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ST PETERS CHURCH, HUDDERSFIELD,  
WEST YORKSHIRE.

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF

July 2022

**OSA**

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**ON SITE ARCHÆOLOGY LTD**

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**OSA Method Statement.**

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***SITE LOCATION:*** St Peter's Church, Huddersfield,  
West Yorkshire.

***NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:*** SE 14580 16775

***LANDUSE:*** Church and churchyard

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## 1.0 Summary.

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1.1 This brief is for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during groundworks required during improvements to access and facilities at St. Peter's Church, Huddersfield. The proposed development has been approved through the grant of a Faculty (Leeds Diocesan Registry reference 19-45C) and planning consent (Kirklees Council application reference 2019/62/93789/W).

1.2 This method statement has been prepared by *On-Site Archaeology Ltd* at the request of Mr Stuart Beaumont of One17 Architects, on behalf of the PCC of Huddersfield Parish Church, to detail the archaeological methodology to be employed. The requirement for an archaeological watching brief and preparation of this Written Scheme of Investigation was identified in a Heritage Statement prepared by One17 Architects (dated 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2020, reference 3060) submitted as a supporting document with the planning and faculty applications.

1.3 The approved development predominantly involves above ground works with no archaeological component.

1.4 Areas of potential archaeological impact have been limited to:

The excavation for drainage within the existing church crypt.

The excavation of a trial hole up to 1.00m wide and 0.90m deep to investigate the north and west wall foundations within the plant room.

1.5 The excavation for the drainage within the crypt was undertaken in July 2021. The watching brief during this excavation did not reveal or disturb any pre-modern deposits (see OSA, July 2021. St Peter's Church, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire. Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief. OSA Report No: OSA21WB12).

1.6 Section 12 below details of standards and guidance that will be referred to during the archaeological works. The following are of particular importance for this project: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GWatchingbrief\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf), Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England. 2017 Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (Second Edition) [http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE\\_ToHREfCBG\\_FINAL\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE_ToHREfCBG_FINAL_WEB.pdf)

## 2.0 Site Location.

2.1 The church of St Peter's is located in a prominent position within the historic core of the town of Huddersfield, West Yorkshire. The church is centred at approximately National Grid Reference SE 14580 16775 (Figure 1). The church lies within its churchyard and is flanked by Byram Street, Kirkgate, Lord Street and St Peter's Gardens/St Peter's Street (Figure 2).

2.2 The proposed test pit is to be located in the northwest corner of the church, within the existing lower ground floor / crypt.

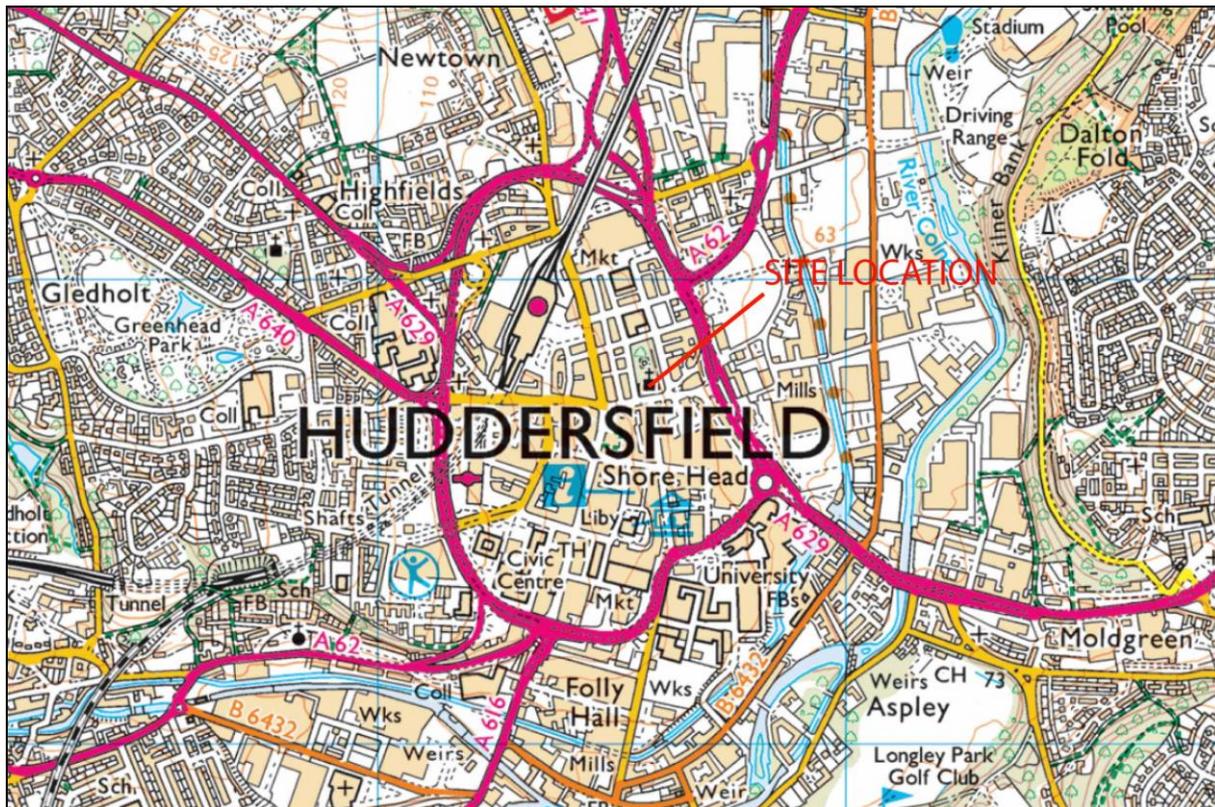


Figure 1. Site location.



a 3 light to each side. The remaining nave windows are as on the north side, but at the west end is a door, similar to that on the north side but still in use, and access to the crypt. At the east end is another similar door, approached up a flight of steps, and between are small arched windows at ground level, lighting the crypt.

The west end has a tower over the west entrance, with 6 stages, Perpendicular traceried panelling all over, 3-light louvred bell openings, diagonal buttresses with crocketed pinnacles, and openwork traceried crenellations. There are clocks on each side. Below is a triple-arched doorway with a 3-light window with tracery and one transom over. At the east end on either side of the chancel is an octagonal vestry. The northern has a crenellated parapet, flower finial on the pyramidal roof, a north door and simple pointed arch windows with hood moulds. The southern, also with crenellated parapet and a south door, has traceried windows with decorative hood moulds with carved label stops in the form of faces, including Jesus, Mary, a former bishop of Ripon and Benjamin Disraeli.

**INTERIOR** The main entry is through the west door which leads to an entrance lobby beneath the tower. A small arched door leads to a spiral staircase accessing the tower. Further doors to each side lead to the gallery, that to the left removed. An arched double door leads into the nave, at the rear of which is a cleared narthex area with bench pews beyond. The rear two rows (wardens' seats) have tall blind traceried backs and shouldered ends, possibly reused from an earlier building or from elsewhere. The aisles are defined by open arches with octagonal columns which support the galleries, also supported on transverse beams with panelled traceried decoration. The timber roof has tie beam and king post trusses infilled with traceried panels and large bosses. The font, to the right at the rear of the nave, is dated 1570 and has the cipher ER and the arms of England and France quartered, crudely inscribed. To the rear left is an inserted kitchen where the second stair to the gallery used to be. The Lady Chapel, in the wide, shallow south transept, has wooden furniture and a carved parclose screen to the nave, which is also a Second World War memorial, all by Robert Thompson of Kilburn.

A low platform has been extended into the east end of the nave, containing an altar by Robert Thompson, and a polygonal timber pulpit with linenfold panelling and a wrought iron balustrade to the steps. To the left is the organ, a Conacher of 1908, restored by Philip Wood in 1984. The chancel contains carved choir pews with ogee-shaped crocketed ends with poppy-head finials that may pre-date the C19 church. In the sanctuary is a gilded timber baldachino by Sir Ninian Comper (1921) with 4 Tuscan columns, entablature and angels on the top carrying swords made from candles, designed as a First World War memorial. The east window has stained glass also by Comper. Other stained glass in the church is mainly from 1834-6 with some of 1852 by Willement.

Various neo-classical marble tablets are on the walls of the aisles, including one to the Rev Henry Venn, Vicar 1759-71, whose zealous ministry did much to combat non-conformity in the town. The best is in the south gallery near the north end, to Robert Brook and has a broken column, a sarcophagus, and an aedicule with diagonally placed consoles.

The galleries have carved wood-panelled fronts and box pews on three sides. Those at the centre rear are later and are fronted with carved panels clearly reused from elsewhere, in similar style to other reused carved timber. Above the south transept is a cleared area used for meetings.

The north vestry is wood panelled and contains cupboards and a small toilet within the walls. The pyramidal roof has narrow exposed beams radiating from the apex. The south (choir) vestry is larger, with exposed stonework around the windows and door, and a panelled ceiling. The crypt area contains offices and a restaurant open to the public. The ceilings are vaulted.

**ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES** A number of C17 tomb slabs, mainly those of the Brookes of New House Hall, are used as paving outside the west end. St Peter's Gardens to the north, formerly the churchyard, also contain tombs and monuments. A stone arched entrance on the south side is a later addition.

**HISTORY** The first church of St Peter's dated to the eleventh or twelfth century. It was rebuilt at the beginning of the sixteenth century and again in 1834-6 when the previous church had fallen into disrepair. It was designed by J P Pritchett of York, a leading non-conformist chapel builder, and what was initially intended to be a straight rebuilding became more ambitious, involving the construction of a crypt, the extension of the nave by 30 ft and the raising of the tower to 120 ft. Some items from the earlier church were incorporated. Two octagonal vestries were added at the east end, the northern by 1851 and the southern, a choir vestry, in 1879. The interior was reordered in 1873 with the renewal of pews and a new pulpit. In 1923 the Sanctuary was reordered, and a baldachino and east window by Sir Ninian Compton installed as a War Memorial. The south transept was redesigned in the 1940s with an oak screen by Robert Thompson as a Second World War Memorial. Further internal reordering took place in the 1980s, with a dais installed in the body of the church and a Robert Thompson altar.

3.2 Three previous archaeological investigations have been carried out at the site. Two are recorded in the English Heritage National Monuments Record Excavations Index. In 1983 lowering of the ground level revealed disturbed burials and building debris. A deep excavation at the East end of the church produced a few fragments of human bone. In 2006 evaluation trenches recorded post-medieval burial activity overlying an earlier feature. The third investigation was carried out as part of the current development programme and involved the archaeological monitoring of a drainage trench excavated through the existing crypt floor. This did not reveal any pre-modern deposits or human remains.

## 4.0 Objectives.

4.1 The overriding objective of the archaeological mitigation will be to avoid, or keep to a minimum, any disturbance of archaeological deposits, specifically human remains.

4.2 The objective of the mitigation strategy is to ensure that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be recorded.

4.3 The results of the watching brief will be deposited in the public domain (the County Historic Environment Record and OASIS).

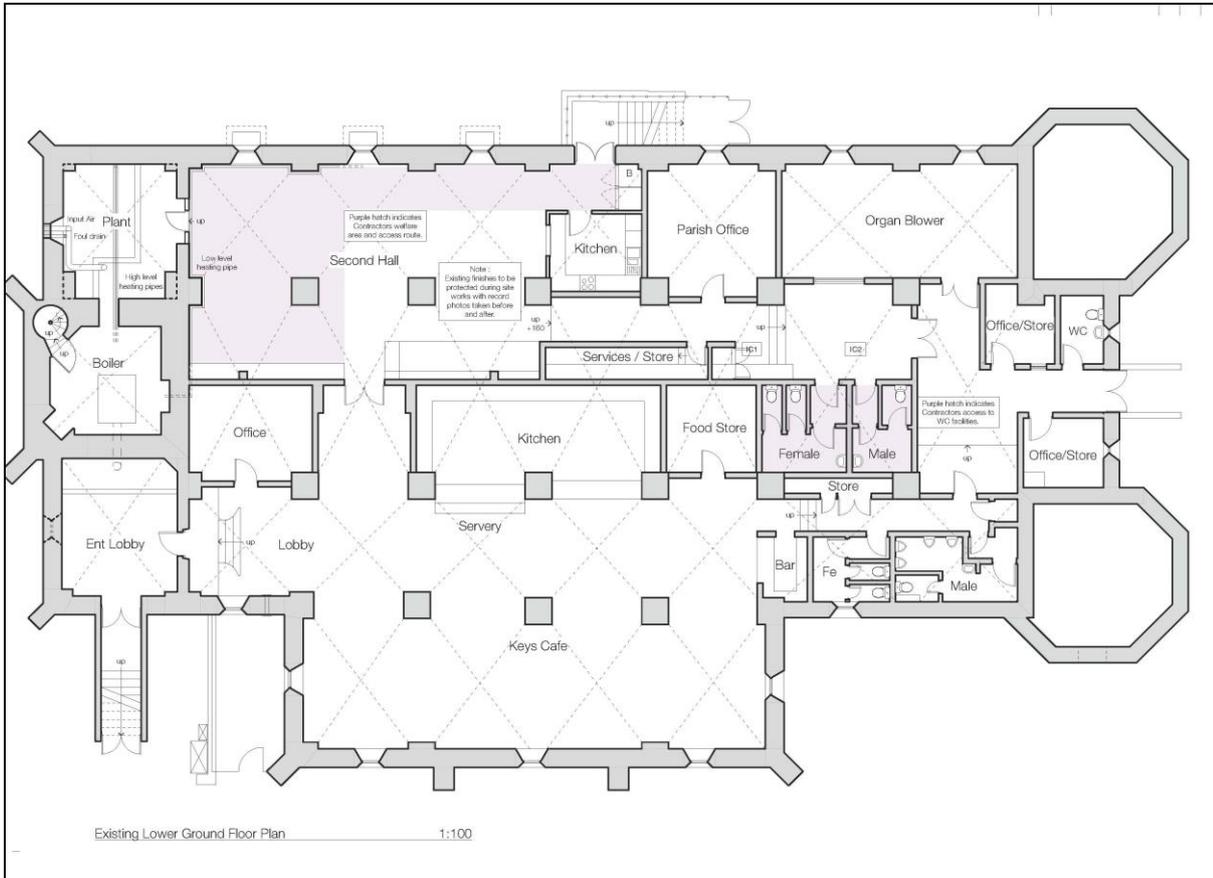


Figure 3. Existing lower ground floor plan.

(For details refer to One17 Design drawing no. 3060(0-) 118

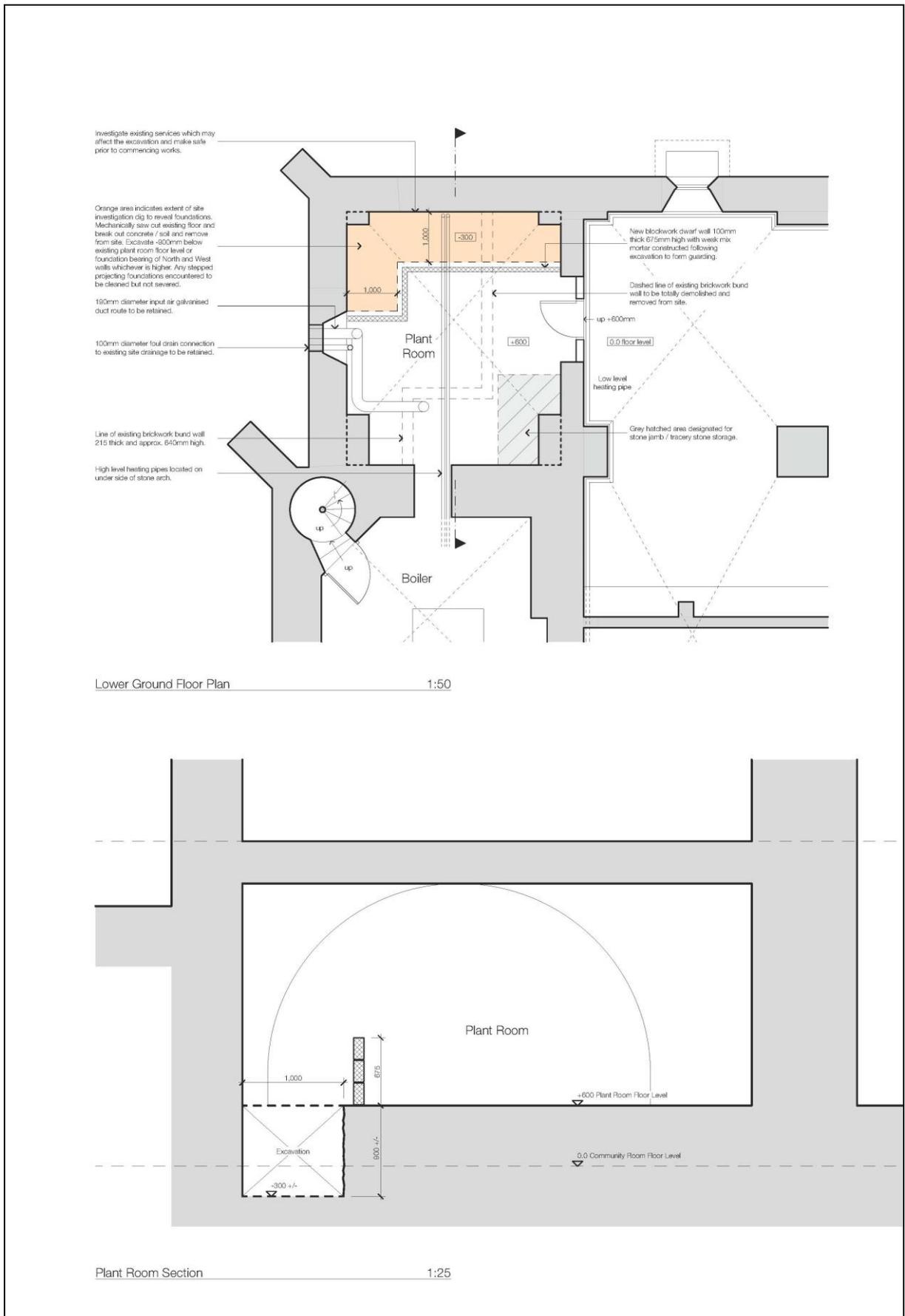


Figure 4. Proposed test pit details.

(For details refer to One17 Design drawing no. 3060(0-) 118

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## 5.0 Methodology.

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5.1 The watching brief shall comprise the archaeological monitoring of groundworks required for the development. The excavations will be undertaken under archaeological supervision. Excavation will either be carried out by hand, or, if access permits, using a small tracked mechanical excavator. If a mechanical excavator is employed then this should be fitted with a toothless bucket a maximum of 300mm wide. Any machine excavation should be carried out in shallow spits, 100-150mm deep, with archaeological inspection between the digging of each spit. This is to avoid, or minimise unnecessary disturbance of graves and monuments, and to enable the identification and recording of any archaeological material that might be uncovered.

5.2 Archaeological recording will comprise the production of written, drawn (to appropriate scales, but likely to be a minimum of 1:20 for sections and 1:50 for plans) and photographic records.

5.3 Any artefacts discovered during the watching brief will only be removed from the consecrated area if this has been sanctioned by the Chancellor of the Diocese. In the event that such removal is sanctioned the following procedures will be followed. Stratified and non-modern unstratified artefacts will be collected to assist in the interpretation and analysis of the chronological sequence. All recording, marking and storage material will be of archive quality and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*. It is noted that the site may produce examples of coffin furniture, associated textiles and dress accessories. Section 12 of this document provides a conservation strategy for dealing with such items. In accordance with the procedures outlined in MAP2, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment. Samples for environmental analysis and scientific dating should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the watching brief.

5.4 If articulated burials are encountered, these will be screened from view and properly recorded in-situ, including any accompanying remains of coffins, coffin furniture, and remains of associated clothing and any accompanying grave goods. Recording will be undertaken in line with procedures detailed in the Museum of London Archaeology Service Archaeological Site Manual, (1994 - Third edition), section 3.5. If possible measures will be explored to enable the development to proceed without lifting articulated burials. If, however, it proves necessary to lift any burials then the following procedure will be followed. In the first instance the Chancellor of the Diocese will be informed of the discovery. Permission to exhume will be obtained from the Chancellor once it has been determined that this is unavoidable. Burials will be carefully excavated, lifted, bagged (individual burials kept separate) and removed for safe storage until such time as reburial can be arranged by the church authorities in an alternative location within the churchyard. In accordance with current advice (Advisory Panel on the

Archaeology of Burials in England. 2017 Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (Second Edition), articulated burials should not be 'chased' beyond the limits of the excavation. Recovered articulated human remains may be assessed by a suitably qualified human osteologist. In the event that stratigraphically early burials are recorded then provision will be made for samples to be taken to enable radiocarbon dating. Any post-exhumation processing, assessment, analysis or sampling of the remains will only be undertaken if sanctioned, in advance by the Chancellor. Small disarticulated and/or disturbed bones will be re-interred as soon as possible in a place near to where they were exposed. All human remains that are uncovered will be treated with due dignity. In the event that associated coffins or fragments of coffin furniture are recovered a conservation method statement is provided in section 11 below. However, the removal of any coffin furniture from the consecrated area and any subsequent conservation will only take place with the permission of the Chancellor.

5.5 With the exception of human remains and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act), which should be reported to the coroner, all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is expected that the finds will be deposited with the archive. Any such deposition will only take place with the permission of the Chancellor of the Diocese.

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## 6.0 Report Preparation, Contents & Distribution.

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6.1 Within six weeks of the completion of the work a report will be produced and submitted to the PCC, the supervising architect, and the Historic Environment Record.

6.2 A report shall be prepared to include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- b) An introduction page to include the site code, planning reference number and HER Casework numbers (if appropriate), dates when the fieldwork and post-excavation analyses took place, and a National Grid Reference.
- c) An account of the methods and results of the fieldwork in the context of the known archaeology of the area. This shall be supported by an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the location of trenches; individual trench plans as excavated indicating the location of archaeological features, with at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within each trench; and photographs.
- d) A specialist assessment of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study (if permission is given by the Chancellor).
- e) A specialist assessment of environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study (if permission is given by the Chancellor).

6.3 Within 3 months of the completion of the work (or to an agreed alternative timescale), the archaeological contractor will make the work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).

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## 7.0 Archive Preparation and Deposition.

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7.1 A site archive shall be prepared in accordance with the specification outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2, English Heritage 1991, 5.4; Appendix 3). See also *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 1995.

7.2 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)'s *Guidelines for the preservation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990) and the Museums and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*.

7.3 The archive will be deposited with a suitable repository which meets the criteria for the storage of archaeological material (if agreed to by the Chancellor of the Diocese). An agreed allowance will be made for a contribution to the recipient museum towards the curation and storage of material.

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## 8.0 Copyright, Confidentiality & Publicity.

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8.1 Unless the organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with *On-Site Archaeology*. Agreements on copyright should be agreed with the commissioning body at the outset of the project.

8.2 The circumstances under which the report or records can be used by other parties should be identified at the commencement of the project, as should the proposals for distribution of the report (see 7 above). *On-Site Archaeology* will respect the commissioning body's requirements over confidentiality, but will endeavour to emphasise their professional obligation to make the results of archaeological work available to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time (normally 6 months).

8.3 *On-Site Archaeology* has a duty of confidence to the client commissioning the work. All aspects of publicity must be agreed at the outset of the project between the commissioning body and *On-Site Archaeology*.

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## 9.0 Monitoring, Health and Safety, Staffing & Insurance.

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10.1 The recording exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the supervising architect. The supervising architect should be provided with as much notice as possible of the intention to start the watching brief.

9.2 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork will comply with all Health and Safety Legislation.

9.3 *On-Site Archaeology* will ensure that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

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## 10.0 Personnel.

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All work will be under the overall supervision of Mr. N Pearson MIFA (Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists). Other project staff include: -

<i>Project Officer</i>	Katie Keefe
<i>Palaeo-environmental advisor</i>	Ellen Simmons, Sheffield Archaeobotanical Consultancy, University of Sheffield
<i>Human Remains</i>	Katie Keefe (MSc Human Osteology and Palaeopathology.)
<i>Finds Analysis</i>	Dr Chris Cumberpatch Ruth Leary Cath Mortimer
<i>Conservation</i>	Ian Panter, York Archaeological Trust

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## 11.0 Conservation Strategy.

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### **Conservation Method statement for coffins, fittings (breast plates, nails, grips etc) and textiles**

**Prepared by Ian Panter, Head of Conservation, York Archaeological Trust**

Recovery/On Site Remedial work.

NB. - Any proposed conservation works will require the prior agreement of the Chancellor of the Diocese.

Depending upon the burial environment the excavations may recover timber, metal coffin fittings (iron, copper alloy, tin, lead and alloys) and textiles. There is also the possibility for the recovery of artefacts intentionally deposited in the coffins too, as well as remains associated with the body itself.

Such materials will be in varying states of preservation and first aid conservation may be necessary to ensure their recovery and study. Organics are likely to be preserved where conditions have been waterlogged and anoxic (low in oxygen) - if recovered wet then textiles, timber and other organics should be kept wet at all times., and in cool conditions and well wrapped to exclude light, thereby retarding microbial activity. It is important to preserve the relationship between coffin materials, so no attempt to separate them should be tried until the materials have been assessed. Composites should therefore be despatched to the conservation laboratory on a regular and frequent basis.

Metalwork will corrode in damp conditions so any metal fittings recovered which are not attached to wood or textile should be dried as soon after recovery and repacked under desiccated conditions using bags of silica gel to maintain dry conditions. Composite objects, such as grips still attached to coffin wood, should be passed to the conservation laboratory as soon as possible for processing. This will involve sampling the wood for species identification, assessing for technology, then allowing to air dry. The metal can then be stored under dry conditions.

Complete coffins should be recovered whole although they may well require supports and the like to facilitate recovery. A conservator should be in attendance at the planning stage and during the recovery stage unless the coffin is robust enough.

#### Conservation Assessment/Stabilisation

A conservation assessment will be carried out to include X-radiography where necessary, and a visual/microscopic examination of the finds. The conservation report will discuss the condition, the stability and the potential for further investigation and requirements for long-term curation, where applicable, with costs for further work identified.

Remedial/emergency conservation will be carried where necessary to ensure the long-term stability of those finds where a research potential has been identified. Where intervention is deemed necessary, consideration will be given to their impacts on further investigation. Cleaning of textiles will entail careful washing in water and controlled air drying.

If consolidation is necessary only conservation-grade chemicals will be used.

The investigation of the metalwork will follow the guidelines of minimal intervention to recover the maximum amount of information. This will include X-radiography to reveal design and condition of grips, grip plates and depositum plates if the designs are obscured by voluminous corrosion crusts. If necessary, targeted investigation using mechanical cleaning techniques will be used to reveal biographical detail, and full investigation will only be carried out if required for display and/or publication.

All interventions will be fully documented, and will include digital photography.

Method Statement for sampling and examination of timber coffins

Prepared by Steve Allen, Timber Technologist, York Archaeological Trust

There are several areas in which the coffins can provide useful information about otherwise unrecorded burial rites and associated activities.

**Wood Species identification.** This is required at the basic level to define what wood species were used and where were they used. A sample needs to be taken from each component of the coffin, normally one each from the lid, both sides, both ends and the base. Some coffins may have beading around the edges to decorate the finished product, others may incorporate strengthening battens - these will also require sampling. One sample, c. 50mm x 20mm x thickness of board is required from each component and will be individually bagged and labelled with site code, context and coffin numbers and a note as to which component of the coffin the sample has been taken from.

The aim is to identify whether the coffin is made up from one single wood species or whether particular wood species are used for particular purposes. This will inform the understanding of the importance attached to particular wood species with implications for the status of the occupant or their kin group. The wood species may indicate whether the timber source is local, i.e. native, or imported, carrying implications for trade, social and cultural links.

**Woodworking technology.** Most coffin boards are likely to be cut from sawn timber and traces of saw marks may survive on well preserved surfaces. If present, the orientation and regularity must be noted. The regularity of these saw marks and their overall pattern may show whether the wood has come from a Sawmill or been hand sawn over a trestle or sawpit. Cut surfaces on joints can reveal the tools used to make them and thus allow the reconstruction of the toolkit used by the coffin makers. It may also be possible to identify whether different stages in the manufacture of the coffin were carried out by different types of workers, whether ordinary carpenters or specialist joiners.

As well as the recording of the individual components of each coffin, the overall construction of the coffin must be examined and recorded. The presence or absence of joints, the complexity and execution of any such joints, the use or absence of specialist moulding planes, the number and types of nails or other fittings/furniture again has implications for the status of the occupant or their kin group. It can also inform us about the importance attached to these relatively disposable items and the care (or otherwise) paid to their construction. It is important to distinguish those functional joints and fittings, used to construct the coffin as found, from any redundant joints or fittings which would indicate modification of an earlier coffin for the present incumbent or reuse of boards for the purpose of making the coffin.

The nature of this recording will be visual (photography /measured sketch), the exact method depending on the site conditions and lighting available and the condition of the material being examined. A written description with dimensions, both overall and of significant features will accompany the graphic record. A sample of the better preserved coffins, or those with particularly interesting or unusual features, should be drawn to scale to provide a basis for the archive and future publication of the assemblage.

If preservation is sufficiently good, it may be possible to trace any changes in these aspects of burial practice in spatial and temporal terms and to identify whether these are bespoke artefacts or a prefabricated, mass-produced product. Finally this data can be compared with similar assemblages to identify local, regional or national trends.

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## 12.0 Standards and Guidance.

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The following standards and Guidance will be referred to during the project.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief

[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS&GWatchingbrief\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf)

Historic England 2015 The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/heag024-morphe-managers-guide/>

### Human Remains

Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) 2013 English Heritage. 2013 Science and the dead: A Guideline for the Destructive Sampling of Archaeological Human Remains for Scientific Analysis

[http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/Science\\_and\\_the\\_Dead.pdf](http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/Science_and_the_Dead.pdf)

Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England. 2017 Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (Second Edition)

[http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE\\_ToHREfCBG\\_FINAL\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE_ToHREfCBG_FINAL_WEB.pdf)

Brickley, M & McKinley, J.I 2004 Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains, IFA paper no. 7.

[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ifa\\_paper\\_7.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ifa_paper_7.pdf)

English Heritage 2004 Human Bones from archaeological sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

<https://www.babao.org.uk/assets/Uploads-to-Web/eh-humanbones-assessments.pdf>

McKinley, J.I., and Roberts, C., 1993 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, IfA Technical Paper No. 13

Garratt-Frost, S., 1992 The Law and Burial Archaeology, IfA Technical Paper No. 11.

### Environmental Archaeology

English Heritage, 2011 Environmental Archaeology a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd Edition

[https://historicensland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/environmental\\_archaeology/](https://historicensland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/environmental_archaeology/)

## Scientific Dating

English Heritage 1998 Dendrochronology: Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates

English Heritage 2008 Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology

English Heritage 2006 Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates

## Metallurgy

English Heritage 2015 Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice

<https://historicensland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy-guidelines-best-practice/heag003-archaeometallurgy-guidelines/>

English Heritage 2006 Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork

<https://historicensland.org.uk/images-books/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeological-metalwork/xradiography/>

## Conservation

English Heritage 2008 Investigative Conservation

<http://hist-met.org/images/investigative-conservation.pdf>

## Archiving

Brown, D., 2011 Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)

[http://archives.archaeologyuk.org/aaf\\_archaeological\\_archives\\_2011.pdf](http://archives.archaeologyuk.org/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf)

Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives

[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS&GArchives\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS&GArchives_2.pdf)

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1995 Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales

Walker, K., 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

### Digital Archiving

Archaeology Data Service / Digital Antiquity (2011) Guides to Good Practice, <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Contents>

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - Technical Guide 1 Digital Archiving and Dissemination (2006)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/heag024-morphe-managers-guide/>

Historic England. 2015. Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/heag059-digital-images//>