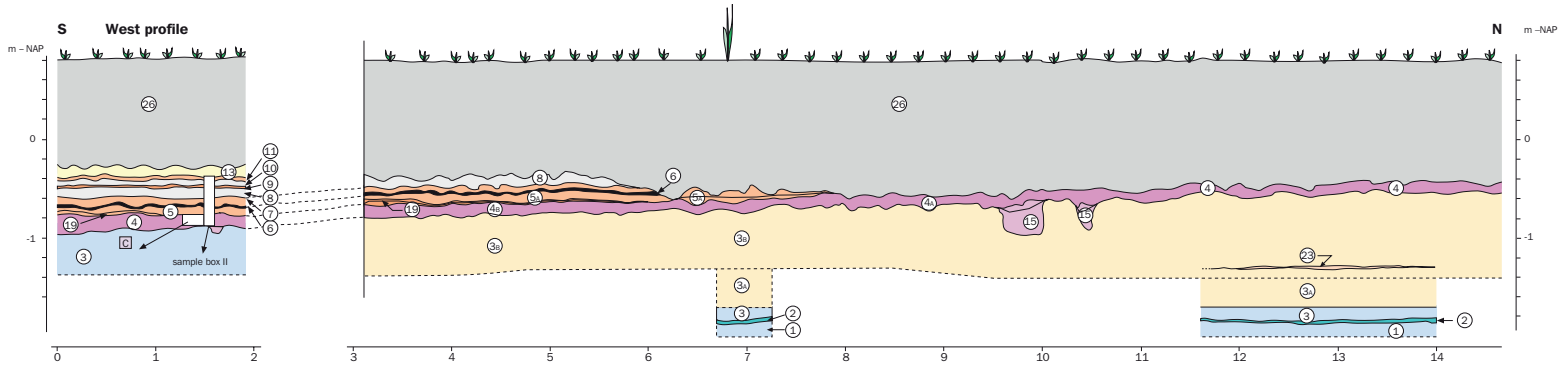
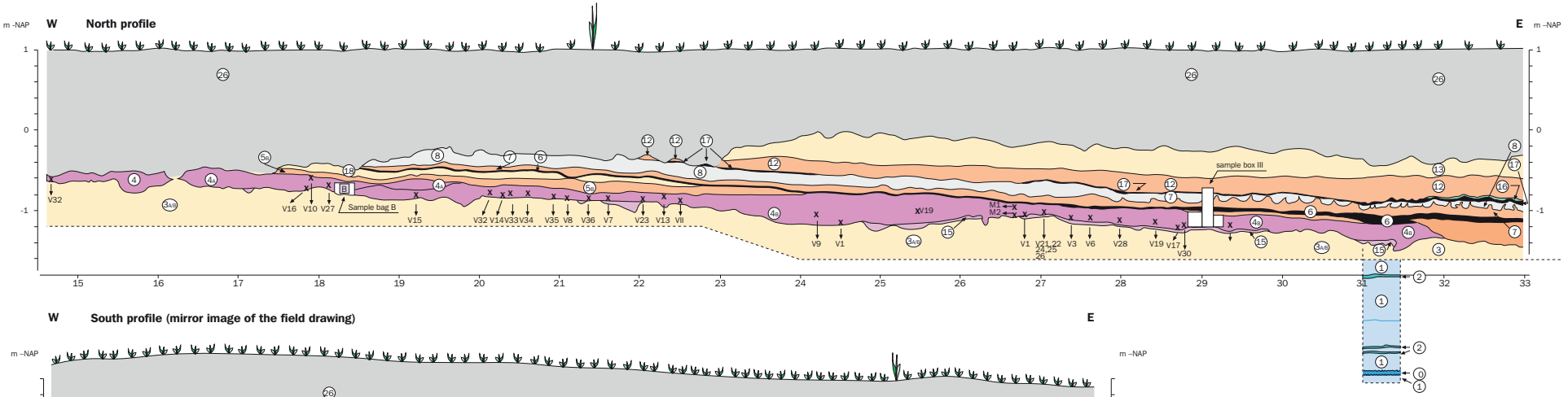
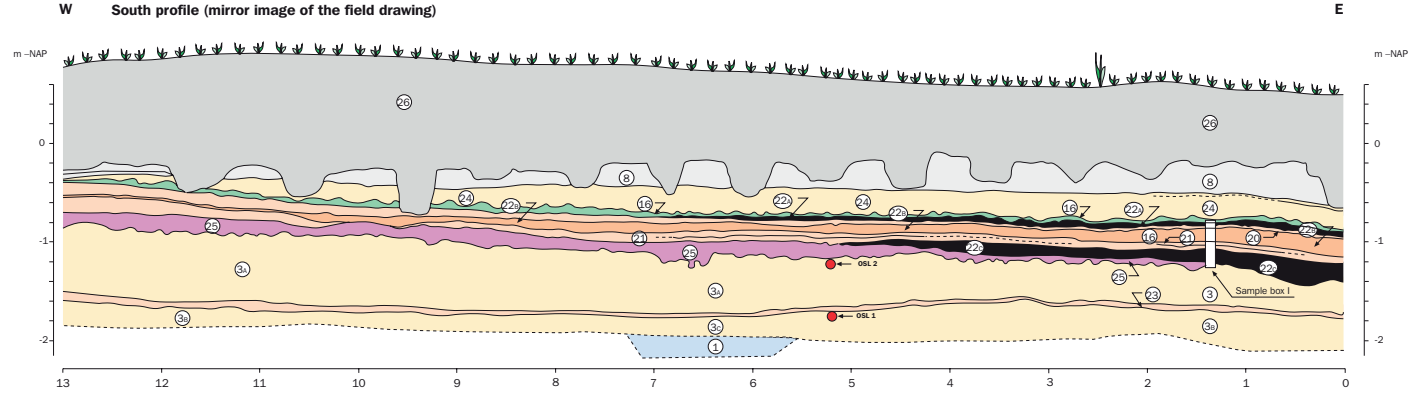
2a

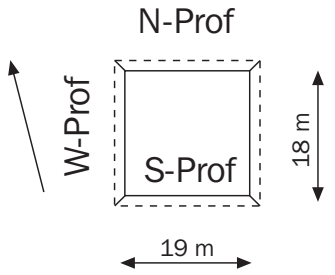


West profile
North profile
South profile (mirror image of the field drawing)

Box I Box II Box III
Archaeo-botanic sample A B C







Anthropogenically affected deposits

- Subrecently disturbed deposits (layer 26)
- Neolithic culture layer (layers 4 and 25)
- Neolithic pits, trenches and plough layer (layers 5 and 15)

Holland Peat

- Peat

Beach plain deposits

- Beach sands (layer 1)
- Beach sands with marine shells (layer 2)
- Clay layer (layer 16)

Beach-ridge deposits

- Aeolian sand, yellow grey (layers 3, 13, 18, and 24)
- Aeolian sand, silver grey (layers 8 and 10)
- Aeolian sand, slightly humic (layer 21)
- Aeolian sand, with humic layers (layers 7, 12 and 21)
- Aeolian sand, very humic (layer 9)

Sample locations

- x Archaeological find locations
- OSL sample
- Sample boxes and bags for archaeo-botany

App. B1. Geoarchaeologal survey in the tunnel pit De Kleis (2003), below the railway Uitgeest – Zaandam. For ^{14}C, dendrochronologic and OSL ages of the canoe and sediment layers, see Appendix A2, Tab. A2.1. Location (UK) is shown in App. B.

a. Outline of the canoe in front of the northern profile wall of the tunnel pit. The Oer-IJ channel deposits are incised in the underlying sediments (detail in B1c).
b. Ring profile around the Early Iron Age canoe at the base of the Oer-IJ tidal-creek deposits. Holland Peat lumps are indicative of the erosive character of the creek while active in the Early Iron Age (detail in B1e).
c. Channel incision in the underlying deposits (beach-ridge sand of Uitgeest, Holland Peat and Wormer deposits).
d. Sedimentary sequence in the northern wall of the tunnel pit.
e. Detailed picture of channel sequence in App. B1b
f. Transport of the canoe in a box of steel to the Dutch Institute for Ship and Underwater Archaeology (NISA).