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Client: Hanson PLC

MOUNTCASTLE QUARRY, LETHAM, FIFE

Results of an Archaeologically Monitored Topsoil Strip (Second Phase)

Jamie Humble
MA (Hons)

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Client	HANSON PLC
National Grid Reference	NO 31227 13627
Address	MOUNTCASTLE QUARRY, LETHAM, FIFE
Parish	MONIMAIL
Council	FIFE
Planning Application Ref No	07/03961/EFULL
NMRS No	N/A
Oasis No	HEADLAND-51708
SMR No	N/A
HB/SAM No	N/A
Listing Category	N/A
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Specialists	
Finds	JULIE FRANKLIN
Environmental	DAVIE MASSON
Schedule	
Fieldwork	AUGUST - OCTOBER, 2009
Report	NOVEMBER, 2009

Signed off by: .....

Mike Kimber MA (Hons) AIfA, Project Manager

Date:.....

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331100

331200

331300

713700

2nd Phase boundary

1st Phase boundary

peat basin

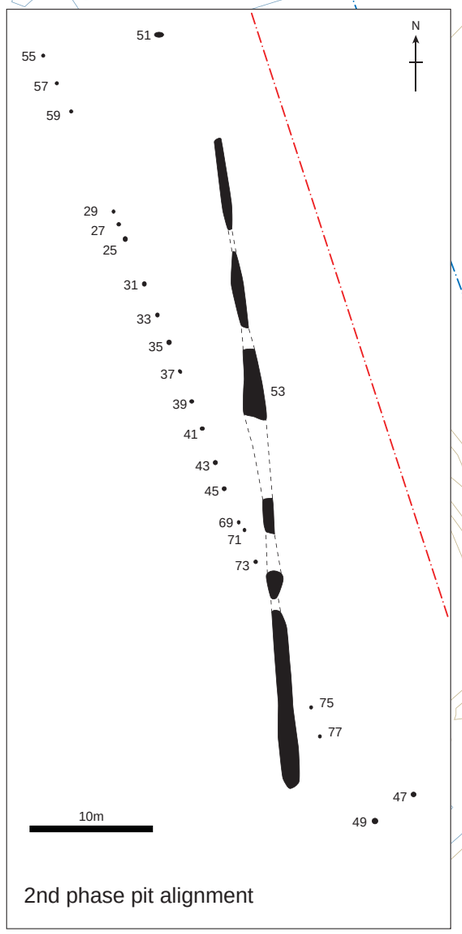
prehistoric pit

pit 23

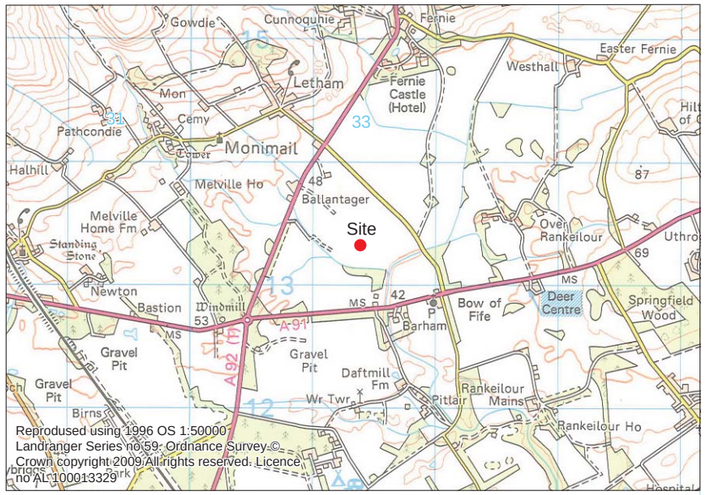
ring ditch

pit alignment

Inset



2nd phase pit alignment



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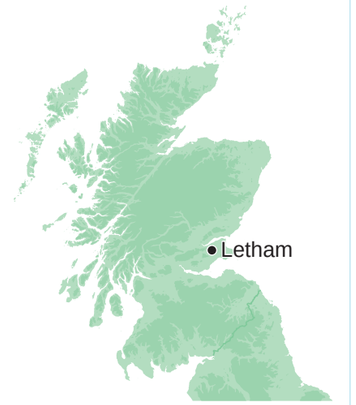

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY (UK) Ltd

Key

- 1st phase (2008) archaeological features
- 2nd phase (2009) archaeological features

N

50m

Scale 1:1,000 @ A3

MOUNTCASTLE QUARRY, LETHAM, FIFE

Results of an Archaeologically Monitored Topsoil Strip (Second Phase)

by Jamie Humble

Archaeological monitoring of the topsoil strip for an extension to Mountcastle sand and gravel quarry located a number of features. Most of these features were pits or postholes that formed an alignment of 20 pits. Also discovered were three isolated pits or postholes along with a linear feature interpreted as an old hedge line or field boundary.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology Ltd were commissioned to monitor topsoil stripping for an extension to Mountcastle sand and gravel quarry, on behalf of Hanson PLC (Planning Reference 07/03961/EFULL). The work was the result of a planning condition set by Fife Council in relation to the extension, which required a scheme of archaeological work be submitted to and approved by Fife Council, and implemented by Hanson PLC. A Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology Ltd 2008) was submitted to Douglas Speirs (archaeological advisor to Fife Council) and formed the basis of the works.

A monitored topsoil strip of most of the application area was undertaken in September/October 2008, and a DSR report on the results of the monitoring has been produced and submitted to Fife Council (Kimber 2008). Hanson PLC subsequently wished to strip two areas within the application area that were previously unavailable due to the presence of topsoil bunds.

1.1 Archaeological Background

The quarry extension lies in the vicinity of the Howe of Fife Archaeological Area of Regional Importance, as defined in the Local Plan for Cupar and the Howe of Fife (Fife Council 2003: 28). This comprises an area in which many cropmarks of disparate type and date have been recorded. The majority are interpreted as prehistoric in date and include settlement and burial sites.

Several cropmark sites have been recorded around 500m to the west, beyond the A92 and around Ballantagar farm (RCAHMS site nos: NO31 SW 161, 162 & 163). These comprise cropmarks interpreted as representing prehistoric settlement and later cultivation remains (rig and furrow).

During the previous watching brief, numerous archaeological features were located. The most significant of which were a small pit containing a largely complete (although fragmented) Grooved Ware vessel, and a small ring-ditch from which a fragment of shale bangle was recovered.

2 METHOD

The additional areas stripped in 2009 comprised an area of 7,750m2. This consisted of two strips of land the first approximately 25m wide and 150m long running along the northern edge of the previously stripped area and the second approximately 20m wide and 200m long lying along its eastern edge.

The topsoil strip was carried out by a tracked back-acting excavator using a toothless bucket monitored by a single archaeologist. Spoil was removed by dump-trucks running over the previously stripped areas of the site. Machine excavation continued until either significant archaeological deposits or undisturbed drift deposits were exposed.

When significant features were located, machine excavation in that area was stopped. The area around the feature(s) was hand-cleaned where necessary in order to check for the presence of further features.

All recording followed Headland Archaeology Ltd standard procedures and the codes of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists. All trenches, contexts and environmental samples were given unique numbers and all recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. Colour transparencies and print photographs were taken to record archaeological contexts and to illustrate the general nature of the work.

Significant archaeological features were recorded relative to the National Grid, using a total station linked to a tablet PC using TheoLT and AutoCAD LT software. Where appropriate sections through individual features were

Illus 2
General view of topsoil stripping

drawn by hand at a scale or 1:10, and hand drawn plans of contexts and features were completed where required. Archaeological deposits were sampled systematically in accordance with Headland Archaeology Ltd environmental sampling practice. Bulk samples, up to 30 litres where possible, were taken for wet sieving and flotation.

3 RESULTS

An area of high ground, forming a level plateau at approximately 48m OD, occupied the western and southern parts of the extension area. North and east of this area, the ground sloped gently downwards, with the lowest lying part of the site being in its north-east corner at approximately 41m OD. The high ground appeared to be part of a large ridge of sand and gravel running approximately east-west. The existing quarry is located to the south and west of the extension area, while to the north and east lie undisturbed fields. Almost all of the features located during the monitoring were found on the area of high ground. The low lying area was sufficiently boggy for peat deposits to have formed at one time, although prior to the start of stripping the entire area was rough pasture. Modern pottery and glass were recovered from the peaty deposits during the previous phase of monitoring, suggesting that this area was only fully improved within the recent past.

The underlying geological deposits – partially sorted sands and gravels – were uneven and in places distinct hollows in surface of these deposits were present, possibly formed in periglacial conditions. These hollows were filled with fine silty clay, generally leached pale from waterlogging. There were common indications across the entire area of natural disturbance in the form of tree-throw pits and animal burrows. These features were clearly distinguishable by their irregular edges and fills containing fine organic material.

3.1 Archaeological features

The following presents a summary of the results, full records can be found in the appendices.

The most significant finding of this phase of archaeological monitoring was a pit or posthole alignment (Illus 1). This consisted of 20 cut features arranged in a linear formation, running north-west to south-east. These features were roughly equally spaced arranged 2-3m apart from each other and were of similar size and shape, being circular to sub-circular in plan and around 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. All were filled with a similar homogenous dark brown sand and gravel fill. All of the pits were heavily truncated but became more so further down-slope of the area of high ground.

A linear feature (context 53) running north to south on the high ground and crossing the pit alignment was also revealed. This measured 50m long and varied in width between 0.2m and 1.0m up to 0.1m deep and was filled with a single homogenous fill (context 54). Three slots were excavated across the feature and its depth was revealed to be less than 0.1m. This feature is interpreted as the remains of a hedge line.

Three isolated and undated cut features were discovered (contexts 47, 49, 51), all located in the vicinity of the pit alignment, although their fills were different, containing far less gravel. These features were also slightly larger than those forming the pit alignment, measuring from 0.4 to 0.6m in diameter.

4 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES ASSESSMENT

D. Masson

4.1 Introduction

A total of twenty four samples were collected, for the recovery of ecofactual and artefactual remains from a series of features including a pit alignment, isolated pits and a linear feature excavated during the monitored topsoil strip of the site.

Illus 3
A typical feature within the pit/posthole alignment (Context 25, half sectioned)

4.2 Method

All samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (cf. Kenward et al, 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006).

4.3 Results

The results for individual features or contexts are presented in appendices 2.1 (flotation samples) and 2.2 (retent samples). The concentration of archaeological finds recovered from these samples was extremely low. The samples consisted mainly of modern root/weed seeds and insect debris.

Charred plant remains

Charred cereal grain is present in one sample (sample 25), which contained one poorly preserved grain of oat (Avena sp.). Wood charcoal fragments were recovered in the majority of the samples processed. In most cases, the concentrations of charcoal were low and found to be either rare or occasional with only three samples (19, 29 and 36) found to contain fragments of a size suitable for identification and/or Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating (see appendices 2.1 and 2.2).

Other finds

Finds such as lithics and metallic waste were recovered from the retent samples (See appendix 2.2). For more information on these, please refer to the finds report by Julie Franklin. Coal and cinders were found mostly in small amounts in a limited number of samples. Fragments of burnt bone (<1cm) were also recovered from twelve samples while unburnt bone was recovered in two samples (Appendix 2.2).

4.4 Discussion

The concentration of environmental remains from these samples was extremely low. The collective assemblage from the samples is indicative of the re-working and re-depositing of industrial/domestic material. The primary value of the charcoal fragments recovered from the samples will be as a source of dating evidence. The plant remains in themselves offer little scope for detailed interpretation.

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

Julie Franklin

No finds were found during the excavation though a handful of finds were later found in sample retents. These amounted to some fragments of industrial waste, probably iron slag, totalling 4g, from features 23, 25, 27, 53 and 59 of the pit alignment. There was also one chip of flint from feature 41 of the pit alignment. They are of uncertain date, though the industrial waste can be assumed to post-date the beginning of the Iron Age.

6 DISCUSSION

Pit alignments in Scotland range in date from the Neolithic to the Iron Age period – the features at Mountcastle quarry are likely to date to the Iron Age or later, based on the presence of iron slag within some of the pits. This could mean that the features are contemporary with the ring-ditch found during the earlier phase of works (Kimber 2008), as the shale bangle found in this feature is also likely to be Iron Age in date.

The interpretation of pit alignments is debated. Burgess's excavation of a pit alignment at Meldon Bridge, Peebles showed that this had formed an interrupted palisade cutting off a promontory of land, possibly for the control of cattle or stock (Barber 1985: 162). An alternative view of these pit alignments is that they constituted quarry-pits supplying material for a subsequently levelled linear earthwork (e.g. by ploughing). Barber's excavations at Eskbank Nurseries showed that the pits forming the Iron Age alignment had never held timber posts but that the pits acted as quarries supplying material for a linear earthwork. Similarly, a pit alignment at Marygoldhill plantation), Berwickshire (Strong 1988) also seems to have acted as a quarry for a continuous upstanding bank on the same alignment, forming a land division.

At Mountcastle, there was no evidence in the form of packing stones that any of the heavily truncated features had held wooden posts, so it seems likely that the pit alignment could have been similarly dug for the purpose of creating a linear earthwork. The low quantities of anthropogenic material recovered from sample processing suggest that the features were not closely related to intense human activity, although the iron slag does suggest industrial activity somewhere nearby.

The development of land boundaries reflects division and management of the landscape. In addition to their practical purpose in controlling movements of stock or people, land boundaries play a role in demonstrating ownership of land by social units such as families or communities. Other types of feature may be related to these boundaries – for example, funerary monuments such as the ring-ditch discovered in the earlier phase of monitoring can also be associated with the edges of group territories or particular zones of settlement.

The features located at Mountcastle Quarry give an indication of the level of prehistoric activity towards the periphery of settled areas – comprising land boundaries and occasional 'ritual' type features such as the ring-ditch or the buried Grooved Ware vessel. They demonstrate that the survival of these low density archaeological sites is possible in areas that have been under modern cultivation, but also suggest that this type of site is unlikely to be detected other than by archaeological monitoring of large area topsoil strips.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to all those involved in enabling the works – Andy Josephs Ltd, who acted as project consultants, Hanson PLC who sponsored the works, the site staff at Mountcastle Quarry who were very helpful in all respects, and Douglas Speirs who curated the works for Fife Council.

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APPENDIX 1.1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context no	Description
	1 to 21 used in previous phase
22	Fill of 023. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
23	Cut of pit/posthole. Circular 0.33m by 0.33m, 0.14m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
24	Fill of 025. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
25	Cut of pit/posthole. Circular 0.31m by 0.31m, 0.12m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
26	Fill of 027. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
27	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.29m by 0.28m, 0.07m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
28	Fill of 029. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
29	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.20m by 0.19m, 0.04m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
30	Fill of 031. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
31	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.27m by 0.25m, 0.09m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
32	Fill of 033. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
33	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.34m by 0.33m, 0.15m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
34	Fill of 035. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
35	Cut of pit/posthole. Circular 0.32m by 0.32m, 0.20m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
36	Fill of 037. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
37	Cut of pit/posthole. Circular 0.31m by 0.31m, 0.12m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
38	Fill of 039. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
39	Cut of pit/posthole. Circular 0.32m by 0.32m, 0.10m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
40	Fill of 041. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
41	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.31m by 0.30m, 0.10m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
42	Fill of 043. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
43	Cut of pit/posthole. Circular 0.38m by 0.38m, 0.11m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
44	Fill of 045. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
45	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.33m by 0.32m, 0.13m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
46	Fill of 047. Dark brown sandy silt.
47	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.40m by 0.35m, 0.13m deep. Isolated feature.
48	Fill of 049. Dark brown sandy silt.
49	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-oval 0.55m by 0.42m, 0.12m deep. Isolated feature.
50	Fill of 051Dark grey-brown sandy silt.
51	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.63m by 0.50m, 0.27m deep. Isolated pit/posthole.
52	Fill of 053. Dark grey-brown clay sand.
53	Cut of former field boundary. Linear Over 60m long 0.2m to 1.0m wide, less than 0.1m deep.
54	Fill of 055. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
55	Cut of pit/posthole. Circular 0.27m by 0.27m, 0.10m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
56	Fill of 057. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
57	Cut of pit/posthole. Circular 0.19m by 0.19m, 0.11m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
58	Fill of 059. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
59	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.26m by 0.23m, 0.09m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
60-67	VOID
68	Fill of 069. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
69	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.25m by 0.23m, 0.11m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
70	Fill of 071. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
71	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.24m by 0.22m, 0.12m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
72	Fill of 073. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
73	Cut of pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.31m by 0.27m, 0.14m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
74	Fill of 075. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
75	Cut of pit/posthole. Circular 0.24m by 0.24m, 0.07m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
76	Fill of 077. Dark brown homogenous silty sand and gravel.
77	Cut of pit/posthole. Circular 0.23m by 0.23m, 0.06m deep. Element of pit/posthole alignment.
78-79	VOID
80	Fill of 081. Light grey-brown silty gravel
81	Cut of possible pit. Sub-circular 0.80m by 0.76m, 0.20m deep. Isolated pit.

APPENDIX 1.2: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing no	Scale	Description
		1 to 3 used in previous phase
4	1:10	023 W facing section
5	1:10	023 post-excavation
6	1:10	025 SW facing section
7	1:10	025 post-excavation
8	1:10	029 S facing section
9	1:10	027 S facing section
10	1:10	027 post-excavation
11	1:10	029 post-excavation
12	1:10	031 N facing section
13	1:10	033 S facing section
14	1:10	031 post-excavation
15	1:10	033 post-excavation
16	1:10	035 NW facing section
17	1:10	035 post-excavation
18	1:10	037 NW facing section
19	1:10	037 post-excavation
20	1:10	039 SW facing section
21	1:10	039 post-excavation
22	1:10	041 S facing section
23	1:10	041 post-excavation
24	1:10	043 S facing section
25	1:10	043 post-excavation
26	1:10	053 Slot 1 post-excavation
27	1:10	053 Slot 2 post-excavation
28	1:10	053 Slot 3 post-excavation
29	1:10	053 Slot 1 NE facing section
30	1:10	053 Slot 2 SW facing section
31	1:10	053 Slot 3 NW facing section
32	1:10	047 NE facing section
33	1:10	047 post-excavation
34	1:10	049 NE facing section
35	1:10	049 post-excavation
36	1:10	051 NW facing section
37	1:10	051 post-excavation
38	1:10	055 SW facing section
39	1:10	055 post-excavation
40	1:10	057 SW facing section
41	1:10	057 post-excavation
42	1:10	059 SW facing section
43	1:10	059 post-excavation
44	1:10	045 S facing section
45	1:10	045 post-excavation
46	1:10	069 S facing section
47	1:10	069 post-excavation
48	1:10	071 S facing section
49	1:10	071 post-excavation
50	1:10	073 SW facing section
51	1:10	073 post-excavation
52	1:10	077 S facing section
53	1:10	077 post-excavation
54	1:10	075 S facing section
55	1:10	075 post-excavation
56	1:10	081 S facing section
57	1:10	081 post-excavation

APPENDIX 1.3: PHOTO REGISTER

Photo no	Direction	Description
		1 to 38 taken during previous phase
39	-	ID shot
40	S	General view
41	SW	General view
42	SE	General view
43	N	General view
44	SW	General view
45	S	General view of stripped area
46	SW	General view of stripped area
47	S	Working shot
48	S	General view
49	S	Working shot
50	SW	General view
51	W	General view
52	NW	General view
53	NE	General view
54	SE	General view
55	S	Working shot
56	W	Working shot
57	S	Working shot
58	S	Working shot
59	W	General view of stripped area
60	S	Working shot
61	SW	General view
62	N	General view of stripped area
63	NW	General view
64	SW	General view
65	N	General view of stripped area
66	N	General view of stripped area
67	S	General view of stripped area
68	S	Working shot
69	S	Working shot
70	E	023 W facing section
71	E	023 post-excavation
72	NW	025 SE facing section
73	N	027 S facing section
74	N	029 S facing section
75	NE	025 post-excavation
76	NE	027 post-excavation
77	NE	029 post-excavation
78	SW	025, 027, 029 post-excavation
79	S	031 N facing section
80	N	033 S facing section
81	SE	035 NW facing section
82	SE	037 NW facing section
83	S	037 post-excavation
84	NE	039 SW facing section
85	NE	039 post-excavation
86	E	Tree bole
87	S	Tree bole
88	E	Tree bole
89	N	041 S facing section
90	NE	041 post-excavation
91	N	043 S facing section
92	NE	043 post-excavation
93	N	045 S facing section
94	SW	047 NE facing section
95	E	052 & 053
96	SW	049 NE facing section
97	SE	051 NW facing section
98	NE	055 SW facing section
99	NE	057 SW facing section
100	NE	059 SW facing section
101	NE	055 post-excavation
102	NE	057 post-excavation
103	NE	059 post-excavation
104	N	067 S facing section
105	N	069 S facing section
106	N	071 S facing section
107	N	073 S facing section
108	N	075 S facing section
109	NW	077 SE facing section
110	N	045 post-excavation
111	N	067 post-excavation
112	N	071 post-excavation
113	N	073 post-excavation
114	N	075 post-excavation
115	N	077 post-excavation
116	NE	Pre-excavation of area to be stripped on 5/10/09
117	SW	Working shot
118	SW	Working shot
119	N	081 S facing section
110	W	Post-excavation area stripped on 5/10/09

APPENDIX 1.4: SAMPLE REGISTER

Sample no	Context no	Description
		1 to 12 taken in previous phase
13	022	Fill of pit/posthole
14	024	Fill of pit/posthole
15	026	Fill of pit/posthole
16	030	Fill of pit/posthole
17	032	Fill of pit/posthole
18	034	Fill of pit/posthole
19	036	Fill of pit/posthole
20	038	Fill of pit/posthole
21	040	Fill of pit/posthole
22	042	Fill of pit/posthole
23	044	Fill of pit/posthole
24	046	Fill of pit/posthole
25	048	Fill of pit/posthole
26	052	Fill of former field boundary
27	050	Fill of pit/posthole
28	054	Fill of pit/posthole
29	056	Fill of pit/posthole
30	058	Fill of pit/posthole
31	068	Fill of pit/posthole
32	070	Fill of pit/posthole
33	072	Fill of pit/posthole
34	074	Fill of pit/posthole
35	076	Fill of pit/posthole
36	080	Fill of pit/posthole

APPENDIX 2.1: FLOT SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample No	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal Grain: Avena sp.	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max Size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
13	5		++	<1cm		Sample contained cinders
14	8		++	<1cm		
15	12					Sample contained cinders
16	15					Sample contained coal and cinders
17	25					Sample contained modern plant debris, cinders and coal
18	25		+++	<1cm		Sample contained cinders and modern plant debris
19	5		++	<1cm		Sample contained cinders and modern plant debris
20	20					Sample contained modern plant debris and cinders
21	15					Sample contained coal and cinders
22	5		++	<1cm		Sample contained modern plant debris and cinders
23	50					Sample contained modern plant debris and cinders
24	10		+	<1cm		Sample contained cinders and modern plant debris
25	25	+				Sample contained coal and cinders
26	20		+			Sample contained cinders
27	75		++++			Sample contained coal and cinders
28	15					Sample contained modern plant debris and cinders
29	12					Sample contained cinders and modern plant debris
30	50		+	<1cm		Sample contained modern plant debris and cinders
31	5		++	<1cm		Sample contained cinders and modern plant debris
32	5		+++	<1cm		Sample contained cinders and modern plant debris
33	15		++	<1cm		Sample contained cinders and modern plant debris
34	10					Sample contained coal and cinders
35	8					Sample contained coal.
36	125		++++	2cm	Charcoal	

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant. ***NB*** *charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating*

APPENDIX 2.2: RETENT SAMPLE RESULTS

Context Number	Sample	Retent Vol (l)	Lithics	MWD	Burnt Bone	Unburnt Bone	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
22	13	7		+	+					Sample contained coal and cinders
24	14	5		+	+	+				Sample contained coal and cinders
26	15	5		++	+		+	<1cm		Sample contained coal and cinders
30	16	5								Sample contained a small sherd of glass
32	17	5								Sample contained coal and cinders
34	18	5			+					Sample contained coal and cinders
36	19	5					+	2	Charcoal	Sample contained coal and cinders
38	20	7								Sample contained coal and cinders
40	21	8	+		+		+	<1cm		Sample contained coal and cinders
42	22	7								Archaeologicaly sterile
44	23	10			+					Sample contained coal and cinders
46	24	5			+					Sample contained coal and cinders
48	25	8		+	++		+	<1cm		Sample contained coal and cinders
52	26	30		+	++	+	+	1.5	Charcoal	Sample contained coal and cinders
50	27	7					+++	<1cm		
54	28	5								Sample contained coal and cinders
56	29	7			+		+	2	Charcoal	Sample contained coal and cinders
58	30	10		+						Sample contained coal and cinders
68	31	5								Sample contained coal and cinders
70	32	5								Sample contained coal and cinders
72	33	8			+					Sample contained coal and cinders
74	34	5	+				+	<1cm		Sample contained coal and cinders
76	35	8			+					Sample contained coal and cinders
80	36	8					+	<1cm		

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant. ***NB*** *charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating*