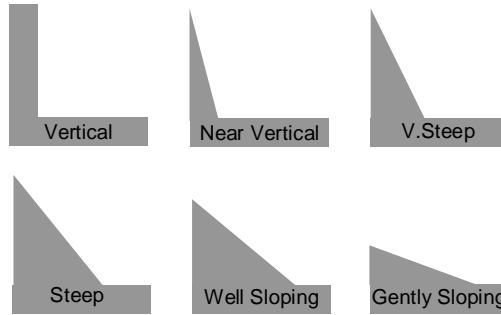


CUT PROMPT SHEET

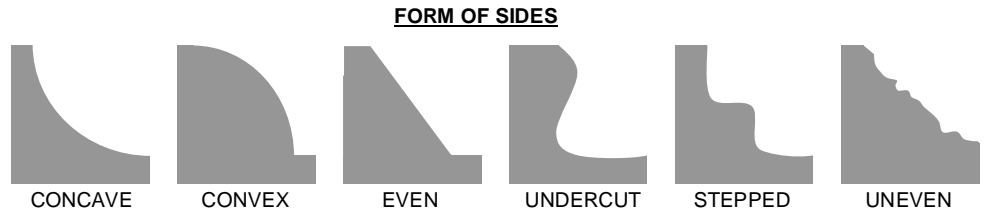
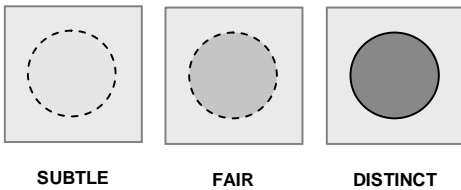
EXCAVATION METHOD	
¼ Sect	Quarter sectioned
½ Sect	Half sectioned
Quad.	Excavated in Quadrants
Slot	Investigated through the excavation of targeted or arbitrary slots
Boxed	Investigated through the excavation of a slot which purposefully extends past the limits of the feature



ANGLE OF SIDES

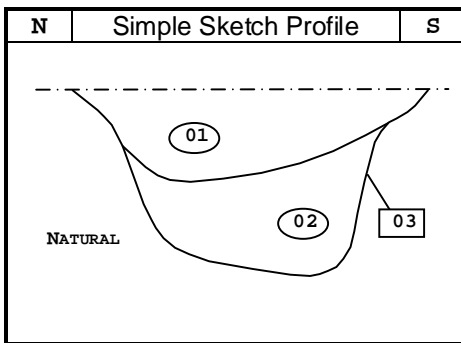
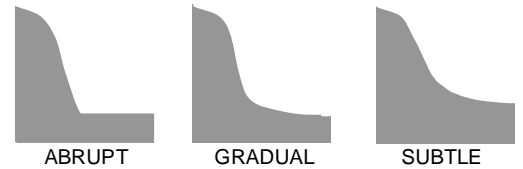
Grade of Slope	
<i>Vertical</i>	90°
<i>Near Vertical</i>	c.85°
<i>Very Steep</i>	60° to 85°
<i>Steep</i>	45° to 60°
<i>Well Sloping</i>	15 to 45°
<i>Gently Sloping</i>	Up to 15°

CUT DISTINCTION	
Subtle:	Defined only by subtle evidence
Fair:	A fairly recognisable feature
Distinct:	A very clearly defined feature

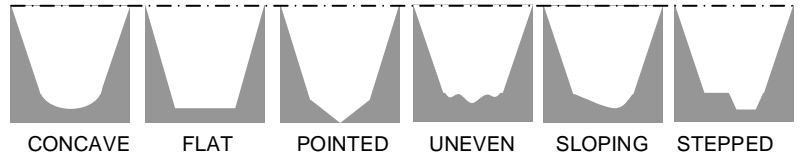


FORM OF SIDES

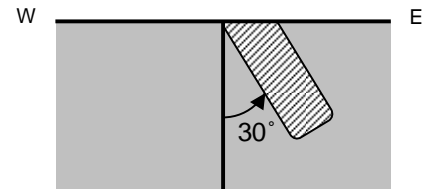
BREAK OF SLOPE AT BASE	
<i>Abrupt</i>	Divide between sides + base is fairly dramatic
<i>Gradual</i>	Divide between sides + base is fairly gradual
<i>Subtle</i>	Divide between sides + base is fairly imperceptible



FORM OF BASE

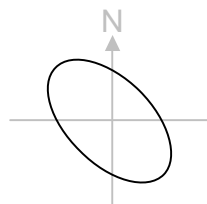


RAKING ANGLE & DIRECTION



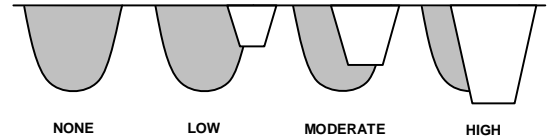
E.g. 30° to the east

ORIENTATION



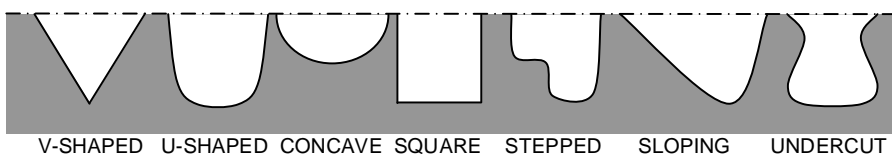
Example: NW to SE

FEATURE TRUNCATION



SHAPE IN PLAN	
Overall Shape	
Rectangular	Add the prefix Sub- to shapes which are distorted versions of these shapes e.g. 'sub-circular'
Square	
Circular	
Oval	
Slot	Very thin slot shapes
Linear	Such as a straight ditch or trench
Curvilinear	A curved linear feature
Rectilinear	A rectangular shaped linear feature
Amorphous	Irregular shaped
Corner types	
Rounded	Use the prefix of 'very' to describe extremes
Sharp	

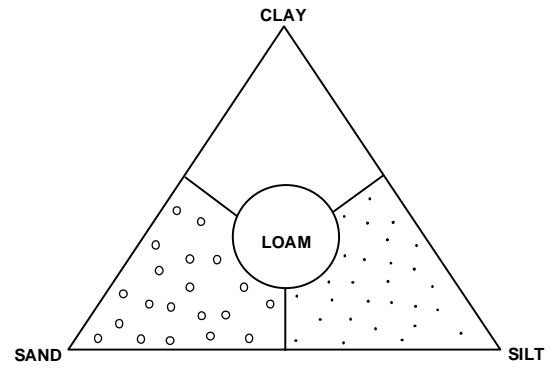
GENERAL PROFILES



INFILLING	
Gradual:	Fills which have accumulated fairly slowly within a feature over time
Rapid:	Fills which have accumulated very quickly within a feature, perhaps even within moments of one another such as tipped dumps of waste or the backfill of a short lived feature
Episodic:	Fills which demonstrate + characterise different episodes of activity, such as natural silting between intermittent dumps of infill

DEPOSIT COMPACTION		
<i>To infer extremes of the following descriptions add the term 'Very'</i>		
Compaction	Definition	Minimum force
Loose	Non-coherent, e.g. sand	Light brushing
Soft	Very yielding, e.g. silt	Heavy brushing/Light troweling
Friable	Easily crumbled, e.g. loam	Medium troweling
Firm	Holds well together, e.g. clay	Strong troweling
Hard	Resistant to direct pressure, e.g. dry clay or mortar	Heavy tools only
When appropriate the following terms may be used in combination with the above		
Sticky	Viscous, tending to stick or adhere, e.g. silty-clay	
Plastic	Easily moulded, e.g. pure clay	
Dense	Closely compacted or 'thick', e.g. heavy clay or heavy silt	
Tamped	Rammed hard, e.g. make-up for a clay floor	
Indurated	Made very hard through wear, e.g. trackway deposit	
Cemented	Hardened via a chemical process e.g. a lime-mortar	
Spongy	Porous + compressible, e.g. waterlogged wood	
Laminated	Made up of numerous thin layers, e.g. water deposited silts	
Fibrous	Made up of fibres, e.g. peat	

COLOUR DESCRIPTION			
Tone 'the shade of the main colour'			
<i>To infer extremes add the term 'Very'</i>			
Dark -	The darker range of the main colour		
Mid -	Within the mid range of the main colour		
Light -	The lighter range of the main colour		
Pale -	Faint or leached in appearance		
Bright -	Intense colour (use 'strong' for browns)		
Hue 'the tint of the main colour by another'			
-ish/ -ey	e.g. yellowish-brown or orangey-brown		
COLOURS			
	Black	Grey	White
Blue	Red	Yellow	Brown
Purple	Pink	Orange	Green



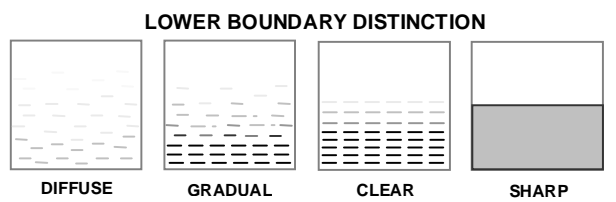
Simplified soil triangle

FINE GRAINED PARTICLES	
Clay	<i>If you can roll it into a thin sausages shape and bend it into a ring then it is mostly clay,</i>
Dense, smooth, mouldable/plastic. Cracks when dry.	Silty-clay: As a clay but sticky and may even have some of the properties of silt Sandy-clay: Gritty, mouldable but cracks when bent to form a ring
Silt	<i>If the ring cannot be formed it is rich in silt</i>
Silty textured. Sparkles. Stains fingers. Fine and powdery when dry.	Clay-silt: As a silt but sticky and may even have some properties of clay Sandy-silt: Gritty textured silt
Sand	<i>Deposits with a high quantity of sand will crack when shaped, if they can be moulded at all.</i>
Loose and granular with visible grains.	Clay-sand: Very gritty, can be easily moulded into a ball but shapes break easily Silty-sand: 'Dirty' sand, can be moulded into a ball, although sometimes with difficulty

SAND SIZE (To infer extremes add the term 'Very')	
Fine	Very small, well rounded grains which flow smoothly
Medium	Sub-rounded grains up to half a mm in size
Coarse	Large, irregular shaped grains

DEPOSIT HUMIDITY	
Waterlogged	Submerged or saturated by water
Wet	Partially saturated by water
Damp	Moist or slightly wet
Dry	Mostly free from moisture

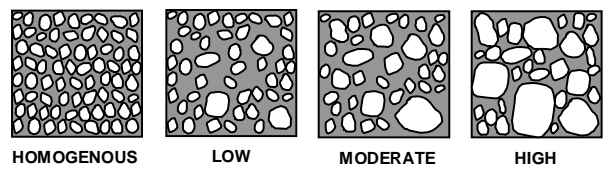
ROMFA		
Frequency	Est. %	Relative comparison
Rare	Below 1%	'Very few present'
Occasional	1 to 5 %	'Countable presence'
Moderate	6 to 10 %	'Too many to count'
Frequent	11 to 15 %	'Far too many to count'
Abundant	Over 15%	Estimate e.g. 25, 50, 75 or 100%



LOWER BOUNDARY DISTINCTION

INCLUSION SIZE		
Size	Average size	Relative comparison
Particles/Flecks	<5mm	Smaller than little finger nail
Small	>5mm to 20mm	Around thumbnail sized
Medium	>20mm to 50mm	Up to circle of finger to thumb
Large	>50mm to 100mm	Up to fist sized
Very Large	>100mm	Larger than fist sized

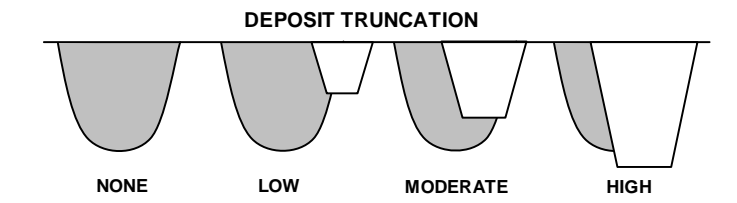
NB: If Very Large always give example dimensions



PARTICLE SIZE VARIATION

GENERAL SHAPE	Very Angular	Angular	Sub-angular
	Irregular: Mix of many different shapes		
Well Rounded		Rounded	Sub-rounded

DISTURBANCE	
None	No perceptible signs of disturbance
Low	Occasional traces
Medium	Significant disturbance
High	Major disturbance



DEPOSIT TRUNCATION

DEPOSIT FORMATION	
Natural	Naturally accumulated fills i.e. <i>in situ</i> soils, riverine deposits, slumped deposits, natural silting, etc.
Active	Placed via human/animal agency i.e. make-up, imported soils, infilling, tipping, dumping, etc.
Residual	Left over/accumulated from another process i.e. construction/destruction debris, industrial residue, trample, debitage, organic residue from decay etc.
Uncertain	Unclear from the observable evidence