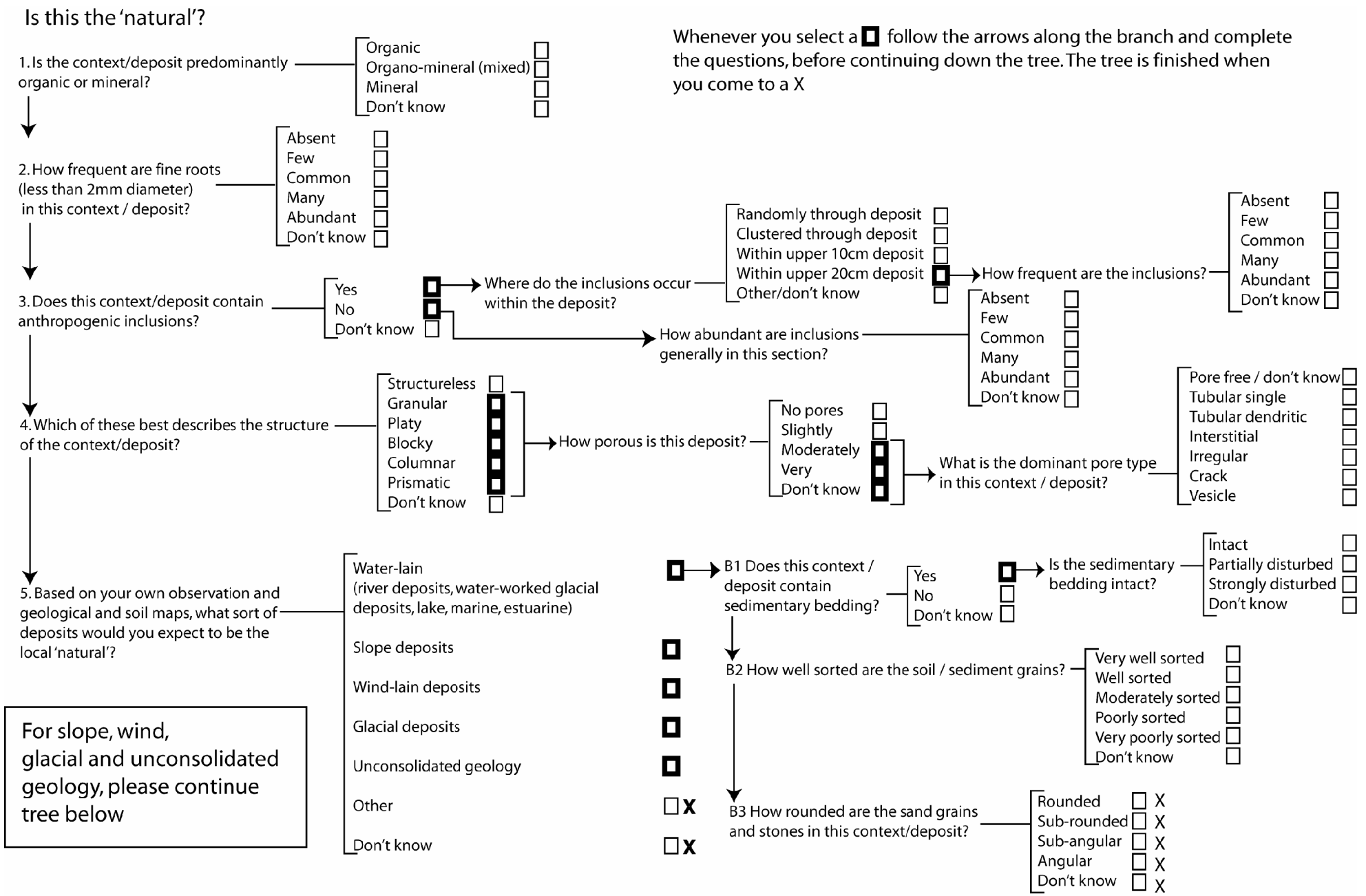
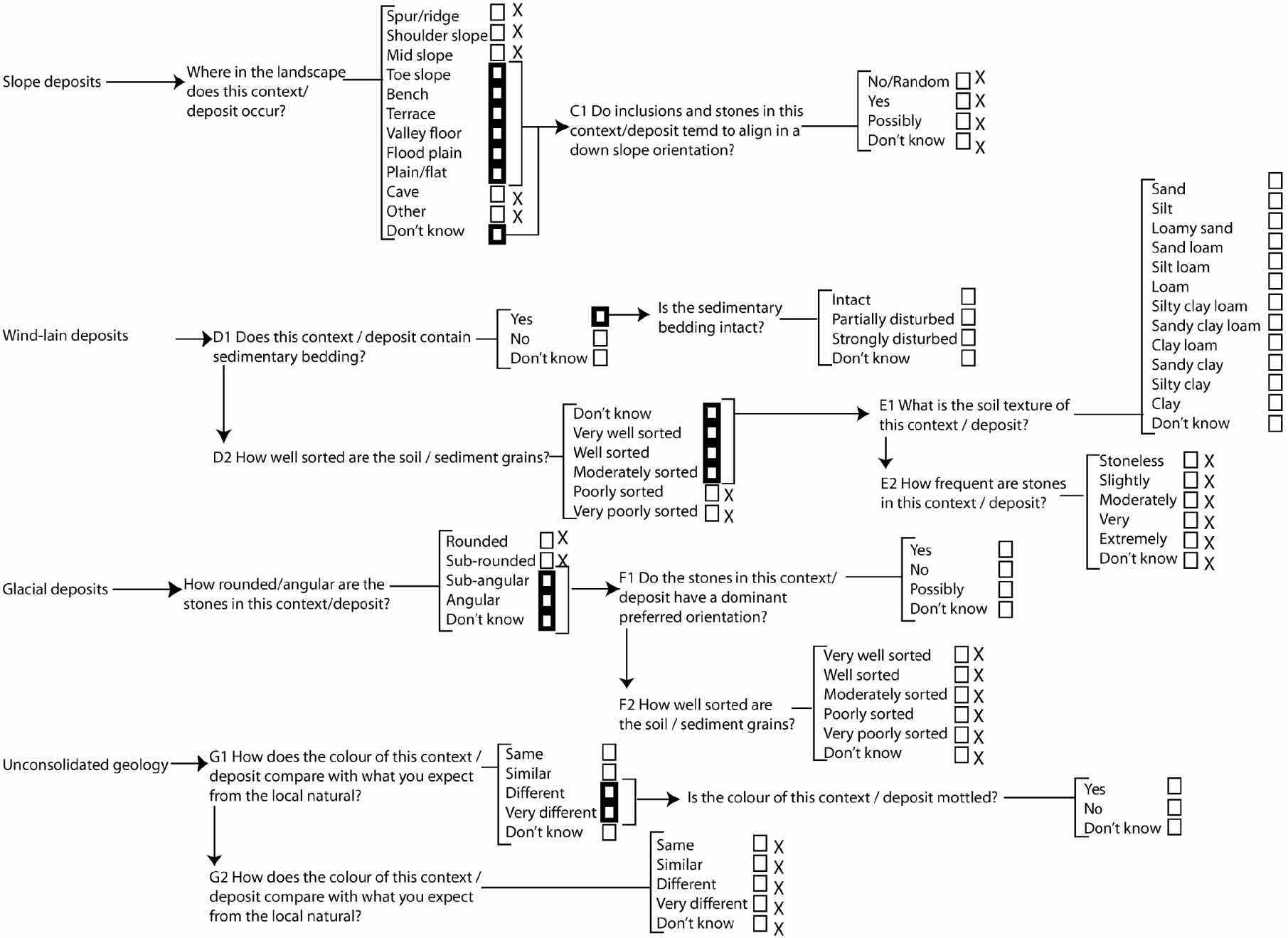

Is this the 'natural'?
Whenever you select a ■ follow the arrows along the branch and complete the questions, before continuing down the tree. The tree is finished when you come to a X
1. Is the context/deposit predominantly organic or mineral?
Organic
Organo-mineral (mixed)
Mineral
Don't know
2. How frequent are fine roots (less than 2mm diameter) in this context / deposit?
Absent
Few
Common
Many
Abundant
Don't know
3. Does this context/deposit contain anthropogenic inclusions?
Yes
No
Don't know
Where do the inclusions occur within the deposit?
Randomly through deposit
Clustered through deposit
Within upper 10cm deposit
Within upper 20cm deposit
Other/don't know
How frequent are the inclusions?
Absent
Few
Common
Many
Abundant
Don't know
How abundant are inclusions generally in this section?
Absent
Few
Common
Many
Abundant
Don't know
4. Which of these best describes the structure of the context/deposit?
Structureless
Granular
Platy
Blocky
Columnar
Prismatic
Don't know
How porous is this deposit?
No pores
Slightly
Moderately
Very
Don't know
What is the dominant pore type in this context / deposit?
Pore free / don't know
Tubular single
Tubular dendritic
Interstitial
Irregular
Crack
Vesicle
5. Based on your own observation and geological and soil maps, what sort of deposits would you expect to be the local 'natural'?
Water-lain (river deposits, water-worked glacial deposits, lake, marine, estuarine)
Slope deposits
Wind-lain deposits
Glacial deposits
Unconsolidated geology
Other
Don't know
For slope, wind, glacial and unconsolidated geology, please continue tree below
B1 Does this context / deposit contain sedimentary bedding?
Yes
No
Don't know
Is the sedimentary bedding intact?
Intact
Partially disturbed
Strongly disturbed
Don't know
B2 How well sorted are the soil / sediment grains?
Very well sorted
Well sorted
Moderately sorted
Poorly sorted
Very poorly sorted
Don't know
B3 How rounded are the sand grains and stones in this context/deposit?
Rounded X
Sub-rounded X
Sub-angular X
Angular X
Don't know X


Slope deposits
Where in the landscape does this context/ deposit occur?
Spur/ridge X
Shoulder slope X
Mid slope X
Toe slope
Bench
Terrace
Valley floor
Flood plain
Plain/flat
Cave X
Other X
Don't know
C1 Do inclusions and stones in this context/deposit temd to align in a down slope orientation?
No/Random X
Yes X
Possibly X
Don't know X
Wind-lain deposits
D1 Does this context / deposit contain sedimentary bedding?
Yes
No
Don't know
Is the sedimentary bedding intact?
Intact
Partially disturbed
Strongly disturbed
Don't know
D2 How well sorted are the soil / sediment grains?
Don't know
Very well sorted
Well sorted
Moderately sorted
Poorly sorted X
Very poorly sorted X
E1 What is the soil texture of this context / deposit?
Sand
Silt
Loamy sand
Sand loam
Silt loam
Loam
Silty clay loam
Sandy clay loam
Clay loam
Sandy clay
Silty clay
Clay
Don't know
E2 How frequent are stones in this context / deposit?
Stoneless X
Slightly X
Moderately X
Very X
Extremely X
Don't know X
Glacial deposits
How rounded/angular are the stones in this context/deposit?
Rounded X
Sub-rounded X
Sub-angular
Angular
Don't know
F1 Do the stones in this context/ deposit have a dominant preferred orientation?
Yes
No
Possibly
Don't know
F2 How well sorted are the soil / sediment grains?
Very well sorted X
Well sorted X
Moderately sorted X
Poorly sorted X
Very poorly sorted X
Don't know X
Unconsolidated geology
G1 How does the colour of this context / deposit compare with what you expect from the local natural?
Same
Similar
Different
Very different
Don't know
Is the colour of this context / deposit mottled?
Yes
No
Don't know
G2 How does the colour of this context / deposit compare with what you expect from the local natural?
Same X
Similar X
Different X
Very different X
Don't know X

Soil composition

Organic	More than 30% organic matter
Organo-mineral	2-30% organic matter, often thoroughly mixed with mineral matter
Mineral	Less than 2% organic matter

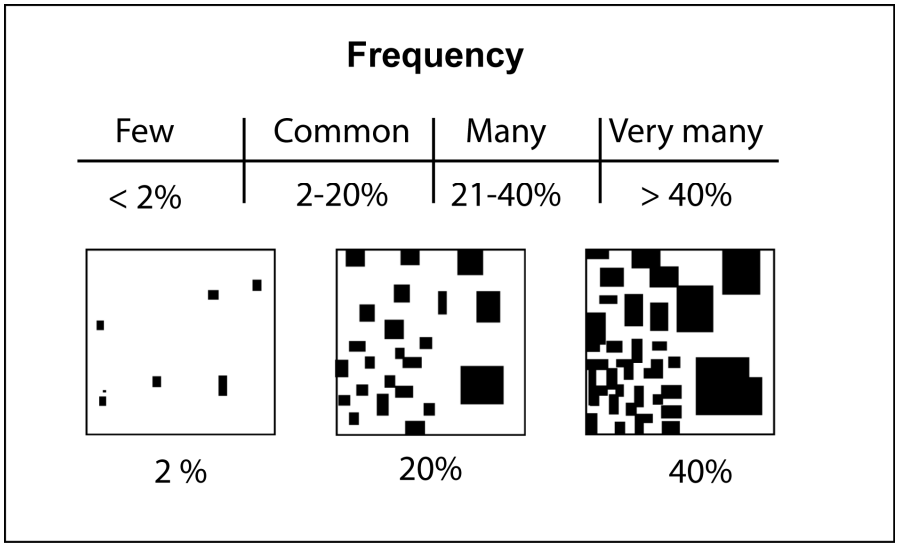
Root frequency

Record the number of roots in a 10 cm x 10 cm area of soil.

Frequency class	Fine roots
Few	1-10
Common	10-25
Many	25-200
Abundant	More than 200

Frequency tables

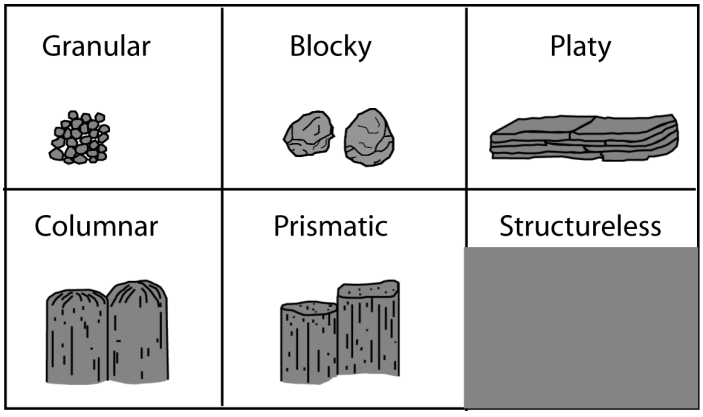
Estimate the frequency of inclusions as a % surface area using the following frequency charts.



Soil Structure

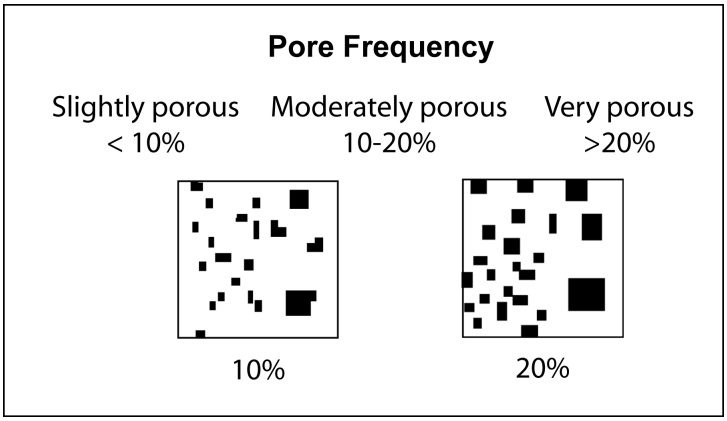
Structure refers to the shape of aggregates formed when soil particles clump together.

- Granular structures are small (usually no more than a centimeter across) crumbs of soil. If a soil contains a lot of coarse inclusions it may appear granular as the soil particles coat the coarse inclusions.
- Blocky structures tend to be about 1 and 5 cm across and its sides are roughly equal in size. They are often pictured as being cubes of soil but in practice tend to be more irregularly shaped.
- Platy structures are thin (usually less than a centimeter thick) plate like aggregates that have their longest axis in a horizontal direction.
- Columnar and prismatic peds can be 10 or more centimeters across and may be considerably longer vertically.
- Structureless soils show no observable aggregation.

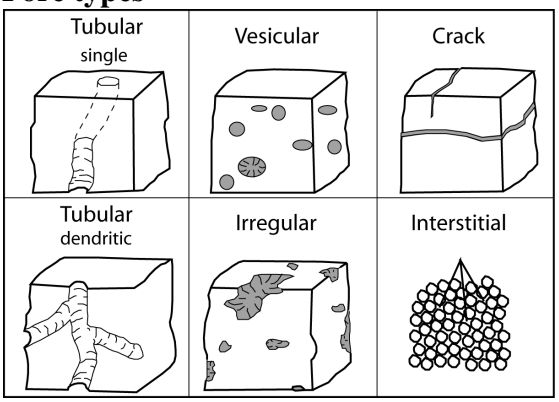


Porosity

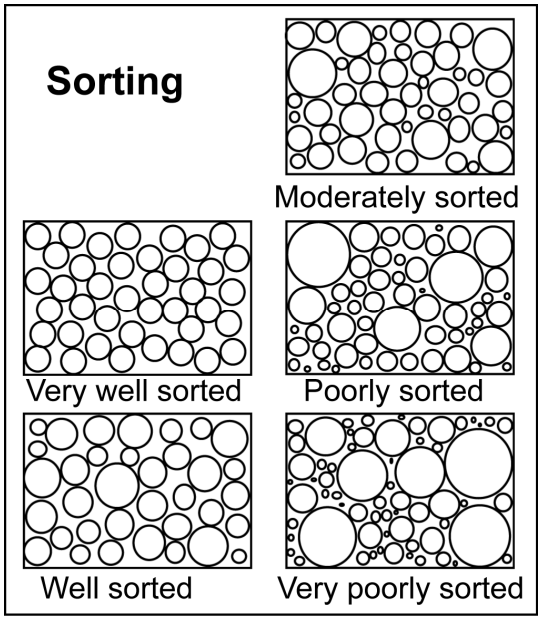
Porosity is determined by estimating the surface area occupied by water or air-filled voids.



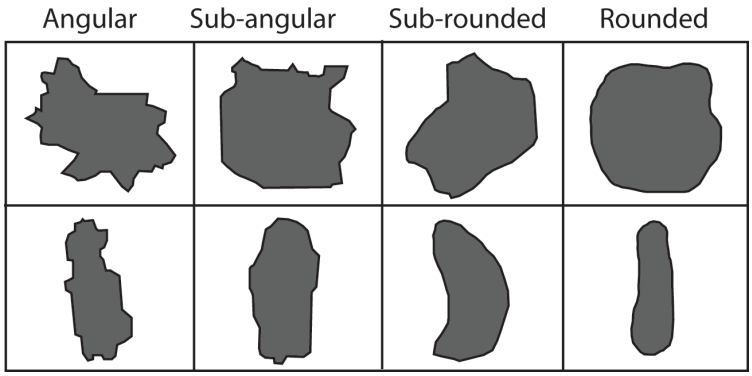
Pore types



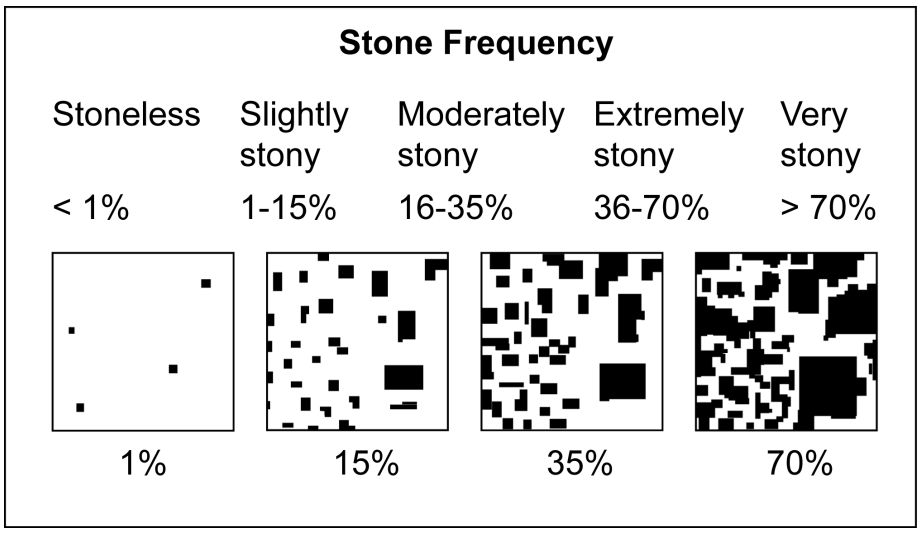
Tubular (single) - cylindrical, elongated pores e.g. worm channels.
Tubular (dendritic) - cylindrical branching voids -empty root channels
Vesicular/vesicles - ovoid to spherical voids e.g. trapped gas bubbles.
Irregular - non-connected cavities and chambers of any shape in the soil.
Interstitial - voids between sand grains and rock fragments.
Crack – fissures.



Rounding



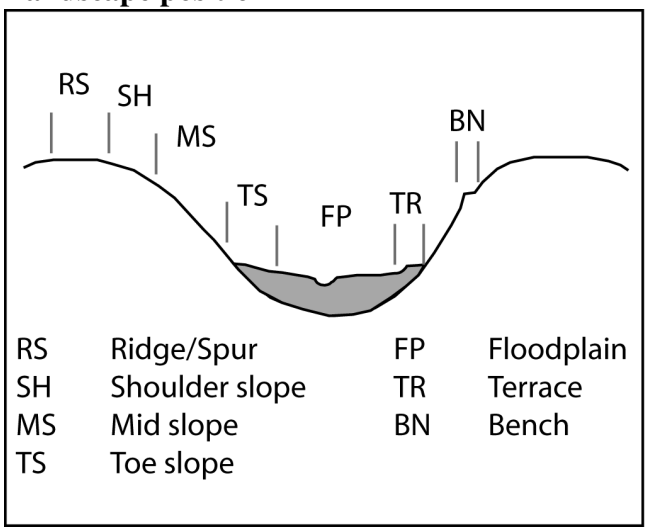
Stoniness



Sedimentary features

Sedimentary features include the finer scale bedding that results from individual depositional events. Obviously the identification and classification of such features depends on the criteria used to define separate 'contexts'. The distinction between context and bed or laminae is left to the archaeologist, hence sedimentary structure can refer to the internal properties of a single context/bed, or to the presence of multiple beds and/or laminae within a context. Sedimentary features include: horizontal bedding, cross bedding, graded bedding, laminations (less than 1 cm thick), flute marks, ripple marks etc.

Landscape position



Soil Texture flowchart