The recently studied site Smólsk 2/10 is located on a shore of sub-glacial runoff channel, now covered by hydromorphic soils, bordering two geographical regions (and also large geobotanical divides) – the Plock Basin (E) covered by sandy soils and mixed pine forests and the Black Kujawy (W) covered by black, brown and deer soils. The site Smólsk 4 was explored in 2010 as motorway rescue excavation by the the Foundation for Archaeological Research and the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museum in Łódź.

Macromains from the recently studied site 2/10 of Smólsk

LBK – remains are scarce, preserved only in 7 samples out of 23 analysed. The most common are charred seeds of Chenopodium (24), then chaff of glued wheats, wheat and cereal grains, additionally 1 fragment of cf. Pismum, 2 awn fragments of Stipa penicillata, 1 "bulb" of cf. Arrhenatherum and 1 fruit of Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani, 1 fruit of Fallopia convolvulus and few others specimens. The samples contain also uncharred (recent) specimens, mostly Chenopodium (23), as well as Urtica dioica, Polygonum arvense and Stellaria sp.

SBP – only two samples were analysed, one of them contained few remains of einkorn (Triticum cf. monococcum, grains and chaff) and one seed of Chenopodium, the other had grains of Cereals including emmer (T. cf. dicoccum), 1 grain of Bromus sp. and 6 fruits of Fallopia convolvulus.

BKG/SPB – 3 samples out of 5 contained fruits/seeds. One of the samples (nr. 13; Poz. 44465, 5450 ± 40 BP, 4361BC (95.4%) 4235BC) contained more than 1000 wheat grains and chaff remains of einkorn, the "new" type and probably emmer as well as 150 grains of small-seeded grass Hierochloe (Holy-grass, Mariengras, trawa Panny Maryji, ¿óbrówka, found formerly at Smólsk site), 2 grains of Poa sp. and 10 fruits of Fallopia convolvulus. The other sample from the same feature (Poz.44466, 5720 ± 40 BP, 4685BC (95.4%) 4463BC), except of few cereal grains contained 1 seed of Solanum nigrum and 1 Chenopodium sp.. The next sample contained mostly remains of Stipa sp. and a few cereal grains.

BKG – 5 samples out of 11 contained fruits/seeds and they were very scarce in general. In sum 3 cereal grains (one probably emmer), 3 Chenopodium and 4 Fallopia were found.

TRB – 3 out of 6 samples contained fruits/seeds. One sample contained hulled barley (Hordeum vulgare) grains together with indetermined cereal grains and few other remains. Two other samples were almost empty. In younger periods (late Bronze/early Iron, Lusatian cult.) the samples were almost empty containing only few remains of barley and indetermined cereals as well as singular remains of Chenopodium sp. and Plantago lanceolata. In the samples recent contamination by Chenopodium seeds was significant.

The analysis shows some special character of the beginning of the Brześć Kujawski group of the Lengyel culture. The site was excavated on its large territory so we can suppose that most of the characteristic features were noticed. Some similarity to other sites from the region is noticed, but we can suppose that settlement at Olsokni flourished later than those at Smólsk.

Charcoal
During all the occupation of Smólsk site mainly pine wood were used. The noticeable was lack of oak wood in samples (only 2) dated to SBP culture and the increase of oak wood in TRB culture. The last is connected with one sample of only oak remains – probably derived from some construction. In the Olsokni area mostly oak charcoal was found.