

Rubh' an Teampail Archaeology Project - PRESS RELEASE SEPTEMBER 2011

Since we last reported to you back in July of the local schools visit to take part in the archaeological dig, the work to consolidate the chapel site has been completed by Hebridean Building Conservation.

We are still awaiting a report on the findings of the dig, and we are looking forward to sharing this with you when it is received from Birmingham University, initial indications were of some exciting finds.

Joel Franklyn and Mark Thacker from Hebridean Building Conservation spent long days over the summer safeguarding this much loved ancient monument and finished the work well ahead of schedule.

On the 8th of October we plan to celebrate this work with an event which will start at the MacGillvray Centre at 2pm. You may be aware that the MacGillvray Centre has been refurbished and now incorporates the Temple Park Coffee Shop run by Reuben Miles and Gail Donaldson. Thanks to Reuben and Gail for allowing us to use their facilities, we wish them well in their new venture.

Gavin ScottForrest will lead a guided walk across the machair to the chapel site, giving insights into the land management and crofting practice, the wildlife, history and archaeology of the areas. This will be followed by Joel and Mark talking about the specialist methods that they used and the challenges they encountered in carrying out the consolidation work.

Carol Knott will round off the afternoon on site with a talk about the rich archaeology of Northton. This location is one of the few places in the west of Scotland, and the only one in the Outer Hebrides, known to have been occupied in the Mesolithic (circa 9000 years ago). Occupation here continued through the Neolithic, Beaker Period and Bronze Age, and the sequence is completed with the remains of houses and structures from a pre-clearance settlement. This represents the longest known sequence of human occupation anywhere in the Outer Hebrides.

The day will end at the Seallam Centre where there will be a short presentation by Bill Lawson and an opportunity to view artefacts from the area.

We hope you will be able to come along and enjoy the event and we look forward to seeing you there. Further information can be obtained for Jenn Jones Tel: 01859 540 462

Email: jenn@isleofharris.com or visit our website www.harrisdevelopment.co.uk

**Rubh' an Teampaill headland
Harris, Western Isles of Scotland
Written Scheme of Investigation for Programme of Archaeological
Fieldwork
NGR: NF 970 913
Scheduled Monument 2118
Archaeological Advisor: Carol Knott
Archaeological Contractor: Birmingham Archaeology
Project Managers: Kevin Colls and John Hunter**

1 INTRODUCTION

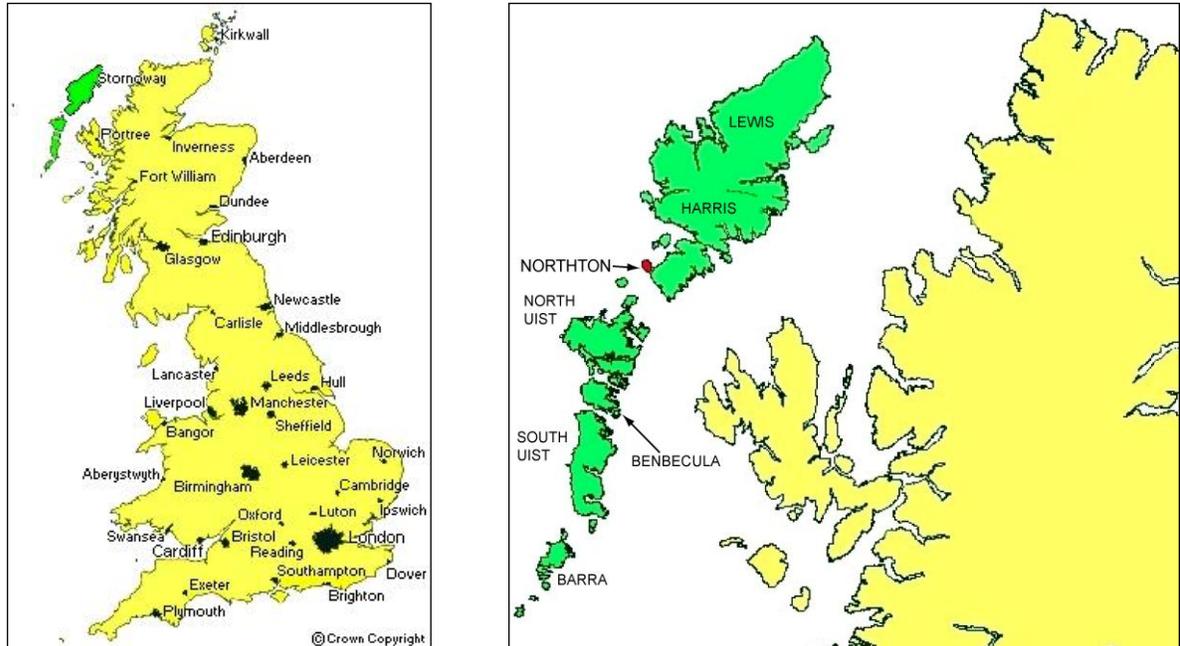
- 1.1 This document describes the programme of work required to undertake an archaeological investigation at the above site. It forms the written scheme of investigation for the work, and will form the basis of an application for Scheduled Ancient Monument consent from Historic Scotland.
- 1.2 This programme of work represents an essential element of the interpretation phase of the 'Rubh' an Teampaill' project, a community led collaboration to stabilise and conserve certain sections of the site and to enhance our understanding of the archaeological remains in relation to the local environment. This proposed written scheme of investigation identifies the key archaeological tasks which will form the basis of a three week field season in June/July 2011 and includes a full research strategy and project rationale. The results of this fieldwork will inform comprehensive site interpretation and community led heritage activities as part of further stages of the Rubh' an Teampaill Project.
- 1.3 Phase 1 HLF funding has been approved to complete a three week fieldwork season in the summer of 2010 followed by post excavation analysis and reporting. The written scheme of investigation will contribute to the Phase 2 application documentation to finalise the budget prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

- 2.1 The Western Isles are at the far north-west of the United Kingdom (Fig. 1), with the largest island, that of Harris and Lewis, being situated 38km from the Scottish mainland (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The site at Rubh' an Teampuill, Toe Head, Northton (NGR NF 970 913; SAM 2118) represents one of the key archaeological sites on Harris, with evidence for human occupation ranging from the Mesolithic to post-medieval and beyond. The site is situated on the headland of a peninsula located in the south western region of Harris and incorporates the standing remains of a small chapel built on the site of an earlier broch. The site is set within a landscape showing evidence of human activity and manipulation over several millennia demonstrated as earthworks, possible platforms and

collapsed ancillary structures, cultivation, possible graves, and more ritualistic monuments such as standing stones.

- 2.3 This site is located 500 metres away from a further scheduled site comprising of one of the few places in the west of Scotland, and the only one in the Outer Hebrides, known to have been occupied in the Mesolithic (circa 9000 years ago).



Figures 1 and 2 – Location maps for Harris and Northton

- 2.4 The geology of the Western Isles is dominated by the Lewisian Gneiss Complex. This comprises a series of Pre-Cambrian, metamorphic rocks, which are some of the oldest in Britain, having been formed from igneous rocks approximately 2,900 million years ago (Collins 1986; Comhairle nan Eilean Siar 2002; Fettes *et al.* 1992; Stewart 2001). However, the geology of Harris, more specifically of South Harris, is more complex than its neighbors (Goodenough and Merritt 2007). Bands of younger rock formations, including granite and gabbro form the upper solid geology.
- 2.5 The gneisses in south-west Harris are associated with some metamorphosed derivatives of sedimentary rocks ('paragneisses'). These include the Leverburgh Metasedimentary Belt, which extends north-west from Rodel, through Leverburgh and Taobh Tuath, to Toe Head. The Leverburgh Belt underlies much of the high ground of the Northton peninsula and extends across Rubh' an teampaill.
- 2.6 Areas of erosion are visible across the site including around the structural remains including the broch and ancillary structures and features. The headland suffers extreme gales every winter and the condition of the chapel and the surrounding archaeological deposits has deteriorated rapidly in recent years with the loss of many stones from both of the gables, window openings, wallheads and the SE corner, leading to fears that the chapel might be in danger of collapse.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Rubh' an Teampaill is one of the key archaeological sites in Harris, with evidence for human occupation in the vicinity ranging from the Mesolithic to post-medieval and beyond. This represents the longest known sequence of human occupation anywhere in the Outer Hebrides. The site incorporates the standing remains of a small late medieval chapel, possibly the latest in a series of ecclesiastical buildings on the site which, according to oral tradition, may go back to the early Christian period. It is built on the remains of an earlier Iron Age broch, probably built in the early centuries BC. The headland itself was enclosed or defended by a substantial stone-built wall and possibly outer earthworks. The site is set within a landscape showing evidence of human activity over several millennia, comprising graves of various periods, including burials of the Viking or Pictish period, buildings of earlier date beneath the graves, earthworks, possible platforms, ancillary structures, and cultivation patterns.

3.2 The results of a wide-ranging survey, started by the RCAHMS in 1914, were published as an 'Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles', in 1928. This volume provides descriptions of a number of 'above ground' features in the Rubh' an Teampaill area, which are summarised as follows: Chapel, Inspected in 1923. This single chambered building is described as being constructed of 'masonry (which) is random rubble brought to courses built of granite and schist'; dimensions, a photograph and a plan are also included in the inventory. However, there is no mention of this building overlapping the remains of a broch. Also recorded in 1914 were written descriptions of probably burial cairns with associated human bone.

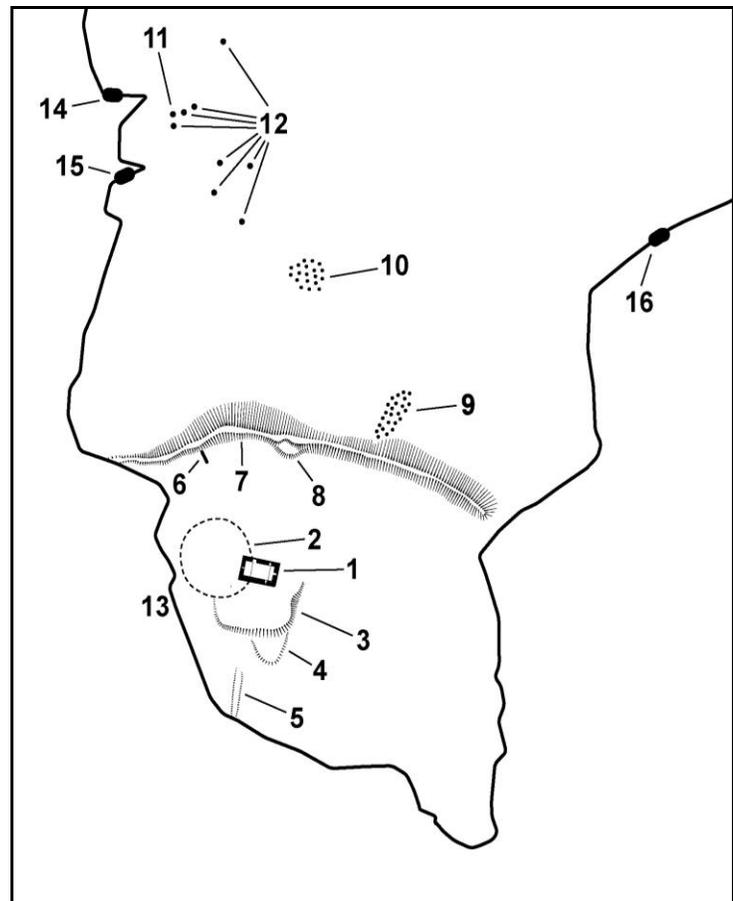


Figure 3 – Visible archaeological remains at Rubh' an Teampaill after work in 2006

3.3 A photograph of the chapel at Rubh' an Teampaill in the RCAHMS inventory (1928) suggests that its current state of preservation is still fairly similar to that recorded in 1923. However, a RCAHMS archive photograph taken in 1980 reveals changes have taken place in recent years including the collapse of a standing stone to the north-west of the chapel.

- 3.4 With Historic Scotland consent, Birmingham Archaeology and the University of Birmingham completed preliminary non-intrusive investigations at this site in the summer of 2006. Site identification and recording followed by provisional geophysical and topographic surveying was completed across a small percentage of the site further identified the visible archaeological remains and also suggested the presence of a number of further archaeological features and deposits (Figs 3 and 4).



Figure 4 – Processed geophysical results from 2006

- 3.5 The site of the broch (marked 2 on Figure 3) was part-excavated by the late Professor Derek Simpson, then of the University of Leicester. The Canmore database (RCAHMS) states: 'A broch was discovered by Simpson, in September 1965, underlying the chapel. The turf was stripped from the outer and inner faces to reveal the plan which gave a diameter of 54 feet over walls 9 feet thick. The entrance was on the east' (NMRS Ref. No. NF99SE 6). There is no indication to suggest the level of excavation of *in-situ*

deposits within the broch, although given no mention of excavation of such deposits within the documentation, we must assume that no (or little) excavation occurred.

- 3.6 Approximately 500m to the east of Rubh' an Teampaill is a further archaeological site of international importance. The site was identified in 1964 by Professor J. McEwan (Aberdeen University) and subsequently excavated by Professor Derek Simpson (Leicester University). The research project demonstrated a multi-period site consisting of impressive prehistoric structures and assemblages ranging from the Mesolithic (radiocarbon dating of midden deposits 7060-6650 bp cal), through the Neolithic (3000BC) and Beaker period (2090-1890 BC), into the Iron Age and beyond (Simpson *et al.* 2005). Indeed, the site has produced some of the best preserved evidence for structures associated with Beaker settlement in Western Europe. However, Northton is by no means fully understood. No substantive further work has been carried out on the Toe Head peninsula since, and with the long delay in publishing the results of the 1965 excavation (Simpson *et al.* 2005), new archaeological prospection techniques, palaeoenvironmental archaeology and our knowledge of prehistoric sites in the Western Isles, have moved on considerably.

4 OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 4.1 Despite the great historical and archaeological significance of Rudh' an Teampaill, this area is largely un-interpreted and poorly understood. Whilst it is known that the area has been used and occupied for perhaps 9000 years, we as yet lack the information to propose a comprehensive chronological history of the site and to assess the people who lived in this environment.
- 4.2 The Rubh' an Teampaill Project includes a proposal which utilises community archaeology and professional archaeologists to complete a number of predefined tasks in order to facilitate the production of a comprehensive site interpretation narrative. These tasks include targeted site evaluation, informed topographic survey and geophysical survey. As a whole the Rubh' an Teampaill Project will provide training and education for the local community, and ensure that the site becomes an important heritage focus, both for the local community and visitors from further afield.
- 4.3 This work also addresses some important research questions. The dating of brochs can be somewhat problematic and the only monument of this type in the Western Isles to have produced radio carbon dating from primary construction levels is Dun Vulcan (South Uist). A comprehensive series of dates from the broch at Rudh' an Teampaill will represent a valuable addition to the archaeological record. From this single date at Dun Vulcan, current theories persist that these monuments are a late addition to the structural history of the Western Isles and these monuments originated in the Northern Isles.
- 4.4 It is also important to place the monuments into context by identifying, and wherever possible dating, the visible and concealed archaeological remains identified during the 1914 survey and more comprehensively in 2006. Assessment of the local environment in which these structures were situated, particularly the broch, is key to fully understanding the purpose, character and nature of these monuments and of paramount importance when collating an accurate site interpretation. Were both the broch and the later chapel isolated monuments or were they integral parts of a more substantial settlement at this site?
- 4.5 Finally, there is a need to undertake certain evaluative elements of this work to assess the impact of erosion on the archaeological deposits. The area of the broch has suffered from erosion in recent years, particularly along its outer southern face, with large
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patches of natural bedrock now exposed. If shallow *insitu* archaeological deposits are all that remain around and within the structure, then it is possible that important primary construction deposits and cultural material may have already been lost and will continue to be damaged.

4.6 To summarize, the primary aims and research questions for this programme of archaeological work are:

- Produce concise, accurate and secure archaeological data to allow a full site history to be developed and used to inform a comprehensive site interpretation.
- Provide training and education for the local community (including schools) and to fully engage the Harris Archaeology Group within the project as volunteers and guides.
- Provide archaeological information for subsequent inclusion in the new Harris Heritage Trail Guide, the Isle of Harris website and for display in the Macgillivray Centre in Northton.
- Evaluate the deposits surrounding the broch, focusing upon areas close to severe erosion (to natural bedrock).
- Evaluate the nature and character of the internal deposits of the broch and attempt to assess the level of previous excavation in 1965.
- Record, map and evaluate the archaeological features which are present across the peninsula in an attempt to place the visible monuments in their context.
- Undertake post-excavation analysis of any suitable finds assemblages which are identified during fieldwork, including a series of radio carbon dates if suitable material is identified.
- Full dissemination of the results in the form of locally (and if applicable nationally) arranged presentations, a full archaeological site report, and, if applicable, publication in a suitable format.

5 KEY TASKS

5.1 To complete the aims and objectives of the project as outlined above, several key tasks are proposed. Several of these are within the SAM area and will need Scheduled Monument Consent from Historic Scotland before proceeding. The proposed activities fall into two main categories, non intrusive survey and intrusive evaluation. Intrusive elements of the project are illustrated as Figure 5. The tasks within the Scheduled area at Rudh' an Teampaill are as follows:

Non-Intrusive

- Geophysical survey of the SAM area using multiple techniques with a view to better understanding possible buried remains associated with the visible monuments.
- Topographic GPS survey and digital terrain mapping to construct a DTM of the headland and begin to interpret fields of view and impact of past sea level changes and to place these monuments within their correct topographical environment.

Intrusive

- The excavation of a number of archaeological trenches to evaluate deposit preservation, nature and character with a view to identifying structural signifiers and material assemblages to aid in site interpretation. These include: one trench measuring 7 by 2m across the south western part of the broch (placed to evaluate internal and external deposits within an area of visible heavy erosion), one trench

measuring 2 by 1m across a probable linear stone structure close to the erosion face to the south of the chapel, and two trenches across the precinct wall (and associated structure) measuring 7 by 1m (placed close to the areas of visible heavy animal burrow activity).

5.2 Outside of the SAM area, extensions of the geophysical and topographical surveys are proposed to allow a more detailed site interpretation to be produced. Also proposed are two further interventions to evaluate the putative stone cairn burials identified in 1914 and 2006. Geophysical surveying has confirmed the probability of grave cuts beneath the stone cairns and evaluation would confirm the presence of human remains and increase the potential to date these remains either artefactually or scientifically. Each trench will measure 2 by 2m initially. Also proposed is a non-intrusive survey of the eroding midden sites around the coastline (14, 15 and 16 on Figure 5) to help characterise the archaeological deposits in these areas.

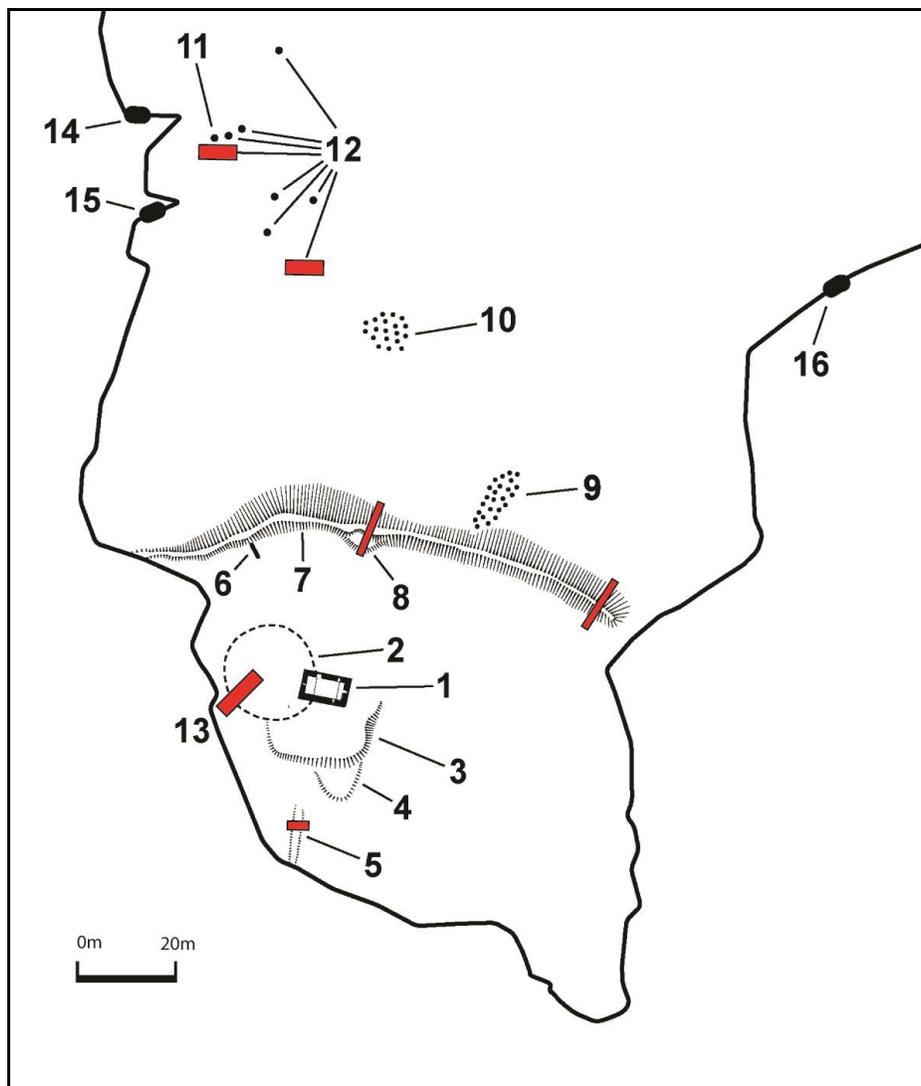


Figure 5 – Location of proposed archaeological interventions

6 METHODOLOGY

Intrusive interventions

- 6.1 All archaeological fieldwork will follow guidance outlined in *The Conservation of Architectural Ancient Monuments in Scotland: Guidance on Principles; Below Ground Archaeology* (Historic Scotland Heritage Policy Document 2001) and *Project design, implementation and archiving* Historic Scotland Archaeological Procedure Paper 2 (Historic Scotland 1996a)
- 6.2 All trenches will be located using Differential GPS to sub centimetre accuracy and recorded in relation to the Ordnance Survey national grid.
- 6.3 All excavation will be completed by hand. No mechanical excavation will be undertaken, including the removal of any modern overburden and backfilling. All excavation will be completed by project staff or members of the Harris Archaeology Group under direct supervision by project staff.
- 6.4 Turf and grass will be removed careful and stored on permeable sheeting and replaced in a suitable manner after the conclusion of fieldwork. All excavated material will also be carefully stored on separate sheeting and reinstated after the completion of site processes. All upcast will be monitored by the archaeologist and any unstratified finds will be retained for post-excavation analysis.
- 6.5 No structural stones will be removed during the fieldwork within the SAM area. Any loose material within the trench across the broch will be removed during excavation and replaced in its approximate location during backfilling. Stones marking the burials will be partially removed to allow excavation, retained, and reinstated after backfilling is complete.
- 6.6 No human remains will be excavated and lifted during this fieldwork. If *in situ* skeletons are identified, these will be recorded, photographed and drawn under guidelines outlined in *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993) and *The treatment of human remains in archaeology*, Historic Scotland Operational Policy Paper 5 (Historic Scotland, 1997).
- 6.7 Any archaeological features exposed are to be recorded by written description, drawing and photography. All stratigraphic sequences will be recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections will be drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10. A comprehensive written record will be maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Written records and scale plans will be supplemented by photographs using black and white monochrome, colour slide and digital photography.
- 6.8 After approval from the Western Isles Museums Service, recovered finds will be cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work will be undertaken as necessary at Birmingham Archaeology. Treatment of all finds will conform to guidance contained within the Birmingham Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).
- 6.9 Appropriate deposits will be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains. The environmental sampling policy will followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Sampling strategies for wooden structures will conform to guidelines set out in *Waterlogged wood:*

Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood. (Brunning 1996).

- 6.10 All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001).
- 6.11 A detailed Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with. The excavation will conform to the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992* and *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual* (SCAUM 1991).

Non-Intrusive Surveys

- 6.11 The geophysical surveys will be completed using a combination of resistivity, Magnetometry and ground penetrating radar (GPR). Resistivity uses instruments to pass an electric current through the ground. The electrical resistance of the ground is almost entirely dependent upon the amount and distribution of moisture within it. Therefore buried archaeological remains, such as stone, would affect this distribution and allow us to identify and record the location of possible archaeological features and deposits. The data is processed using a combination of software programmes including *Geoplot*, *Surfer* and *Arc GIS*.
- 6.12 GPR uses surface based equipment to send pulses of electromagnetic energy through the ground. Reflections are obtained from the interfaces between layers and objects of contrasting electrical and magnetic properties. Such surveys can be useful when assessing buried archaeological remains as a depth estimation can be achieved by analysing the times it takes for the reflections to return to the surface instruments. A GCCI radar with a 400MHz antenna will be used with a set up of 512 samp/scan and 16 bits/scan. The data is collected in a zig zag pattern with 1m spacing. The data is then processed using with Radan 6.5 software including time zero correction, background noise removal and migration.
- 6.13 The areas selected for geophysical survey will be subjected to a preliminary site visit to assess the ground conditions. Prior to data collection an accurate grid system was established across the site using GPS (grid squares measuring 20 x 20m). The location of the grids will be recorded and inputted into GIS computer software.
- 6.14 The topographic survey will be completed using a combination of Differential GPS and Total Station equipment. The data will be collected real-time, with all elevation and co-ordinates readings taken in Ordnance Survey format.

7 STAFFING

- 7.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be directed and managed by Birmingham Archaeology by Kevin Colls BSc. MSc. MIFA. Academic support for the project will be provided by Professor John Hunter (University of Birmingham) and Carol Knott (Western Isles Archaeological Consultant) and monitored by Deborah Anderson, archaeologist for Western Isles Council. This fieldwork team will be supplemented by trained archaeologists from Birmingham Archaeology (including Outreach support and a surveyor) in conjunction with members of the Harris Archaeology Group (details to be notified prior to the commencement of the fieldwork). Full C.Vs of key staff can be provided on request.

- 7.2 Specialist staff will be invited, where appropriate, to assist with post-excavation analysis of the finds assemblage. These will include regional specialists where possible to support in-house staff and specialists. These may include:

Prehistoric pottery	Julie Lochrie	Headland Archaeology ceramic specialist
	Ann MacSween	Historic Scotland
	Melanie Johnson	CFA Later Prehistoric Specialist
Lithics	Tolben Ballin	Lithics specialist
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Julie Franklin	Headland Archaeology ceramic specialist
Glass	Birgitta Hoffmann	Freelance specialist
Coins, brooches	Dr Roger White	Project Manager, Lecturer and Assistant Director (Development), Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham
Metalwork	Louise Turner	Rathmell Archaeology Finds Specialist
General finds	Erica Macey-Bracken	Birmingham Archaeology
Animal bone	Catherine Smith	SUAT archaeo-zoologist
Human bone	Dr Megan Brickley	Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham
Archaeo-geomorphology	Dr Andrew Howard	Lecturer in Archaeo-Geomorphology and Remote Sensing, University of Birmingham
Palynology	Dr Ben Geary	Birmingham Archaeology Environmental
Archaeobotany	Rosalind McKenna	Birmingham Archaeology Environmental
Entymology	Dr Emma Tetlow	University of Edinburgh
Charcoal and wood	Rowena Gale	Freelance specialist
Dendrochronology	Dr Robert Howard	Nottingham Tree Ring Dating Laboratory
Archaeometallurgy	Anthony Swiss	Freelance specialist
Glass residues	Dr David Dungworth	English Heritage

8 REPORT

- 8.1 A full report will be produced outlining the results of the archaeological evaluation. On completion of the fieldwork, post-excavation work will commence, including finds processing/ conservation, analysis and primary research. A site archive will be compiled and an illustrated report will be prepared.
- 8.2 This report would be in the format required by the *Institute for Archaeologists* (revised 2001), *Publication and archiving of archaeological projects*, Historic Scotland Operational Policy Paper 2 (Historic Scotland, 1996b) and *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991): The report will include:

- 1) Non technical summary
- 2) Description of the archaeological background
- 3) Full methodological information
- 4) A narrative description of the results and discussion of the evidence, set in their local, regional and national research context, supported by appropriate plans, sections and photographs
- 5) Summary of the finds and environmental evidence
- 6) Specialist assessment of the finds and environmental evidence
- 7) Full discussion and conclusion focusing on the aims and objectives of the project.

8.3 The written report will be made accessible within four months of completion. Two copies of the report will be lodged with Historic Scotland and the Western Isles archaeologist and inputted into the Sites and Monument Record for the Western Isles. A digital copy on CD-ROM will be provided upon request. A summary report may be submitted for inclusion in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. If the results are considered of regional or national importance the site will be fully published in an appropriate regional, national or international archaeological journal by Birmingham Archaeology within one year of the completion of preliminary reporting.

9 ARCHIVING

9.1 The full site archive will include all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with The Western Isles Museum Service after the completion of the final report.

9.2 Preparation and deposition of the site archive, from both evaluation and excavation will be undertaken with reference to the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007) and *Publication and archiving of archaeological projects*, Historic Scotland Operational Policy Paper 2 (Historic Scotland, 1996b)

10 TIMETABLE

10.1 The proposed fieldwork is scheduled to take place in June/July 2011 assuming Scheduled Monument Consent is granted by Historic Scotland. The exact dates will be confirmed in conjunction with Harris Development Limited, HLF and Historic Scotland.

10.2 A final report will be available within 4 months after the completion of fieldwork (subject to availability of individual specialists).

10.3 During fieldwork, on site excavation and survey will take place between the hours of 0900 to 1700 (weather permitting), Monday to Saturday. No work will occur on Sunday.

11 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

11.1 As a Registered Organisation with the Institute of Archaeologists (IFA), all project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the IFA. The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation/ Excavation* (IFA 1999) and the Operational Policy Papers produced by Historic Scotland.

12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 12.1 A detailed risk assessment (and method statement when appropriate) will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 12.2 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with. The excavation will conform to the *Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992*, *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, and *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007* and any other health and safety legislation were appropriate. Work will be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid out in the *Birmingham Archaeology Health and Safety Manual (revised 2008)* and *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual (SCAUM 2007)*.

13 STANDARDS, GUIDELINES AND POLICY DOCUMENTS

Brown, D. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum and Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Brunning, R. 1996 *Waterlogged wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. English Heritage: London.

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English Heritage 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*. English Heritage: London.

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999 *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment; Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation; Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief; Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation; Standard and guidelines for finds work*, IFA blue folder of policy, standards and guidance. IFA.

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Walker, K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

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