1.1 Assessment of Soil Morphology

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Introduction

1.1.1 The sequence comprised 14 disturbed 0.1m thick spot samples, each approximately comprising 1 litre of soil. The pedological variations within context 352402 described below were not noted during field recording.

Methodology

1.1.2 The spot sample sequence was described (**Table 16**) following pedological notation outlined in Hodgson (1976), but due to the disturbed nature of the bulk spot samples little comment of either the true stoniness or of the structure of the deposits could be made.

Quantifications

Context no.	Sample nos.	Sample depth	Description
352402	17	0 - 0.1	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand loam, almost stone-
			free, some humic material derived from roots/worms present,
			1% fine macropores.
			[B/C horizon]
352402	8-16 (inc.)	0.1 - 1.00	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) to dark yellowish brown (10YR
			4/4) stone-free sandy clay loam to clay loam becoming slightly
			firmer (?compacted) with depth
352402	6, 7	1.00 - 1.20	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam becoming sandier
			and looser (unconsolidated with depth (loamy sand- medium
			sand grains, hand lens)
352417	4, 5	1.20 - 1.40	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) unconsolidated/loose loamy sand
			with some medium flints

Table 16: Pedological description of colluvial deposits

Provenance

1.1.3 The pedological description provides evidence of the local site-specific soil history.

Conservation

1.1.4 There are no conservation issues that may affect further analysis.

Comparative material

1.1.5 Colluvial sequences in southern England have been recorded archaeologically by Kerney *et al.* (1964) and Preece and Bridgland (1998) for Kent, and on sandy subsoils in Surrey by Scaife and Macphail (1983), the latter providing useful comparative data. Much work on hillwash in the archaeological domain has been published by Bell (1983) and Allen (1988, 1991, 1992 etc.).

Potential for further work

1.1.6 The descriptions will be used to interpret the soil history and erosional events relating to archaeological activity.

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