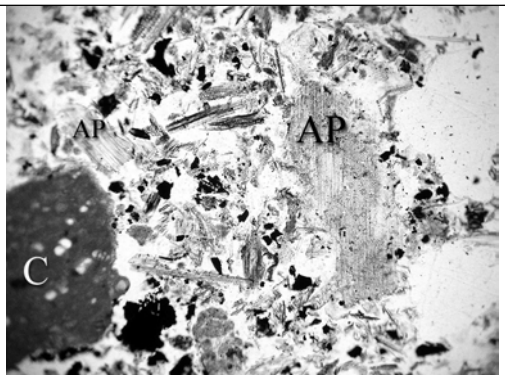

Figure 20: Microphotograph of Iron Age pit fill ARC WHS98 (sample 145 composed of ash, burned dung and cereal processing waste, showing chalk (C) and articulated phytoliths (AP). PPL frame width is 4.4mm.

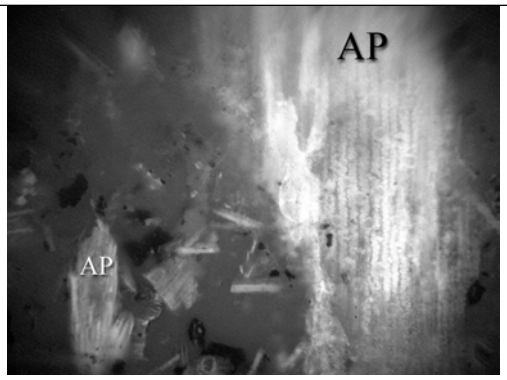

Figure 21: Detailed microphotograph of Iron Age pit fill ARC WHS98 (sample 145 showing blue light autofluorescent articulated phytoliths (AP); some phytoliths are embedded in phosphate (stabling floor). BL frame width is1.75mm

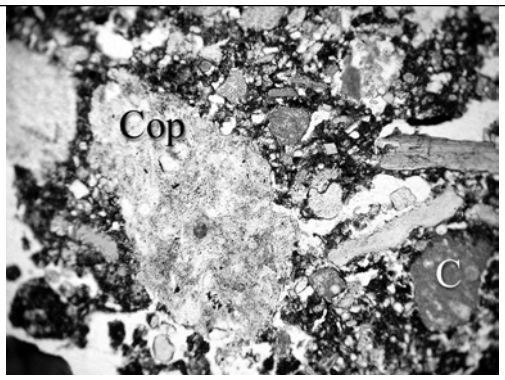

Figure 22: Microphotograph of Iron Age pit fill. (Sample 143a includes chalk stones (C) and a grey colourless coprolite (Cop), which contains likely cereal remains. PPL width is 1.75mm

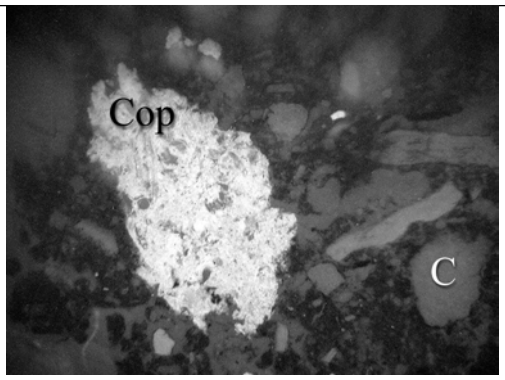

Figure 23: Detailed microphotograph of Iron Age pit fill ARC WHS98 (sample 143a showing non-autofluorescent chalk (C) and the likely apatite phosphate mineralogy of the autofluorescent coprolite (Cop); possible cereal remains can be observed. BL width is 1.75m.

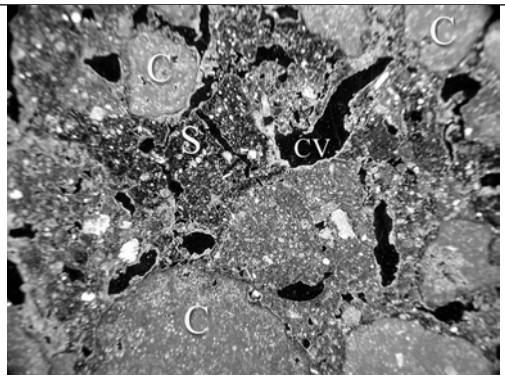

Figure 24: Microphotograph of the later prehistoric palaeosol ARC WHS98 (sample 298a showing high-energy slurry (colluvium) of dark humic soil clasts (S), chalk stones (C), coated voids (CV), where chalky fine soil (intercalatory textural features) and secondary carbonate line soil pores froming closed vughs. XPL width is ~7mm.

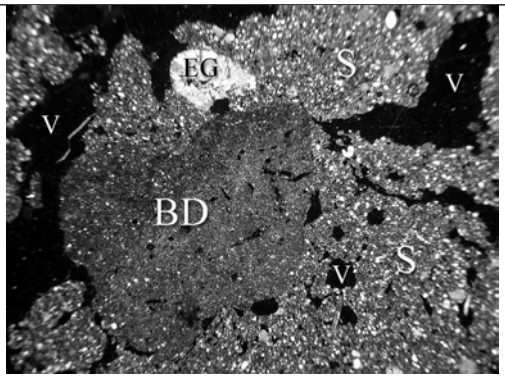

Figure 25: Microphotograph of later prehistoric palaeosol arc pil 98 (sample 92a, a part earthworm worked colluvial ploughsoil showing some slaked soil, both open and closed voids (V), an earthworm granule of biogenic calcite and a large fragment of burned daub (BD) possibly indicating manuring. XPL width is ~7mm.