract at the Institute of Archaeology (University College London) provided further training and international research opportunities were developed, including working with the Soil Survey of England and Wales and Macaulay Institute, UK, the CNRS, France, and the Soprintendenza, Italy. This led to the publication of Soils and Micromorphology in Archaeology (with Courty and Goldberg; Cambridge University Press

1989), the founding of the International Archaeological Soil Micromorphology Working Group, and training weeks at UCL. As a result, *Practical and Theoretical Geoarchaeology* (Blackwell 2006; Wiley 2022) and *Applied Soils and Micromorphology in Archaeology* (Cambridge University Press 2018), both with Goldberg, were written. Macphail is a recipient of the Geological Society of America's Rip Rapp Award for Archaeological Geology (2009), and is a fellow of the Geological Society of America. He is also the 2021 co-awardee (with P. Goldberg) of the International Union of Soil Sciences Tenth Kubiëna Medal for Soil Micromorphology. The paper included here also reflects more than two decades of research across Scandinavia.

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focus on the central Mediterranean. They both attended lectures by Keith St. Joseph, Richard West, Nick Shackleton and John Coles on the outlines of environmental archaeology. Simon Stoddart went on to study with Bill Farrand and Donald Eschmann at the University of Michigan. Caroline Malone worked at Fengate under the inspired guidance of Francis Pryor, where Charly French also undertook his early geoarchaeological work. They both collaborated in their first major project in the 1980s with Edoardo Biondi, Graeme Barker, Mauro Coltorti, Rupert Housley, Chris Hunt, Jan Sevink (and his pupils Peter Finke and Rene Fewuster) in the regional study of Gubbio. It was, though, the later study of the uplands of Troina at the turn of the millennium in Sicily with Charly French and Gianna Ayala that opened their eyes to new ways of understanding geoarchaeology. This led to the in-depth collaboration with Charly on the island of Malta, entitled FRAGSUS (PI Caroline Malone), which substantially interrogated the rationale for the stability and fragility of the ecology of the Maltese temples. The collaboration lives on through the prospect of continuing work with Charly's pupils, notably Federica Sulas, Gianbattista Marras, Petros Chatzimpaloglou, and Sean Taylor. Caroline Malone is a professor emerita of prehistory at Queen's University Belfast and Simon Stoddart is professor of prehistory at the University of Cambridge.

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Figures

0.1	Charles McBurney Laboratory for Geoarchaeology thin section facility.	2
0.2	Charly measuring soil particle size using the hydrometer method at East Karnak.	6
0.3	The opening of the Charles McBurney Laboratory for Geoarchaeology.	6
0.4	Charly and Fraser Sturt at the Dorset Cursus.	7
0.5	Charly relaxing at a seaside bar near Alcatrazes, Santiago Island, Cape Verde.	7
0.6	Charly augering at Las Plassas, Sardinia, Italy.	8
0.7	Main sites and site regions covered by Charly French in his research.	9
0.8	Laura Wilson's Deep, Deepen, Deepening performance.	29
0.9	Cleaning an irrigation ditch section at Çatalhöyük.	34
0.10	Location of British sites noted in the text against a background of Holocene coastal sediments.	45
0.11	Cattle and sheep footprints around a Bronze Age rectangular building at Redwick, Severn estuary.	46
0.12	Human footprint in laminated silts of later Mesolithic date at Goldcliff, Severn estuary.	46
0.13	Crane footprints in laminated silts of later Mesolithic date at Goldcliff, Severn estuary.	47
0.14	Wareham, Dorset. Experimental earthwork burying a 33-year-old buried soil overlain by bank.	48
1.1	Geoarchaeology in publishing.	55
1.2	Word clouds drawn from keywords given by authors for the articles drawn on in Figure 1.1.	56
1.3	Tree diagram for keywords used in articles identified in search of the Web of Science on geoarchaeology.	57
2.1	Map of the DISPERSE study area in Jizan and Asir Provinces, southwestern Saudi Arabia.	63
2.2	Localities surveyed and artefacts observed between 2012 and 2017.	64
2.3	Location of observed lithic artefacts and unsupervised surface sediment classification.	65
2.4	Landform map of the L0106/0130 recording grid, and photos showing surface conditions.	66
2.5	Recorded artefact counts per 5 x 5 m square and landforms across the recording grid at L0106,	
	Wadi Dabsa.	67
2.6	Summary of the Haua Fteah's sedimentological facies and cultural sequence from McBurney (1967).	68
2.7	Exemplar photomicrographs of features in the Haua Fteah sediments.	70
3.1	Schematic palaeo-catena model for the development of soils of southern England.	74
3.2	Schematic colluvial-alluvial landscapes.	75
3.3	Dynamic archaeological-palaeoenvironmental GIS-based simulation model.	77
3.4	Smith's environmental reconstructions of the Avebury landscape.	79
3.5	1988 land-use reconstruction for the Dorchester environs.	80
3.6	The 1990 changing prehistoric landscape from the 'Stonehenge Environs Project'.	81
3.7	The 1997 land-use maps and underlying DTM.	82
3.8	Reconstruction of the Avebury landscape.	83
3.9	Examples of the 2008 land-use reconstructions.	85
4.1	Reconstructive map of the now-submerged Adriatic Plain, exposed during the LGM.	90
4.2	Short-lived plant materials, recovered from riverside sedimentary sequences, support accurate	91
4.3	chronologies. Aerial photograph used for reconstructions of the ancient course of the Rhône River across	91
4.3	Basses Terres.	92
4.4	A snapshot of the central portion of the Ricote irrigated terrace system during high-resolution	92
4.4	mapping.	93
4.5	Preparation of the sampling site for the recovery of the main sedimentary sequence from Algendar.	94
5.1	Wetlands are particularly suited for hand auger observations.	98
5.2	Transition from carbonate muds to foliated peat, viewed in thin section.	99
5.3	Section through the fill of a small ditch in the medieval settlement of Nogara.	100
5.4	The Bronze Age embanked site of Fondo Paviani (Veneto, northeast Italy), surrounded by a 'moat'.	101
5.5	Layer of plant detritus ('detrital peat') as viewed in thin section, showing plant organ and tissue	101
2.0	residues.	102
5.6	Waste heap from a pile dwelling phase of the middle Bronze Age site of Oppeano-Palù.	104
5.7	Scanned thin section from a waste heap in the early Bronze Age pile dwelling of Lucone di Polpenazze.	105
6.1	Dimbleby's much-published soil pollen diagram from Iping Common, Sussex, illustrating his style.	112
7.1	Professor Charly French taking soil micromorphology samples.	119

7.2	Example of micromorphology block unpacked and placed in a plastic container.	120
7.3	Impregnation.	121
7.4	Curing of impregnated blocks.	122
7.5	Sawing.	123
7.6	Thin sectioning using a Brot machine.	124
8.1	Barleycroft/Over investigations, environs and location plans.	130
8.2	Areas of excavation, 1994–2020 (Barleycroft/Over).	131
8.3	Ouse palaeochannels, Channel I photographs.	133
8.4	Ouse Tidal Model in demonstration 'flow' and under construction.	135
8.5	Ouse Tidal Model, with Fenland river systems and Brownshill Staunch.	136
8.6	The Hovertrain aerial photograph along the trackway, and model renderings.	138
8.7	Moore's 1658 map showing the southern length of The Level and aerial photograph of the same.	139
8.8	The Hovertrain trials photograph, The Gulls, and reconstruction of the Hovertrain in operation.	140
8.9	Account of a late-era Bedford Level Flat Earth 'experiment', as published in The Earth.	141
8.10	Proposed 'Fenland Engineering Ambitions' monument.	142
9.1	Location of Dilling, Rygge Municipality, Østfold, Norway, showing excavation areas.	148
9.2	Geological map of Dilling.	149
9.3	Plot of PQuota and %LOI.	150
9.4	Map of features excavated and sampled for soil micromorphology in Area 6.	151
9.5	Map of Area 6, showing geochemical sampling, often correlated with soil micromorphology sampling.	151
9.6	Field photo of Pit House 100, Area 6, showing basal fills.	152
9.7	Colluvial soil profile between Areas 3 and 4, showing depth, %LOI and PQuota data.	152
9.8	M270909B scans and photomicrographs.	153
9.9	M289442 photomicrographs.	154
9.10	M280000 scan and X-ray backscatter image.	154
10.1	Location of field sites mentioned in the text.	158
10.2	The alluvium of the Fiume Sotto Troina (Sicily).	159
10.3	Charly French in Malta.	159
10.4	The Mousterian red terraces (à la Vita-Finzi) of Ponte d'Assi with the limestone escarpment	1.71
11 1	of Gubbio.	161
11.1	Map of southern Africa, showing distribution of major archaeological sites in the middle	168
11.2	Limpopo valley. Man of the Shacke Limpone basin showing the location of coogrebatelesical current transact	171
11.3	Map of the Shashe-Limpopo basin showing the location of geoarchaeological survey transect. Mapungubwe landscapes.	171
11.4	Floodplain profiles GA8 and DS/1.	172
11.5	Micromorphology of floodplain soils.	176
11.6	Valley profiles Leokwe and K2.	177
11.7	Micromorphology of valley soils.	178
12.1	Arid environment – Gvulot, western Negev, Israel.	185
12.2	Temperate environment – Kranionas, northern Greece.	187
12.3	Tropical environment – rock shelter, south India.	189
13.1	Százhalombatta-Földvár.	194
13.2	House wall and silty clay floor, wall remains, installation.	194
13.3	Micrographs of silty clay floors.	198
13.4	Pseudomorphic plant voids.	199
13.5	Composition of the analysed silty clay and earthen floors.	199
13.6	Silty clay floor and the underlying earthen floor of house ID 3147.	200
13.7	Silty clay floors of house ID 3700.	201
13.8	Silty clay floor of house ID 3147 and the underlying 'extra' silty clay layer.	202
13.9	Silty clay floor of house ID 3147 and its local renovation.	203
13.10	Microphotographs of earthen floors.	203
13.11	Microphotographs of earthen floors.	204
13.12	Earthen and silty clay floor in the northern part of house ID 1818.	205
13.13	Daub and series of re-plastering layers in thin section.	206

13.14	Inner structure and surface of daub fragment in thin section.	207
13.15	Composition of daub and re-plastering.	208
14.1	Senior Management Team. Dorset Cursus, Fir Tree Field 2018.	210
14.2	The location of the geophysical survey, shown on a LiDAR backdrop.	210
14.3	Magnetometry survey results.	211
14.4	Magnetometry features. Detail of features located in the geophysical survey.	212
14.5	Cursus excavation, Fir Tree Field 2018, looking west to Gussage Down with step/gang junction	
	visible.	212
14.6	Comparison of excavated cursus ditch sections.	214
14.7	The length of the cursus ditch excavated on Down Farm nearly two years after completion of the work.	215
15.1	The location of Skelhøj and Tobøl 1 burial mounds in southwest Jutland, Denmark.	220
15.2	Profiles through part of the Skelhøj mound, the Tobøl I mound, and a typical profile from the area.	220
15.3	Plan of Skelhøj showing sampling locations.	223
15.4	Criss-cross ard marks under Skelhøj and visible in profile in the base of the buried A horizon.	224
15.5	Two views of the sand layers at the base of the Skelhøj barrow mound; these overlay compacted sods.	225
15.6	Iron pans and redox conditions at the Skelhøj barrow.	227
15.7	Line graphs: percentage total Fe, redox potential, percentage volumetric water content.	229
15.8	Line graphs: LOI for moisture content, LOI for organic matter content, and electrical conductivity.	230
10.0	Time grapho. 101 jor motorare content, 101 jor organic matter content, and electrical contanting.	200
Tables	6	
0.1	Representative list of PhDs and MPhils who had Charly French as supervisor or advisor.	11
0.2	List of selected post-doctoral researchers mentored by Charly French, affiliated scholars and visiting	
	scholars and students.	14
3.1	Number of maps and vegetation/land-use categories deployed in the environmental reconstructions.	84
10.1	Tabulation of geoarchaeological research in Tyrrhenian Central Italy: alluvial systems, estuaries,	
	tectonic valleys, cities.	158
11.1	Sites, contexts and samples.	170
11.2	Floodplain profiles: field records and selected ICPAES trends.	174
11.3	Valley profiles: field records and selected ICPAES trends.	177
13.1	List of the samples analysed.	196
13.2	Summary of micromorphological observations.	197
15.1	Samples taken from Skelhøj and Tobøl I Bronze Age barrow mounds.	221
15.2	Summary of samples from 'wash' layers.	224
15.3	Interpreting individual mound sod samples.	226
15.4	Moisture readings from sampling locations.	228
A11.1	Selected ICPAES concentrations.	272
A11.2	Archaeological soil micromorphology description.	273
	Soil micromorphology descriptions of buried topsoil profiles compared to the modern soil profile.	276
	Soil micromorphology descriptions of buried B/C horizon characteristics compared to the modern	
	soil profile.	277
A15.3	Micromorphology descriptions of profiles of turves and 'wetting' layers in lower construction	
	sequence at Skelhøj.	278
A15.4	Skelhøj core micromorphology: upper.	280
	Skelhøj core micromorphology: central.	281
	Skelhøj core micromorphology: lower.	282
	Thin section descriptions of sods from Skelhøj mound.	283

Appendix to Chapter 11

Federica Sulas, Bongumenzi Nxumalo & Innocent Pikirayi

 Table A11.1. Selected ICPAES concentrations. Results in ppm (part per million) unless otherwise stated.

Reference	e topsoil	N. samples	Al %	Ba	Ca %	Со	Cr	Cu	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sr	Zn
Reddish b sandy loa	prown fine m	3	2.4	473	1.8	19	459	37	3.3	1.1	2.2	529	0.3	189	1457	5	251	46
Dark brows		2	1.9	320	1.8	24	316	30	3.9	0.9	6.3	460	0.7	250	445	4	281	35
Area	Sample ID	Depth cm	Al %	Ba	Ca %	Со	Cr	Cu	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sr	Zn
Samaria	Den Staat 1/1	30-40	6.5	640	2.3	23	193	47	4.7	1.8	1.3	743	1.3	70	950	13	311	65
Samaria	Den Staat 1/2	150-162	6.2	620	2.0	24	159	39	4.5	1.7	1.1	697	1.3	54	700	15	291	66
Samaria	GA2/1	0-8	1.6	300	0.6	13	641	22	1.8	0.7	0.8	275	0.2	103	340	3	95	26
Samaria	GA/2/2	2-28	1.8	350	0.9	15	275	24	2.2	0.7	1.0	315	0.2	131	400	2	134	27
Samaria	GA4/2	12-17	2.5	540	2.2	18	461	36	3.4	1.2	2.6	528	0.3	184	1310	<2	320	44
Samaria	GA4/3	35-54	2.5	530	2.8	21	485	41	3.6	1.2	3.0	529	0.3	196	1190	7	380	45
Samaria	GA5/2	10-42	2.3	510	1.7	22	429	33	3.5	1.1	2.1	571	0.3	193	940	5	254	45
Samaria	GA5/3	42-57	2.4	500	1.7	19	418	31	3.3	1.1	2.2	562	0.3	187	950	6	253	41
Samaria	GA6/1	0-8	1.9	350	1.1	12	303	24	2.6	0.9	1.5	396	0.2	129	570	3	160	36
Samaria	GA6/2	8-42	1.8	340	1.1	12	302	27	2.7	0.8	1.5	388	0.2	132	550	<2	156	29
Samaria	GA6/3	42-54	1.8	350	1.8	16	300	26	2.5	0.8	1.6	364	0.2	130	580	4	220	32
Samaria	GA7/1	0-8	1.9	340	0.8	12	302	22	2.4	0.8	1.2	365	0.2	115	440	3	131	28
Samaria	GA7/2	8-40	1.9	320	0.8	12	329	23	2.4	0.8	1.3	358	0.2	124	370	2	118	26
Samaria	GA7/3	40-55	1.9	320	1.0	15	276	25	2.4	0.7	1.4	348	0.2	115	360	<2	136	28
Samaria	GA8/1	0-5	1.6	270	0.8	4	179	17	1.5	0.8	0.5	246	0.2	43	2210	3	112	35
Samaria	GA8/2	5-15	1.6	260	0.8	4	183	19	1.9	0.8	0.5	292	0.2	44	2360	7	109	38
Samaria	GA8/3	15-31	1.6	280	1.4	7	145	22	1.4	0.8	0.9	289	0.2	42	2750	3	183	60
Samaria	GA8/4	31-48	1.6	260	1.1	7	151	25	1.4	0.7	0.6	239	0.2	42	2210	<2	147	40
Samaria	GA8/5	48-60	1.6	260	0.8	4	200	20	1.9	0.8	0.5	274	0.2	44	1670	3	114	33
Samaria	GA9/1	0-20	1.7	260	0.5	5	196	17	1.7	0.8	0.6	245	0.2	66	450	6	84	24
Samaria	GA9/2	20-44	1.8	270	0.5	5	165	18	1.7	0.8	0.6	249	0.2	71	370	8	82	22
Samaria	GA9/3	44-54	1.7	260	0.5	8	165	20	1.9	0.7	0.7	245	0.2	75	330	7	74	20
Samaria	GA10/1	0-7	2.5	340	1.4	12	187	26	2.3	0.9	1.0	331	0.7	81	780	4	171	37
Samaria	GA10/2	7-15	2.3	290	0.7	9	257	23	2.2	0.9	0.8	325	0.4	89	500	7	107	30
Samaria	GA10/3	15-51	2.1	280	0.6	8	213	21	2.0	0.7	0.9	296	0.3	90	370	3	95	24
Samaria	GA10/4	51-55	2.1	300	0.6	10	202	22	2.1	0.8	1.0	318	0.3	100	360	3	106	25
Samaria	GA11/1	0-4	4.6	320	2.4	15	171	39	3.0	1.0	1.1	532	1.5	81	830	7	176	56
Samaria	GA11/2	4-19	3.6	310	0.5	12	188	29	2.8	1.0	0.8	436	0.4	80	480	10	90	39
Samaria	GA11/3	19-34	2.9	300	0.5	9	194	26	2.3	0.9	0.8	363	0.3	82	360	5	87	32
Leowke	LKC1/2	60-70	2.3	390	1.7	22	236	33	3.8	1.1	4.3	465	0.5	226	300	4	253	29
Leowke	LKC2/2	30-40	2.4	390	2.0	26	355	43	5.1	1.1	3.0	624	0.6	285	600	6	245	43
Leowke	LKC2/3	70-85	2.2	380	2.2	27	372	34	4.6	0.9	3.6	559	0.4	273	510	8	287	41
K2	K2/1.1	20-32	2.4	360	0.7	7	40	14	1.6	1.2	0.4	196	0.5	31	360	4	80	14
K2	K2/1.2	60-73	1.9	410	1.9	9	65	20	2.0	1.0	0.6	247	0.4	48	390	6	142	13
K2	K2/2.1	10-20	2.6	410	1.5	4	29	13	1.5	1.3	0.5	234	0.4	22	510	12	91	17
K2	K2/2.2	32-44	3.1	510	0.7	4	21	15	1.5	1.6	0.4	196	0.6	17	460	11	74	19
K2	K2/2.3	76-86	2.9	460	1.2	4	31	15	1.5	1.5	0.5	224	0.5	21	710	10	88	17

organic staining and bioturbation. clayey silt, moderate organic staining and bioturbation. organic staining and common anthropic Buried, lower A silty organic staining and bioturbation. silty sand, moderate Buried Bt sandy silt, fine sand, moderate moderate to strong Buried (Ah-)B silty Lower topsoil-Ah Fopsoil - organicorganic staining and bioturbation; organics staining and bioturbation. organic straining with common fine sand, strong Buried Ah-B silty organic and ash. fine sand, weak clay, moderate Buried (Ah-)Bt Interpretation rich silty sand. porosity from waterlogging. Buried B silty inclusions seasonal clay coatings; crust fragments Dusty clay coatings, iron-rich (ash); aggregates of coalesced limpid clay coatings; organic-(ash); aggregates of coalesced (phosphatized) matter (dung) (phosphatized) matter (dung) matter; calcite infillings (ash) rich clay coatings; iron typic nodules; calcite infillings of organic-rich clay; calcite infillings and coatings (ash) coatings and fragments; calcium carbonate infillings clay coatings, iron-rich clay dusty clay coatings; limpid Common sparitic calcite in the groundmass; iron-rich matter and pellets (mites); fragments of organic-rich clay fragments; iron typic nodules in the groundmass; dusty typic nodules; calcite nodules, calcite infillings (ash) Dusty clay coatings; iron-Strong organic staining; dusty clay coatings, ironrich clay fragments, crust Amorphous excremental Dusty clay coatings; iron Common sparitic calcite Dusty clay coatings; amorphous excremental and clay-rich fragments clay; iron typic nodules Pedofeatures Close porphyric; reddish brown (PPL; 5YR 4/4) Close porphyric; brown (PPL; Close porphyric; brown (PPL; Close porphyric; Close porphyric; brown (PPL; Close porphyric; Close porphyric; undifferentiated Close porphyric; undifferentiated undifferentiated 5YR 6/3); granostriated to (PPL; 10YR 3/3) to poro-striated reddish brown reddish brown PPL; 5YR 4/4) (PPL; 5YR5/3); pale, reddish brown (PPL; Groundmass with speckled erystallitic to crystallitic to crystallitic to crystallitic to dark brown 7.5YR 4/6) crystallitic crystallitic 7.5YR 5/3) 10YR 3/2) speckled speckled speckled domains spores; phytoliths (bulliform, trichome, elongate); potsherds Shell fragments; sclerotia; phytoliths bone fragments; pollen, phytoliths (bulliform, saddle, richome, spherical) (bulliform, bilobate, trichome, elongate, trichome, bulliform, saddle) Biogenic residues spores; phytoliths fragments; fungal Shell fragments; phytoliths Shell and (burnt) Bone fragments; sclerotia; fungal & inclusions fragments; phytoliths (bulliform, Phytoliths (bulliform, Burnt bone Burnt bone Phytoliths trichome) richome) oulliform) elongate) elongate) Description Organic components fragments; charcoal, microcharcoal fragments; charcoal, fragments; charcoal, tissue residues, root 5-10%: amorphous, residues; charcoal, iron-replaced root Amorphous; iron-20%: amorphous, 10%: amorphous, 10%: amorphous, 10%: amorphous; 15%: amorphous, 5%: amorphous, root fragments; root fragments; replaced plant microcharcoal microcharcoal microcharcoal microcharcoal microcharcoal residues, root punctuation; plant tissue plant tissue charcoal, charcoal charcoal, charcoal 80:20; poorly sorted silty 80:20; poorly sorted clayey 50:50; moderately sorted silty 60:40; moderately sorted sandy 80:20; moderately moderately sorted very moderately moderately sorted silty sorted silty sorted silty very fine very fine sand fine sand fine sand fine sand very fine silty clay c/f10µm 70:30; sand sand silt components feldspars, rare olivine feldspars, feldspars, feldspars, feldspars, feldspars, feldspars, feldspars, Mineral Quartz, Quartz, Quartz, Quartz, Quartz, Quartz, Quartz, Quartz, ~ <u>(-</u> ~ <u>~</u> 10%: channels, vughs, channels vughs, channels vughs, channels vughs, channels channels, vughs, vesicles, channels channels complex Porosity packing vesicles, packing vesicles, 10-15%: 10-15%: 5-10%: 10%: vughs, vughs pores, vughs pores, 10%: 10%: vughy (bioturbated) Vughy (bioturbated) Complex (bioturbated) vughy (bioturbated) Subangular blocky Vughy to subangular blocky Subangular subangular Crumb to Structure Granular/ Granular/ blocky blocky 150-162 02-09 10-20 30-40 30-40 10-20 32-44 74-86 Unit cm DS 1.2 (12.4x5.7) LKC 2.1 (11.6x5.6) LKC 2.2 (11.2-5.7) LKC 1.2 (8.5x6) Section (imprint (9.5x5.8) K2 2.2 (12.4x6) K2 2.3 (12.5.7) DS 1.1 (9.4x5) K2 2.1 cm) Limpopo River Area Mapungubwe

 Table A11.2. Archaeological soil micromorphology description.

Inspired geoarchaeologies

Geoarchaeological research captures dimensions of the past at an unprecedented level of detail and multiple spatial and temporal scales. The record of the past held by soils and sediments is an archive for past environments, climate change, resource use, settlement lifeways, and societal development and resilience over time. When the McDonald Institute was established at Cambridge, geoarchaeology was one of the priority fields for a new research and teaching environment. An opportunity to develop the legacy of Charles McBurney was bestowed upon Charles French, whose 'geoarchaeology in action' approach has had an enormous impact in advancing knowledge, principles and practices across academic, teaching and professional sectors. Many journeys that began at Cambridge have since proliferated into dozens of inspired geoarchaeologies worldwide. This volume presents research and reflection from across the globe by colleagues in tribute to Charly, under whose leadership the Charles McBurney Laboratory became a beacon of geoarchaeology.

Editors:

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