

## Wykham Park Farm Banbury Oxfordshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Gallagher Estates Ltd.

CA Project: 4325

August 2013

## Wykham Park Farm Banbury Oxfordshire

# Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4325

prepared by	Christopher Leonard, Project Supervisor	
date	4 June 2013	
approved by	Simon Carlyle, Principal Fieldwork Manager	
signed		
date	7 August 2013	
issue	02	

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

#### © Cotswold Archaeology

Cirencester	Milton Keynes	Andover		
Building 11	Unit 4	Office 49		
Kemble Enterprise Park	Cromwell Business Centre	Basepoint Business Centre		
Kemble, Cirencester	Howard Way, Newport Pagnell	Caxton Close, Andover		
Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033	MK16 9QS t. 01908 218320	Hampshire, SP10 3FG t. 01264 326549		
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk				

### **CONTENTS**

1.	INTRODUCTION	2
2.	STAFF AND TIMETABLE	5
3.	POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING	6
4.	HEALTH AND SAFETY	7
5.	INSURANCES	7
6.	MONITORING	7
7.	QUALITY ASSURANCE	7
8.	REFERENCES	8
APPEN	NDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS	9
APPEN	IDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES	1

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land at Wykham Park Farm, Banbury, Oxfordshire (centred at NGR: SP 4471 3869) at the request of Gallagher Estates Ltd.
- 1.2 An outline planning application (ref: 13/00321/OUT) has been made to Cherwell District Council (CDC) for the development of 1,000 dwellings and an associated community centre including a primary school, retail and office space.
- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (IfA 2009), the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (English Heritage 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

#### The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area encloses an area of approximately 47.7ha, and comprises arable land on the southern outskirts of Banbury. It is bounded to the north by Salt Way, to the west by the A361 Bloxham Road and to the south and east by open farmland. The site lies at approximately 130m AOD, on land that slopes down toward the south and east.
- 1.5 The site is located at the interface of Marlstone Rock Formation Limestone and Dyrham and Whitby Mudstone formations, with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2013).

#### Archaeological background

1.6 An Environmental Statement relating to the proposed development area, including the results of a geophysical survey of the site, was compiled by Wardell Armstrong (WA 2013). This document highlighted a set of parallel north-west/south-east aligned cropmarks to the south of the site, interpreted as Neolithic causewayed enclosure ditches (HER ref: MOX4460), which appear to extend into the development area and correlate with a segmented geophysical anomaly. An enclosure ditch was excavated in a field evaluation to the north of the site, but

contained no dating evidence (CA 2012). The geophysical survey identified a number of possible archaeological features; these are particularly focused toward the western end of the site, where a number of ditches, possibly representing enclosures and trackways have been identified, one of which may be a former route of the Salt Way. In the north of the development area the geophysical survey has identified ditches belonging to a small Iron Age settlement excavated in the adjoining field (CA 2012).

- 1.7 Further analysis of aerial photographs of the site and its surroundings has identified cropmarks possibly relating to curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures within the site. Another cropmark appears, in conjunction with an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey, to form a further possible causewayed enclosure at the west of the site. Cropmarks relating to two Bronze Age round barrows are recorded 200m south of the site (HER ref MOX12183).
- 1.8 A watching brief undertaken during the laying of a water main identified two Neolithic pits 180m to the south of the site, one of which contained a large amount of pottery (JMHS 2005).

#### Archaeological objectives

1.9 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable CDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

#### Methodology

1.10 The evaluation comprises the excavation of 159 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan. All trenches will be 30m long and 2m wide. In addition a contingency of up to a further 2% of the site area will be available for evaluation if necessary. This contingency may only be used in areas not designated as 'open space' on the master plan. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-

ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services. The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS. The field at the eastern end of the site has been omitted from the current trenching scheme, with a view to it being evaluated as a condition of planning consent.

- 1.11 In the area that falls within the 250m 'newt zone' around Pond 6, where there may be a population of Great-Crested Newts, all trenches and spoil storage areas have been positioned outside of the 10m newt buffer zone bordering hedgerows.
- 1.12 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 1.13 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2007). Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (CA 2012). Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 1995).
- 1.14 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the objectives identified in Section 1.7 above, and at this stage there is no requirement to sample all archaeological features encountered. Where appropriate excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent

protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.

- 1.15 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and un-stratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 1.16 Where human remains are encountered, these will not normally be excavated, but will be planned and recorded in detail. Where excavation of human remains is required, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice.
- 1.17 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. Samples will be taken, processed and assessed for potential in accordance with Technical Manual 2 The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites (CA 2003).
- 1.18 Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator.
- 1.19 CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein.

#### 2. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 2.1 This project will be under the management of Simon Carlyle, MIfA, Principal Fieldwork Manager, CA.
- 2.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Principal Fieldwork Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be onsite throughout the project.

- 2.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 7 staff (e.g. 1 Project Officer; 1 Project Supervisor and 5 Archaeologists).
- 2.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 20 days fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further three weeks.
- 2.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics Ed McSloy (CA)

Metalwork Ed McSloy (CA)

Flint Ed McSloy (CA)

Animal Bone Jonny Geber (CA)

Human Bone Jonny Geber (CA)

Environmental Remains Sarah Cobain (CA)

Conservation Wiltshire Conservation Service

Geoarchaeology Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

2.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

#### 3. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

- 3.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and Oxfordshire County Museums Service guidelines.
- 3.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. Copies of the report will be distributed to the client and to Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council and deposited with the Oxfordshire HER.
- 3.3 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological*

Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007).

- 3.4 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that a short publication note only will be produced, suitable for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal. A summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.
- 3.5 CA will make arrangements with the Oxfordshire County Museums Service for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

#### 4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health, Safety and Welfare Policy (2012) and procedures. A risk assessment will be undertaken prior to commencement of fieldwork.

#### 5. INSURANCES

5.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £5,000,000.

#### 6. MONITORING

6.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the Richard Oram so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

#### 7. QUALITY ASSURANCE

7.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field* 

*Archaeology* (IfA 2009). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the IfA.

7.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

#### 8. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2013 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology viewer\_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 4 June 2013

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 Land East of Bloxham Road, Banbury: Archaeological Excavation, CA Report No. **11326** 

JMHS (John Moore Heritage Services) 2005 An Archaeological watching brief on Banbury Booster 876F Oxfordshire

WA (Wardell Armstrong) 2013 Wykham Park Farm, Oxfordshire: Environmental Statement.

#### APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

#### Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age Ed McSloy (CA)

Dr Elaine Morris (University of Southampton)

Ros Cleal (freelance)

Iron Age/Roman Ed McSloy (CA)

Peter Webster (freelance) (Samian) David Williams (freelance) (Amphorae stamps)

Anglo-Saxon Paul Blinkhorn (freelance)

Jane Timby (freelance)

Ed McSloy (CA) Medieval/post-medieval

Duncan Brown (freelance) Reg Jackson (freelance)

Ceramic Building Material

Ed McSloy (CA) Phil Mills (freelance)

Sandra Garside-Neville (freelance)

Other Finds

(Clay pipe)

Small Finds Ed McSloy (CA)

Lithics Ed McSloy (CA)

(Palaeolithic) Phil Harding, Wessex Archaeology

Worked Stone Fiona Roe (freelance)

Inscriptions Roger Tomlin (Oxford)

Glass Ed McSloy (CA)

Hilary Cool (freelance)

David Dungworth (English Heritage)

Coins Ed McSloy (CA)

Dr Peter Guest (Cardiff University)

Richard Reece (freelance)

Leather Quita Mould (freelance)

**Textiles** Penelope Walton Rogers (freelance)

Iron slag/metal technology Dr Tim Young (Cardiff University)

Dr David Dungworth (English Heritage)

**Biological Remains** 

Animal bone Jonny Geber (CA)

Human Bone Jonny Geber (CA)

Environmental sampling Sarah Cobain (CA)

Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

Pollen Nick Daffern (WHEAS)

Nigel Cameron (UCL) **Diatoms** 

**Charred Plant Remains** Wendy Carruthers (freelance)

Liz Pearson (WHEAS)

Wood/Charcoal Dana Challinor (freelance) Insects David Smith (Birmingham University)

QUEST (Reading University)

Mollusca Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

Fish bones Hannah Russ (freelance)

Philip Armitage

Geoarchaeology Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

Scientific Dating

Dendrochronology Cathy Groves (ARCUS)

Robert Howard (NTRDL Nottingham)

Radiocarbon dating University of Waikato (New Zealand)

Beta Analytic (USA) Rafter (New Zealand)

Archaeomagnetic dating Don Tarling (Plymouth)

TL/OSL Dating Phil Toms (University of Gloucestershire)

Conservation Wiltshire Conservation Services

#### APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.

  Archaeological Archives Forum
- AAI&S 1988 The Illustration of Lithic Artifacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
- AAI&S 1994 The Illustration of Wooden Artifacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects.

  Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 11
- AAI&S 1997. Aspects of Illustration: Prehistoric pottery. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 13
- AAI&S nd *Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors, Graphic Archaeology Occasional Papers 1
- ACBMG 2004 Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material. (third edition) Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
- AEA 1995 Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No. 2
- BABAO and IFA, 2004 Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Institute of Field Archaeologists. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 7 (Reading)
- Barber, B., Carver, J., Hinton, P. and Nixon, T. 2008 Archaeology and development. A good practice guide to managing risk and maximising benefit. Construction Industry Research and Information Association Report C672
- Bayley, J. (ed) 1998 Science in Archaeology. An agenda for the future. English Heritage (London)
- Bewley, R., Donoghue, D., Gaffney, V., Van Leusen, M., Wise, M., 1998 Archiving Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Data: A guide to good practice. Archaeology Data Service
- Blake, H. and P. Davey (eds) 1983 Guidelines for the processing and publication of Medieval pottery from excavations, report by a working party of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and the Department of the Environment. Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings Occasional Paper 5, 23-34, DoE, London
- Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I., 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Paper No 7,Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
- Brickstock, R.J. 2004 The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports. English Heritage (Swindon)
- Brown, A. and Perrin, K. 2000 *A Model for the Description of Archaeological Archives*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology/ Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
- Brown, D.H. 2007 Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. IFA Archaeological Archives Forum (Reading)
- Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker D.H. (eds) 1994 Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains. (Favetteville, Arkansas)
- Clark, J., Darlington, J. and Fairclough, G. 2004 Using Historic Landscape Characterisation. English Heritage (London)
- Coles, J.M., 1990 Waterlogged Wood: guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood. English Heritage (London)
- Cowton, J., 1997 Spectrum. The UK Museums Documentation Standard. Second edition. Museums Documentation Association
- Cox, M., 2002 Crypt Archaeology: an approach. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 3 (Reading)
- Darvill, T. and Atkins, M., 1991 Regulating Archaeological Works by Contract. IFA Technical Paper No 8, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
- Davey P.J. 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations. Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales, IV, 65-87
- Eiteljorg, H., Fernie, K., Huggett, J. and Robinson, D. 2002 *CAD: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service (York)
- EA 2005 Guidance on Assessing the Risk Posed by Land Contamination and its Remediation on Archaeological Resource Management. English Heritage/ Environment Agency Science Report P5-077/SR (Bristol)
- EH 1991 The Management of Archaeological Projects. Second Edition (MAP2) English Heritage (London)
- EH, 1995a, Archaeometallurgy in Archaeological Projects. English Heritage Scientific and Technical Guidelines No 2
- EH 1995b, Guidelines for the Care of Waterlogged Archaeological Leather. English Heritage Scientific and Technical Guidelines No 4
- EH 1995c, A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds. English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory (London)
- EH 1998a, Dendrochronology. Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates. English Heritage (London)
- EH 1998b, Identifying and Protecting Palaeolithic Remains. Archaeological guidance for planning

authorities and developers. English Heritage (London)

EH 1999, Guidelines for the Conservation of Textiles. English Heritage (London)

EH 2000, Managing Lithic Scatters. Archaeological guidance for planning authorities and developers. English Heritage (London)

EH, 2002a *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites*. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports. English Heritage (London)

EH 2002b With Alidade and Tape: graphical and plane table survey of archaeological earthworks. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2003a Where on Earth Are We? The Global Positioning System (GPS) in archaeological field survey. English Heritage (London)

EH, 2003b (revised 2008), Metric Survey Specifications for English Heritage. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2003c Twentieth-Century Military Sites. Current approaches to their recording and conservation English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2003d Archaeological Science at PPG16 interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2004a Dendrochronology. Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2004b Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical report. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

EH 2006a Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2006b Archaeomagnetic Dating. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2006c Science for Historic Industries: Guidelines for the investigation of 17th- to 19th-century industries. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2006d Our Portable Past: a statement of English Heritage policy and good practice for portable antiquities/surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes (including the use of metal detectors). English Heritage (Swindon)

EH, 2006e, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2007a Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes. A guide to good recording practice. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2007d Geoarchaeology. Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record. (London)

EH 2008a Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2008b Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation. English Heritage Research and Professional Services Guidelines No 1 (second edition). English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2008c Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic. English Heritage/Prehistoric Society (Swindon)

EH 2008d Investigative Conservation. Guidelines on how the detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use. English Heritage (Swindon)

EH 2010 Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of archaeological wood. English Heritage (London)

EH 2011 Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (London)

EH and Church of England, 2005, Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England. English Heritage (London)

Ferguson, L. and Murray, D., 1997, *Archaeological Documentary Archives*. IFA Paper 1, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Gaffney, C. and Gater, J., with Ovenden, S., 2002, *The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations*. IFA Technical Paper 9, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Gillings, M. and Wise, A., 1999, GIS: A guide to good practice. Archaeology Data Service (York)

Gurney, D.A., 1985, *Phosphate Analysis of Soils: A Guide for the Field Archaeologist*. IFA Technical Paper 3, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Handley, M., 1999, *Microfilming Archaeological Archives*. IFA Technical Paper 2, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

IFA, 1992, Guidelines for Finds Work. Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

IFA, 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Paper No 7 (Reading)

IfA, 2008, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

IfA, 2008, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

IfA, 2008, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

IfA, 2008, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

IfA, 2008, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

IfA, 2008, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

IfA, 2008, Draft Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

IfA, 2009, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

Mays, S., 1991, Recommendations for Processing Human Bone from Archaeological Sites. Ancient Monuments Lab Report 124/91 (London)

Mays, S., Brickley, M. and Dodwell, N., 2002, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports.* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage (Portsmouth)

McKinley, J.I. and Roberts, C., 1993, Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 13 (Reading)

MGC, 1992, Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections. Museums and Galleries Commission Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J. 1994, A Guide to Sampling Archaeological Deposits for Environmental Analysis. English Heritage (London)

MPRG 2000, A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramics. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Papers No. 1.

MPRG 2001, Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics. Medieval Pottery Research Group

Owen, J., 1995, Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Society of Museum Archaeologists

PCRG 1997, *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General polices and guidelines for analysis and publication.*Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 12

Philo, C. and Swann, A., 1992, *Preparation of Artwork for Publication*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 10 (Reading)

RCHME 1999, Recording Archaeological Field Monuments: A descriptive specification. RCHME (Swindon)

RCHME 2007, MIDAS: A manual and data standard for monuments inventories. RCHME (Swindon)

Schofield, A J, (ed) 1998, Interpreting Artefact Scatters. Oxbow Monograph 4 (Oxford)

Richards, J. and Robinson, D. (eds), 2001, *Digital Archives From Excavation and Fieldwork: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service

Robinson, W., 1998, First Aid for Underwater Finds. Archetype Books (London)

RFG and FRG, 1993, Guidelines for the Preparation of Site and Assessments for all Finds other than Fired Clay Vessels. Roman Finds Group And Finds Research Group

Schmidt, A., 2001, Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A guide to good practice. Archaeology Data Service

SGRP, 1994, Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery. Study Group for Roman Pottery

SMA, 1993, Guidelines on the Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Society of Museum Archaeologists

UKIC, 1983, Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 2)

UKIC, 1984, Environmental Standards for Permanent Storage of Excavated material from Archaeological Sites. (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 3)

UKIC, 1990, Guidance for Conservation Practice. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

UKIC, 1990, Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section

UKIC, 2001, Excavated Artefacts and Conservation. (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation,

Conservation Guidelines No 1, revised)

Watkinson, D.E., and Neal, V., 1998, First Aid for Finds. (3rd edition) RESCUE/United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section and Museum of London

Willis, S., 1997, (ed) Research Frameworks for the Study of Roman Pottery. Study Group for Roman Pottery

World Archaeology Congress 1989, *The Vermillion Accord – Human Remains*. Motion Approved at the First Inter-Congress on the Disposal of the Dead (Vermillion)

Young C., 1980, Guidelines for the Processing and Publication of Roman Pottery. Department of the Environment