7. CHARCOAL ANALYSIS

Jennifer Miller

Samples were examined from selected contexts, including those processed for lithic recovery. A programme of charcoal analysis was also undertaken in order to provide materials for characterisation and AMS dating.

Flots from bulk samples were dried and sorted using Siraf tanks and standard methodology. Carbonised material recovered was not abundant and consisted entirely of small charcoal fragments of variable condition, see Table 4. Taxa identified included primarily oak (*Quercus*) and hazel (*Corylus*) with occasional willow (*Salix*) and birch (*Betula*).

Table 4 Charcoal remains identified from samples

Context		010	011	012	013	013	013	013	013	013	013	014
Sample		005	006	007	010	018	022	023	024	025	027	008
Trench		6	4	4	5	5(s)	5(s)	5(s)	5(s)	5(s)	5(s)	6
Volume CV >4mm		<5ml	<10ml	1 fgmt	<2.5ml	1 fgmt	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml
CV >1mm		–	–	–	<2.5ml	–	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	–	<2.5ml	–	<2.5ml
Charcoal	Common name											
Betula	birch	–	2 (1.0g)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 (0.05g)	–
bark (cf *Betula*)	cf birch bark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 (<0.05g)	–
Corylus	hazel	–	3 (1.5g)	1 (0.5g)	5 (0.4g)	–	1 (<0.05g)	1 (0.05g)	2 (0.1g)	1 (<0.05g)	–	–
Quercus	oak	7 (0.7g)	3 (2.1g)	–	3 (0.1g)	–	1 (<0.05g)	–	–	–	–	4 (0.2g)
Salix	willow	–	–	–	–	1 (0.2g)	1 (<0.05g)	1 (<0.05g)	1 (<0.05g)	1 (0.05g)	–	–