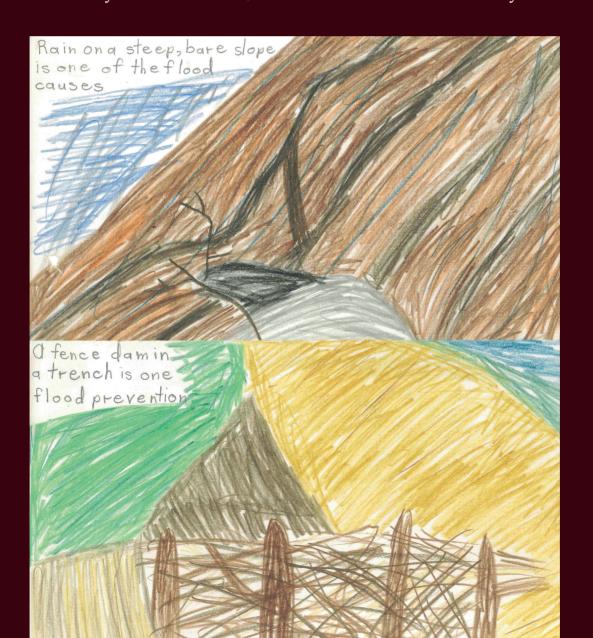
Inspired geoarchaeologies: past landscapes and social change

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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Mike's (BSc, PhD, MCIfA, FLS, FSA) research and geoarchaeological interest was originally based around the analysis of colluvium and land snails, including in the South Downs, Dorchester, Cranborne Chase, Stonehenge and Avebury in particular; these were the subject of both his undergraduate and PhD research. He has combined a career dominated by commercial archaeology with involvement in university research projects and as a staff lecturer at Sussex, Bournemouth and Oxford Universities. He was Environmental Manager at Wessex Archaeology for twenty years and for fifteen years has run his own geoarchaeological consultancy from a purpose-built bespoke lab, where he is involved in research designs and coordination of environmental archaeology from fieldwork to publication. Projects have been as diverse as intertidal zone research and Maltese prehistoric temples. His interests now lie principally in landscape archaeology and the development and creation of landscapes through prehistoric human intervention. He has worked with - and still is working with - Charly French in Cranborne Chase, the Stonehenge Riverside Project, and both recent Avebury landscape projects. He is vice-president of the Conchological Society, and as founding editor of the Prehistoric Society Research Papers has seen ten peer-reviewed volumes through to publication.

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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

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Appendix to Chapter 15

Helen Lewis & Ann-Maria Hart

 Table A15.1.
 Soil micromorphology descriptions of buried topsoil profiles compared to the modern soil profile (percentages are estimates of visual area).

Modern A (X587) i i r								
h A	Structure	Porosity	Mineral components	C:f ratio	Organic components	Groundmass	Pedofeatures	Interpretation
	Single grain, intergrain microaggregate	10–15% packing pores, channels, vughs	Quartz, feldspar, amphibole, granite, basalt, chert,	60:40 Sandy Ioam	5–10% occasional charcoal; fine roots & other residues	Gefuric: very dark brown (PPL); undifferentiated (XPL)	Strong organic staining on fine fabric; occasional Fe & Mn nodules	Ap (Ah), very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine- medium sandy loam; gravel size-sorted by soil fauna
bL/A (X561, X567)	Single grain	10–15% packing pores	gravels (<1.5cm)	70:30 Sand	10% roots	Chitonic; brown; undifferentiated; (7.5YR 4/2 or 4/4)	Fe-replaced roots	Turf rooting zone – L/ Ah (mull)
bA (X561)	Single grain	5-10% packing pores		65:35 Loamy sand	15% as above	Gefuric & chitonic; very dark brown; undifferentiated; (Munsell as above & layers of 7.5YR 2.5/1)	'Dusty' clay coatings; iron replaced roots; organic staining	Turf rooting zone – Ah (mull)
Infilling layer	Apedal	<5% packing pores; 0.02 cm thick linear void		20:80 Sandy clay Ioam	<5%, amorphous fragments, 'punctuations'	Close porphyric; very dark reddish brown; undifferentiated (5YR 3/2)	Organic staining	Infilled feature cut or surface; boundary with bAp
bAp (X567-8; i X569B) r	Single grain, intergrain microaggregate	10–15% packing pores, channels		65:35 Sand; 55:25 Loamy sand	10–15%, as above, charcoal, roots	Gefuric & chitionic; very dark brown to dark reddish brown; undifferentiated	'Dusty' & silty clay coatings & infillings; organic staining, iron stained clay coatings; X569 had Fe/Mn mottles in a rooting zone, and zones of leached coarsemedium sand	Buried ploughsoil (Ap); ard mark fills & cuts – dense infillings with low porosity (mostly micro-cracks in clay)
Ard mark cut in bAp (X561, X569A)	Apedal crack	<5% crack, 500–1000 µm wide, strongly accommodated		10:90 Clay (X561); 50:50 Loam (Fe pan at X569A cut)	<5%, amorphous fragments	Close porphyric; very dark brown (X561) to strong red (X569A); undifferentiated	Strong organic staining (X61); X569A had Fe pan at feature cut, underlain by leached zone (echoing cut)	Infilled ard mark cut
bAp-B S (X562-3)	Single grain	5–10% packing pores, rare large cracks	As above, + rare chalcedonic quartz	55:45 Sandy loam	15%, as above, charcoal	Gefuric & chitonic; very dark brown; undifferentiated	Linear discontinuous infills of silty clay, possibly feature cut; 'dusty' clay coatings; organic & Fe staining	Lower A of buried ploughsoil, with possible ard mark feature; very dark grey sand, slightly loamy
Tobøl 1 A Barrow (sods; upper buried A v horizon (Tob A-B)	Massive (apedal channel) to crumb and vugh	20% vughs, channels	As above, some clean clay.	As above	5% as above	Mixed gefuric and chitonic; reddish brown groundmass; some clean clay inclusions.	Fe-oxide replaced root pseudomorphs; frequent Fe & Mn nodules; rare clean, reticulate striated clay fragments. Boundary between upper & lower buried A: dense 1 mm-thick Fe oxide & clay panning layer surrounded by 1-3 mm-thick zones of soil with strong Fe-oxide staining & Fe impregnation features	Barrow sods, ploughed out in modern times, possibly originating from a location with an alluvial parent material. Boundary (base of mound)

Table A15.2. <i>S</i>	oil micromorphology	1 descriptions of bı	uried B/C horizon c ₁	haracteristics co	mpared to the mode	Table A15.2. Soil micromorphology descriptions of buried B/C horizon characteristics compared to the modern soil profile (percentages are estimates of visual area).	estimates of visual area).	
	Structure	Porosity	Mineral components	C:f ratio	Organic components	Groundmass	Pedofeatures	Interpretation
Modern B (X588)	Single grain	20% packing pores, channels	As modern A; gravel <5cm	70:30 Sand	5-10% charcoal & roots	Chitonic, light reddish brown; undifferentiated	Fe staining; zones of A horizon mixed in; lens of single grain sand with stipple speckled, Fe-stained groundmass, frequent Fe nodules, 'punctuations'	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) B or Bs; medium-coarse sand with gravel; frequent Fe nodules; coatings of illuviated iron-stained 'dusty' clay.
Tobøl I B (Tob B-C)	Crumb (upper); single grain (lower)	10–20% packing pores	As modern A + 55:45 Sandy limestone loam	55:45 Sandy loam	5% charcoal & amorphous fragments, 'punctuations'	Upper: mixed types; chitonic. Lower: chitonic; light reddish brown; undifferentiated	'Agric' infills, 'dusty' clay; rare clean clay fragments.	Lower A to upper B horizons; impacted by disturbance; indicators of a clay-rich parent material
Skelhøj B (X563)	Single grain & intergrain microaggregate	5–15% packing pores	As modern A; occasional gravel (<1.5 cm)	65:35 Loamy sand	5% charcoal & roots	Enaulic & gefuric; light reddish brown; undifferentiated & stipple speckled	Fe staining: 'dusty' clay' coatings in pores	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand B horizon with occasional gravel
Skelhøj B (X568) 'wetting'	Single grain 5–10% & intergrain packir microaggregate pores	5–10% packing pores	As modern A	55:45 Sandy loam	5-10% charcoal, amorphous fraements	Gefuric & close porphyric; Fe staining, 'dusty' clay; light reddish to yellow patches of whole soil patches, stipple speckled & coating'	Fe staining, 'dusty' clay; patches of whole soil coating'	Bs (or weakly developed Bt/fe)

Table A15.3. Micromorphology descriptions of profiles of turves and 'wetting' layers in lower construction sequence at Skelhøj (percentages are estimates of visual area).

				,)		
	Structure	Porosity	Mineral components	C:f ratio	Organic components	Groundmass	Pedofeatures	Interpretation
X74 Sod Ah(p)	Single grain, intergrain microaggregate	10–20%, packing pores, channels	As modern A	50:50 sandy clay loam	5–10% charcoal, black fragments	Brown, organic-stained, mixed enaulic, gefuric, chitonic, undifferentiated	Fragments of B horizon; 'dusty' clay infillings	Ah (old Ap) in laid turf
X74 Sod B					<5% charcoal, black fragments, roots	Light reddish brown, mixed enaulic, gefuric, chitonic, stipple speckled & undifferentiated	Fe coatings on grains; iron staining	B in laid turf
X412 A	Single grain, intergrain microaggregate	10% packing pores, channels	As modern A	50:50 sandy loam	20% charcoal, black fragments	Very dark brown; undifferentiated; close porphyric, gefuric	Coatings & infillings of fine fraction; organic staining	Disrupted A horizon (possible Ap) in laid turf
X412 boundary		5% packing pores, vughs		45:55 sandy clay loam	5% charcoal, black fragments	Orange; undifferentiated; close porphyric, gefuric	Iron coatings & staining	Compaction zone; B(fe) horizon development in laid turf
X412 lower A/A-B		As X412 A		50:50 sandy loam	20% charcoal, black fragments	Very dark reddish brown; undifferentiated; close porphyric, gefuric	Coatings & infillings of fine fraction; organic staining	Lower A or A-B horizon in laid turf
X569A Sand layer (4 mm)	Single grain	15% packing pores	As modern A	75:25 sand	<5% tiny angular black fragments	Chitonic & gefunic; fine fabric only as coatings; brown, organic-stained, undifferentiated	Fe coatings on some grains	Sorted sand/water-lain ('wash'/puddling/ crusting)
X569A Sod (2 cm)	Single grain, intergrain microaggregate (densely packed)	5% packing pores		(loamy)	15–20% angular black fragments	Very dark reddish brown, undifferentiated; close porphyric	Reddish brown 'dusty' clay coatings & infillings; Fe/Mn nodules (rooting)	Ah(p?) sod with grass rooting zone
X569A Sand layer (1 cm)	Single grain	10–20% packing pores		75:25 sand	<5% tiny angular black fragments	Monic, chitonic & gefuric; fine fabric only as coatings; brown, organic-stained, undifferentiated	Fe coatings on some grains	Sorted sand/water-lain ('wash'/puddling/ crusting)
See Table A15.1 fo	See Table A15.1 for 569A/B ard mark feature and buried soil (til	eature and buried s	oil (tilled Ap, ard n	led Ap, ard marks, charcoal)				
X570A sod A horizon	Subangular blocky	15%, complex packing pores, channels	As modern A	65:35 sand	5–10% black fragments, charcoal, possible insect ovum	Very dark reddish brown, granostriated, undifferentiated	Fe coatings; main groundmass coatings, cappings, pendants	Wetting & trampling sequence: disturbed A horizon in laid sod
X570A leached sand (Ea?) 1	Single grain	20–25%, simple packing pores		85:15 sand	5%, black fragments, charcoal, root tissue	Fine groundmass only as coatings of Fe & organic matter; undifferentiated; monic, chitonic & gefuric	Iron coatings, amorphous organic coatings, rare silty clay coatings; Mn/Fe nodules	Leached horizon
X570A Panning lens, 1000 µm thick	Apedal to single grain	<5%, simple packing pores		40:50 sandy loam to loamy sand	5%, as above	Mixed: a layer of chitonic, reddish brown (placio); a layer of gefuric, black (spodic). Both: undifferentiated, granostriated	Frequent Fe coatings, occasional clay coatings in placic layer; microaggregate coatings in spodic layer.	Fe-stained clay, complex panning (spodic & placic) in microlayers; incipient micro-?Bs horizon
X570A Sod A horizon	Apedal channel	5–10% channels, complex packing pores	As modern A; occasional rock fragments up to 1cm, with chert	50:50 sandy loam		Very dark brown, mixed undifferentiated & granostriated	Fragments of Fe-rich clay fabric (intrusive), iron staining; linear infilling of groundmass fabric	Wetting & trampling sequence: disturbed A horizon in laid sod

Table A15.3 (cont.).

	Structure	Porosity	Mineral components	C:f ratio	Organic components	Groundmass	Pedofeatures	Interpretation
X570A Leached sand Ea? 2	Single grain	40% simple packing pores	As modern A	80:20 sand	As X570 leached horizon	no		
X570A Panning Bs?	Single grain, intergrain microaggregate	20% packing pores		75:25 sand	5%, as above	Gefuric & enaulic, very dark brown, undifferentiated	Microaggregates as coatings; rare 'dusty' clay cappings & coatings	Incipient micro-Bs? horizon
X570A Leached sand		20% simple packing pores		80:20 sand		Enaulic, some chitonic. very dark reddish brown, undifferentiated	Occasional Fe coatings	Similar to the above, but much less fine groundmass
X570B Leached (4 cm)	Single grain			75:25 sand	5–10%, as above, but with a lens of 100% organics	Monic, chitonic, gefuric; only as coatings, very dark reddish brown, undifferentiated	<imm 1)<="" lenses="" of="" p="" thick=""> Fe-replaced plant remains & charcoal, 2) very fine sand, silt & clay infillings</imm>	Sorted sand/water-lain ('wash/puddling/ crusting)
X570B (3.5 cm)	Apedal	10–15% packing pores		70:30 sand	10%, charcoal, fine angular black inclusions	Very dark brown, undifferentiated to stipple speckled & granostriated; close porphyric	Fe & 'dusty' clay coatings and cappings	A (?laid sod)
X571 Sod Ah/p (4.5 cm)	Single grain	10% packing pores, channels	As modern A	65:35 sand	10%, charcoal	Very dark brown, strongly organic stained, undifferentiated; gefuric to chitonic	Infillings of fine fraction	Sod Ah/p at base of mound; wetting & trampling sequence
X571 Sod turf line (2 cm)	As in 573B turf	As in 573B turf		As in 573B turf	15% charcoal, tissue remains (roots)	Very dark brown, gefuric to chitonic	Fe staining & root pseudomorphs	Sod L/H turf line
X571 Leached lens (3–4 mm)	Single grain	30%, packing pores		60:40 sand	5% 'punctuations, charcoal	Dark reddish brown, granostriated; monic, chitonic & gefuric	Thin Fe/clay/amorphous organic coatings	Sorted sand/water-lain ('wash'/puddling/ crusting)
X571 Sorted infilling (1–2 mm)	Apedal	Horizontal linear void, 2000 µm thick, infilled		15:85	10% black fragments, 'punctuations'	Very dark brown, undifferentiated, close porphyric	Infilling of fine fraction	Boundary; dense fine fraction infilling; disturbance indicator
X571 Leached lenses (0.2–0.4 mm, alternating)	As X571 leached lens above	is above		80:20 sand	As X571 leached lens above	bove		Sorted sand/water-lain ('wash/puddling/ crusting)
X571 Brown lenses (1 mm, alternating)	Apedal	5–10%, packing pores	As modern A	50:50 loam	10% black fragments, charcoal	Very dark brown to dark reddish brown, undifferentiated, close porphyric to granostriated	'silty' clay coatings, Fe-oxide coatings	Dense infilling: disturbance indicator. ('wash/puddling/ crusting)
X572 Sod Ap	Single grain, intergrain microaggregate	10–30% packing pores	As modern A; possible pottery fragment	70:30 sand; 60:40 loamy sand	10–15% black fragments, charcoal	Very dark reddish brown, undifferentiated, enaulic & genfuric, some close porphyric	Fe coatings, infillings with fine fabric in zones	Wetting & trampling sequence; very mixed sod, disturbance & 'wash' indicators

Massive to crumb Stipple speckled Silty clay w/ punctuations Vughs Core Single-spaced porphyric Granostriated/stipple
 Fable A15.4.
 Skelhøj core micromorphology: upper (from Hart 2006); blocks equate to frequency (rare, occasional, common, frequent, very frequent, ubiquitous).
 Fe-rich clay speckled Massive Fe pan Ė Н Н Single-spaced porphyric to concave gefuric Organic and Fe-rich clay Stipple speckled/ poro-/ granostriated Fe-replacement zone Massive to crumb Vughs Ē 3:1 Leached lenses Granostriated/ packing pores Channels/ stipple speckled Granular Silty clay Chitonic 5:1 Single-spaced Fe/Mn lenses Fe-rich clay porphyric Stipple speckled/grano-striated Border upper Fe pan from core Crumb to granular | Massive 3:1 Concave gefuric to chitonic Fe-rich silty clay w/. 'punctuations' Vughs/channels Upper sod Ħ Fine material reddish brown Amorphous punctuations Phlobaphene-containing C:f related distribution Charred plant residues Charred wood residues Fine material brown Fresh plant material Very coarse sand C:f ratio 20µm Very fine sand Tissue residue Fungal spores Medium sand Tissue organ Coarse sand Mn nodules Fe nodules Fine sand b-fabric Nature tissue Clay Silt SKELHØJ CORE Microstructure Fine material Groundmass Particle size frequency Pedofeatures Porosity material Context Unit

Table A15.5. Skelhaj core micromorphology: central (from Hart 2006); blocks equate to frequency (rare, occasional, common, frequent, very frequent, ubiquitous).

X952	Core w/ organics preserved	served						
	Fe-rich organic 1	Silty clay 1	Fe-clav lense	Fe-rich organic 2	Silty clay 2	Fe-rich organic 3	Fe pan	'Brown earth'
Microstructure	Massive/crumb	Crumb	Crumb	Crumb	Crumb	Crumb	Massive	Massive
Porosity	Vughs	Vughs	Vughs	Vughs	Vughs	Vughs		
C:f ratio 20µm	3:1	4:1	4:1	4:1	4:1	4:1	3:1	3:1
C:f related distribution	Single-spaced porphyric	Single-spaced porphyric to concave gefuric	rphyric to	Concave gefuric	Single-spaced p gefuric	Single-spaced porphyric to concave gefuric	Single spaced porphyric	rphyric
Very coarse sand								
Coarse sand	•	:					:	
Medium sand	•	:	:		:	:	:	
Fine sand	•	:	:	•	:	•	:	
Very fine sand	i	:	:	:	:	•	:	:
Silt	i	:	:	•	:	•	:	:
Clay								
Nature	Fe- & organic-rich clay	Silty clay w/ organic punctuations	Fe-rich clay w/ organic punctuations	Fe- & organic- rich clay	Fe-rich silty clay w/ organic punctuations	Organic & Fe-rich silty clay	Fe-rich clay w/ organic punctuations	Silty clay w/ organic punctuations
b-fabric	Stipple speckled/ granostriated	Stipple speckled/ grano-/ porostriated	grano-/	Stipple speckled/ granostriated	Stipple speckled/ poro-/ granostriated	Stipple speckled, grano-/porostriation	Stipple speckled/ granostriated	Stipple speckled, little grano- & porostriation
Amorphous punctuation		:	:	:			:	
Fine material brown		:	:				:	
Fine material reddish brown		•	:					•
Tissue residue		i			•			:
Tissue organ			•	••••			•	
Phlobaphene- containing tissue				••••				
Fresh plant material		:	:	:			:	:
Fungal spores								•
Charred plant residues	:	:	•	:	:	:		•
Charred wood residues	•	:	•	•	•	•	:	
Fe nodules	•	:		:		•		:
Mn nodules	:	:	:	•	i	•	:	•

Silty Fe rich clay w/ punctuations

∄.

Ħ

Mn nodules

Porphyric/ gefuric

Massive/ crumb

ΡĄ

Stipple speckled/ poro-/ granostriated, masked by Mn Mn/Fe rich clay Irregular N lens Fe rich silty clay w/ punctuations; v. clay rich Grano- and porostriated/ stipple speckled, some randomly Fe-rich clay lens Н Table A15.6.
Skelhøj core micromorphology: lower (after Hart 2006); blocks equate to frequency (rare, occasional, common, frequent, very frequent, ubiquitous). Stipple speckled/ grano-/ porostriated, masked by Mn Mn/Fe rich clay Irregular Mn lens Н 4:1 Stipple speckled/ grano-/ porostriation masked by Fe Fe rich clay w/ punctuations Irregular Fe Iens Н 3:1 Fe/Mn rich clay w/ punctuations Fe-rich clay lens Massive/ crumb Vughs Ħ Н В Masked by Fe, poro-/ granostriation/ stipple speckled Fe rich clay w/ few punctuations Porphyric Fe pan H 4:1 Fe-rich clay lens Fe rich silty clay Stipple speckled, poro-/ Vughs 3:1 Stipple speckled, masked by Mn and Fe Mn/Fe rich clay Mn lens В 4:1 Fe rich clay Fe pan Silty clay, punctuations Stipple speckled/ granostriated Н ∢ Organic w/ silty clay, punctuations Stipple speckled, poro-/ granostriated Turf line Porphyric/gefuric Silty clay, punctuations, v. organic Sod 2? A 3:1 Silty organic rich clay, mostly organic l Turf line Massive/ crumb Vughs 4:1 Stipple speckled Silty clay, punctuations, v. organic Sod 1? A В 3:1 Amorph..punct Tissue residue C:f ratio 20µm Medium sand Very fine sand Fungal spores Charred plant Charred wood Fresh organic Tissue organ Very coarse sand Coarse sand Fe nodules Fine sand Porosity Nature Clay Silt ťΟ

 Table A15.7. Thin section descriptions of sods from Skelhøj mound. Mineral components are all as modern A, except where noted.

		6					
	Structure	Porosity	C:f ratio	Organic components	Groundmass	Pedofeatures	Interpretation
X564 Sod Ah, B/C	Single grain, micrograin interaggregate	10% packing pores	55:45 Sandy Ioam	10–20%, brown & black fragments, charcoal, roots, fungal sclerotia	Very dark brown, strong organic staining, undifferentiated, gefuric.	Mite excrement; 'dusty' & organic-stained clay coatings, silty clay infillings, including linear infillings	Sod from grassland, but disturbed. Organic A(p) turfline (10YR 4/1); rooting zone (10YR 5/1); gravelly B/C (10YR 6/1) present but not clearly seen (upside down sod).
X565 Sod, A, B/C	Granular to crumb (turf line); granular A, B/C	10% packing pores, channels (+vughs in turf line)	75:25 Sand (turf line: silty sand)	<15%, 'punctuations', brown & red tissues, charcoal, fungal spores	Grano-/porostriated, some stipple specked; highly organic stained, Fe-rich clay; undifferentiated; gefuric to chitonic	'Dusty' clay, Fe-stained clay, organic staining, Fe & Mn nodules (increasing with depth)	Sod turf line (10YR 3/1) over leached sandy A/B material (10YR 4/1-5/1) over iron-rich B/C with gravel (10YR 7/4)
X573 Sod Ah, B/C, Fe pan	Single grain	10% packing pores	45:55 Loam (A, A/B); 70:30 Sand (B/C)	5–10% roots, charcoal; a lens of charcoal fragments & Fe/ Mn-replaced roots at boundary of A-A/B	A-A/B very dark brown to dark reddish brown, undifferentiated, occasionally stipple speckled, gefuric, densely packed; B/C reddish brown, undifferentiated, chitonic & gefuric; Fe panning: placic & gefuric	A-A/B organic stained, 'dusty' clay & Fe coatings; Fe/ Mn-replaced roots at boundary of A-A/B; B/C frequent Fe and clay coatings & infillings, cappings; some Fe-oxide replaced roots	Upside-down sod; Ah (10YR 5/1) over A(p)/B (10YR 6/1), over B(t/ fe) (10YR 3/6); infillings suggestive of 'agric'; possibly Ah was Ap at some time; <i>in situ</i> burning of turf.
X581 Fe pan at border of 2 sods	Upper sod: crumb/granular; Fe pan: massive; leached layer: granular; lower sod: crumb/ granular	Upper sod: vughs, some channels; Fe pan: vughs; leached layer: packing pores/ channels; lower sod: vughs/ channels;	85:15/80:20/75:25 Sand to silty sand (sods); clay loam (Fe pan around silt & sand); sand (leached layer)	<15%: all fabrics, but less in leached layer: 'punctuations', brown & red tissues, charcoal, fungal spores	Granostriated to stipple speckled (sods); granostriated (Fe pan & leached layer. Sods: dark brown to dark reddish brown, undifferentiated, gefuric to chitonic; Fe pan: as sods but porphyric to gefuric; leached layer: greyish brown, chitonic, fine groundmass as Fe pan.	Frequent Fe and Mn nodules; Fe-stained clay coatings; Fe coatings; organic staining on coatings; 'dusty' clay in sods.	Upper sod: A(p) (4 fabrics), Fe pan, leached layer; lower sod: A (1 fabric).
X585 Sod no turf; B only no gravel	Single grain, intergrain microaggregates; apedal where Fe panning	15–20% packing pores, channels (5–10% where Fe panning)	45:55; loamy sand; 70:30; sand, where Fe panning	10–15% (5% where Fe panning); charcoal, 'punctuations', roots	Very dark brown/reddish brown, undifferentiated, close porphyric related distribution (porostriated & gefuric where Fe panning)	Frequent Fe-oxide coatings (split) & infillings (segmented coatings where iron panning); 'dusty' clay infillings	(A/B) B with iron panning; includes gravels, angular, subrounded 0.5–1.5 cm
X586 Sod upper mound: L/H/A, Fe pan & mottles, B/C gravelly	As X585	As 585; 5% where Fe panning	All horizons sand, except Fe panning, where same as X585	As 585	As 585 except L/H/A layer grey in PPL.	As 585; Fe panning underlain by zone of Fe oxide nodules & root pseudomorphs; Fe oxide & organic staining	Thin surface turf directly on Fe pan and B/C with oxidation mottles at upper boundary. A horizon stripped/deturfed; later turf grown on B/C

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.

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