CUT FEATURES PITS				
BURIAL PIT	A pit containing multiple inhumations.			
CESS PIT	A pit dug to receive 'night-soil' and organic refuse.			
0200111	Pit used for the re-burial of disarticulated human			
	remains, occasionally displaying sorting of remains,			
CHARNEL PIT	e.g. grouping of skulls or long bones (distinct from			
	mass burials which contain articulated skeletal			
	remains).			
CREMATION	A Pit containing cremated remains sometimes within a			
BURIAL PIT EXTRACTION	container and associated with grave goods. Excavated for the purpose of quarrying natural			
PIT	materials such as sand, gravel, clay or chalk.			
GRAVE	A pit excavated to receive a burial.			
LATRINE PIT	A pit excavated to receive human excrement.			
	A pit from which marl, a mixture of clay and carbonate			
MARL PIT	of lime, is excavated for use as a fertilizer.			
PIT	The general term for a human-made hole			
	excavated in the ground.			
PLAGUE PIT	A pit used for the burial of plague victims.			
POND	A natural hollow or excavated pit which contained a			
	small body of water.			
DVDE DIT	A pit below a pyre on which a corpse has been burnt.			
PYRE PIT	Remains of the pyre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found within the pit.			
	Excavated for the purpose of quarrying raw materials			
QUARRY PIT	such as building stone.			
	Evidence for re-cuts may be identified in the			
RE-CUT	sequences of infilled features e.g. pits and ditches.			
	A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built			
ROBBER	features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line			
PIT/TRENCH	of walls from which structural material has been			
	removed.			
DUDDICU DIT	A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive			
RUBBISH PIT	dumps and tips of unwanted waste, often of a domestic nature.			
	Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious			
SCOOP	purpose or function.			
	A trench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into			
SOAKAWAY	which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the			
	surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone.			
STORAGE PIT	A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs.			
	Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight			
TANK	material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids			
	or for wet processing. Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a			
WATERHOLE	source of water for people and animals.			
	A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source.			
WELL SHAFT	Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining			
	above the bedrock.			
	LINEAR FEATURES			
AMORPHOUS	General term for an irregularly shaped feature of			
FEATURE	uncertain origin or function.			
CHANNEL	A linear feature which may be man-made to carry			
	water or formed through natural water action.			
CONDUIT CURVI-LINEAR	A channel or pipe usually for conveying water.			
FEATURE	Generic term for a curving linear feature.			
-	A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark			
DITCH	a boundary or for defence.			
DYKE	A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse.			
	Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes			
FIELD-DRAIN	laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the			
	ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate			
	or gravel.			
	A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although			
GULLY	Taramorar orial more rounning a drain or guiter attribught			
GULLY	sometimes formed naturally by running water			
GULLY HOLLOW WAY/	sometimes formed naturally by running water.			
	sometimes formed naturally by running water. Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use.			
HOLLOW WAY/				
HOLLOW WAY/ TRACKWAY	Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully			
HOLLOW WAY/ TRACKWAY LINEAR FEATURE	Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually			
HOLLOW WAY/ TRACKWAY LINEAR	Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually filled with water.			
HOLLOW WAY/ TRACKWAY LINEAR FEATURE	Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually filled with water. Trench containing a pipe for conveying water, gas or			
HOLLOW WAY/ TRACKWAY LINEAR FEATURE MOAT	Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually filled with water.			

PITS IT A pit containing multiple inhumations. IT A pit dug to receive night-soci and organic refuse. Pit used for the re-burish of disarticulated human remains, occasionally displaying sorting of remains, e. g. grouping of skulls or into phones (desired remains). ION A Pit containing creations or only phones (selline switch) and provided in the post of the provided skelleds remains). ION A Pit containing creations or organic remains swimina or materials such as sand, gravel, clay or chalk. A pit operated for the purpose a during material of the pit of the purpose of the post of the purpose of such as a pit of the purpose of the purpose has been burnt. I A pit used for the burnt of plague victims. A pit below a pive on which a corpse has been burnt. Remains of the pyre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found within the pit. PIT Exercised for the purpose of quarrying raw materials seem as building stone. PIT A pit used for the burnt of plague victims. A pit below a pive on which a corpse has been burnt. Remains of the pyre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found within the pit. PIT Exercised for the purpose of quarrying raw materials seem as building stone. PIT A pit used for the purpose of quarrying raw materials for the purpose of function. A pit below a pive on which a corpse has been burnt. Remains of the pyre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found within the pit. PIT Exercised for the purpose of quarrying raw materials from which structural materials has been considered for the purpose of quarrying raw materials and been considered for the purpose of quarrying raw materials and been considered for the purpose of quarrying raw materials and been considered for the purpose of quarrying raw materials and been considered for the purpose of quarrying raw materials and been considered for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as olary for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as olary for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as olary for the purpose of quarryi		CUT FEATURES	RECTI-LINEAR	
PT A pit due to receive injents of internations. A pit due to receive injents of ind organic refuse, A pit due to receive injents of ind organic refuse, Byt used for the re-burial of disardiculated human remains, occasionally deplaying sorting of remains, ethic production of the control			-	Generic term for a rectangular shaped linear feature.
A pit days to receive hight-soci and organic refuse. Pit used for the re-burst of distinctivated number remarks, occasionally displaying sorting of remains, e.g. grouping of shalls or long bones (distinct from remarks, occasionally displaying sorting of remains, e.g. grouping of shalls or long bones (distinct from remarks). ION A Pit containing cramated remains sometimes within a container and associated with grave goods. ITION Excavasted for the propose of quarrying natural materials such as sand, growl, clay or chalk. ITION Excavasted for the propose of quarrying natural materials such as sand, growl, clay or chalk. ITION I from which mant, a mixture of city and corbonate of propose of the propose of quarrying ratural containers. IT A pit used for the burst of playes veterine. A natural hollow or awarded privation contained a A natural holdow or awarded privation contained a A natural holdow or awarded privation contained a A natural holdow or awarded privation contained a post of the propose of quarrying rature may be found within the pit. Excavated for the burst of playes weterine. A pit below a prive on which a corpse has been burnt. Remains of the privation of the	PIT		SERVICE	Trench containing live or defunct services e.g. water
remains, cocasionally displaying solving of remains, any expectation of the property of the pr	Γ	A pit dug to receive 'night-soil' and organic refuse.	TRENCH	
Left interest, choosestery designed and the designation of the common search of the containing creamans sometimes within a romann. A Pit containing creamans sometimes within a container and associated with crave goods. Fit A Pit converted to the purpose of quarrying natural moderate such as sond, greate, day or chalk. Fit A pit containing creamans sometimes within a container and associated with crave goods. Fit A pit converted to the purpose of quarrying natural respective to the container of a pit container of the purpose of quarrying material such as sold, greate, day or chalk. Fit A pit the burst of plague victims. Fit A pit used for the burst of plague victims. A pit before a purpose of quarrying rear materials as mall body or within a corpose has been burst. Remains of the pyre, the body and burst grave goods may be found within the pit. Exercised for the purpose of quarrying rear materials as the burst of plague victims. A cut feature exercised to rob the materials of butst features, such as stone form waits. May follow the line of walls from which structural material has been removed. A pit whoch may have been primatify dug to receive a provided in the purpose of quarrying rear materials. Fit A contract of the purpose of quarrying rear materials and the purpose of fundion. A trench, pit or shalf filled with nubble-aggregate into which trainwasts water frows for deportaal into the contract of the purpose of traince. Fit A pit used in store grain or other foodstulfs of the purpose of fundion. A trench, pit or shalf filled with nubble-aggregate into which trainwasts water frows for deportaal into the purpose of fundion. A trench, pit or shalf filled with nubble-aggregate into which trainwasts water frows for deportaal into the purpose of fundion. A trench, pit or shalf filled with nubble-aggregate into the purpose of fundion of the purpose of some flut of the purpose of some flut of the purpose of some flut			WATERCOURSE	
mass bursies which contain articulated skeletal (nonino). ION A Pit containing remaided remains sometimes within a containing and associated with grave goods in containing remaided remains sometimes within a containing and associated with grave goods in containing and associated and associated with grave goods and and associated associated and a	ı pit		WUEEL BUT	
ION A Pit containing cremated remains sometimes within a container and associated with grave goods. Final Executed for the purpose of quarrying natural materials such as stand, graved, clay or chalk process of quarrying natural interest goods. A pit occurred for the purpose of quarrying natural materials such as stand, graved, clay or chalk process of the proces	L F 11			usually found eroded into the surfaces of a road/track
TION Excavated for the purpose of quarrying natural materials such as sand, graved, laly or chalk. A pit excavated to tree one burnan excrament. A pit excavated to receive a burnal. A pit excavated in the ground except to receive a burnal. The general term for a human-made hole excavated in the ground except to receive help and carbonate excavated in the ground. A pit excavated in the ground except to receive human excrament. The general term for a human-made hole excavated in the ground and provide a small body of water. A pit below a pive on which a corpse has been burnt. Remains of the pive, the body and burnt grave goods may be found within the pit duarrying raw materials such as building stone. Evidence for re-cuts may be identified in the sequences of inflitted features exp. pits and ditches. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of bulk features, such as stone from walls, May follow the line during the potential of the provide stone and the potential of the provides and demestic nature. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. A tench, par of hiff filled with rubble/aggregate into which rankwaste water flows for dispersal into the source of water for peoples and animals. A contraction of the purpose of storing fluids or for well processing. Coll Natural hollow or rean-made feature which provides a source of water for peoples and animals. A contraction of the purpose of storing fluids or for well processing. Coll Natural hollow or rean-made feature which may be man-made to carry, water of nomed through inatural water source, often or stopic interval or stopic inter			N	
Excavated for the purpose of quarrying natural materials such as sand, gravel, clay or chalk. PIT A pet excavated to receive a burial. A pet excavated to receive a burial. A pet throm which mark, a mixture of day and carbonate of lime, is exacavated for use sa a fertilizer. The general term for a human-made hole excavated in the ground is sea as a fertilizer. PIT A pet text for the purpose of quarrying read material has been burid. Remains of the pvre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found which acropse has been burid. Remains of the pvre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which is the body and burnt grave goods may be found which are body and burnt grave goods may be found which are body and good of the grave g	ION		BEAM SLOT	
materials such as sand, gravel, clay or chalk. A pit excavated to receive a burial. A pit excavated to receive burnar excrement, A pit excavated to receive burnar excrement, A pit crow which mark a misture of day and carbonate of lime, is excavated for the ground. PTT A put used for the burial of plague victims. A natural hollow or excavated pit which contained a small body of variat. A natural hollow or excavated pit which contained a small body of variat. A natural hollow or excavated pit which contained a small body of variat. Excavated for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as building stone. Evaluate the power has been burnt. Evaluate the process of millider features e.g. pits and ditches. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built leadures, such as stone from walls. May follow the lime sequences of initilled relatures e.g. pits and ditches. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built leadures, such as stone from walls. May follow the lime of walls from which structural material has been burnt. A pit which may have been primarity day to receive dumps and tips of unwanted waste, often of a domestic nature. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose of function. A trench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into which randwayste water flows for dependent on the base of a water flow to receive a post, the pit often being murdulated to the purpose of stone of the purpose of stone of the purpose of stone of the purpose of complete the purpose of the purpose of complete the pur			CONSTRUCTION	
FOLIA Dis exeavated to receive a burial. TIFE A pit exeavated to receive human excrement. TIFE A pit textwared to receive human excrement. The general term for a human-made hole excavated in the ground. PTT A pit used for the burial of plague victims. A natural hollow or excavated pit which contained a small body of water. A pit below a pyre on which a corpse has been burnt. Romains of the yive, the body and burnt grave goods. Evidence for re-cuts may be identified in the sequences of infilled features e.g. pits and ditches. A cut testure excavated to to the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line of which romains was stone from walls. May follow the line of dumps and tips of unwanted wate, often of a dumping soil. May be indentified in the sequences of infilled features e.g. pits and ditches. A pot which may have been primarily dug to receive dumps and tips of unwanted wate, often of a demential such as stone from walls been removed. A pot which may have been primarily dug to receive dumps and tips of unwanted wate, often of a demential such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for well processes. E PTT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for well processes. EPTT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for well processes. EPTT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for well processes. EPTT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A cheep for the processes of the pit of the produce a source of water for pepe lead of a minute. EPTT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A deep shaff excavated to tap a natural water source, the pit of the produce as source of water for pepe lead of a m	IION			. , , ,
FIT A pit occavated for the process of infine element are for an imbure of day and carbonate of lime, is excavated for use as a fertilizer. The general term for a human-made hole excavated in the ground. A natural hollow or excavated pith the ground and the process of the purpose of upwind process of the process of the process of the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as building stone. Excavated for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as building stone. Excavated for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as building stone. Evidence for re-outs may be identified in the sequences of infilled returns e.g. pits and ditches. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line duries, such as stone from walls. May follow the line of walls from which structural material has been considered to the process of milled returns e.g. pits and ditches. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line duries, such as stone from walls. May follow the line duries, such as stone from walls. May follow the line duries and the process of milled returns the process of the purpose of during the process of stone of the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line duries are stone of the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line duries are stone of the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line during a drie of unwanted waste, often of a comment of the materials of built features. A first processor of the purpose of during the stone of the materials of built features which make for during the material has been during a drie of unwanted waste, often of a sufficience of a walle fence or at thin beam or plank. State of the processor of the purpose of the				
of lime, is excavated for use as a tertilizer. The general term for a human-made hole excavated in the ground. A pit used for the burish of plague victims. A natural hollow or excavated yith which contained a small body of water. A pit below a pyre on which a corpse has been burnt. Remains of the pyre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found within the pit. Exercised for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as building stone. Evidence for re-cuts may be identified in the sequences of inflied features ex, pits and ditches. A out feature exercised to trop burnteries of built of which stone peacing and sometimes with a pad of simm material in the base. A control feature exercised to rot bit measteries of built of which structural material has been removed. A trench, pit or shaff filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or sone. A trench, pit or shaff filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or sone. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A pit used to store grain or	PIT		TRENCH	of a structure such as a stone wall.
The general term for a human-made hole excavated in the ground. A pit used for the burst of plague victims. A natural hollow or excavated y which contained a small body of water. A natural hollow or excavated y which contained a small body of water. A natural hollow or excavated y which contained a small body of water. A natural hollow or excavated y which contained a small body of water. A natural hollow or excavated y which contained a small body of water. A natural hollow or excavated which water a small plague within a carpos has been burnt. A natural hollow or excavated which water a small plague within a carpos has been burnt. A natural hollow or excavated which water a small plague within a water and the such as a small plague within a carpos has been burnt. A there do git power a small plague within a carpos has been burnt. Becaused for the purpose of quarrying raw materials which such as building stone. E videance for re-cuts may be identified in the sequences of initilled exteures e.g. pits and dischess. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line of walls from which structural materials has been removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive dug and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. A thereth, pit or shall fill have the control of the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PTI A pit used to store grain or of the flookstiffs. A thereth, pit or shall have been primarily dug to receive a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PTI A pit used to store grain or of the flookstiffs. BURNOW Which was the disperse from the surrounding soil. May be lined with a water cipht material such as cally for the purpose of storing fluids or for well processing. BE PTI A pit used to store grain or of the flookstiffs. BURNOW Which was the surrounding soil may be many and flooks. BURNOW Which was the surrounding soil may be many and flooks. BURNOW Which was the surrou	т	A pit from which marl, a mixture of clay and carbonate	FLUE	, ,
excavated in the ground. PT A pit used for the burial of plague victims. A natural hollow or excavated pit which contained a snall body of water. A pit below a pyre on which a corpse has been burnt. Remains of the pyre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found within the pit. Excavated for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as building stone. Evidence for re-cuts may be identified in the sequences of inflied features expired to rob the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive domestic nature. A provided of the provided provided and shallow feature, of the part of domestic nature. A provided of the provided provided and shallow feature, of dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. A trench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. A trench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. B PIT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A provided provided an animals. A provided provided an animals. A deep shaft exacered to to ap a natural water source. Other stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. I Natural VI and the provided an animals. A provided the provided provided animals. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel origine usually for conveying water. A linear feature with may be main-made to carry water or formed through natural water source. A linear feature with may be main-made to carry water or formed through natural water source. A linear feature with may be main-made to carry water or formed through natu	•		LIEADTII	
PIT A pit used for the burial of plague victims. A natural holiwo or exexavated pit which contained a small body of water. A pit below a pyre on which a corpse has been burnt. Remains of the pyre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found within the pit. Excavated for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as a building stone. Evidence for re-cuts may be identified in the sequences of infilled features, such as stone form walls. May follow the line of walls from which structural material has been removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive a post, the pit often being much larger than necessary to accommodate a plancy larger than necessary to accommodate the post. POST-PIT all got or feeve a post, the pit often being much larger than necessary to accommodate the post. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line of walls from which structural material has been removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive dumps and tips of unwanted waste, othen of a domestic nature. Wites and further than the pit of the purpose of storing fluids which rainwaste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PIT A pit used to store grained or or the froedsoffs. Usually a regularly shaped off lined with a water-tight material such as cally for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. OLE Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaft excavated to to pan natural water source. Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of a uncertain origin or function. A A linear channel of the usually for conveying water. A linear channel of ripe usually for conveying water. A linear channel of the maximal water action. A channel or pro usually for conveying water. A peen's term for feature store the contain any offence of the par			HEARTH	
A natural hollow or excavated pit which contained a small body of water. A pit below a pyre on which a corpse has been burnt. Remains of the pyre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found within the pit. Excavated for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as building stone. Evidence for re-cuts may be identified in the sequences of infilled features e.g. pits and diches. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line of walls from which structural material has been removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive dumps and tips of unwanted waste, often of a domestic nature. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. A trench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. EPTI A pit used to store grain or other foodstulfs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-right material source as object to the purpose of storing fluids or for well processing. OLE Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a cursor in stabilised with a horick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped pet intended an immission of the company of the purpose of storing fluids and the provided of the purpose of storing fluids and the provided of the purpose of storing fluids and the provided of the purpose of storing fluids and the provided an immission of the purpose of storing fluids and the provided and immission of the purpose of storing fluids and provided and immission of the purpose of storing fluids and provided and immission of the purpose of storing fluids and provided and immission of the purpose of storing fluids and provided and immission of the purpose of storing fluids and provided and immission of the purpose of provided and immission of the purpose of provided and immission of the purpose of provided and immi	PIT		DI 4111/ 01 07	
A pit blowy of water. A pit blow a pyre on which a corpse has been burnt. Remains of the pyre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found within the pit. Excavated for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as building stone. Evidence for re-cust may be identified in the sequences of infilled features e.g. pits and ditches. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line of walls from which structural material has been removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive dument of walls from which structural material shap been removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive dument of walls from which structural material shap been removed. A procho, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PIT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as day for the purpose of storing fluids or for well processes. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated to raing age again and the propose of gravel. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence and trunk of the provides and trunk of the propose of gravel. A linear channel origin explain shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence term for a straight cut feature, usually an artific			PLANK SLOT	end or along its edge as part of a structure.
Remains of the pyre, the body and burnt grave goods may be found within the pit. PIT Excavated for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as building stone. Evidence for re-cuts may be identified in the sequences of infilial features eq. pits and ditches. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line of walls from which structural material has been removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive during and tips of unwanted waste, often of a domestic nature. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. A trench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PIT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usualty a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for well processes. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. The complete of the purpose of the purpose of storing fluids or for well processes. LINEAR FEATURES OUT STAKE HOLE BIOTURBATION Inderground disturbance caused by burrowing animals or tree roots. A manual processes. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Other than the product of the purpose of storing fluids or for well processes. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A leaf of denote and the purpose of gravel. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence or formed through resonor of use of mark the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial c		small body of water.		
POST-PIT Exercised for the purpose of quarrying raw materials such as building stone. Evidence for re-cuts ray be identified in the sequences of infilled features e.g. plus and ditches. A cut feature excavated for the purpose of built features, such as short from which structural materials of built features, such as short from which structural materials of built features, such as short from which structural materials has been romoved. A ptr which may have been primarily dug to receive dumps and shallow feature, often of a domestic network. A ptr which may have been primarily dug to receive dumps and shallow feature, often of a domestic network. A trench, pit or shaff filled with rubble/aggregate into surrounding sail. May be lined with a water-tight material such as day for the purpose of storing fluids or for well profession. A ptr used to store grain or other foodstuffs. BE PIT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as day for the purpose of storing fluids or for well profession. A cheep shaff excavated to tap a natural water source. A cheep shaff excavated to tap a natural water source of water for people and animals. A deep shaff excavated to tap a natural water source. A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for dr			POST HOLE	
POST-PII larger than necessary to accommodate the post.				
Evidence for re-cuts may be identified in the sequences of infilled features e.g. pils and ditches. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line of walls from which structural material has been removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive dumps and tips of unwanted waste, often of a densetic nature. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. A transpose or function. A trench, pit or shaff filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. EPT A pit used to store grain or other foodsturfs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a vester-tight varied to store grain or other foodsturfs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a vester-tight or well processing. A deep shaff excavated to tap a natural water source. INTERAL FEATURES OLE Source of water for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. LINEAR FEATURES OLE A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel origin event of the processing or gravel. NATURAL FEATURES OLE A finear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear chan		,	POST-PIT	
Evidence for re-cuts may be identified in the sequences of infilled leatures e.g. pits and ditches. A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line of walls from which structural material has been removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive during and tips of unwanted waste, often of a domestic nature. Wicke and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose of function. A trench, pit or shart filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a stake into some of the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a stake into some of dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. How have a surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. CHANNEL E PIT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. A linear charme which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A chainear easter which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A chainear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A deep drainage dich or artificial watercourse. A linear channel often	PIT		POST SOCKET	
A cut feature excavated to rob the materials of built features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line of walls from which structural material has been removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive dumps and tips of unwanted waste, often of a donestic nature. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive dumps and tips of unwanted waste, often of a donestic nature. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. At rench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PTI A pit used to store grain or other foodsfulfs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. OLE Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. OLF INEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. L Walk A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A than and shallow du			FOST SOCKET	
features, such as stone from walls. May follow the line of walls from which structural material has been removed. A pit which may have been primarily dug to receive domestic nature. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. A trench, pit or shaff illed with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PTT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. A deep shaff excavated to tap a natural water source. A fleft Office stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. L Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaff excavated to tap a natural water source of water for people and animals. A deep shaff excavated to tap a natural water source of water for people and animals. C General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear esture which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A lonear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel ordina province was only to the province of the		•	SLOT	
the process of the processing. A plt which may have been primarily dug to receive dumps and tips of unwanted waste, often of a domestic nature. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purposes or function. AY trench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PTI A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. A clannel or processing. A clannel or pipe usually for conveying water. L A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear relature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water accounce. L A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for deflence. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for deflence. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. Water of formed through natural special portions and trained water accions or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. Water of conditions and the propose of storing fluids or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully. Wide defich surrounding a building or manor, usually will will define the product of the propose o				
I PIT Description of the processing of the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. A pit wait of some size and time of the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. E PIT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. Coften stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES IOUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. L A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. A deep office control of the purpose of the purpos	ICH		STAKE HOLE	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
I PIT I drivings and tips of unwanted waste, often of a domestic nature. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. At rench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PIT A pit used to store grain or other foodsfulfs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. OLE Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Offs stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS E neeral term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel forming a feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed fr				·
dumps and ups of unwanted waste, orten or a domestic nature. Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. At french, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brok or stone. E PIT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for a a traingularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage dich or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes from a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or artificial watercourse. WORM ACTION Wide and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes form and uniquinted so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gravil. Work action and proper straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble or be persessing. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel f				
Wide and shallow feature, often with no obvious purpose or function. A trench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PIT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. OLE Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaff execuated to tap a natural water source. Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. L A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. OF A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear dand unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WORM ACTION TREE-THROW WORM ACTION Work action WORM ACTION Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually	I PIT	1		animals or tree roots.
purpose or function. A thrench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PTT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. OLE Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Offen stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. NEAR Generic term for a curving linear feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear dature of continuing a grain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAAIN Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully wide ditch burrounding a building or manor, usually or wide ditch or gully wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually or difference and continuing the provides a continuing difference and continuing and provided to the provides a continuing difference and the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully with a morphole difference and the geophysical data. Hear the provided and the prov				Underground chambers and tunnels dug by animals.
A trench, pit or shaft filled with rubble/aggregate into which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PIT				Preserved impressions formed by boofed animals
which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the surrounding soil. May be lined with brick or stone. E PIT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. OLE Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Other stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. L A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. FAAIN A deep shaft excavated for tap an attural water source. Other stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. FEATURE PEALOC CHANNEL These form under permafrost conditions such as ice wedges, involutions and pingos. May resemble cultural features in the form of patterned ground, such as linear striping or elongated doughnut and garland shapes. NB: in section ice wedges, involutions and pingos. May resemble cultural features in the form of patterned ground, such as linear striping or elongated doughnut and garland shapes. NB: in section ice wedges, involutions and pingos. May resemble cultural features in the form of patterned ground, such as linear striping or elongated doughnut and garland shapes. NB: in section ice wedges, involutions and pingos. May resemble cultural features in the form of patterned ground, such as linear striping or elongated doughnut and garland shapes. NB: in section ice wedges, involutions and pingos. May resemble cultural features in the form of patterned ground, such as linear striping or elongated doughnut and garland shapes. NB: in section ice understriping or elongate doughnut and garland shapes. NB: in		· · ·		
EPIT A pit used to store grain or other foodstuffs. Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. OLE Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Other stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. L A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. NEAR Generic term for a curving linear feature. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAY/ Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually MACHINE Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually	ΙΑΥ	which rain/waste water flows for dispersal into the		1 9
Usually a regularly shaped pit lined with a water-tight material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. OLE Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaft excavated to to ap a natural water source. Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. L A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. NEAR Generic term for a curving linear feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. At thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAY/ Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually by Vide ditch surrounding a b	- DIT			An ancient pre-historic watercourse.
material such as clay for the purpose of storing fluids or for wet processing. OLE Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. L A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. NEAR Generic term for a curving linear feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAY/ Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Mide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Mide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Disturbance specifically caused by the growth of roots. NB: Archaic hedge-lines can be recognised from such evidence. Persons and holes caused by chemical weathering of bedrock such as chalk. Large solution holes may open up at the surface due to the collapse of material into solution pipes and shafts below. TREE-THROW TREE-THROW Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by the growth of roots. NB: Archaic hedge-lines can be recognised from such evidence. Depressions and holes caused by chemical weathering of bedrock such as chalk. Large solution holes may open up at the surface due to the collapse of material into solution pipes and shafts below. TREE-THROW T	C PII		CHANNEL	'
or for wet processing. Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water of formed through natural water action. A clamp and through natural water action. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. IWAY/ AY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually PERIGLACIAL FEATURE Sultural features in the form of polapseted as linear striping or elongated doughnut and garland shapes. NB: in section ice wedges may be mistaken for postholes or classic. V-shaped ditches. ROOT ACTION Discrete traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by the growth of roots. NB: Archaic hedge-lines can be trecognised from such evidence. Depressions and holes caused by the growth of roots NB: Archaic hedge-lines can be recognised from such evidence. SOLUTION FEATURE A linear feature which nay be man-made to carry water of prome uncertain into solution pipes and shafts below. A bowl shaped hollow with amorphous edges formed from the growth of tree roots or a crescent shaped hollow formed by an uprooted tree. DO NOT use the term 'Trace-bole' which refers to the base and trunk of a living tree. NB: some tree-throws may contain evidence of human activity either as residual finds				
Natural hollow or man-made feature which provides a source of water for people and animals. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. L A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. NEAR Generic term for a curving linear feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAAY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Unsocketed earthen ware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAAY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAAY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing waters. WORM ACTION Traces of underground disturbance specifically earned from the ground to gather growth of roots. ROOT between the		,	PERIGLACIAL	
Source of water for people and animals. A deep shaft excavated to tap a natural water source. Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep shaft excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep shaft excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep shaft excavated for drainage, to carry water or formed through readure. A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through readure. A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through water action. FEATURE SOLUTION FEATURE SOLUTION FEATURE TREE-THROW TREE-THROW TREE-THROW TREE-THROW A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAAY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. WAAY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually	OLE		FEATURE	
AFT Often stabilised with a brick, stone or wattle lining above the bedrock. LINEAR FEATURES OUS General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. L A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. T A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. MEAR Generic term for a curving linear feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAYY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Mide litch surrounding a building or manor, usually A tracas of underground disturbance specifically caused by the growth of roots. NB: Archaic hedge-lines can be recognised from such evidence. A clannel or pipe usually of conveying water. SOLUTION FEATURE SOLUTION FEATURE TREE-THROW TREE-THROW TREE-THROW TREE-THROW TREE-THROW TREE-THROW TREE-THROW TREE-THROW TREE-THROW Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by the growth of roots. NB: Archaic hedge-lines can be recognised from such evidence. Depressions and holes caused by the growth of roots. NB: Archaic hedge-lines can be recognised from such evidence. Depressions and holes caused by the growth of roots. NB: Archaic hedge-lines can be recognised from such evidence. Depressions and holes caused by the growth of roots. NB: Archaic hedge-lines can be recognised from such evidence. Depressions and holes caused by the growth of the degendinal weathering of bedrock such as chalk. Large solution holes material into solution pip				
A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed through resonance in function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually A ceneric term for a curving linear feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed hrough erosion of use. WORM ACTION Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Disturbance ad underground disturbance specifically caused by the growth of roots. NB: Archaic hedge-lines can be recognised from such evidence of by the growth of roots. NB: Archaic hedge-lines can be recognised from such evidence. Depressions and holes caused by chemical weathering of bedrock such as chalk. Large solution holes may open up at the surface due to the collapse of material into solution pipes and shafts below. TREE-THROW Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing weathere-throws may contain evidence of human activity either as residual finds or intentional deposition. Traces of underground disturbance specificall	IΔFT	l ·		
A contain or gin or function.			ROOT ACTION	
General term for an irregularly shaped feature of uncertain origin or function. L A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. SOLUTION FEATURE Generic term for a curving linear feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAYY AYY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually A linear channel or pipe usually be man-made to carry water of formed through each on the ground on pipe usually be man-made to carry weathering of bedrock such as chalk. Large solution holes may open up at the surface due to the collapse of material into solution pipes and shafts below. A bowl shaped hollow with amorphous edges formed from the growth of tree roots or a crescent shaped hollow formed by an uprooted tree. DO NOT use the term 'Tree-bole' which refers to the base and trunk of a living tree. NB: some tree-throws may contain evidence of human activity either as residual finds or intentional deposition. WORM ACTION Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. OTHER BOREHOLE LEVELLING HORIZON An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor.			DOOT	, , ,
L A linear feature which may be man-made to carry water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. NEAR Generic term for a curving linear feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAYY AYY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Depressions and holes caused by chemical weathering of bedrock such as chalk. Large solution holes may open up at the surface due to the collapse of material into solution pipes and shafts below. A bowl shaped hollow with amorphous edges formed from the growth of tree roots or a crescent shaped hollow formed by an uprooted tree. DO NOT use the term 'Tree-bole' which refers to the base and trunk of a living tree. NB: some tree-throws may contain evidence of human activity either as residual finds or intentional deposition. WORM ACTION Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. OTHER BOREHOLE LEVELLING HORZON MACTION A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A bowl shaped hollow with amorphous edges formed from the growth of tree roots or a crescent shaped hollow formed by an uprooted tree. DO NOT use the term 'Tree-bole' which refers to the base and trunk of a living tree. NB: some tree-throws may contain evidence of human activity either as residual finds or intentional deposition. Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. A hovent which horizontally truncates earlier	IOUS	General term for an irregularly shaped feature of		by the growth of roots. NB: Archaic hedge-lines can
water or formed through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. MEAR Generic term for a curving linear feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAYY AYY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Machine SOLUTION FEATURE SOLUTION FEATURE weathering of bedrock such as chalk. Large solution holes may open up at the surface due to the collapse of material into solution pipes and shafts below. A bowl shaped hollow with amorphous edges formed from the growth of tree roots or a crescent shaped hollow formed by an uprooted tree. DO NOT use the term 'Tree-bole' which refers to the base and trunk of a living tree. NB: some tree-throws may contain evidence of human activity either as residual finds or intentional deposition. WORM ACTION Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. OTHER Any exploratory hole drilled into the ground to gather geophysical data. LEVELLING HORIZON An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance caused by modern machining (usually	E		2.0. GREATGE	
Mater of infined through natural water action. A channel or pipe usually for conveying water. Separate Beautiful B	L		SOLUTION	, ,
Generic term for a curving linear feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAY/ AY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a curving linear feature. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. WORM ACTION Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. OTHER BOREHOLE BOREHOLE An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance caused by modern machining (usually	<u>-</u>			
A linear channel often excavated for drainage, to mark a boundary or for defence. A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAAY/ AYY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually A bowl shaped hollow with amorphous edges formed from the growth of tree roots or a crescent shaped hollow formed by an uprooted tree. DO NOT use the term 'Tree-bole' which refers to the base and trunk of a living tree. NB: some tree-throws may contain evidence of human activity either as residual finds or intentional deposition. Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. OTHER Any exploratory hole drilled into the ground to gather geophysical data. An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance caused by modern machining (usually		, , , , ,		of material into solution pipes and shafts below.
A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAY/ AY/ Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually TREE-THROW TREE-THROW HOROW formed by an uprooted tree. DO NOT use the term 'Tree-bole' which refers to the base and trunk of a living tree. NB: some tree-throws may contain evidence of human activity either as residual finds or intentional deposition. Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. TWAY/ Any exploratory hole drilled into the ground to gather geophysical data. An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance caused by modern machining (usually described)	<u> </u>	ű		
A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAY/AY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually TREE-THROW Tree-bole which refers to the base and trunk of a living tree. NB: some tree-throws may contain evidence of human activity either as residual finds or intentional deposition. Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. OTHER Any exploratory hole drilled into the ground to gather geophysical data. An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance caused by modern machining (usually described)	_	3 ,		
Unsocketed earthenware or porous concrete pipes laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAY/ Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually A deep drainage ditch or artificial watercourse. WORM ACTION Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. OTHER BOREHOLE LEVELLING HORIZON An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance activity A living tree. NB: some tree-throws may contain evidence of human activity either as residual finds or intentional deposition. Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. Any exploratory hole drilled into the ground to gather geophysical data. An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance activity		·	TREE-THROW	
laid end to end and unjointed so as to drain the ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Identity either as residual finds or intentional deposition. Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. The evidence of numan activity either as residual finds or intentional deposition. Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. OTHER Any exploratory hole drilled into the ground to gather geophysical data. An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance caused by modern machining (usually				a living tree. NB: some tree-throws may contain
ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate or gravel. A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAY/ AY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually WORM ACTION Traces of underground disturbance specifically caused by burrowing worms. OTHER Any exploratory hole drilled into the ground to gather geophysical data. An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance caused by modern machining (usually	141 A C			
A thin and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAY/ AY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually WORM ACTION caused by burrowing worms. Any exploratory hole drilled into the ground to gather geophysical data. An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance caused by burrowing worms. Caused by burrowing worms. Any exploratory hole drilled into the ground to gather geophysical data. An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance caused by modern machining (usually	KAIN	ground or simply thin trenches containing aggregate		
A triff and shallow ditch-like feature, usually an artificial channel forming a drain or gutter although sometimes formed naturally by running water. WAY/ AY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually OTHER Any exploratory hole drilled into the ground to gather geophysical data. An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance activity			WORM ACTION	
WAY/ AY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually BOREHOLE Any exploratory hole drilled into the ground to gather geophysical data. An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance activity				
WAY/ AY Sunken path or road formed through erosion of use. Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually BOREHOLE geophysical data. An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance clusted by modern machining (usually described to the part of the part o			PODENO! F	
Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually LEVELLING HORIZON An event which horizontally truncates earlier deposits such as the levelling of an area through demolition to receive a new building or floor. MACHINE Disturbance caused by modern machining (usually demolition) and the part of road formed through eleosists.	WAY/	, , ,	BUKEHULE	geophysical data.
Generic term for a straight cut feature of uncertain function; may resemble a ditch or gully Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually MACHINE Disturbance caused by modern machining (usually	ΙΑΥ	·	LEVELLING	
Wide ditch surrounding a building or manor, usually MACHINE Disturbance caused by modern machining (usually				
PICTURD ANCE	<u> </u>		MACHINE	
			_	

	DEPOSITS glies.emery			
DEPOSITS BASIC CATAGORIES				
BACKFILL	Infill that includes some or all of the material originally			
	excavated by the hole rather than purely imported material. A naturally accumulated deposit such as a soil formed during			
BUILD UP	a period of abandonment.			
DUMP	An imported waste material either dumped as waste down a slope or as infill of a feature.			
FILL	The generic term for the material contained by a feature such as a pit or ditch e.g. pit-fill, ditch-fill, posthole-fill etc.			
INFILL	Any material which fills a hole or void.			
LAYER	The generic term for a deposit which is not contained by a specific feature but observed as a spread of material.			
LENS	A thin and isolated layer of which may occur within the matrix			
LINING	of other deposits e.g. a lens of charcoal within a soil layer. Layer of material used to cover an inner surface such as a pit-			
MAKE-UP	lining of clay. Imported material forming a layer.			
TIP	A sloping layer formed by the active process of tipping			
	material down a slope. Usually a thin layer of well mixed material formed by the			
TRAMPLE	action of people or animals above a surface			
	NATURAL DEPOSITS Active Loams or Humus consist of decomposing/decomposed			
ACTIVE LOAM	organic material and particles of clay, sand and silt with a crumb like structure with spaces for air and moisture.			
ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS	A fine deposit generated by flood deposition.			
BURIED SOIL	Remains of an archaic soil or subsoil preserved by overlying material which has protected it from further active processes.			
CLAY	Fine grained sedimentary particles smaller than silt. Plastic when wet and hard when dry and may be hard fired to			
COLLUVIUM/	produce brick, tile and pottery. Material deposited by gravity at the foot of a slope sometimes			
HILLWASH/	sealing archaeological features. Often formed as a result of			
PLOUGHWASH	the degeneration of soil structure due to tillage, deforestation or overgrazing.			
FLUVIAL SAND	Sand deposited by riverine activity.			
GRAVEL	A loose mixture of pebbles and rock fragments that are coarser than sand.			
IRON PAN	Hard layers or granules of mainly ferrous mineral compounds forming at a horizon below leached deposits			
LOAM	A fairly balanced mix of clay, silt and sand.			
MANGANESE PARTICLES	Naturally formed dark coloured oxides of manganese often found as black or reddish black flecks or granules in clay.			
NATURAL	Deposits which form the natural undisturbed geology.			
PALEOSOILS	Ancient preserved soils which are no longer active.			
PEAT	Organic sediment formed from decomposed plant matter under waterlogged conditions (e.g. sphagnum peat,			
	brushwood peat and reed-swamp peat). The term pebbles should only be used to describe stones			
PEBBLES	wom smooth by erosion, usually by water e.g. Beach or			
SAND	Riverine pebbles. A loose fine grained material of particles ranging up to 2mm in diameter. Individual grains are usually formed of siliceous			
CEDIMENT	rock, coral or shell.			
SEDIMENT	Any particles of material deposited by wind or water. A fine grained sedimentary deposit falling between clay and			
SILT	sand in size (0.002 to 0.06mm diameter). Silky textured when wet and dries to a powder.			
SUBSOIL	The soil horizon below the upper more active topsoil.			
TOPSOIL	The most active upper layer of soil in which plants have most of their roots.			
WINDBLOWN	Sand deposited by wind action.			
SAND	ISTRUCTION/DEMOLITION DEPOSITS			
BEDDING LAYER	Materials used to provide a bed, flat base or foundation for a			
CONSTRUCTION	solid structure or service pipe. Formed residually from local construction activity, often			
LAYER/DEBRIS	consisting of waste debris such as brick, flint and mortar.			
DEMOLITION LAYER/DEBRIS	Formed residually from local demolition activity, often consisting of waste debris such as brick, flint and mortar.			
FLOOR	A simple floor of mortar, clay or earth.			
METALLING	Hard aggregate materials such as stones compacted to form			
	a tough surface for roads and pathways. Solid material placed in the base of a post-hole/post-pit to			
POST PAD	support the post base and slow down decay, may often be of a single piece of stone or brick			
	The impression of a post usually surrounded by the infills of			
POST PIPE	post-holes and post-pits; either as organic staining from a post that has decayed <i>in-situ</i> or as material which subsequently			
	filled the void of a removed post. Imported material laid down to create a firm and level surface			
RAFT	on which to build e.g. a rammed chalk raft.			

101 110010110001	ogy.com ROMFA System 2010		
RUBBLE LAYER	A layer consisting of large fragments of demolition material such as bricks, concrete and stone.		
	BUILDING MATERIALS		
AGGREGATE	Mix of sands/stones/rubble used in concrete or as make-up.		
ASPHALT	Tar like substance mixed with gravel for surfacing roads or paths.		
CEMENT	Mix of ground calcined limestone + clay used as building material or an ingredient of mortar/concrete. Cement sets by a chemical reaction with water. It is combined with aggregate, such as sand, to form an adhesive mortar or grout. With more coarse aggregate e.g. gravel, it can produce concrete.		
CONCRETE	Mixture of gravel and cement used as a building material.		
DAUB	A mud or clay based material often used to cover wattle constructions. Fragments often retain smooth surfaces with wattle impressions on the opposite side.		
MORTAR	Various bonding materials used in masonry, surfacing, and plastering; especially a plastic mixture of cement or lime, sand, and water that hardens in place and is used to bind together bricks or stones.		
RENDER	Usually a coat of stucco (plaster) applied to a masonry wall.		
	OTHER		
ASH	In-organic residue left over from burning.		
BODY STAIN	Organic staining resulting from the decay of a corpse.		
CESS	Organic waste derived from human/animal excrement.		
CHARCOAL	Black, carbon rich residue formed from burning wood or other organic materials.		
COBBLES	The term cobble should only be used to describe smooth stones of a large to very large size.		
COFFIN STAIN	COFFIN STAIN Organic staining resulting from the decay of a wooden coffin		
MIDDEN DEPOSITS	Rubbish consisting mainly of food and domestic waste.		
PEAT ASH	Oxidised ashy residual waste resulting from the burning of peat as a fuel.		
REDEPOSITED NATURAL	Deposits formed primarily from excavated and redeposited geology.		
RESIDUE	Material leftover from an event or process.		
SLAG	Waste from the smelting process of extracting metal from ore.		

MASONRY			
BLOCKING	Courses of brick or stone used to block a former portal such as a window or doorway.		
BUTTRESS	A structure of brick or stone built against a wall, arch or vault to reinforce it by resisting outward pressure.		
CELLAR	A cellar or basement is an architectural construction that is completely or partially below ground in a building.		
CHIMNEY STACK	A structure designed to vent hot gases and smoke from a fireplace, furnace, boiler etc.		
CISTERN A covered tank in which rainwater is stored.			
COLLAPSED WALL/ STRUCTURE	The in situ remnants of a collapsed wall or other structure.		
CULVERT	A drainage structure in the form of a channel; often covered and buried to carry water below obstructions.		
DRAIN	A channel constructed to collect and transport water.		
FIREPLACE	An open recess in a wall at the base of a chimney where a fire can be built.		
FLOOR	A laid floor of brick, stone or tile.		
FOOTINGS	The very base or lowest portion of a walls foundations.		
FOUNDATION	The part of a wall or structure which provides the base for further construction.		
HEARTH	The inner floor of a fireplace; made of firebrick/stone/tiles etc.		
JAMB	The vertical side masonry framing a door, window, fireplace or portal entranceway.		
KILN	A furnace or oven often used for burning/baking/drying/ calcining lime/firing pottery etc.		
LINTEL	Horizontal load-bearing beam over an opening in masonry, such as a door or fireplace		
PUTLOG HOLE	A hole intentionally left or constructed as a socket to place a putlog (a horizontal beam).		
REBUILD	The reconstruction of a demolished or disassembled structure.		
REPAIR	The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing structure for the purpose of its maintenance.		
SLUICE	A conduit that carries a flow of water controlled by a sluice gate, which can be raised or lowered to regulate the flow of water.		
THRESHOLD	The sill of a door formed by a horizontal piece of wood or stone that forms the bottom of a doorway.		
TOMB	A stone built structure used for interring human remains.		
WALL	There are three principal types of structural walls: building walls (internal or external), boundary walls, and retaining walls.		
WELL	Stone/brick lined shaft to tap a natural water source.		