Ancient Monuments Laboratory
Report 6/96

USER GUIDE TO THE
ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY
BIBLIOGRAPHY (EAB)

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Summary

The text of this report describes the structure and coverage of the
Environmental Archaeology Bibliography (EAB) database and provides details of
the abbreviations used. Appendices listing the journals and monograph series
which have been searched are included.

The accompanying disks (where provided) hold the data, in compacted form, in
three formats:

(1) Three files containing 'tables' suitable for use with DOS and Windows
versions of Paradox

(2) Three ASCII files with delimited fields suitable for loading into any other
database package

(3) Eight WordPerfect v. 5.15.2 files containing the information held in the
database, together with two accompanying indexes.

NOTE: The WordPerfect 5.1/5.2 files are compressed into 2 files (eabwp1.exe and
eabwp2.exe), not the one file (eabwp.exe) as described in Section 3.3. Both
files are on the same floppy disk. Copy both files into the same directory on
your hard disk. Then change to that directory and run both files.

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User guide to the Environmental Archaeology Bibliography (EAB)

1. Introduction—the scope and coverage of the database

The EAB is a bibliography of published environmental archaeology reports. The original intended coverage was as follows:

All *substantial* English environmental archaeology reports published after 1950 in the county journals, the period archaeological journals and the major excavation report monograph series. Unpublished reports have *not* been included, with the exception of Ancient Monuments Laboratory (AML) reports.

Substantial reports are those which:

(a) have a separate specialist author (i.e. not just a passing mention of an identification);

(b) have sufficient cross-reference to the archaeological information (if it is not within the same publication);

© are at least half a page in length.

In future, it is hoped that the coverage can be increased to include *all* bio- and geoarchaeological 'site reports'.

For the purposes of this project, then, 'environmental archaeology' covers:

all *biological, pedological* and *geological* work on material from archaeological excavations—plants, vertebrates (including humans), invertebrates, soils, miscellaneous organic materials, dendrochronology

but does *not normally* cover:

pollen analysis from 'natural' sites, scientific dating techniques (other than dendrochronology), geophysical work, chemical analyses (except for soils and organic residues), artefact reports (except fibre identifications of textiles)

The bibliography does not usually include review articles, except where they include substantial reports of otherwise unpublished material. Reports from Wales, Scotland, and Ireland have been included if possible, but searching has not been thorough in these areas (lists of journals, and monograph and reports series searched are given in Appendices 3 and 4). Where appropriate, information from other bibliographies has been incorporated. Some additional references covering other classes of information (but not collected systematically) have also been included (a full list of report categories is given in Appendix 2).

The aims of the project have been to search the literature as widely as possible in the time available and to make the end product straightforward to use and distribute.

2. The structure of the database

Three related tables form the EAB database. The BIBS and REPORTS tables give the bibliographic

information and indicate the type and size of report. The SITES table gives additional information about the location, date and type of site. The three tables are linked using the field *Site*.

In brief, the fields in the three tables are as follows (table names are in bold small capitals, table fields in lower case italic type):

BIBS (*Site, Fullref, Jour*)

REPORTS (*Site, Bibref, Type, Size, ABCD Rep.*)

SITES (*Site, Location, Country, County (74-96), East, North, Periods, Notes*)

The diagram in Appendix 1 shows the relationship of the three tables. Further details about each of the fields is given in Section 4 below. Note that the Archaeobotanical database (ABCD, Tomlinson 1993; 1994) relates to the EAB via the *ABCD Rep.* (see Section 4).

3. The data distributed on disk

The disk(s) (if accompanying this report) hold the data in a compressed form in three formats:

(1) as three tables (files with extension .db) which it should be possible to open with any version of Paradox;

(2) three ASCII (extension .asc) files with delimited fields suitable for loading into any other database package or for use with a word processor or spreadsheet;

(3) two WordPerfect (version 5.1) files (extension .wp), with two accompanying indexes.

Instructions for unzipping the data files

In order to distribute the files on floppy disks they are compressed using a public domain software package called PKZIP. All that is required to unzip the files is to make a space (a maximum of 15MB is required for *all the zipped and unzipped files on all three disks*) on the hard disk of your PC, copy the single compacted file from the floppy disk to your hard disk and then execute the program by typing one word.

First check that there is sufficient space on your hard disk (see below). Next, if necessary create a new sub-directory (e.g. c:\eab). Place disk in appropriate drive (probably a:). Copy the file (e.g. *eab.exe*) from the a: drive into your new sub-directory; i.e. type:

copy a:eab.exe c:\eab

Next (from the c:\eab prompt!) type the name of the executable file you have just copied. For example, if the file is called *eab.exe* then to execute the file; type:

eab

Space required for the unzipped files (as at August 1996)

	MB
For the Paradox files	5.83
For the ASCII files	1.82
For the WordPerfect files	3.58

(A further 2.25MB is needed if copies of all the zipped files are retained on the hard disk. Considerably more space will be required for Paradox files created as a result of creating indexes.)

3.1 Paradox files

The Paradox database table files are zipped into one file called EAB.EXE. The unzipped files are SITES.DB, BIBS.DB and REPORTS.DB. Note that no 'scripts' have been included. These are not transferable between versions of Paradox, and especially not between Paradox for DOS and Paradox for Windows. It has been felt that users of Paradox will know how to perform queries to interrogate the database and that, in any case, the database is not exclusively for use with Paradox software (hence the inclusion of ASCII and WordPerfect files). Neither are the tables keyed or indexed; this should be done by the user (on the fields marked in Appendix 1) to make working faster and more efficient; this will increase the size of the database, of course.

3.2 ASCII files

The ASCII files are zipped into one file called EABASC.EXE. The three unzipped files are SITES.ASC, BIBS.ASC and REPORTS.ASC. It should be possible to load these into any relational database package.

Each field is delimited by a semi-colon. Text is enclosed in quotes but numerical fields (*report* and *size* in the **REPORTS** table) are not enclosed in quotes. They remain blank if the field is blank.

Here, as an example, is a set of entries:

- four records from the **REPORTS** table:

'Frenchgate 64-9';'Smith A H V. 1986. The palynology of a sample of coal from a mid-second century pit (pit 9) in Frenchgate, Doncaster.' ;;'ppa';1

'Frenchgate 64-9';'Turner R C. 1986. The animal bone from the Roman civil settlement, Doncaster. 202-7. In:';;'vmb';2

'Frenchgate 64-9';'Bayley J. 1986. Human bone from site DG Pit 5, Frenchgate, Doncaster. 200. In:';;'vhb';1

'Frenchgate 64-9';'Williams D. 1986. Seeds from a second century pit (Site DG, Pit 5). 198-9. In:';'1216';'pid';1

- one from the related record in the **SITES** table:

'Frenchgate 64-9';'Doncaster';'E';'SYR';'4570'; '4030';'RO';'Roman, a pit in the civil settlement'

- and one from the related record in the **BIBS** table:

4

'Frenchgate 64-9';'Buckland P C and Magilton J R. The archaeology of Doncaster. 1. The Roman Civil settlement';'BAR BS 148.'

3.3 WordPerfect files

The zipped file is called EABWP.EXE. The unzipped files are as follows (with an indication of the current equivalent number of pages of hard copy, though this of course assumes a certain font size and page margins):

WPB1A-C.WP5	(about 155 A4 pages)
WPB1D-K.WP5	(124)
WPB1L-R.WP5	128
WPB1S-Z.WP5	(154)

- a full listing in four parts (entries A-C, D-K, L-R and S-Z) of the database (excluding the *notes* field from the SITES table). The list is ordered alphabetically by site name. Within each record, the fields from the three parent data tables are listed with backslashes ('\') separating them as shown in the header to each file.

WPB2A-F.WP5	(about 120 A4 pages)
WPB2G-L.WP5	(118)
WPB2M-Q.WP5	(74)
WPB2R-Z.WP5	(74)

- a list, in four parts, of the bibliographic references. These are ordered alphabetically by author (A-F, G-L, M-Q and R-Z).

INDEX1.WP5	(about 57 A4 pages)

- an index of site names sorted by type of report (pmf, vmb, etc.).

INDEX2.WP5	(about 35 A4 pages)

- an index of sites grouped first by country and then by county (in alphabetical order).

4. Guide to the content of each field

The following detailed notes about each of the fields explain the methods that have been used in inputting the information:

Site

The *Site* field links the three tables together and is the only field which needs to be entered into all three tables. It has to be unique (i.e. only occur once) in the SITES and BIBS tables but can repeat in the REPORTS table.

The most usual name of the site is used, generally as given in the title of the publication. The name is usually followed by the excavation date(s): for example, 'Peel Castle 87'; this is useful for distinguishing reports on sites excavated over many seasons! The date is kept as short as possible, i.e. the century is not

given except for years pre-1900. Date ranges within one decade are given as, for example, 76-8 rather than 76-78. If the site was excavated, for example, in 1974 and then again in 1979-81, the overall date range is given, i.e. 74-81. If the site is an address in a street, the street numbers are given in brackets after the name but before the date, for example, 'Borough High St (106-114) 76'. This is important for sorting the site names into alphabetical order. The abbreviation 'St' for Street is used, without a full stop. Punctuation is avoided, except for apostrophes in a very few cases (the use of apostrophes in bibliographic references should follow the publication, but too many inconsistencies have been discovered in the use of apostrophes to permit their general use in the *Site* field

Town or village names are usually given in the *Location* field in order to keep the site name as short as possible. Exceptionally, to avoid confusion, where the street names are not distinctive, the town name is included in *Site*.

4.1 The BIBS table

Fullref

This field gives the full reference. Usually it gives the author(s) and title of the archaeological book or report in which the 'environmental' report appears,

e.g.:   'Allan J P. Medieval and post-medieval finds from Exeter, 1971-80.'

The date of the publication is *not* given here if it is given in the *Bibref* field in REPORTS (after the environmental report author's name, see below).

Where the whole publication concerns an environmental report (i.e. it is not 'nested' in an archaeological report) then the full reference is given in this field, including the publication date. The *Bibref* field in the REPORTS table would, in this case, be left empty.

e.g.:   'Scaife R G and Burrin P J. 1987. Further evidence for the environmental impact of prehistoric cultures in Sussex from alluvial fill deposits in the Eastern Rother Valley.'

In the titles, capital letters are only used for the first word and for proper nouns, regardless of the way it was printed in the publication.

Jour

This includes the title and volume numbers of the journal, monograph or book. Journals are abbreviated following the British Standard for abbreviations (i.e. the names of places, counties, etc., should be in full but words such as Transactions, Proceedings, and Journal are abbreviated and full stops used to indicate this).

A few non-standard abbreviations have been used to save energy; these are:

AML	Ancient Monuments Laboratory
AML OS	AML Reports Old Series
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
HBMC(E)	Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (England)
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationary Office

BAR BS   British Archaeological Reports, British Series
BAR IS   British Archaeological Reports, International Series

An attempt has been made to standardise the names of monograph series. The name of the series comes before the publisher (e.g. 'The Archaeology of York. York Archaeological Trust and CBA'). If it is an 'ordinary' book, the place of publication should precede the publisher's name, e.g. 'London: Academic Press' (with the exception of OUP and CUP where it is simpler just to put 'Oxford University Press', for example),

e.g.: 'Exeter Archaeol. Reports 3. Exeter City Council and University of Exeter.'

4.2 The REPORTS table

Bibref

This field normally contains the author, publication date, title and page numbers of the environmental archaeology report. If there are fiche pages these are also given, using the word 'Fiche' with capital F and not 'microfiche'. The final word in this field is 'In: ' linking it to the rest of the bibliographic reference in the Fullref field. Full stops are used only after the name and date, and at the end of the title. The first word of the title is capitalized, as are proper nouns—the capitalization in the title of the publication is not followed.

e.g.:   'Evans J and Elbeih S M. 1984. Medieval food residues from Exeter.
               37-9 and Fiche pages MfA1-7. In: '

As noted above, not all bibliographies are in the 'nested' format. Where there is simply one set of author(s), title, and book/report, then the Bibref field remains empty and everything else, including the date of publication, goes into the Fullref field.

Occasionally it seems justified to enter details of an environmental report where there is no author given. In this case 'Anon' has been used, unless it was obviously written by the author of the archaeological report as quoted in the Fullref field. Sometimes in a published report there is a separate heading, such as 'Animal Bones', and no author is given, but in the first few sentences it says something like 'this report is based of the identifications by Fred Bloggs'. In this case, this person's name is given as the author and a 'title' is given in square brackets.

e.g. 'Bloggs F. 1993. [animal bone identifications]. 27. In: '

Although reports such as this are often theoretically too small to have been included in the first release of the database (the nominal cut-off size being half a page), in practice they have frequently been included (and will always be in future).

Type

This field indicates the type of environmental material covered in the report. A three-letter code is used (Appendix 2 for an explanation of these codes). Only one code can be inserted for each record. Records in the REPORTS table can repeat as often as necessary for any individual site *provided that each combination of Bibref and Type is unique*. Generally if, for example, a mammal bone report has a few fish and bird identifications included in the results these minor groups are not separated. A separate entry

is only inserted if there were at least several paragraphs specifically on fish or bird bones, perhaps with separate titles.

Size

This is a very simple division into small, medium, and large. Small reports are those which are perhaps half a page or less and consist of a few identifications, probably from only one sample. Most reports fall into the medium category and may be up to several pages (including microfiche pages) and deal with many samples. The difference between medium and large reports is perhaps more a function of the extent of the analysis and interpretation than the actual length of the report. Only a few reports will score 3 for size. The number of pages in the report will also give an indication of its size, which is why all the page numbers are given in the *Bibref* field of the BIBS table, as well as fiche pages and separate figures.

1 = small (i.e. a few lines to a paragraph with few taxa)

2 = medium (i.e. a page to several pages, with lists of taxa, a few to many samples some interpretation/ analysis)

3 = large (i.e. detailed report, with many samples, extensive analysis and interpretation)

ABCD Rep.

This field records the report numbers used in the Archaeobotanical Computer Database (ABCD, currently available on application to ARH). The ABCD holds information about archaeological contexts, botanical samples and detailed lists of plant species from published archaeobotanical reports (Tomlinson 1993; 1994).

It would be possible to add additional information about any category of environmental material in a similar manner to the ABCD, by adding additional *report* reference numbers to the EAB and using them to link to another database with whatever structure is required.

4.3 The SITES table

Location

This field gives the name of the town or village where the excavation was, or for rural sites, the nearest village or town. (Sites which are roughly equidistant from two major settlements may have a *Location* which includes both, e.g. 'Colchester/Manningtree'.) *Location* may otherwise be used to indicate that the report covers more than one site (e.g. if the *Site* was 'Wye Valley 76-8', then location would be 'various sites').

The are two purposes for this field: to allow a search of the database for all reports on excavations in a town, and to aid the location of a site (especially in rural areas) in case there is a problem with the grid reference.

Country

One letter code for country:

E	England	X	report deals with sites from more than one country
W	Wales		
S	Scotland		
U	Northern Ireland		
I	Republic of Ireland		
M	Isle of Man		
C	Scilly Isles		
H	Channel Isles		

County (for Scotland, 'Regions')

The post-1974 English and Welsh counties, such as Humberside, Merseyside and Avon have been used, with the exceptions that W/Mid/S Glamorgan and East/West Sussex are *not* subdivided. Since changes to the names and boundaries of English and Welsh counties began again in 1996, it is anticipated that a new field will be used, containing 'post-1996' county codes!

County codes are as follows:

England

AVN	Avon
BCK	Buckinghamshire
BED	Bedfordshire
BRK	Berkshire
CAM	Cambridgeshire
CHE	Cheshire
CLV	Cleveland
COR	Cornwall
CUM	Cumbria
DER	Derbyshire
DEV	Devon
DOR	Dorset
DUR	Durham
ESX	Essex
GLO	Gloucestershire
GRM	Greater Manchester
H&W	Hereford & Worcester
HMP	Hampshire
HRT	Hertfordshire
HUM	Humberside
IOW	Isle of Wight
KNT	Kent
LAN	Lancashire

LCS	Leicestershire
LIN	Lincolnshire
LON	Greater London
MER	Merseyside
NHA	Northamptonshire
NHU	Northumberland
NOR	Norfolk
NTT	Nottinghamshire
NYR	North Yorkshire
OXF	Oxfordshire
SLP	Shropshire
SOM	Somerset
STA	Staffordshire
SUF	Suffolk
SUR	Surrey
SUX	East & West Sussex
SYR	South Yorkshire
T&W	Tyne and Wear
WAR	Warwickshire
WIL	Wiltshire
WMD	West Midlands
WYR	West Yorkshire

Scotland, including

Northern Isles

BOR	Borders
CEN	Central
D&G	Dumfries & Galloway
FIF	Fife
GRA	Grampian
HGH	Highland
LOT	Lothian
ORK	Orkney
SHT	Shetland
STR	Strathclyde
TAY	Tayside
WIS	Western Isles

Ireland and Ulster

ARM	Armagh
ANT	Antrim
CAR	Carlow
CAV	Cavan
CLR	Clare
CRK	Cork
DON	Donegal
DUB	Dublin

DWN	Down	IOS	Scilly Isles
FER	Fermanagh	JER	Jersey
GAL	Galway	XXX	report deals with
KER	Kerry		sites in more than
KLD	Kildare		one county (e.g.
KLK	Kilkenny		regional reviews
LAO	Laois		and syntheses)
LIM	Limerick		
LND	Londonderry		
LNG	Longford		
LTH	Louth		
LTR	Leitrim		
MAY	Mayo		
MON	Monaghan		
MTH	Meath		
OFF	Offaly		
ROS	Roscommon		
SLG	Sligo		
TIP	Tipperary		
TYR	Tyrone		
WEX	Wexford		
WKL	Wicklow		
WMT	West Meath		
WTF	Waterford		

Wales

CLW	Clwyd
DYF	Dyfed
GLM	W/S/Mid Glamorgan
GWD	Gwynedd
GWT	Gwent
POW	Powys

Others

IOM	Isle of Man

East and *North*

In published reports, grid references are most frequently quoted in the following way: 'SD 345 789', the two letters indicating the 100 km National Grid squares (for England, Wales and Scotland). In the EAB, grid references are given as co-ordinates in which the two digits indicating the 100 km square are given in their numerical form. The following list shows the pairs of letters which the digits represent.

100 km square grid reference conversion

Where there are three digits, it is the northing that has the extra number, i.e. for 100 km square 'HP' the easting is 4 and the northing is 12 (these will all be sites in Orkney or Shetland).

HP	412	NK	48	SD	34	SV	00
HT	311	NL	07	SE	44	SW	10
HU	411	NM	17	SH	23	SX	20
HY	310	NN	27	SJ	33	SY	30
HZ	410	NO	37	SK	43	SZ	40
NA	09	NR	16	SM	12	TA	54
NB	19	NS	26	SN	22	TF	53
NC	29	NT	36	SO	32	TG	63
ND	39	NU	46	SP	42	TL	52
NF	08	NX	25	SR	11	TM	62
NG	18	NY	35	SS	21	TQ	51
NH	28	NZ	45	ST	31	TR	61
NJ	38	SC	24	SU	41	TV	50

Dashes have been used in some entries to indicate missing figures; elsewhere, incomplete references are simply presented short.

Periods

The periods covered by each report are indicated using one or more of the following two-letter codes. Where there is more than one period, the codes are separated by colons. If it is clear that the excavation covered a particular period but there is no environmental work from that period then the code is placed in brackets, for example, '(RO):PR'. For multi-period sites, *all* the periods which are covered are inserted. There are five codes which indicate the broad period covered and allow a general search to be carried out. These are:

QU	=	Quaternary
PA	=	palaeolithic
PH	=	prehistoric
RO	=	Roman
PR	=	post-Roman

Where a more precise dating can be given, the following codes are used in conjunction with those given above (for example 'PH:ML:NE').

IG	=	interglacial
LG	=	late glacial
ED	=	early Devensian
LD	=	late Devensian
EF	=	early Flandrian
LF	=	late Flandrian
FL	=	Flandrian
LP	=	lower palaeolithic

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UP  =  upper palaeolithic
ML  =  mesolithic
NE  =  neolithic
BA  =  bronze age
BE  =  beaker
IA  =  iron age
RB  =  Romano-British
PC  =  early Christian, Celtic, etc., in areas outside Roman Empire
SE  =  post-Roman/Saxon/migration period (AD 400-1150)
MD  =  medieval (AD 1150-1500)
PM  =  post-medieval (AD 1500-1750)
MO  =  modern (post-AD 1750)
ND  =  not dated, either because it is too broad or too vague or not reported
?   =  indicates that the dating was doubtful
```

Notes

The notes field is intended for any additional information about the excavation, such as the type of site. It may be left blank.

5. Future developments

The EAB is currently maintained and updated by ARH. It is hoped that its scope can be widened to cover reports and publications not originally included in English Heritage's brief to PRT. Improvements will include the addition of a 'report period' field in REPORTS in which the archaeological period(s) relevant to the specific *material report* can be recorded. This should to some extent overcome the present difficulty that, for example, a report on bones from the Roman levels only from a multi-period site which also has medieval deposits (for which there may be reports on other classes of remains) will be unavoidably selected through a query on *Period,* since the entry in the latter field will have the form RO:PR:MD.

Suggestions for other improvements, and notices of errors and omissions (especially publications appearing since 1993) will be gratefully received by ARH, directly (e.g. by e-mail to biol8@york.ac.uk) or via AML.

6. Acknowledgements

Thanks to Mike Hill and Frances Large for helping with the data search and inputting and to all the members of the AEA who responded to PRT's call for help and completed a questionnaire. Harry Kenward was responsible for the overall management of the project, and he and ARH edited the draft of this report submitted to English Heritage in 1994.

7. References

Tomlinson, P. R. (1993). Design and implementation of a relational database for archaeobotanical records from Great Britain and Ireland. *Circaea, the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology* 10 (for 1992), 1-30.

Tomlinson, P. R. B. (1993). *Development and analysis of an archaeobotanical computer database for the British Isles*. DPhil. Thesis, Environmental Archaeology Unit, Department of Biology, University of York. 385 pp.

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Appendix 1. EAB tables: their structure and relationships

Key: A = alphanumeric fields, N = numeric fields, * = keyed field. N.B. these keys are not included with the shipped files; they should be added by the user to make the use of the database faster and more efficient; it is essential to key all the fields marked with '*' in the REPORTS table, in order to avoid key violations. The bold lines indicate database relationships.

SITES

Site A35*	Location A40	Country A1	County (74-96) A3	East A5	North A5	Periods A30	Notes A120
Frenchgate 64-9	Doncaster	E	SYR	4570	4030	RO	Roman, a pit in the civil settlement

REPORTS   1 : n

Site A35*	Bibref A200*	Type A3*	Size N	ABCD Rep. N
Frenchgate 64-9	Williams D. 1986. Seeds from a second century pit (Site DG, Pit 5). 198-9. In:	pid	1	1216

BIBS   1 : 1

Site A35*	Fullref A250	Jour A110
Frenchgate 64-9	Buckland P C and Magilton J R. The archaeology of Doncaster. 1. The Roman Civil settlement	BAR BS 148.

Appendix 2. Report 'type' codes and their explanation

???	not known or established
ass	assessment reports on EA potential of sites/deposits
cat	catalogues of reference material
ddr	dendrochonology
dye	dye tests on textiles/pots (chemical/spectrophotometric)
fan	animal fibres (not textile report)
fib	fibres (not specified, not textile report)
fpl	plant fibres (not textile report)
gen	general - often several lines of evidence discussed
hdg	hedgerow survey
i??	invertebrates (not specified)
iar	arthropods (other than beetles/bugs and flies)
icr	crustaceans
iew	annelids (usually earthworms)
ifm	freshwater molluscs
ifo	foraminiferans
imi	mites
imm	marine molluscs
imo	molluscs (not specified)
ins	insects (including beetles and flies)
inv	invertebrates (minor groups)
ios	ostracods
ipa	nematodes, including intestinal parasite eggs
isy	invertebrates: synthesis (not a site report)
itm	terrestrial molluscs [may include freshwater taxa]
lea	leather
mco	coprolites
met	methodology (where a separately authored part of report)
mfr	food residue (including chemical and microscopic analyses)
mor	organic residues (other than food)
o??	other environmental reports present but not recorded
org	organic material preserved on/by artefacts
p??	other plant reports
par	identifications of artefacts of wood, moss, plant fibres, &c
pcg	'spot' identifications of cereal remains
pdi	diatoms
phy	phytoliths
pid	'spot' identifications of plants other than cereals
pmf	plant macrofossils (from samples other than 'spots')
pmw	mineral-replaced wood (usually associated with metalwork)
pol	policy documents
ppa	pollen analysis
psy	plant macrofossils: synthesis (not a site report)
pwo	wood, both charred and uncharred (not mineral-replaced)
s??	presumed soil analysis
sbu	buried soil - description
sch	soil chemical analysis (e.g. phosphates)
smm	soil micromorphology
soi	soil analysis (not specified)

sph	soil physical analysis
str	stratigraphic record, e.g. for peats
syn	syntheses, usually of other reports for same site
tex	textiles
trs	tree-ring studies (not dendrochronology); usu. includes ids
v??	vertebrate remains (not specified)
vab	amphibian bone
var	artefacts of bone, ivory, antler, etc.
vas	assessment of 'bones' (not a conventional report)
vbb	bird bone
vbe	bird eggshell
vbp	bird bone pathology
vfb	fish bone
vhb	human bone
vhc	human cremation
vhh	human hair
vhp	human bone pathology
vht	human teeth (where reported separately)
vmb	mammal bone (may include other vertebrates)
vmc	cremated non-human mammal bone (may incl other vertebrates)
vmp	mammal bone pathology
vms	mammal skin (see also fan and text)
vmt	mammal teeth (where reported separately)
vrb	reptile bone
vsb	small mammal bone (reported separately from other mammals)
vsy	vertebrates: synthesis (not a site report)
vxx	bones, general or not specified

Appendix 3. List of journals searched

Journal names starting with 'Trans.' or 'Proc.' are listed under the next main word in their title.

Antiq. J.	30(1950) - 70(1990)
Antiquity	25(1950) - 67(1993)
Archaeol. Aeliana	up to 21(1993)
Archaeol. Brit. (CBA)	1978-1991
Archaeol. Cantiana	63(1950) - 110(1992)
Archaeol. J.	1950 to 149(1992)
Archaeol. Northumberland (Newsletter of)	1977-8
Archaeol. Rev. Cambridge	2:2 - 4, 6 --10:2
Archaeologia	94(1951) - 110(1993)
Architec. Archaeol. Soc. Durham Northumberland (Trans.)	5(1980) - 6(1981)
Bedfordshire Archaeol.	1(1962) - 20(1992)
Berkshire Archaeol. J.	49(1946) - 73(1986-90)
Birmingham Warwickshire Archaeol. Soc. (Trans.)	
(Proc. and Trans. Birmingham Archaeol. Soc.)	68(1950) - 97(1991-2)
Bristol and Gloucester Archaeol. Soc. (Trans.)	69(1950) - 111(1993)
Britannia	1(1970) - 24(1993)
Cambridge Archaeol. J.	1(1991) - 3:1(1993)
Cambridge Antiq. Soc. (Proc.)	45(1951) - 81(1992)
Circaea	1 - 10:2(1993 for 1992)
Cornish Archaeol.	1(1962) - 32(1993)
Cumberland Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc. (Trans.)	50(1950) - 93(1993)
Derbyshire Archaeol. J.	69(1950) - 114(1994)
Devon Archaeol. Soc. Proc.	21(1963) - 49(1991)
Dorset Nat. Hist. Archaeol. Soc. (Field Club) (Proc.)	73(1951) - 114(1992)
Durham Archaeol. J.	1(1984) - 9(1993)
Durham University J.	42(1950 - 82(1990)
East Riding Archaeol.	1 - 8
Essex Archaeol. Hist.	5(1973) - 24(1993)
Glasgow Archaeol. J.	17(1991-2)
Hampshire Field Club Archaeol. Soc. (Proc.)	17(1952) - 48(1992)
Hertfordshire Archaeol.	
(Trans. St Albans and Hertfordshire Archit. Archaeol. Soc.)	2(1970) - 10(1988)
Hertfordshire's Past	4(1948) - 36(1994)
Holocene	1(1991) - 4:1(1994)
Int. J. Nautical Archaeol. and U.W. Exploration	1(1972) - 19, 21 - 22(1993)
Int. J. Osteoarchaeology	1(1991)-4(1994)
Institute of Archaeol. Bull.	1(1958) - 28(1991)
Isle of Man Nat. Hist. Antiq. Soc.	9:1(1980) - 10:2(1993)
J. Archaeol. Science	1(1974) - 21(1994)
J. British Archaeol. Assoc.	1977, 1978, 1981
J. Chester Archaeol. Soc.	
(J. Chester North Wales Archit. Archaeol. Hist. Soc.)	38(1951) - 71(1991)
J. Field Archaeol.	11(1982) - 17(1990)
J. Merseyside Archaeol. Soc.	1(1977) - 8(1992)
J. Roman Studies	40(1950) - 83(1993)
J. Quaternary Sci.	1(1986) - Sept 1993)
Lancashire and Cheshire Antiq. Soc. Trans.	62(1950) - 87(1993)

Landscape History	1(1979) - 14(1992)
Leicestershire Archaeol. Hist. Soc. Trans.	26(1950) - 67(1993)
Lincolnshire Hist. Archaeol.	1(1966) - 28(1993)
London Archaeol.	1(1968) - 6(1992)
Medieval Archaeol.	1(1957) - 36(1992)
Milton Keynes J. of Archaeol. and Hist.	1(1972) - 3(1974)
NewsWARP	1(1986) - 14(1993)
Norfolk Archaeol.	30(1952) - 41(1990-2)
Northamptonshire Archaeol.	
(Bull. Northants. Federation Archaeol. Socs.)	3(1969) - 11, 13, 15, 19-21, 24(1992)
Northern Archaeol.	1(1980)
Newsletter of the Northumberland Archaeol. Group.	1-2(1977-85)
Notes Queries Somerset Dorset	25(1947) - 32(1990)
Oxford J. Archaeol.	1(1982) - 13:1(1994)
Oxoniensia	15(1950) - 57(1992)
Post-Medieval Archaeol.	1(1968) - 26(1992)
Prehist. Soc. (Proc.)	16(1950) - 59(1993)
Rec. Buckinghamshire	16(1953-60) - 33(1993)
Rutland Record	1(1980) - 14(1994)
Science and Archaeol.	1(1970) - 33(1991)
Shropshire Archaeol. Soc. (Shropshire Archaeol. Hist. Soc. Trans.)	54(1954-6) - 68(1993)
Somerset Archaeol. Nat. Hist. Soc. Proc.	95(1950) - 136(1992)
South Staffordshire Archaeol. Hist. Soc. (Trans.) (Lichfield Archaeol. Hist. Soc.)	1 - 33(1991-2)
Staffordshire Archaeol. Stud.	1(1984) - 3(1986)
Suffolk Institute of Archaeol. (Hist. Proc.)	25(1949) - 36(1988), 37 pts 1-4(1989-92)
Surrey Archaeol. Coll.	57(1960) - 81(1991-2)
Sussex Archaeol. Coll.	89(1950) - 130(1992)
Thoroton Soc. Nottinghamshire (Trans.)	50(1946) - 96(1992)
West Midlands Archaeol. (West Midlands Newssheet)	1(1958) - 35(1992)
Wiltshire Archaeol. Nat. Hist. Mag.	53(1949-50) - 87(1994)
Wolverton and Dist. Archaeol. Soc. J.	1(1968) - 36(1988)
Woolhope Nat. Field Club Trans.	36(1958-60) - 47:1(1991)
Worcestershire Archaeol. Soc. Trans. 2nd Series 36(1959) - 40(1963), 3rd Series 1(1965) - 13(1992)	
York Hist.	1, 3 - 7
Yorkshire Archaeol. J.	37(1948-51) - 65(1993)
Vegetation History and Archaeobotany	1(1992) - 3:1(1993)
Vernacular Architecture	1(1970) - 22(1993), 24(1993)

Non-English journals and monograph series which have been searched for *botanical* reports only:

Anglesey Archaeol. Soc. (Trans.)
Archaeol. Cambrensis
Carmarthenshire Antiq. Soc. (Trans.)
Dumfries and Galloway Nat. Hist. Antiq. Soc.
J. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland
J. Cork Hist. Archaeol. Soc.
J. Galway Archaeol. Soc.
Monmouthshire Archaeol.

Soc. Antiq. Scotland Proc. (and monograph series)
Ulster J. Archaeol.

The following journals have *not* yet been searched:

Archaeol. North-West
Bradford Antiq.
British Academy Proc.
Bristol Avon Archaeol.

Colchester Archaeol.
Conduit
Coventry Dist. Archaeol. Soc. Bull
Current Archaeol
Dean Archaeol.
Devon Cornwall Notes and Queries
Devon Archaeol. Explor. Soc. Proc.
Glevensis
Halifax Antiq. Soc. (Trans.)
Hunter Archaeol. Soc. (Trans.)
Leatherhead District Local Hist. Soc. (Proc.)
Lincolnshire Past and Present
London Soc.
Manchester Archaeol. Bull.
Medieval Yorkshire
Northern Hist.
Ryedale Hist.
Scarborough Archaeol. Hist. Soc. (Trans)
South Midlands Archaeol.
SW Herts Archaeol. Hist. Soc. Half Year Bull.
Yarmouth Archaeol.
Kent Archaeol. Rev.
Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology

Appendix 4: Monograph and Report Series searched

AML Report Series	all
BAR British Series	all
BAR International Series	all
Berkshire Archaeol. Committee	1(1975)
Brigantia Monographs Series	1(1979) - 2(1992)
Britannia Monographs Series	1(1981) - 10(1989)
British Museum Occasional Papers	35, 74
Buckinghamshire Archaeol. Soc. Mono. Series	1(1987), 3, 4
CBA Research Report Series	1 - 95(1993)
Chelmsford Archaeol. Trust Report	2 - 5, 9
Chester City Council and Grosvenor Mus. Archaeol. Excavation. Reps.	
(since 1994: Chester City Council Archaeol. Service Excavation and Survey Reps.)	2, 3, 5 - 7(1994)
Cirencester Excavation Committee	1 - 3
City of Stoke-on-Trent Mus. Archaeol. Soc. Reps	2 - 10
Colchester Archaeol. Report Series	1 - 6
CRAAGS (Committee for Rescue Archaeol. in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset)	1, 3 - 8
Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc. Res. Ser.	1 - 4, 6
Dept. of the Environment Research Rep. Ser. HBMC	7(1977), 8(1977), 10(1979)
Dorset Nat. Hist. Archaeol. Soc. Monograph Ser.	1(1980) - 12(1993)
East Anglian Archaeol. Report Series	1975 - 1993
English Heritage Archaeol. Report Series	1(1985) - 23(1993)
English Heritage Archaeol. Reports, New Series	
Exeter Archaeol. Reports	1(1979) - 4(1991)
Fengate Reports	1 - 4
Gloucester Archaeol. Reports	1(1985), 2(1986)
Hampshire Field Club Monograph Series	1-5 and 7
HBMC(E) Archaeological Reports	2(1985), 3(1987)
Institute of Archaeol. Occasional Paper Series	1(1977) - 11(1985)
Kent Archaeol. Soc. Monograph Series	1 - 3, 5
Kent Archaeol. Rescue Unit Monograph Series	1 - 6(1991)
Kent Archaeol. Research Group's Council	1 - 6
Lincolnshire Hist. and Archaeol. Occasional Papers	1
London and Middlesex Archaeol. Soc. (LMAS) Special Papers Series	1(1976), 5, 8, 11, 14(1992)
London and Middlesex Arch. Soc. and Surrey Arch. Soc. Joint Pub.	1(1978) - 3(1988)
Medieval Archaeology (Society for) Monograph Series	1(1966)-13(1992)
Ministry of Works Archaeol. Report Ser.	2(1958), 5
North-West Wetlands Survey Annual Report	1(1990) - 2(1979)
Nottingham (University) Archaeological Monographs	1, 2, 4
Oxbow Monographs Series	1 - 13, 16 - 20
Oxford Committee for Archaeology Monograph Series	1(1984) - 34(1992)
Oxfordshire Archaeol. Unit Survey Reports	2(1974) -3(1984)
Sheffield Archaeol. Monographs	1(1990) and 2(1991)
Soc. Antiq. London Research Report Series	3(1915) - 40(1982)
Soc. Antiq. Newcastle-upon-Tyne Monographs Series	1(1979) - 3(1988)
Somerset Levels Papers	1 - 15
Surrey Archaeol. Soc. Research Mono. Ser.	1(1974) - 11(1988)
Sussex Archaeol. Soc. Monographs	1(1982) - 2(1983)
The Archaeology of Canterbury (Canterbury Archaeol. Trust)	1(1982), 2(1982), 4(1990), 8(1987)
The Archaeology of Greater Manchester (Greater Manchester Archaeol. Unit)	1(1983), 3(1986)

The Archaeology of Lincoln (Lincolnshire Archaeol. Trust)	all
The Archaeology of York (AY) (York Archaeol. Trust)	all
University of Edinburgh Dept. Archaeology Monographs	1(1993)
University of Edinburgh Dept. Archaeology Occasional Papers	1 - 17(1988)
Essex Archaeology Reports	1(1992) - 2(1993)
West Yorkshire An Archaeological Survey to AD 1500	1(1981) - 3(1981)
Western Archaeol. Trust Excavation Mon. Ser. (see also CRAAGS)	2(1981) - 8(1984)
Wiltshire Archaeol. Nat. Hist. Soc. Mon. Ser.	1(1992)
York University Archaeol. Publications	1(1983), 3, 4, 5, 7 - 9(1992)
Yorkshire Archaeology. West Yorkshire Archaeology Service Mon.	1(1987) - 3(1991)

Monograph Series which have *not* been searched:

Bedfordshire Archaeol. Committee
Bowes Museum Archaeol. Reports Durham
Cotswold Archaeol. Research Group Research Rep.
The East Riding Archaeol. Research Committee Mono. Ser.
Hertfordshire Archaeol Soc. (HASPRINT)
Humberside Heritage Publications
Leicestershire Museums, Art Galleries Archaeol. Rep.
Royal Archaeol. Institute Mon.
Southampton Archaeol. Monographs Series
Trust for Essex Archaeol. and Hampshire Field Club Archaeol. Soc. Mon.
University Durham and University Newcastle upon Tyne Archaeol. Rep. Ser.
University of Durham Monograph Series