

## Definition of layers, cuts and constructions

### Geological layers

Alv: the transition between fossil topsoil and sterile underground

Moränlera: boulder clay

Fossil matjord/Fossil topsoil: a horizon where there have been plants growing, either naturally or by culturing close to settlements

Svåmlager: a layer which has been open for weather and wind. The deposition has to do with water. Can be found in slumps in cultural layers, in wells and watering hole

### Cultural layers

Aktivitetsslager/Activity layer: a layer which is the consequence activity on a surface. It can, for example be found on a floor layer or round a workshop space. The layer should be considered as a primary deposition and the finds should be considered as in situ and has to do with the activity. The layer is mostly thin.

Avfallslager/Waste layer: a layer where there will be found different waste, it may be household waste, for example offal and broken ceramics etc. It can also be waste from different handicrafts.

Brandlager/ Fire layer: a layer which mainly consists of soot, charcoal, ashes and/or other burnt material such as stones, burned stones, burned clay and burned bone. It will be found in fireplaces and hearths and in burned down buildings. When found in a secondary deposition it is considered either as a waste layer or a levelling layer.

Fossil markhorisont/Fossil ground horizon: a layer which has being formed over time and by different activities in an outdoor environment.

Bärlager: soil which have been used as a ground for some kind of construction for example buldings and pavings. It may consist of different material for example gravel or cultural layers which have been deposited. If the can't be clearly defined to belong to a construction it should be considered a filling layer or a levelling layer.

Fyllningslager/ Filling layer: layers found in cuts/holes. There are two kinds of filling layer, primary and secondary. A primary filling layer has to do with primary function of the cut. The secondary is a filling which has been filled in the cut when this wasn't or shouldn't be in use anymore.

Raseringslager/Destruction layer: these layers have components as wattle and daub, burned clay, soot and charcoal. They can also be directly related to a destructed construction. The layer should be in a primary position. If not it is a rearranged layer which may be interpreted as filling layer or levelling layer.

Utfyllnadslager/ Levelling layer: A layer which have been used for preparing a new ground horizon.

### Cuts

Avfallsgrop/ Waste pit: The primary function was to get rid of waste.

Brunn/Well: Primary function to get water

Grav/Grave: Primary function to bury one or more people or animals.

Nedgrävning för härd, ugn eller eldstad/Cut for hearth, oven or fire place

Stolphål/Post holes: a cut made for a post.

Pinnhål/ Stick holes: as post holes but with a dimension of less than 10 cm in diameter.

Årder och plogspår/ Plow: grooves from plowing. About 10 cm broad.

Tomträna: Small trench for separating plots.

Dräneringsränna/Drainer

Väggrilla/Wall trench: a trench made for building a wall

Stenlyft: Negatives from stones

### **Constructions**

Eldstad/Fire place: A construction with a framework, often made by clay. In the construction there is fire layer/s.

Ugn/Oven: Reminds of a fire place. The difference is that the oven have had a dome, often made by clay.

Stenskoning: stones in post holes or wall ditches to help stabilize the construction.

Stenläggning/ paving: carefully laid stones with purpose to use as walkways, a road or a yard

Stenpackning: not as carefully laid as a paving. It may have the same purpose as paving but can also be found in for example hearths and ovens.