

Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society

Notes for the guidance of authors

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1. General

Frequency of publication

The *Transactions* of the Society is published annually in one issue, in time for the AGM of the Society in November.

Content

The main content of each volume is devoted to articles, customarily not exceeding 10,000 words of main text (excluding illustrative material, footnotes, captions and bibliography), of archaeological and historical relevance to Leicestershire, Rutland and surrounding districts. On occasion, longer articles may be considered.

Format

Shorter articles follow, together with reviews of books, annual reviews of archaeology in the two counties, correspondence, and notices of Society business, including reports of its annual meetings.

Each volume is indexed.

A short biography of each contributor (up to 150 words) appears at the front of each volume under 'Notes on Contributors'. This may include degrees and honorifics, present post or status, research interests, publications and a preferred address for correspondence.

The Editor is always pleased to consider papers for publication in the *Transactions*. Potential contributors are advised to read recent volumes of *Transactions* to judge their content and standard before contacting the editor. Please follow these 'Guidelines for Contributors' before submitting a paper. The Editor welcomes informal approaches on proposed articles.

All submissions are refereed externally.

Papers must be received before 31 March if they are to be considered for publication in that year. Proofs go out to authors around July/August; November is the customary date of publication.

Address for enquiries, advice and submission of articles

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2. Writing for the *Transactions*

The type of articles carried

The work should be original, and bring forward new material or a new interpretation of existing matter. Papers which use only published sources, and which do not put forward new theories or fresh interpretations, will not be accepted.

We do not publish papers which have been (or are likely to be) fully or partly published elsewhere.

Papers should not be too generalised. On the other hand, academic theses have a particular style generally unsuitable for narrative publication, and are likely to need considerable amendment to make them suitable in whole or in part for the *Transactions*. Guidance on this can be given.

Ethical and legal matters

Authors should follow academic protocol in quoting and acknowledging sources.

It is the responsibility of the author to ensure that copyright law is respected. Authors should obtain permission to use any material already protected by copyright. Authors will be asked at proof stage to assign copyright to the Society.

It is the responsibility of the author to obtain permission to reproduce text or images where necessary. Evidence of this may be required. Charges for reproduction are the responsibility of the author. Full details of illustrations, their source and permission to reproduce copyright material must be obtained by the author. Any necessary acknowledgement should be included in the relevant caption.

Where grants are available for research, excavation or publication, from funding bodies such as English Heritage, these should be sought by the contributor. Other than fees for reproduction, individual contributors are not permitted to fund the publication costs of their own papers.

The Editor's decisions are final, and not subject to the wishes or preferences of external funding bodies.

Compositional style

Aim for clear, standard English. Avoid jargon and do not take for granted the readers' familiarity with technical terms.

Follow the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*, except that the modern form 's' is preferred to 'z' (e.g. 'organisation'). 'Medieval' does not carry the optional *a*.

Avoid sentences which begin with connectives - 'and', 'but', etc.; the use of colloquial abbreviations - 'can't', 'don't', etc.; and semi-colons where commas or full stops would serve.

Apparatus

Footnotes should be restricted to the citation of references and not used to carry matter which properly should form part of the main text or of an appendix.

The main text of substantial articles should be preceded by an abstract or summary of not more than 150 words. The summary should not include references to the literature or to illustrations within the article. It should not be accompanied by footnotes.

All acknowledgements should be placed in a paragraph headed 'Acknowledgements' at the end of the article.

Tables, graphs, maps and illustrations

Tables, graphs, maps and illustrations should be prepared with the size and capacity of the page in mind (see above).

3. Preparing and submitting articles to the *Transactions*

Computer settings

All submissions must be available in digital form.

Switch off auto-hyphenation, reviewing and spell-check.

Ensure that the file(s) which you submit are not locked, thus preventing editing.

Font, type-size, spacing and formatting

Create and submit your article in Times New Roman font. The reason is that some symbols such as quotation marks do not show properly in other fonts. Your text should be formatted in Microsoft or Open Source Word, or in plain text (PC readable).

Use 12-point size for ease of reading.

Italics should be used only for the titles of books and periodicals, and for text in a foreign language. All words to appear in italics in the printed version should be in italics in the typescript.

Words to be printed in italics should not be underlined in the typescript. This includes titles of books and periodicals, and technical terms or short phrases in languages other than English.

All copy (including quotations, appendices, lists, bibliographies, references, acknowledgements and captions) should be double spaced with wide margins for ease of reading.

Single spacing, not double, should be left between consecutive sentences within a paragraph.

Justify the text left, do not justify to the right.

Section headings

Do not indent the first paragraph or paragraphs at the beginning of headlined sections of your text. Indicate other new paragraphs by indenting the first line by 5mm.

Refer to recent volumes of the *Transactions* for guidance on the hierarchy of headings and sub-headings: follow the convention you find there, which has been carefully worked out. Do not use underlining. Please be consistent.

Indicate page number on the printed version of your paper only, not the electronic version. Page numbers are inserted by the Editor in a common format when the journal is assembled electronically and previously inserted page codes may cause problems. In the printed version, the pages should be serially numbered in one continuous sequence.

The author's name should appear under the title in italics, centred, but without the word 'by'. Full name or initials are equally acceptable. These will also appear in the printed volume as a page header alternating with the title of the paper, both abbreviated by the editor as necessary. Do not include these page headers in the article as submitted.

Tables, graphs, maps and illustrations

Tables should be keyed horizontally from left to right using a tab between columns, not the space bar, or keyed in Table mode. Illustrations should be of good quality, clearly drawn and lettered.

The same applies to maps, which should be clearly legible and readable. Preferably, maps should be drawn using a computer graphics package. Hand-drawn maps will not be accepted.

Reference within the text to tables, graphs, maps and illustrations should be in the form Table 1 for tables, Fig. 1 for graphs, maps and illustrations to run within the text, and Plate 1 for illustrations on coated (glossy) paper. Authors should indicate where in the text the illustrative material should appear, with a reference in capital letters enclosed in square brackets, e.g. [TABLE 4 HERE].

Captions should be centred, and numbered thus: Fig. 1, Fig. 2, etc. Captions should be supplied in a separate file, with the same file name as the main article (see below), but with the addition of Captions.

Submitting your article

Articles and abstracts should be submitted together electronically, either by e-mail attachment or on disk, and also in two hard copies.

Illustrations should be submitted electronically, along with hard copies, clearly numbered.

Hard-copy versions should be printed on one side of A4 paper only, in 12pt, double-spaced (including the references), and with ample margins.

In order for articles to be anonymously refereed, personal details (name, institutional affiliation, e-mail address and contact details) should be separated from the hard-copy version of the article and the abstract.

Please accompany your submission with:

A covering text (in a letter or e-mail message) with telephone number(s), and e-mail address wherever possible.

A list of the illustrations, with numbers and captions.

A short biographical note about the author, 150 words maximum; include name, institution and contact details (optional).

The Society does not accept responsibility for the safety of typescripts, illustrations or computer disks. Contributors are advised to retain a copy of each item.

Typescripts must be complete in every particular. Author's corrections which are not printer's errors, and additions to the proof, may be charged to the author.

4. Presentational style and conventions

General

Consistency in spacing, punctuation and spelling is essential.

Leave only one space after the full stop at the end of a sentence.

Capital letters should be used sparingly, to indicate proper names, including commonly used geological and archaeological names, for titles: e.g. 'Dr' or 'Sir' and when writing about a particular individual, e.g. 'the Earl of Leicester', 'Lady Grey', 'the Bishop of Peterborough'. Do not use capital letters for non-specific kings, bishops, earls, etc.

Punctuation

Hyphens should be used where two words are used as adjectival compounds: e.g. 'seventeenth-century tiles', but 'in the seventeenth century', or 'nails with wedge-shaped heads', but 'the plate was wedge shaped'. A hyphen is not used, however, to link an adverb ending in 'ly' to a following adjective. Thus: 'a recently published study'; 'a highly contentious argument'.

Use a hyphen where a wrong pronunciation might be inferred (re-analyse, de-emphasise, co-operation, but redefine), or where the composite word has acquired a differing meaning (recreation, re-creation). Use an en rule between numbers as in 'pp. 87–92', without spaces.

Use a dash (or *en* rule) to enclose a sub-clause in the text – like this – with a single space either side.

Short quotations should be enclosed within single inverted commas; for quotations within quotations, double inverted commas should be used.

Omissions from quotations should be marked by three full points or stops running on from the last word before the break.

Additions to a quotation, such as corrections or amplifications, should be enclosed within square brackets. Examples are '[sic]', 'app[ortionmen]t'. Only insert comments in this way for clarification, or if a transcription error by the author would otherwise be suspected.

Short quotations should be run on with the main text. Quotations of more than 60 words should be indented and double-spaced, and placed either within the relevant paragraph or as a new paragraph, as appropriate.

Short verse quotations use an oblique / to indicate any line breaks.

Where contractions of words are made with internal abbreviation, no final full point is required: e.g., eds, not eds.; Dr, not Dr.; St, not St. (Saint), vols, not vols. Final full points are reserved for contractions where the abbreviation is at the end of the word, for example, ed., St. (i.e. 'Street') etc.

A full point (and single space) should be used after a person's initials, e.g. J. T. Smith.

Abbreviations

Notes in references:

folio - singular fo.; plural folios

page(s) - p., pp.

line(s) - l., ll. (with a note to the editor in square brackets if necessary, explaining that this means lines and not the number 11, if confusion seems likely).

page and note references: p. 00, pp. 00–00, pp. 00ff.

use ff instead of *et seq.*

n. 30

nn. 30–1

p. 33n

vol. vols

no. nos

In general text these abbreviations should also be used where one unit is referred to in isolation. Where a combination of these is mentioned, the relevant numbers only need to be used (III.ii.21).

Organisations and acronyms. Give names of organisations in full on first mention within the manuscript, followed by initials in brackets. The initials should then be used subsequently. Omit all punctuation from initials: thus TUC not T.U.C.

Common abbreviations from the Latin generally take full points (e.g., i.e., etc., *et al.*, but note *circa* and *ibid* [italic] in full).

References to manuscript(s) abbreviated should be written MS or MSS, with no full point.

Degrees and other credits coming after a surname, or initials denoting rank, title or similar nature coming before a surname, carry full points and no spaces (Ph.D., B.A., S.J., R.S.M.).

In bibliographies, paperback and hardback are abbreviated pb, hb (no points, no spaces).

Numbers, dates and dimensions

Please check accuracy of figures very carefully as this sort of error is unlikely to be spotted by the Editor.

For precise measurements, quantities and percentages, numerals should be used: e.g. '8ft 6ins', '6m' and '15°F', no contractions closed up and no full points.

Financial amounts in pre-decimal currency should be given as '£1,262 7s 4d' or '6½d' or '¾d' [note no full points]. Decimal points should be reserved for decimal currency, e.g. '7p', with no full point, or '£262.34'.

Percentages should be expressed thus: 10.5 per cent.

Dates should be given in the form: '22 January 1833'.

Centuries should be given in full, as in 'sixteenth century', 'mid-eighteenth-century carving', 'first half of the eleventh century'.

Use 1930s, or the Thirties (if the century is clearly understood), not 'nineteen thirties'.

Dimensions should normally be given in metric units, thus: 8mm (millimetres), 6m (metres), 27km (kilometres), 5ha (hectares), 44g (grammes), 6kg (kilogrammes), with no full points and the contractions closed up to the preceding number. They should be followed if necessary by bracketed imperial equivalents. For example, in technical matters (architectural or archaeological) it may be necessary to use both imperial and metric systems to facilitate comparison with other literature. Be sensitive to your material; it would be anachronistic to write that 'William the Miller lived less than a kilometre from the church'.

Numbers in narrative above ten should be given in figures: e.g. '650 men'; below 11 they should be written in full, e.g. 'nine brewers', though the context and readability should always be taken into consideration. Words should be used rather than figures at the beginning and end of a sentence.

Insert a comma between thousands and hundreds.

Employ words rather than figures in the case of a phrase, e.g. 'almost a hundred', 'more than a thousand strong' [note not 'over'].

Location of places mentioned in the text

Place-names should be accompanied by their present county or other ascription; although where it may be important to note the pre-1974 affiliation of places, the former county name should be added in brackets.

Grid references (six figures) should be included where appropriate.

Hypens within place-names should be included.

Compass points should be written in full in the text as 'north' or 'north-west', although in certain circumstances they may be abbreviated as 'NW' or 'ENE' (no full points). At the beginning of a sentence they must be written in full with hyphens: 'North-west' or 'East-north-east'.

References to material elsewhere in the text should be as follows: see Fig. 3.2, Chapter 1, Table 6 (with initial capital letter).

Biblical references should be written with Arabic numerals, with initial number of book, book name in full, chapter number, colon (closed up, no spaces either side), and number of verse(s): e.g. 2 Corinthians 3:17–18; 1 Peter 2:5–7.

References in text

Foreign titles in text: the first noun and any preceding adjectives, and all proper nouns (in German all nouns), take an initial capital, and all other words take a lower-case initial, e.g. *L'Éducation sentimentale*. Quotations in foreign languages in the text should not be italicised unless for another reason than that they are in a foreign language.

The names of persons still living should be preceded by their current title when first mentioned in the text.

Referencing Books Reviewed: Marcyliena Morgan, *Language, Discourse and Power in African American Culture* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), 156 x 234mm, xiv + 180pp, 50figs inc. 32 maps, 19 in colour, ISBN 0 5210 0149 8 (hb), 0 5218 0671 2 (pbk), £15.95.

If in doubt, check examples from recent volume of the *Transactions*.

Bibliographical and documentary citations

Authors must check the bibliographic details of the works and documents cited before submission. This is the commonest source of inaccuracies in academic articles, mistakes which can cause irritation and real inconvenience to readers. Authors should check details against an online university library catalogue, preferably OLIS, the Oxford Library System catalogue which includes the holdings of the Bodleian Library.

The fullest possible details should be given of each document or publication referred to. Please follow the formats given below.

Please note that volume numbers of books and periodicals should be given in Arabic numerals not Roman, e.g. 38, not XXXVIII).

Archaeological articles and reports employ the author/year or Harvard system. Citations are given in the main text in parenthesis in the order <Surname><Year + Letter where writer had more than one publication><Page number without prefix>, so, e.g. '(Wilson 1960a, 16)'. The work is then listed in a cumulative bibliography at the end of the article where books and articles are arranged alphabetically by writers' surnames and listed in order of publication under each author's name, thus:

Wilson, D. M., 1960a, *The Anglo-Saxons* (London, Thames & Hudson).

Wilson, D. M., 1960b, 'An Anglo-Saxon ivory comb', *British Museum Quarterly* 23, 17–18.

Author/year references should ideally be placed at the end of a sentence and in any event preceding a punctuation mark. Alternatively, the author's name may be included in the body of the sentence, e.g. 'Bloggs (1990, 88) claims that...'.¹²

For historical and all other material, footnote references must be provided. Please use the Word facility on your computer so that the footnotes are automatically linked to the text.

Footnote references should be numbered consecutively through the text with numerals in the superscript position and outside punctuation marks, with which they should be closed up: e.g. ¹². They are best placed at the end of the sentence, but may be placed at the end of an intermediate clause for the sake of clarity.

Footnote references to books should be in the following format on their first appearance in the notes. Remember that contractions retaining the final letter of the word abbreviated do not take a full point): Robert Smith and Patrick Jones (eds), *Motte and Bailey Castles: A new perspective*, Studies in Norman History 38 (3 vols, 2nd edn, London, Macmillan, 1992), hereafter Smith and Jones, 'Castles', 2, pp. 68–93.

Where the author's first name is known but only the initial is printed on the title page, use square brackets as follows:

R[obert] Smith

Give the names of publishers in full.

Article in periodicals are cited in the following format on their first appearance:

C[olin] Wells, 'Probable trephination of five early Saxon skulls', *Antiquity* 48 (1974), pp. 186–219, hereafter Wells, 'Trephination', at p. 201.

Part numbers are indicated by a colon separating the volume and part numbers, e.g. '57:3'.

Note from the examples given that full publication details should be given at the first mention, a short form thereafter.

The following Latin contractions may be used but are best avoided:

Ibid may be used to refer to an immediately preceding note.

Id may be used to refer to an immediately preceding author's name, or title of periodical.

Loc. cit. may be used to refer to the same reference as before and if it is used more than once, the words 'in note...' should be used.

For standard works of reference, including series and published documentary sources, it is permissible to use generally accepted abbreviations, e.g. 'RIB' for R. G. Collingwood and R. P. Wright, *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain* (Oxford, OUP, 1965), and 'Cal. Ch. R.' for *Calendar of Charter Rolls*. Please refer to the Abbreviations List at the front of the *Transactions* for the correct abbreviations for series of published documentary sources. Also alert the Editor to the use of such abbreviations in your own text so that they can be included in the list at the front of the *Transactions*. In the case of VCH for *Victoria County History*, it is essential to give the rest of the bibliographic details in full.

Titles of periodicals should be in italics and may be abbreviated in accordance with the Council for British Archaeology key list of titles, or the British Standard 4148 (1970). Note the following:

TLAS, *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society* (1912/22–1954).

TLAAS, *Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society* (1866–1912/13).

TLAHS, *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* (1955–).

Titles of special numbers of journals should be in italics.

Series names should always be Roman and without quotes. Consult *List of Abbreviations* in YWES. Please include in bibliographical citations only those series designations which genuinely aid bibliographical description. Many series add nothing to readers' knowledge of the format of the book (e.g. Vision Critical series), whereas others do (e.g. Casebook, Penguin Passnotes, Text and Performance). Note BAR for British Archaeological Reports, to which 'British' or 'International series' should be added before the volume number.

Citation of material carried on the Internet should give first the URL, enclosed in angle brackets < > and including the first part of the address, 'http://' or 'https://'. Please ensure that the automatic link to the Internet is removed from your text before submission ('Insert' > 'Hyperlink' > 'Insert hyperlink' > 'Remove hyperlink'). Follow this with the title of the page as found on the blue bar at the top of the screen, and conclude the reference with the date the material was most recently read, in the form 'accessed 9 May 2009'.

For articles in electronic journals, the in-text reference should cite the year of electronic publication of the latest update or posting in preference to the year of original publication, in addition to the material specified above under 'Internet material'.

Unpublished work. Give full details of the work and its location, e.g. for academic theses, M. Tichelar, 'The Labour Party's policy towards land reform, 1900–45', unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of the West of England, 2000, hereafter Tichelar, 'Reform', pp. 95–130.

Archival sources. The citation should include the specific details of the item, the collection it is in and the location of that collection (the repository), the accession number, file number and page number, thus:

Lord Astor to Arthur Greenwood, 17 May 1941, TNA, CAB 117/212, hereafter 'Astor to Greenwood, 17 May 1941'.

'An Outline of R. W. Gifford's Plan for Aid to European Industry', Federation of British Industries (FBI) files, Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick, MSS 200/F/3/D3/5/41, hereafter 'Gifford', p. 1. Specification for new pewing and for putting in new galleries to Appleby Church, n.d. [c.1830], ROLLR, 15D55/26a.

5. Illustrations

General

Contributors are encouraged to use relevant illustrations as much as possible, including maps.

The author is responsible for ensuring that illustrations will remain legible, including labelling, when reduced to their intended size.

All line drawings and photographs should be of the highest quality. If the author is unable to enhance illustrations to the necessary standard, a charge may be made for improvement work undertaken by the printers.

The responsibility for supplying illustrations rests with the author who is responsible for obtaining permission to reproduce copyright illustrations, paying any appropriate fee, and indicating the correct phrase by which the copyright should be acknowledged.

Captions

Captions should include any copyright or other acknowledgements, as well as provenance, place of deposition, archive reference, etc. They should be provided in a single list as a document separate from the main text.

Illustrations, both line drawings and half-tones, should be numbered in one continuous sequence. They should be referred to in the text as, for example, Fig. 9.

Numbering and positioning

Normally, illustrations will be placed within the text. The author should indicate on the electronic and hard copy where in the text the illustrations should be placed. This may have to be varied by the Editor to take account of the page layout. Where photographs or other illustrations are to be printed separately on coated paper, they will be renumbered by the Editor as 'Plate 1', 'Plate 2', etc.

Where illustrations originally in colour are to be printed in half-tone, authors should print them out in greyscale before submission to ensure that sufficient contrast, detail and clarity will remain when the colour is removed.

Illustrations should be submitted as digital images in TIFF format, with a resolution of at least 600dpi for line drawings, and 300dpi for photographs.

A high-resolution image of each illustration, printed in greyscale, should accompany the digital copies, with its Fig. number and file name.

Submission

Where submission of digital files is not possible, authors should ensure that hard-copy illustrations submitted are satisfactory in greyscale and no larger than A4. Poor quality photocopies cannot be used. Where line-drawings are submitted, figure numbers should be marked in pencil on the face and outside the print area. Hard-copy photographs should be marked on the reverse. Self-adhesive labels are recommended. Hard-copy artwork and photographs should be further identified by adding the name(s) of the author(s) and/or article.

Lettering, scales, north points, etc. should be consistent across the illustrations. Dual standard scales (i.e. metric and Imperial) are desirable, especially for maps or plans showing large areas.

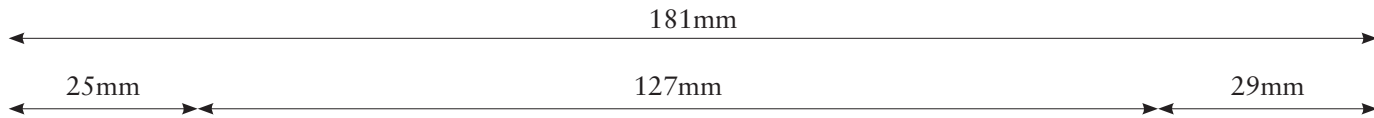
6. Proofs and corrections

Contributors will receive two sets of proofs: one to be kept by the author; the other to be returned to the Editor by the date stated.

Alterations which go beyond the correction of typographical errors may be disallowed or charged to the contributor.

The principal author is responsible for ensuring that the text is acceptable to co-authors and authors of subsections, reports, etc.

Corrections should be marked clearly on the proof copy. Any clear, unambiguous system of correction is acceptable. Authors who are familiar with them may use the proof-correction symbols of the British Standards Institution (BS 5261C:1976). These are summarised in the *MHRA Style Book*, *Whitaker's Almanack*, F. H. Collins, *Authors' and Printers' Dictionary* (OUP), *Writer's and Artists' Year Book*, R. A. Hewitt, *Style for Print* (Blandford Press), etc.



which was located directly on the base of the feature. These included three Grooved Ware vessels found close to the base in this context, as was the carved stone plaque (Fig. 7). The fill also contained traces of burnt bone.

Above (153)/(177) was a dark brownish grey clayey-sand (134)/(135), between 0.1m and 0.2m deep, which again contained high densities of flint, including a number of retouched implements including arrowheads, blades and scrapers. The fill also contained Grooved Ware pottery and traces of burnt clay. A C14 date of 2849–2780 cal BC (68 per cent probability SUERC-61190) was obtained from a residue on a Grooved Ware sherd. The finds were broadly distributed and the pottery sherds were smaller than those in the lower fill (153)/(177), which may suggest that the material had been redeposited. Apart from the high density of charcoal within (153)/(177), the two main fills (153)/(177) and (134)/(135) were very similar. The upper fill (134)/(135) was very heavily disturbed by roots and worm action, and this may account for the lower fill containing the larger heavier artefacts and coarse components, which may have been taken down to the lower horizon by worm/biological action.

The feature has another element along its length and may have continued into [148], but continued as then a small gap was then a small gap. The feature was not as well defined as [141] or [137], having been truncated, possibly due to a slight rise in the land surface at this point. They were both shallow and rather poorly defined features, with dark brown and reddish brown clay-silt fills (110) and (112), and contained a small quantity of flint. The north-facing section of [148] and [141] showed the western cut of [141], cutting through fills (135), (159) and (160) (Fig. 6). Fills (139) and (140) may represent the fill of a post-hole and evidence of a post pipe. All the fills within [137] and [141] were similar, and contained similar finds to those within the main feature [148]. Fills (104), (142), (147), (138) and (139) were reddish brown clay-silts with small stones. The amorphous shape of [148] appears to have been due to its having been enlarged and widened, and it may have been excavated into a natural hollow, possibly a tree throw feature. Perhaps of note is a tree throw feature of similar dimensions, to the south-east (Fig. 3).

Over 400 sherds of Grooved Ware representing Clacton and Woodland styles were recovered from [148], with the most complete vessels from the lower fill (153)/(177) (below, p. 42; Figs 28–31). Over 2,000 lithic finds were located within the feature including scrapers and arrowheads, and the engraved stone plaque (see below). The lithic assemblage from the feature was mostly debitage, but included some 25 flint scrapers, many in fine condition and abandoned long before being exhausted. Transverse arrowheads, knives and several serrated blades were also present (Fig. 7; Figs 24–25). Six of the samples from pit [148] contained charred plant remains, a single item in each. The specimens included cereal grains, although it was not possible to identify them to species due to their poor preservation, a possible fragment of large grass (Poaceae) seed and fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana* L.). Calcined bone fragments were also recovered from the

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