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	SITE 1 - AREA OF BLACKENING		
HK 432	0-6". Black (10YR3/2), non-calcareous, containing no burnt flints. Appears to be very finely divided charcoal - a small fragment of charcoal was found in the surface.	Ab sent	
	A similar result was obtained in another area of blackening.		
HK 433	6-12". Control - natural calcareous gravel. 10¥R5/4	Trace	
	SITE 2 - RING DITCH		
HK 434	12-18". Clay loam (7.5YR4/4) containing some small stones.		
нк 435	36-42". Mottled clay (10YR4/3, mottles 7.5YR5/6) containing few stones.	-	
	The small particle sizes and relatively stone-free nature of the fill indicate a <u>slow</u> rate of silting.		
•	<u>N.B.</u>		
	A possible buried surface (under the thrown-out ditch material) was sampled for pH determinations, to investigate the possibility of pollen survival. However pH was much too high for this to have occurred.		75 to 8.0
	SITES 3 AND 4		
HK 437 and 439	Hard black pan in which many stones are concreted (10YR2.5/1).	Trace	
	Tests carried out:		
	1) Concentrated hydrochloric acid and heating.		
	Bright yellow solution indicates, Sand bleached.		
	2) Heating with 3N. sodium hydroxide solution.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Alkali soluble humus absent.		
	3) Fusion with potassium chlorate. (a) original sample no deflagration. Pink colouration indicated the presence of Mn.		

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The orange sand derives its colour from iron oxides (iron concentration being slightly higher than in surrounding soils). The yellow sand is similar to the calcareous gravel. However it is not possible to explain the formation of these various types of material.

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@ Blockened area.



3 Ditch



(4) Black hayer.

Continuation sheet for Environmental Samples

Site Moxtor, Beds..... Category ... Seil Sheet No.

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	Fe(%)	h.n(ppm)	Sample no. and description.
*x.	3.60	2,466	IK 439 Black pan
	4.27	713	440 Black rings
	5.33	113	441 Orange sand
1	3.53	42	442 Yellow sand
	4.93	104	445 Control
·	• •		<u>KEMATKS</u> : Iron concentrations are somewhat variable. There is more iron in the orange sand than in the yellew, as would be expected. The black pan and black rings show relatively high concentrations of manganese, which no doubt explains the black colouration of these soil features.
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