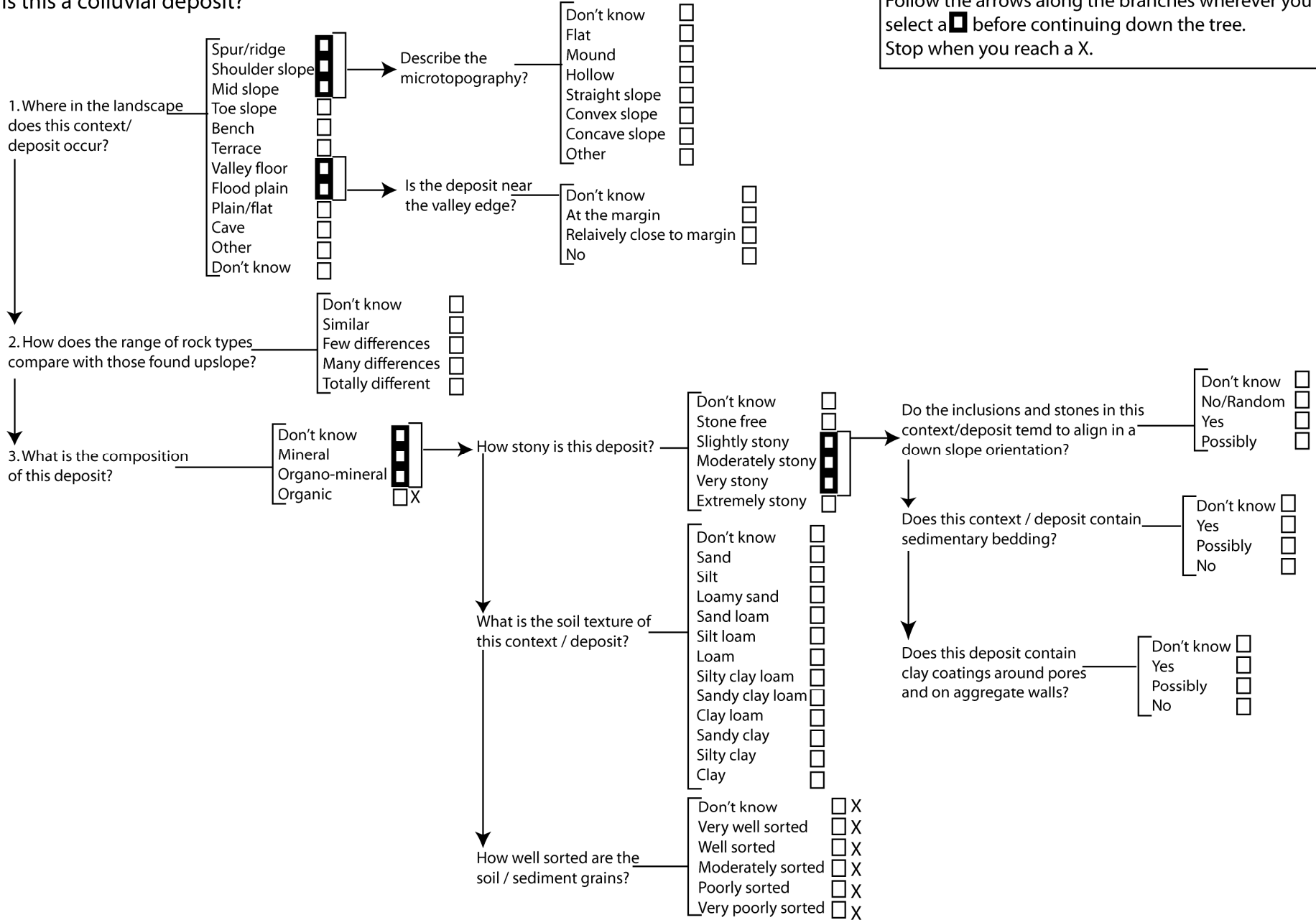
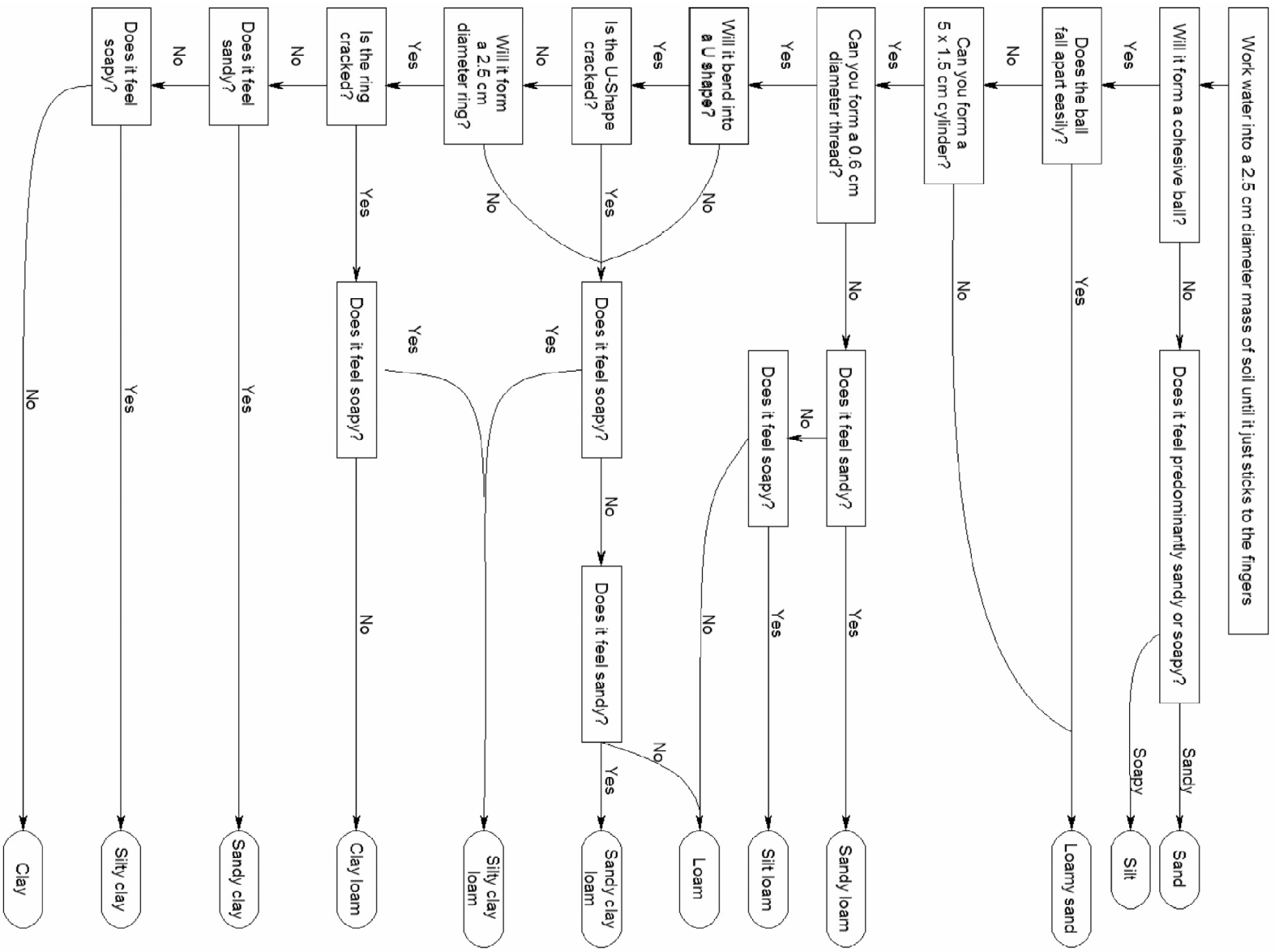


Is this a colluvial deposit?

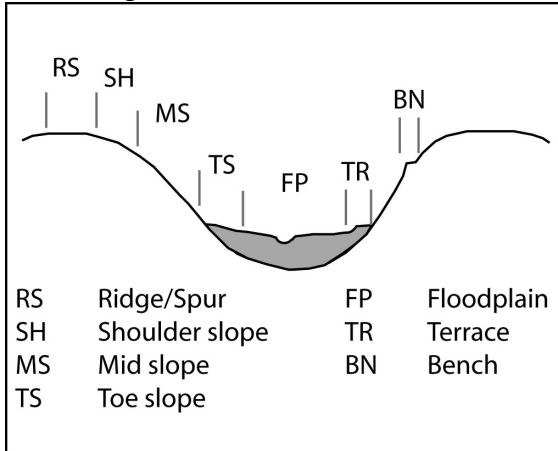
Follow the arrows along the branches wherever you select a before continuing down the tree. Stop when you reach a X.



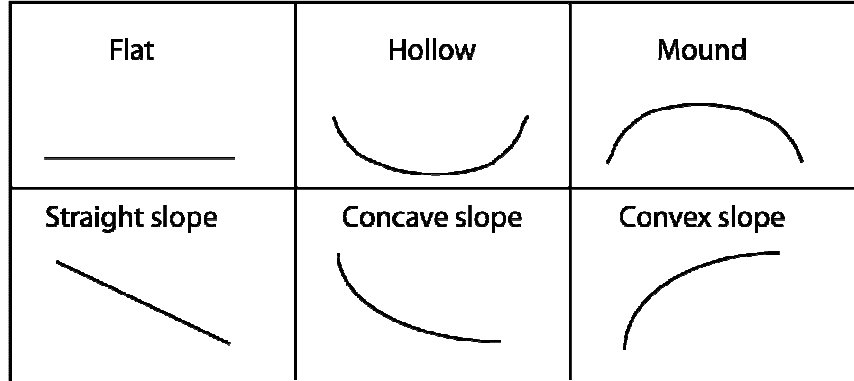
Texture flowchart



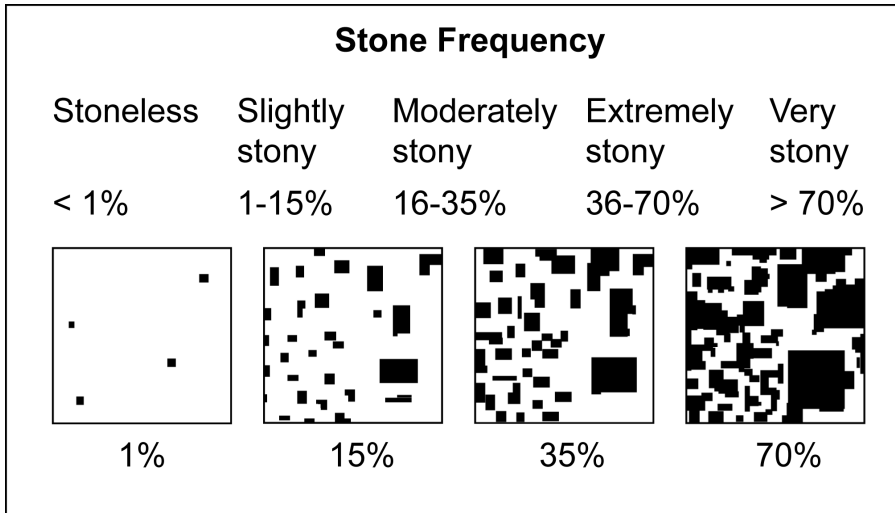
Landscape Position



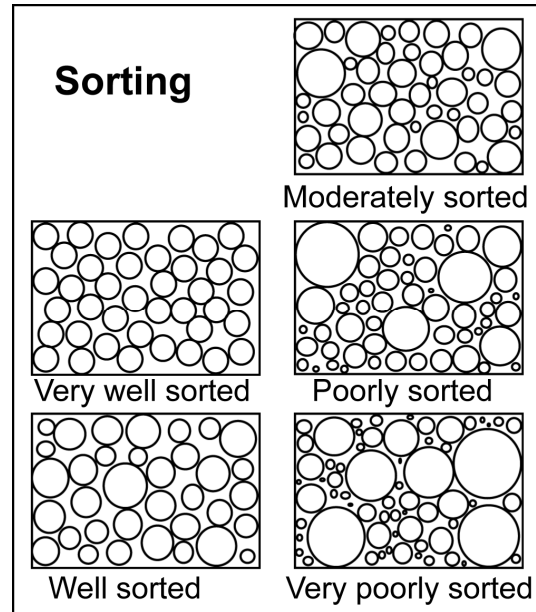
Microtopography



Stone Frequency



Sorting



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

Clay coatings

Clay coatings can be very hard to spot in the field. Coatings can occur on ped faces, lining pores, and coating sand grains, stones and nodules. Clay coatings give these surfaces a slight metallic sheen. The rubbing together of two surfaces can also give this effect (slickensides). However, these pressure coatings may contain grooves that can be used to distinguish them from clay coatings.

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.