

P5 L 18 typo Podzol

P7 L1-8; Make clear what data are newly acquired and processed in this study, and what data are (re-)interpreted from previous publications, e.g. Bedafse Bergen.

P11 L3: could excavate the ~~(by older drift sand) buried~~ Podzol in coversand buried by older drift sand.

P11 L3-6: Both profiles were sampled for pollen analysis and optically stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating. The Ah<sub>s</sub> of the buried Podzol in profile Bedafse Bergen was also sampled for radiocarbon (<sup>14</sup>C) dating. >> give proper referencing to these <sup>14</sup>C analyses since they are apparently not performed in this study ( see Material and Methods).

P11 L8 : Fig. 14. During / add space

P11 L11; The position of the sampled profile is indicated in Fig. 9c. Give proper referencing here!

P11 L14-17 ; The <sup>15</sup>OSL dating (L1) of the 3Ap reflect ploughing of the agricultural soil until around AD100 (ploughing resulted in bleaching of quartz grains, originally part of the coversand deposit). >> data from this study? Is not referenced... If it is the first time these data (C14 and OSL) are published, the chronological methods should be described under Methods and Materials

P12, L6-7 The radiocarbon age of the humic acids, extracted from the 3Ah is \_AD725. Same comment as above, absolute ages have not been acquired in the framework of this study?

P14 L21-22: In the Netherlands the Romans settled mostly in the fluvial district, not in the coversand area. Hard to believe, because of the villa landscape dissertation by Karen Jeneson as well as publications by Roymans, e.g.

Roymans, N./T. Derks/H.A. Hiddink, 2015: *The Roman villa of Hoogeloon and the archaeology of the periphery*, Amsterdam (Amsterdam University Press).

Roymans, N./T. Derks (eds), 2011: *Villa landscapes in the Roman North. Economy, culture and lifestyles*, Amsterdam (Amsterdam University Press).