

Issue 1	Issued for Approval
Local Planning Authority:	Eastleigh Borough Council
Planning Reference:	F/24/96817
Site Code:	HRGM24
NGR:	SU 47776 20921
Commissioning Agent:	Newt Conservation Partnership (NCP)
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Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location showing Proposed Watching Brief Location

Figure 3: Proposed Landscape Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by the Newt Conservation Partnership to carry out archaeological monitoring and recording (also known as a watching brief) at Rowley Green Meadow, Stoke Park Farm, Bishopstoke, SO50 6JF, hereafter 'the Site' (NGR: SU 47776 20921) (**Figures 1, 2 & 3**). Planning Consent has been granted by Eastleigh Borough Council for the creation of seven clean water wildlife ponds with associated hedge and tree planting.

1.1.2 The archaeological monitoring and recording and subsequent reporting are requirements of planning consent for the work: Planning Reference **F/24/96817**. These requirements are based on the advice of the County Archaeological Officer (CAO) David Hopkins, reflect the potential of the Site to contain archaeological remains that may be put at risk by the works. The monitoring and recording will be conducted during groundwork associated with the works (**Figure 2 & 3**). The CAO advised that the Site may have archaeological potential, primarily evidence of early prehistoric activity, and recommended that a watching brief be conducted.

1.1.3 This document forms the required Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological works.

1.1.4 This document has been prepared in accordance with the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (CIfA 2023), the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (CIfA 2023) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage, 2015).

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 Stoke Park Farm is owned and managed by Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC). The Site was operated as a dairy farm prior to 2021 and acquired by EBC in 2022.

1.2.2 Stoke Park Farm is approximately 1km east of Eastleigh, on the northeastern border of Bishopstoke. Stoke Park Farm totals approximately 103.12 hectares. A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal carried out for EBC by Ecus Ltd in January 2023 (PEA Ecus, 2023) identified that it is "primarily comprised arable land (pasture) with pockets of woodland, hedgerows, lines of trees and farm buildings including a residential property.... is surrounded by woodland to the south, arable fields to the north and suburban areas to the east and west".

Rowley Green Meadow is at the northeastern corner of Stoke Park Farm, is approximately 8 hectares and is comprised of former arable farmland. It is bordered by hedgerows to the north and east, the Bow Lake (stream) to the south, and a bridleway to the west.

- 1.2.3 The Site lies at an elevation of approximately 22m above Ordnance Datum.
- 1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is recorded as London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt, and Sand. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS, 2024).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site was set out in a Heritage Statement (Newt Conservation Trust, 2024), which was prepared in respect of the proposed works, it is not repeated in detail here, but it is concluded that:
- The project will not impact on any known historic buildings or landscapes.
 - The site may have archaeological potential, primarily evidence of early prehistoric activity, due to local finds and the tributary river valley landscape. This is more likely to be finds such as tools than remains of a built site.
- 1.3.2 The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR) records a possible bronze age round barrow, to the south of Stoke Park Farm. It has been observed from crop marks on aerial photographs and is described as consisting of a sub circular mound 25m across. A medieval/post medieval field system has been observed on aerial photographs to the South of the farm.
- 1.3.3 Stoke Park Farm farmhouse is unlisted but is thought to date to the 17th /early 18th Century.

2 AIM

2.1 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

2.1.1 The aim of the archaeological monitoring and recording is to monitor all groundwork associated with the proposed works and in the event significant archaeological remains are revealed, carry out detailed investigation and recording of the remains in accordance with the methodology set out below. The investigation and recording should take account of the date, nature, extent, bio-archaeological and paleo-environmental potential of the remains.

2.1.2 A further aim of the work is to prepare an archive of the results of the monitoring and recording leading to the preparation of a post-excavation assessment report and, if appropriate, a further programme of analysis and publication. In the event no significant archaeological remains require investigation and a post-excavation assessment report is not required, a report will be prepared sufficient to demonstrate that the monitoring and recording was carried out in fulfilment of the requirement of planning consent.

3 METHOD

3.1 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

- 3.1.1 The monitoring and recording will be carried out under a unique Site code: **HRGM24**, which will be used on all components of the Site archive.
- 3.1.2 The monitoring will comprise the monitoring of mechanical and hand-tool groundwork, including the excavation of seven clean water wildlife ponds with associated hedge and tree planting (**Figure 2 &3**). The monitoring and recording will be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist from PCA's Winchester office.
- 3.1.3 The archaeologist will inspect excavations for the presence of archaeological features, deposits, and artefacts. If present, their cleaning, definition, and investigation will be by hand and will be achieved as quickly as is reasonably possible to avoid unnecessary delay to the development.
- 3.1.4 All gold, silver or any item considered to be treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996, 3rd Revision (2023). Where removal cannot be carried out on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.1.5 Arisings from excavations will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts; this will include the use of metal detector.
- 3.1.6 In the event no significant archaeological remains are identified in the proposed groundworks the contractor and the client will be informed that the monitoring and recording can be terminated.

3.2 Access and Safety

- 3.2.1 Reasonable access to the location of the Site will be granted to representatives of the Local Planning Authority and the Client, or their agent, who wish to be satisfied, through Site inspections, that the archaeological works are being conducted to proper professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made.
- 3.2.2 All relevant health and safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected.
- 3.2.3 There is a duty of care for the Client to provide all information obtainable on ground contamination and the location of live services before Site works commence.

3.3 Archaeological excavation

- 3.3.1 In the event significant or complex archaeological remains are encountered, and the damage to them is unavoidable, PCA will notify the contractor and the client, and on their behalf undertake liaison with the CAO at LPA to determine their subsequent treatment and any detailed investigation and recording, i.e. an

archaeological excavation, that might be deemed appropriate. If this change from monitoring and recording to more detailed investigation and recording is required, the appropriate methodology to achieve this is set out below, covering an amended strategy for the investigation, sampling and recording appropriate for what has been encountered. This would be likely to require the cessation of development groundwork and the establishment of measures to protect archaeological remains for the duration of their investigation, recording and recovery.

- 3.3.2 It should be noted that, however slight the risk appears to be, where a human burial or burials are revealed in part only, there complete recovery will be necessary, even where this extends beyond e.g. the width of a new foundation or service. This means that intact and complete burials cannot be partially recovered and must be recovered whole.

3.4 Human Remains

- 3.4.1 If human burials are discovered, and an archaeological excavation ensues, these will be recorded and recovered in accordance with a Ministry of Justice Licence obtained under Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857, an application for which will be made on commencement of the investigation. The need for a Licence applies to inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by PCA, on behalf of the client. PCA will comply with the conditions of the Licence and discuss with the CAO any requirements of the Licence that may conflict with the agreed method of investigation of the Site.

- 3.4.2 Arrangements will be made to ensure the security, protection from deterioration and damage, and the respectful treatment of human remains and grave goods. An appropriately qualified and experienced PCA osteo-archaeologist will be available to provide on-site advice and expertise on the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the site, following published guidance, i.e. the Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper 13 'Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains' (J I McKinley & C Roberts); IFA Paper No. 7 'Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human remains' (M Brickley & J I McKinley); British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABOA) Code of Practice.

- 3.4.3 The following guidance will also be observed:
Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports (2004).
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/human-bones-from-archaeological-Sites>

Science and the dead. A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis (2013)

<http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/>

3.4.4 The procedures to be followed in the excavation of inhumations and cremations will follow standard guidance and methodologies, including those of PCA, which cover the excavation, sampling, recording, lifting, and processing of human remains and their burial context.

3.4.5 Human burials, cremations, and other deposits or structural remains such as burial plot enclosures or ring/quarry ditches relating to funerary activity shall be sampled up to 100% of fill/deposit and according to established guidance. Care will be taken to follow the stage-by-stage processes involved, such as in the controlled excavation and lifting of urned cremations and systematic excavation of urned cremations in quadrants and spits and the sampling of soils within and around inhumation skeletal remains.

3.4.6 The investigation of human burials (inhumations, cremations, and cremation-related pyre deposits) will factor the need to avoid leaving human remains exposed overnight and at risk.

3.5 Recording

3.5.1 All trenches, structures, deposits, and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards and in accordance with PCA's recording systems (Taylor & Brown 2018). Sufficient data will be recorded to allow the required level of assessment and reporting (see section 5). Recording will be carried out to a sufficiently high standard to provide a full record of the deposits excavated.

3.5.2 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further, more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate.

3.5.3 A Site grid will be established relative to Ordnance Survey National Grid. Data capture for Site plans will be by electronic distance measurement, measured survey, or a combination of techniques. Data-capture for Site plans will as standard be capable of reproduction at a scale of 1:100; human burials, more complex features or areas of complex archaeological remains will be recorded at greater resolution (for reproduction at 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as necessary and in accordance with accepted guidance). The sections of excavated archaeological features will be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10 or 1:20). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.

3.5.4 A digital photographic record of the work will be made forming part of the Site archive. This will consist of high quality, colour digital photographs (12 mega pixels and above) taken in jpeg and RAW formats by an appropriately trained individual,

illustrating in both detail and general context all trenches, test pits and archaeological features and deposits discovered.

3.5.5 The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The digital images will be preserved on a dedicated and backed up server.

3.5.6 The RAW files will be converted to high quality TIFF images for eventual deposition e.g., with the Archaeology Data Service, in line with their guidance <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/FilelevelMetadata.xhtml#Raster%20Images> , with copies to be supplied, along with the site archive, to Hampshire Cultural Trust.

3.5.7 The complete Site archive including finds and environmental samples will be stored in a secure place throughout the duration of the fieldwork and post-fieldwork programme prior to deposition. The Site archive is to be consolidated after completion of the monitoring and recording, with all Site records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record.

3.6 Finds Recovery Processing and Treatment

3.6.1 All artefacts recovered during the evaluation will remain the property of the Landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines no.2 and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*' (CIfA 2014) On completion of the archaeological works arrangements with the landowner will be requested to donate and deposit the archive, including all artefacts, with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

3.6.2 Artefacts will be excavated carefully by hand. Bulk artefacts will be collected and bagged according to their archaeological context. The location of special finds, including in situ worked flint will be recorded three dimensionally. Artefact recovery will include the use of a metal detector operated by an experienced user.

3.6.3 If necessary, an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator will be appointed to advise and assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and or value and to arrange for the X-raying and investigative conservation of objects as may be necessary. Where appropriate to address the aims of the excavation, sieving of deposits will be undertaken to maximise the recovery of small artefacts.

3.6.4 Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub- sampled and processed. Sub-sampling procedures will be agreed with the CAO and follow the guidance and advice of the curator of the museum/depository in which the Site archive will be deposited.

- 3.6.5 Artefacts that fall under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2023) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the local Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Hampshire, the landowner and the CAO. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find. Since its 3rd revision in 2023 the Treasure Act also includes Significant Objects *"This class of treasure is designed to capture only those objects that, by virtue of factors such as their rarity, provide an exceptional insight into an aspect of national or regional history, archaeology, or culture.... An object will satisfy the significance criteria if it provides an exceptional insight into an aspect of national or regional history, archaeology, or culture"*.

3.7 Archaeological Science and Environmental Sampling

- 3.7.1 A structured programme of environmental sampling appropriate to the aims of the evaluation will be implemented. The strategy and methodology for the sampling, recording, processing, assessment, analysis and reporting of deposits with environmental archaeology potential will be in accordance with English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines "Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" (2nd edition, August 2011). Any variation to this guidance will be agreed in advance with both the CAO and the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor.
- 3.7.2 Where necessary an appropriately qualified and experienced geo-archaeological specialist will be appointed to record any deposits of particular significance such as buried soils and to advise on depositional processes. The appointment of the specialist will require the prior approval of the CAO. It is currently proposed that the specialist services will be provided by ARCA – University of Winchester.
- 3.7.3 Where necessary the advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological excavation of this Site.
- 3.7.4 Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, and funerary deposits/grave fills. Each context will normally be sampled. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts, such as targeted areas of grave fills and skeletal remains. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.

- 3.7.5 For large features / spreads appropriate consideration will be given to sampling on a grid system if this fits in with the aims of the excavation.
- 3.7.6 Where good conditions for the preservation of bone have been identified, all large bones will be collected by hand and sieving of bulk samples up to 100 litres will be undertaken as appropriate.
- 3.7.7 Mollusc samples of 2 litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.
- 3.7.8 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged, or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods, and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with the CAO. For wet, waterlogged, or peaty deposits, bulk samples of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.
- 3.7.9 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by flotation following the excavation fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that have not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.
- 3.7.10 Appropriate provision will be made for the scientific analysis of human remains, such as the application of Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen and Strontium isotope analysis. Through PCA's appointed project Osteoarchaeologist James Langthorne and Alex Beeby (Regional Post-Excavation Manager, PCA) it is provisionally intended that the advice and services of Dr Andrew Wilson (Senior Lecturer in Forensic & Archaeological Sciences, School of Life Science, University of Bradford) will be obtained to advise on the identification, taking and processing of suitable skeletal samples.
- 3.7.11 Appropriate provision will be made for the application of scientific dating techniques such as radiocarbon, dendrochronology, archaeomagnetic, OSL and thermoluminescence. The advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought in advance of the application of these techniques. Any necessary delay that is caused in completion of the reporting of the excavation to enable provisional results to be included will be notified to the CAO.
- 3.7.12 It is intended that the services of e.g., SUERC or Beta Analytic are obtained for the application of the dating techniques.

4 REPORTING

4.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

4.1.1 Following all Site works, including additional works as may be required on the Site in addition to those set out in this document, and processing and stabilisation of the Site archive, a report will be prepared within three months. Copies of the report will be issued to the commissioning client and the CAO.

4.1.2 The report will be issued in hard-copy and in digital, .pdfa format. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format accompanied by digital copies of images, plans, and maps in .bmp, .tif or .jpg format. Whichever software is used the digital files will be supplied in a PC readable format.

4.1.3 A copy of the archive report and digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to the archaeological findings will be deposited with the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record.

4.1.4 If necessary, the report will include an updated project design setting out an overall programme of post excavation analysis through to completion of a full report and publication of the results of the investigation.

4.1.5 The report will include:

- Non-technical summary.
- Introduction.
- Planning Background.
- Previous archaeological work relevant to the excavation.
- Topography of the Site.
- Methodology.
- A factual summary of results characterising the quantity and perceived quality of the data for each component of the Site, e.g., stratigraphic/structural, artefactual (referencing e.g., local fabric series for ceramic assemblages) and environmental, including full specialist reports.
- A statement of the archaeological potential of the results.
- A review of the data in the context of the research questions posed in the WSI.
- New research questions arising from the data collection.
- The value of the data to local, regional, and national research priorities.
- Updated Project Design for further analysis and publication, if necessary.
- Publication Synopsis.
- Bibliography.
- Acknowledgements.

- Tabulated data.
- Illustrations (Site/phase plans, sections, and photographs).
- OASIS form.

4.1.6 And ESRI shape file providing GIS data will be supplied to the CAO and Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record and will contain the scheme of investigation, such as trench outlines, and significant archaeological information, such as feature/deposit plans.

5 ARCHIVE PRERARATION AND DEPOSITION

5.1 The Site Archive

The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC 1990) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (CIfA 2009), taking account of recommended approaches to archive selection strategies and data management plans: <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit?amp%3Bqid=814643>). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust.

The requirements of the Hampshire Cultural Trust for digital archives to be prepared in accordance with standards defined by the Archaeology Data Service will also be followed, as will the Trust's recommendation for digital archives to be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. The designated receiving museum for the non-digital archive is Hampshire Cultural Trust. The Curator of Archaeology will be notified in advance of the fieldwork and a Site code requested. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 Copyright

- 5.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire Cultural Trust and Eastleigh Borough Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 5.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record).
- 5.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies, or omissions this report contains.

6 MONITORING AND LIAISON

6.1 Site Visits

- 6.1.1 If deemed appropriate, arrangements will be made for the County Archaeological Officer to monitor the progress of the archaeological Site works and compliance with the aims and methodology set out in this document.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

7.1 Policy

- 7.1.1 PCA will conduct the work in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and will also follow professional guidance and advice provided by the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers Ltd of which PCA is a member.
- 7.1.2 PCA's own Health and Safety Policy and a procedures manual will be available on site. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely.
- 7.1.3 PCA will maintain the site in a safe condition. All hazards will be appropriately identified and managed. Deep excavations will be appropriately fenced. PCA will carry out a risk assessment and complete a Health and Safety Method Statement prior to commencement of fieldwork, and where appropriate a COSHH assessment. Risks and measures to reduce risk will be communicated to all staff working on and visiting the site.
- 7.1.4 All site work will be undertaken in accordance with the latest Government and Construction Industry guidelines regarding Covid19. Full details of all Health & Safety procedures will be included in the site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement.

7.2 Risk Assessment

- 7.2.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork PCA will conduct a Site-specific risk assessment, if necessary, as part of a Health and Safety Method Statement; this will include a site visit. All staff will be appraised of the Risk Assessment and comply with mandatory requirements set out such as the use of PPE and other measures to avoid risk from hazards that are identified.

8 PROGRAMME AND RESOURCES

8.1 Programme

- 8.1.1 The groundwork programme of the development is expected to commence in Summer 2024.

8.2 Resources

- 8.2.1 The archaeological field team will comprise one PCA fieldwork Supervisor to be assisted, if necessary, by PCA fieldwork Archaeologists, the number of which will be determined by the requirements of the work and programme. The following table lists the personnel who may be involved in archaeological fieldwork and post-fieldwork roles and tasks associated with the Project:

Role	Name
Project Management	Maisie Marshall (PCA)
Archaeological Supervision	TBC (PCA)
Prehistoric Pottery	Barbera McNee
Roman Pottery	Eniko Hudak (PCA)
Post-Roman Pottery	Chris Jarrett (PCA)
	Bernie Sudds (PCA)
Ceramic Building Material	Kevin Hayward
	Bernie Sudds (PCA)
Architectural Stonework	Kevin Hayward
	Charlotte Matthews (PCA)
Petrology	Kevin Hayward
Building Recording	Charlotte Matthews (PCA)
	Adam Garwood (PCA)
Animal Bone	Kevin Rielly (PCA)
	Philip Armitage
Human Remains	James Langthorne (PCA)
Lithics	Barry Bishop (PCA)
Timber	Damian Goodburn
Glass	Hilary Cool
	John Shepherd (PCA)
Small Finds	Dr Marit Gaimster (PCA)
	Hilary Major
Roman Coins	Alex Beeby (PCA)
Metalwork	Dr Marit Gaimster (PCA)

Leather	Quita Mould
Iron Slag	Lynne Keys
Historical Research	Guy Thompson (PCA)
Conservation	Dana Goodburn-Brown (Am Tech Ltd)
Industrial Archaeology	Rob Kinchin-Smith
Environmental Archaeology	Dr Jane Wheeler (PCA) Dr K. Wilkinson ARCA (Univ. of Winchester)

9 REFERENCE

CIfA, 2014, 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives', Reading

CIfA, 2020, 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials', Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

CIfA, 2023, 'Standard for archaeological excavation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

CIfA, 2023, 'Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

CIfA, 2023, 'Universal guidance for archaeological excavation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

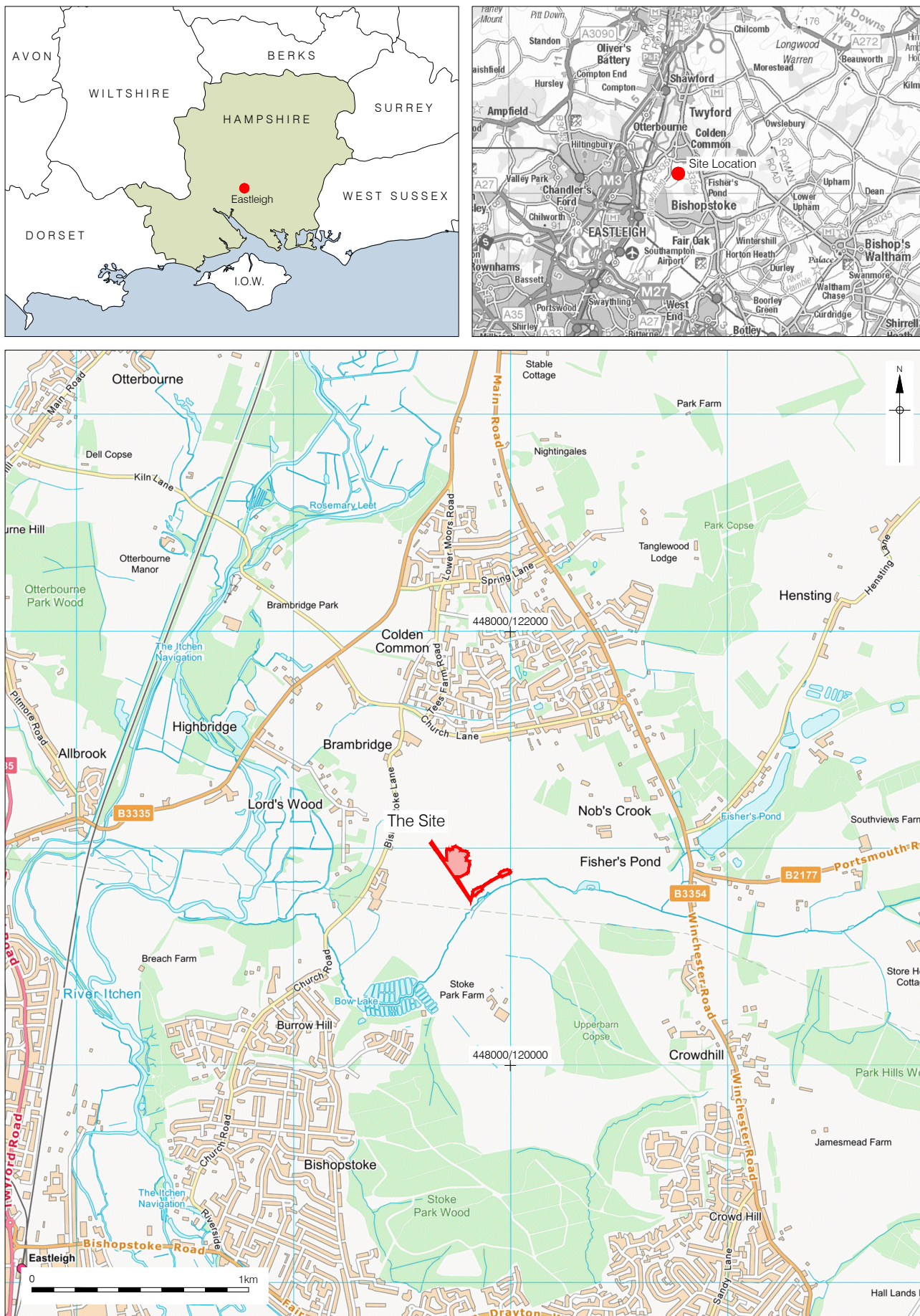
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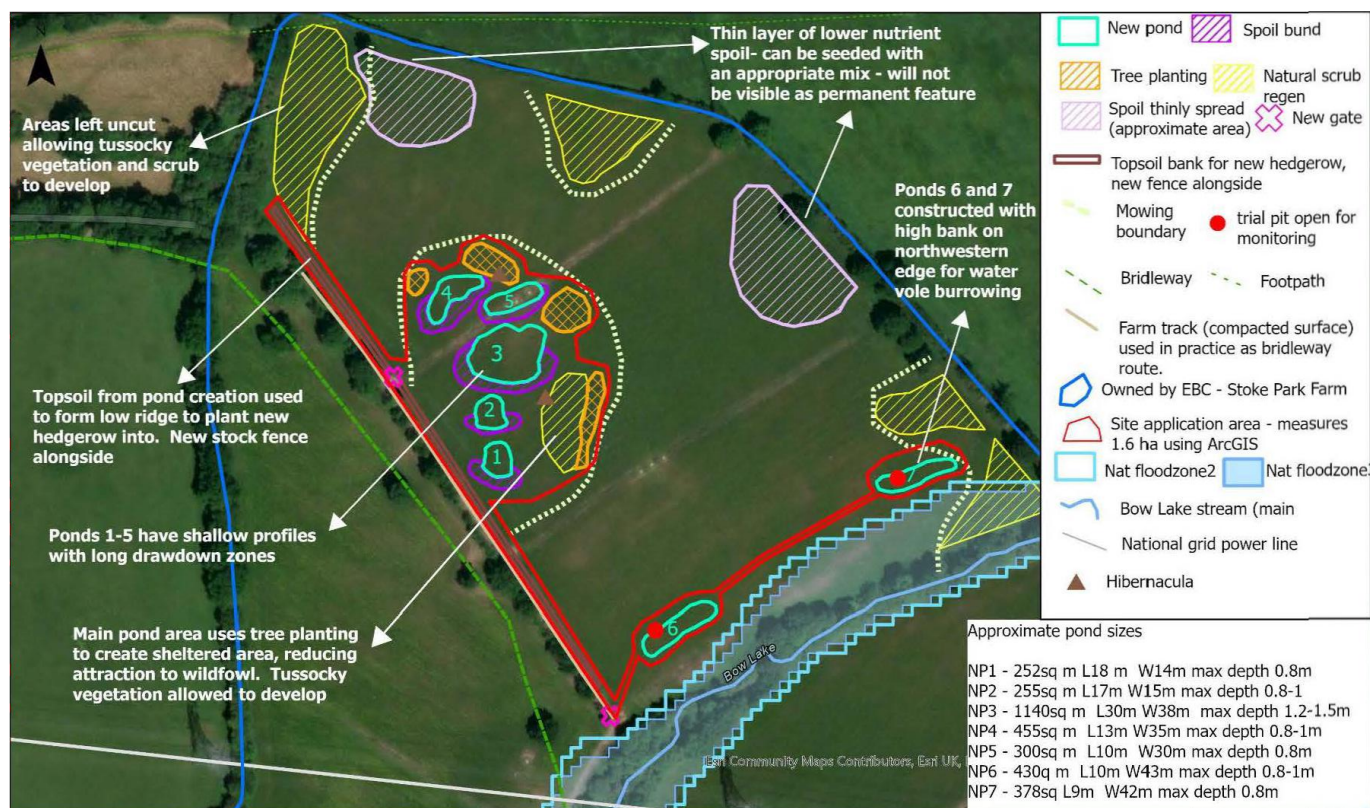
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