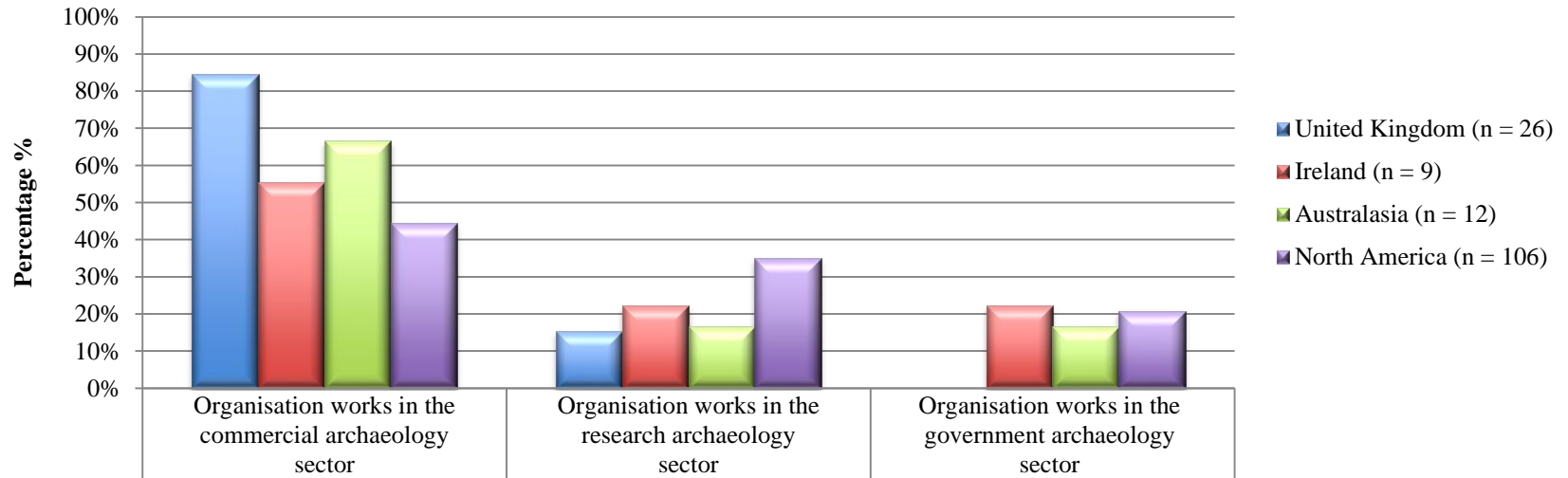


Chapter 7: Archaeological manual/guideline analysis and interview results

7.1 Archaeological manual/guideline analysis results

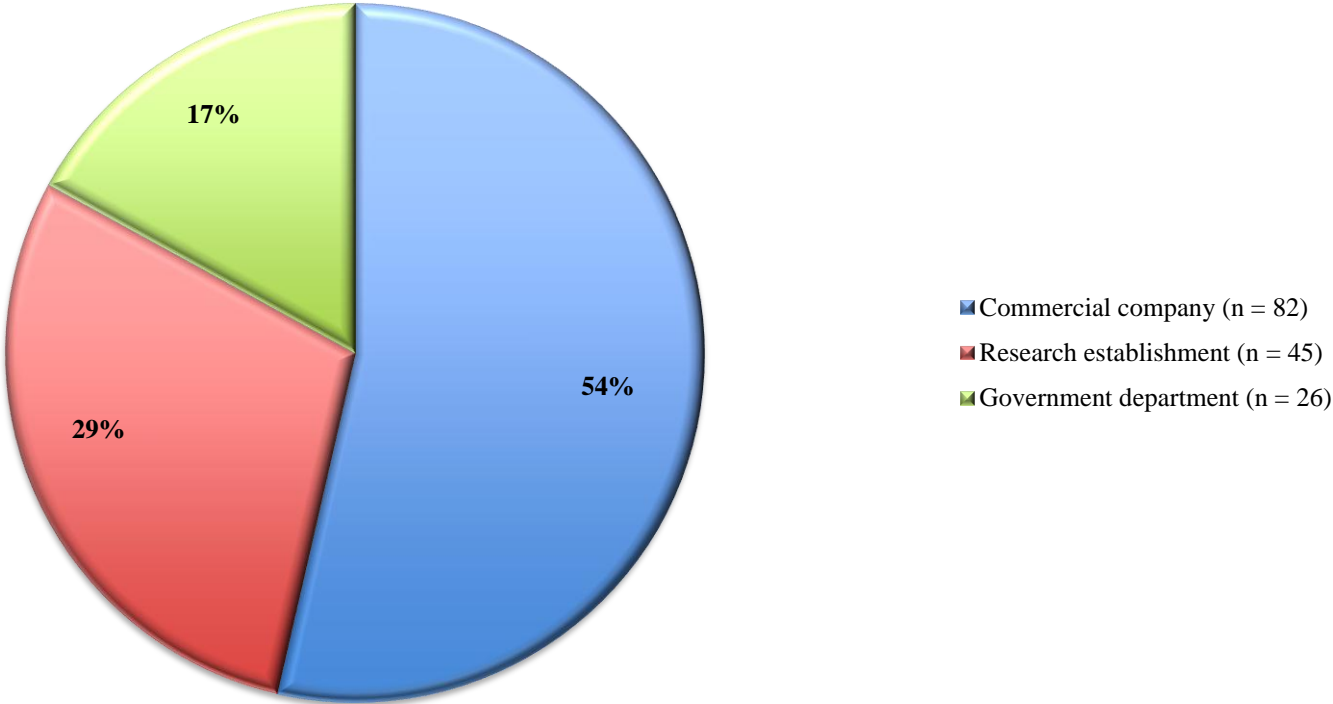
Please note that during the analytical assessment of the archaeological manuals/guidelines gathered during the course of this Project, not all of the archaeological manuals/guidelines could be assessed against all of the analytical criteria used. This is because some of the archaeological manuals/guidelines failed to discuss some of the analytical criteria that were being assessed. As a result, some of the analytical graphs presented in this results section will not total 100%, as not all of the archaeological manuals/guidelines could be used for that particular analysis.

Graph 7.1.1 Archaeological sector from which the manuals/guidelines originate

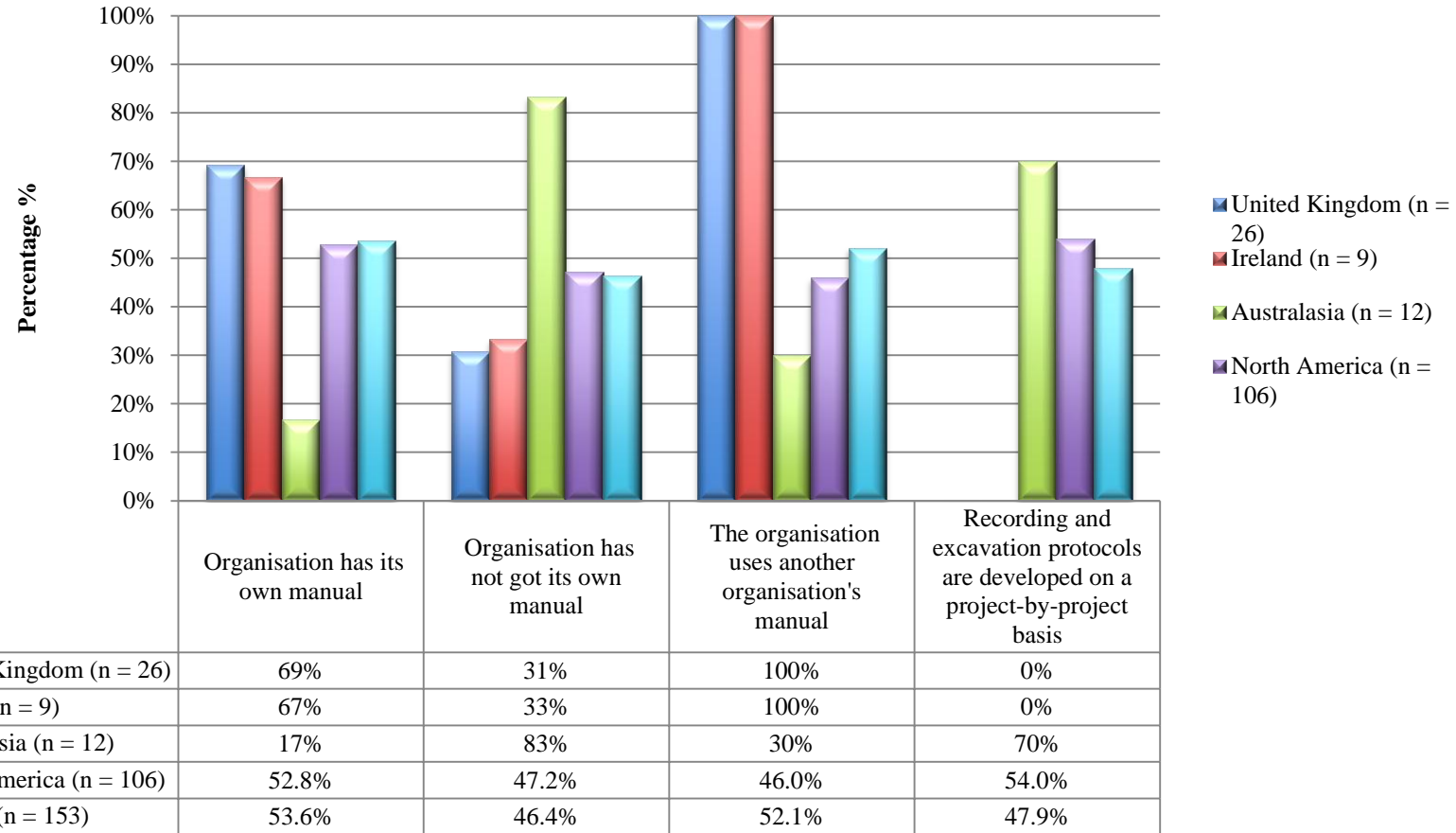


	Organisation works in the commercial archaeology sector	Organisation works in the research archaeology sector	Organisation works in the government archaeology sector
United Kingdom (n = 26)	85%	15%	0%
Ireland (n = 9)	56%	22%	22%
Australasia (n = 12)	67%	17%	17%
North America (n = 106)	44.3%	34.9%	20.8%

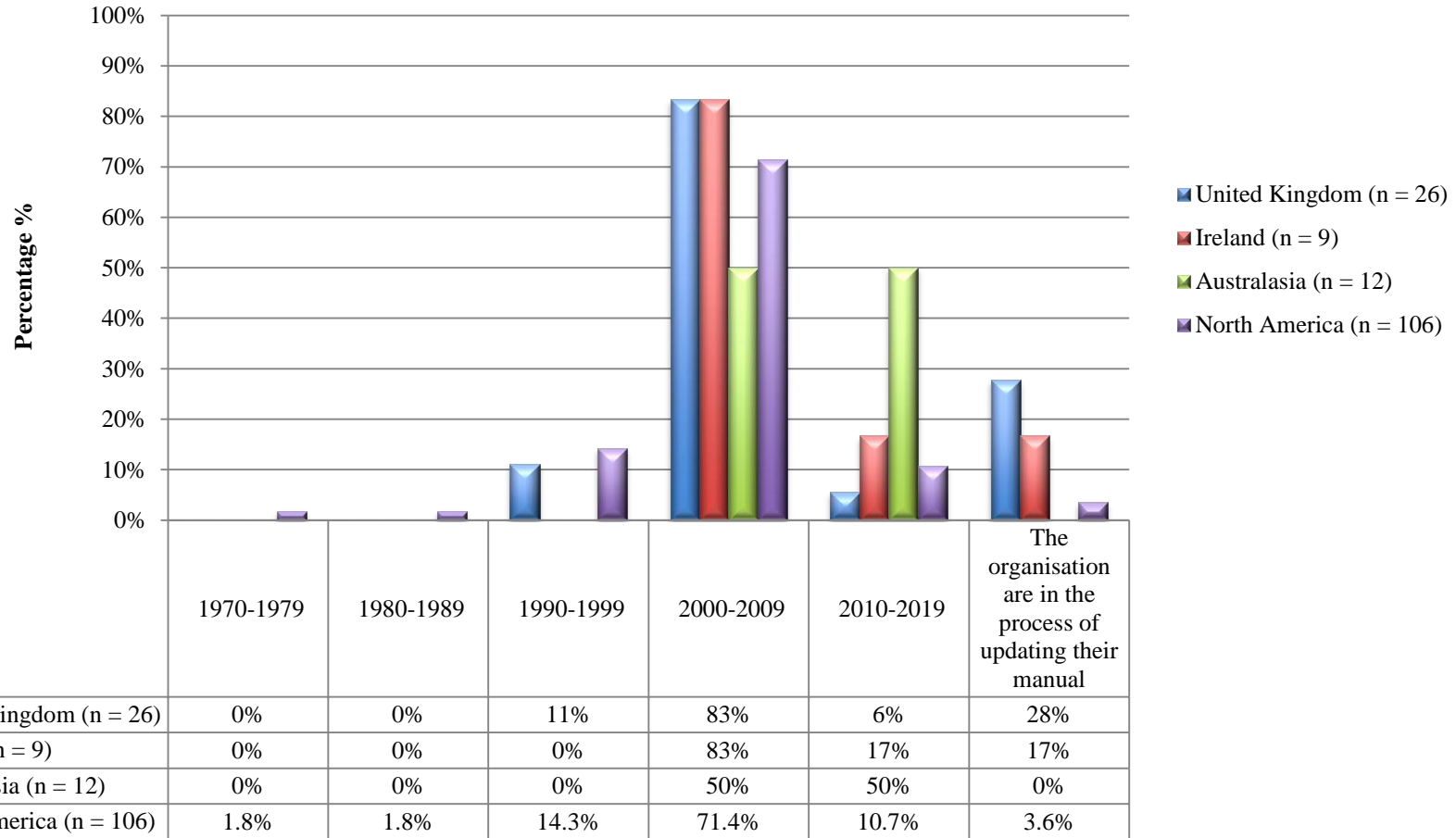
Graph 7.1.2 Overall sector distribution from which the manuals/guidelines originate



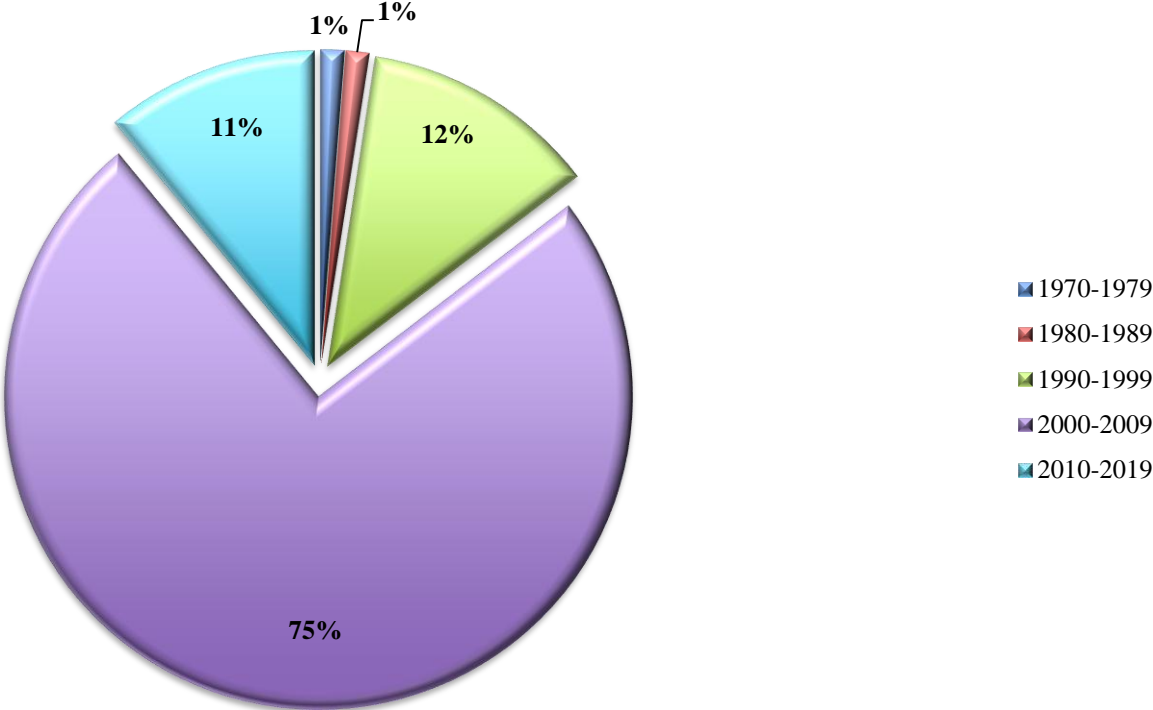
Graph 7.1.3 Overall manual/guideline usage



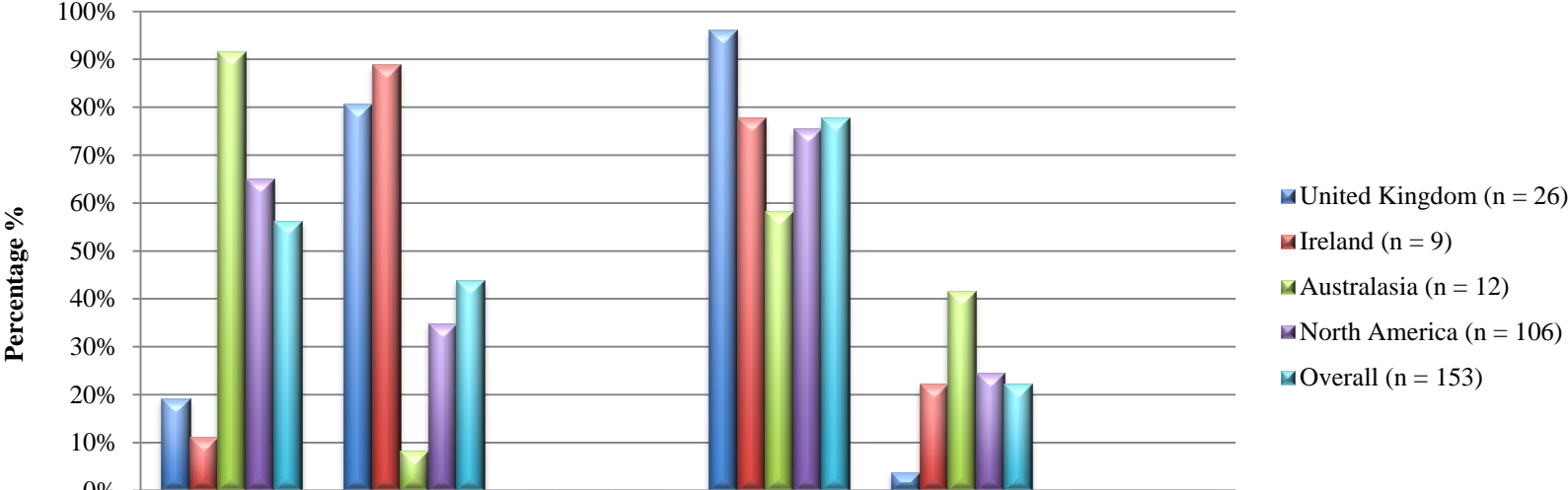
Graph 7.1.4 Time frames in which manuals/guidelines were created



Graph 7.1.5 Overall time frame distribution of the manuals/guidelines

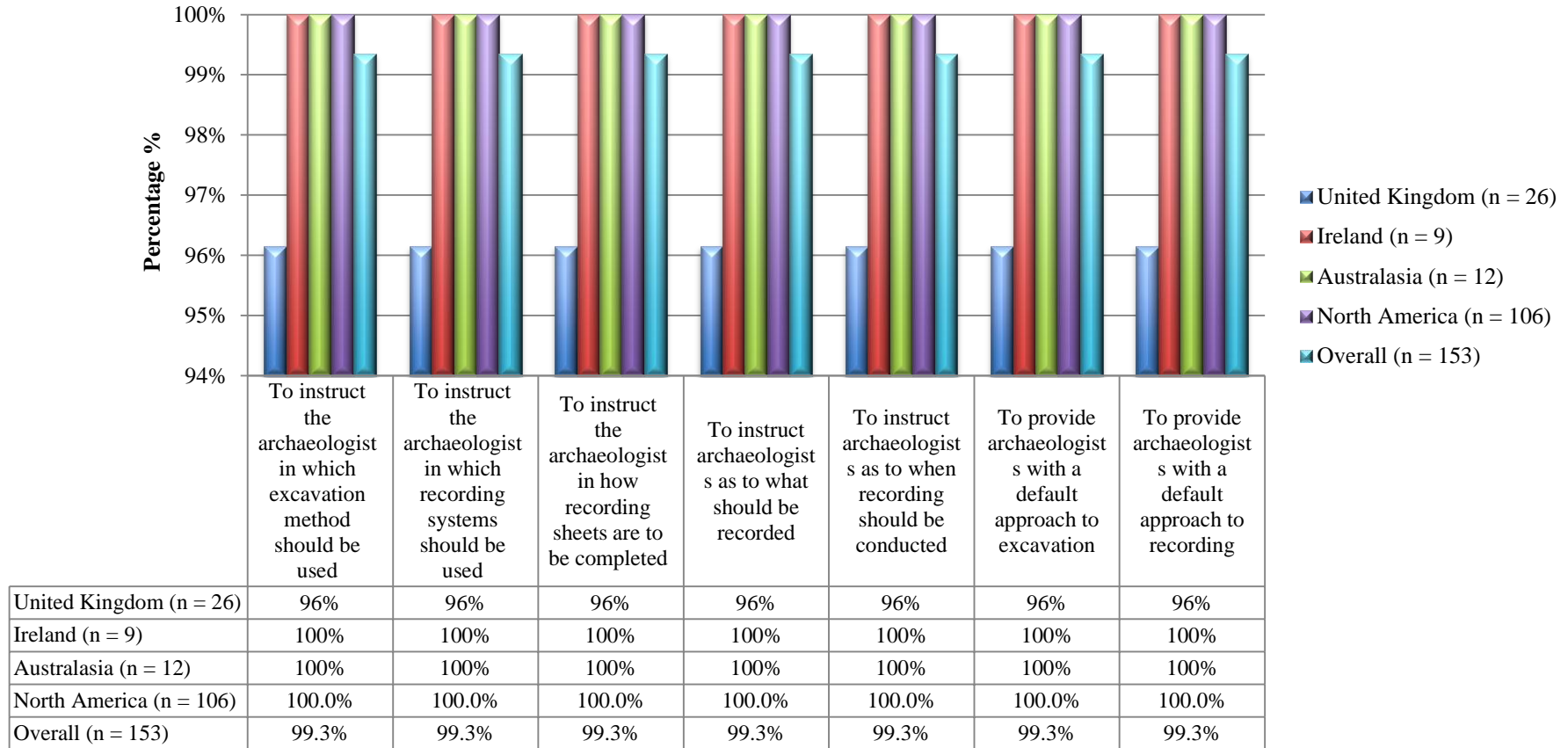


Graph 7.1.6 Manuals/guidelines general content

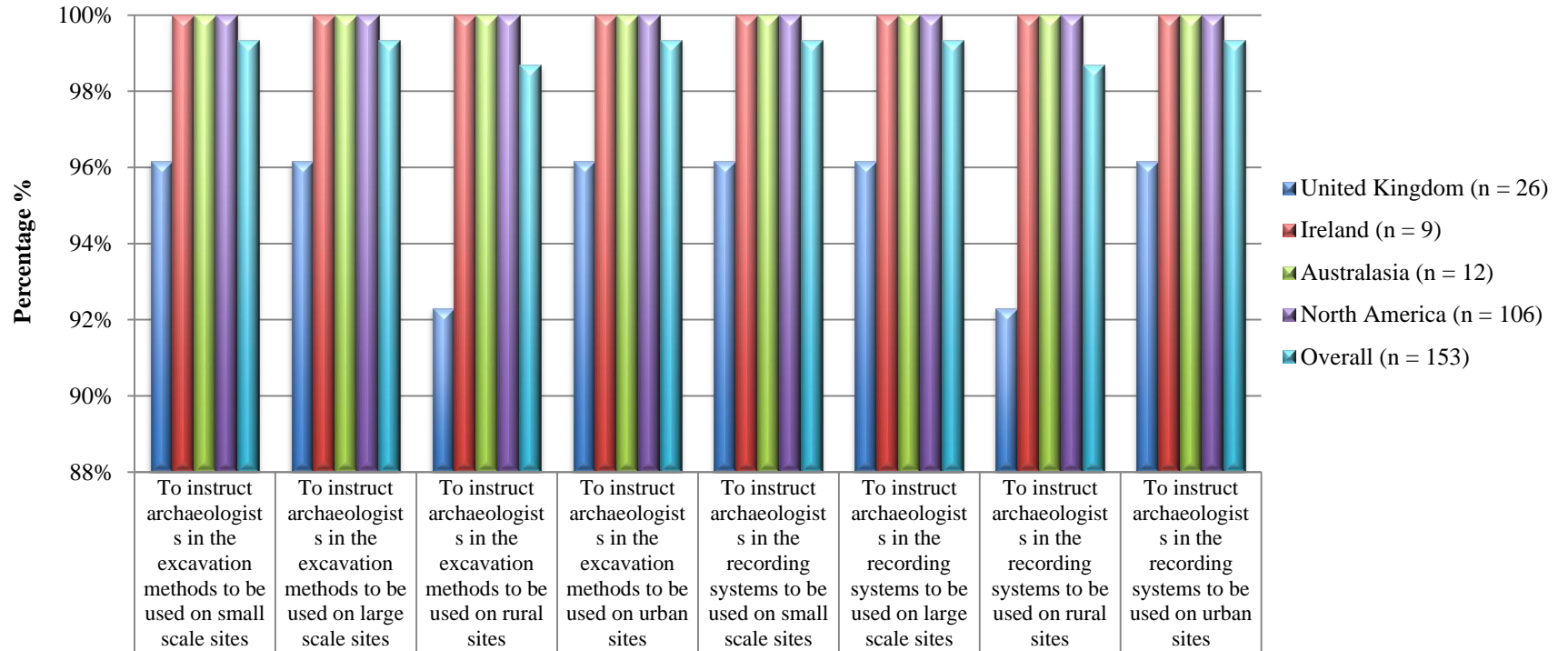


	The manual states which excavation methods are to be used	The manual suggests which excavation methods are to be used	The manual does not discuss excavation methods	The manual states which recording systems are to be used	The manual suggests which recording systems are to be used	The manual does not discuss recording systems
United Kingdom (n = 26)	19%	81%	0%	96%	4%	0%
Ireland (n = 9)	11%	89%	0%	78%	22%	0%
Australasia (n = 12)	92%	8%	0%	58%	42%	0%
North America (n = 106)	65.1%	34.9%	0.0%	75.5%	24.5%	0.0%
Overall (n = 153)	56.2%	43.8%	0.0%	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%

Graph 7.1.7 Overall objectives of the manuals/guidelines

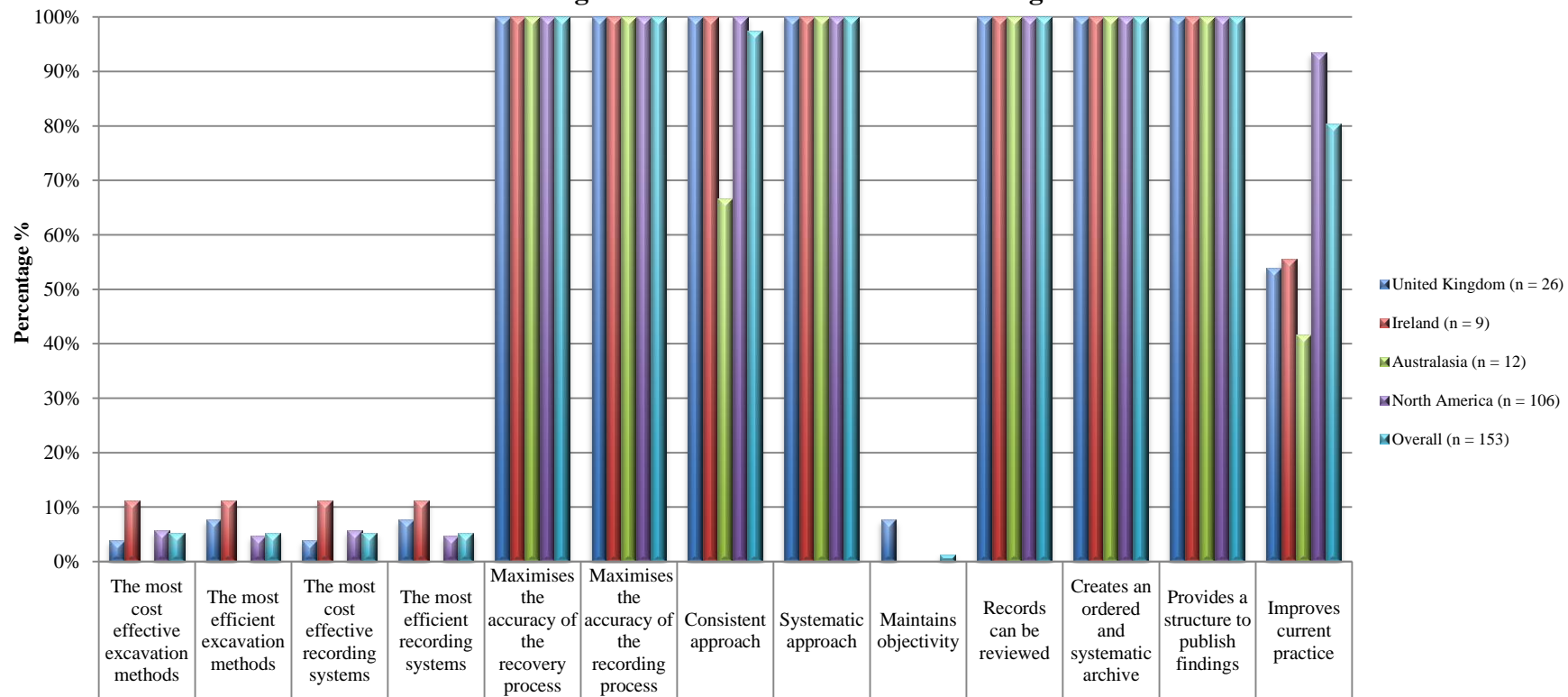


Graph 7.1.8 Manuals/guidelines applicability on different site types



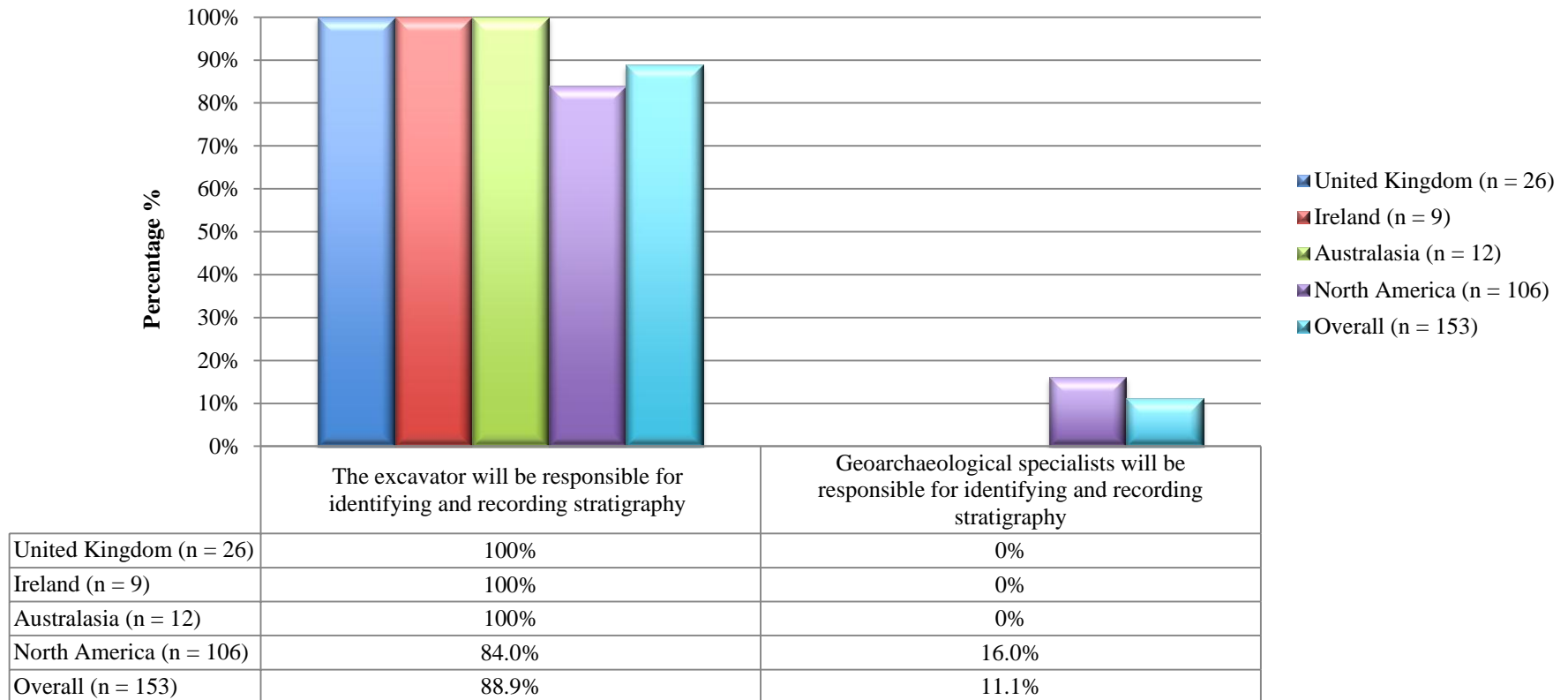
United Kingdom (n = 26)	96%	96%	92%	96%	96%	96%	92%	96%
Ireland (n = 9)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Australasia (n = 12)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
North America (n = 106)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Overall (n = 153)	99.3%	99.3%	98.7%	99.3%	99.3%	99.3%	98.7%	99.3%

Graph 7.1.9 Justifications for the excavation and recording methods advocated in the manuals/guidelines

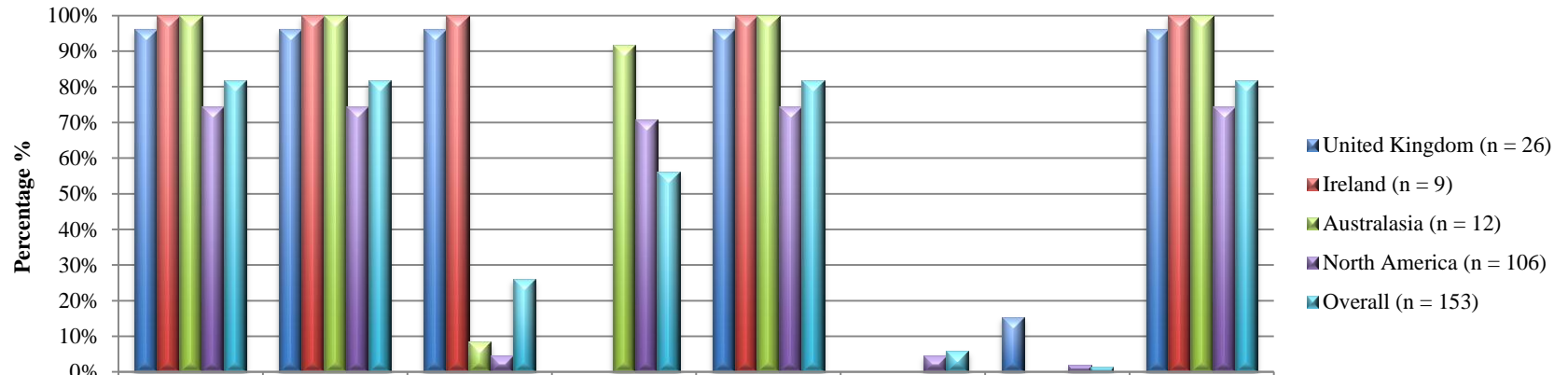


United Kingdom (n = 26)	4%	8%	4%	8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	8%	100%	100%	100%	54%
Ireland (n = 9)	11%	11%	11%	11%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	56%
Australasia (n = 12)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	67%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	42%
North America (n = 106)	5.7%	4.7%	5.7%	4.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	93.4%
Overall (n = 153)	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	100.0%	100.0%	97.4%	100.0%	1.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	80.4%

Graph 7.1.10 Members of the archaeological team responsible for identifying and recording stratigraphy

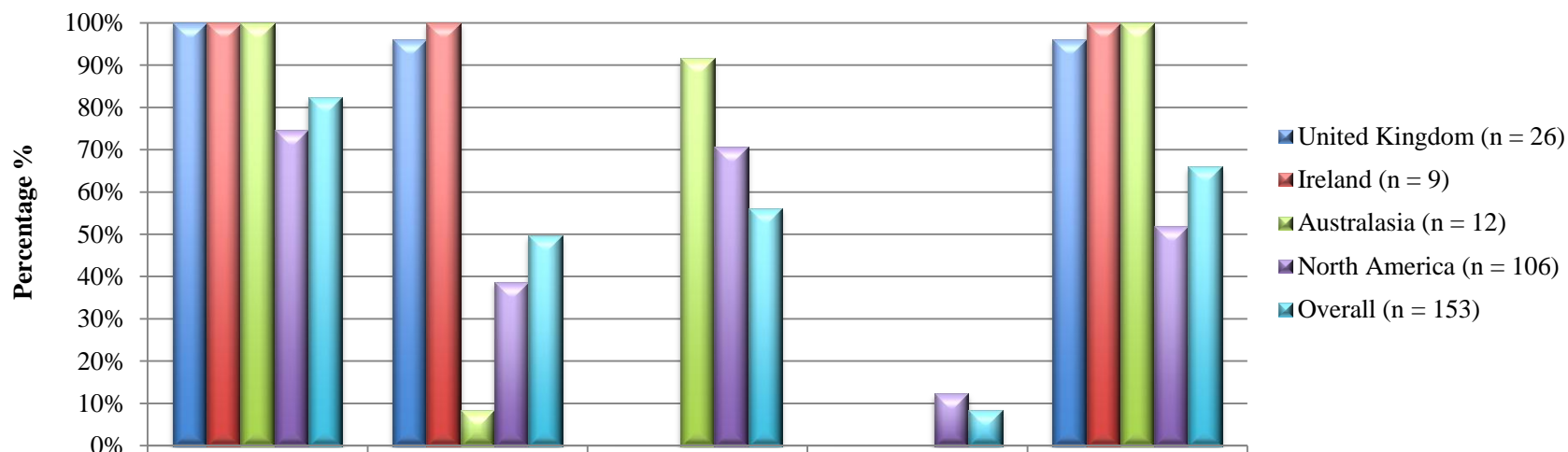


Graph 7.1.11 Manuals/guidelines' definition of a "positive stratigraphic unit"



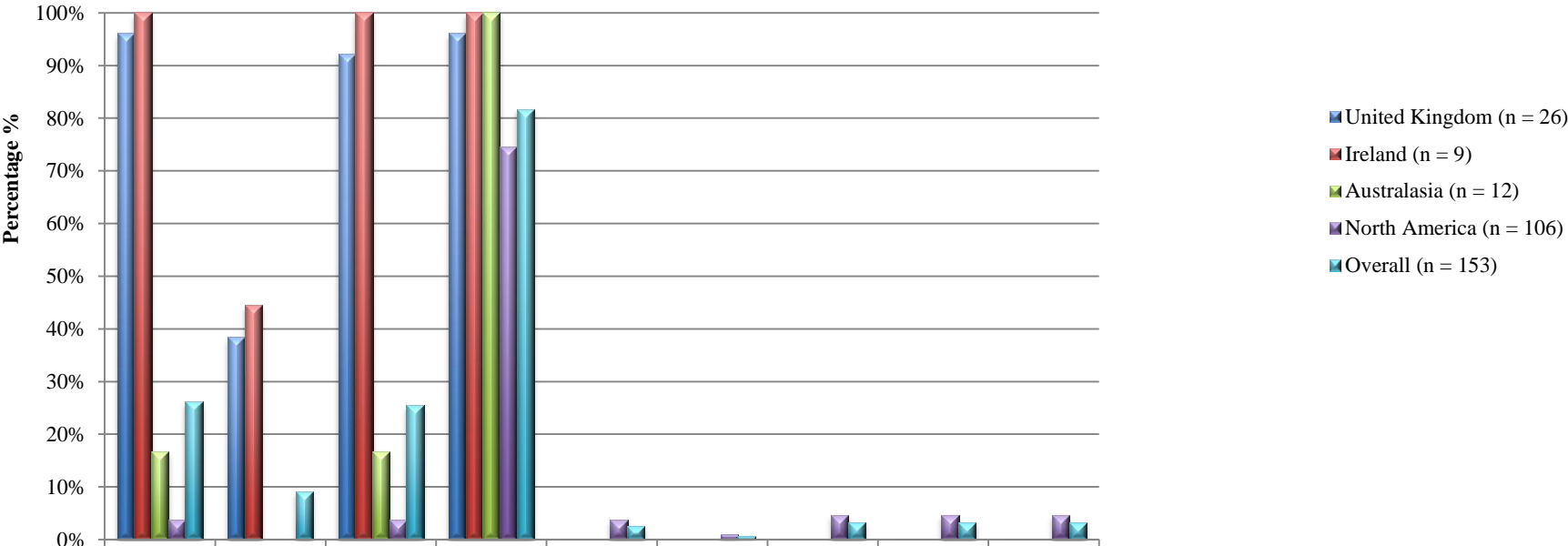
Region	A positive stratigraphic unit or can be a fill	A positive stratigraphic unit can be a layer	A positive stratigraphic unit can be a structure	A structure is defined as a feature	Positive stratigraphic unit groups will be created	Positive stratigraphic unit are defined using a pre-determined stratigraphic unit 'type' designation system	Each positive stratigraphic unit will be allocated an individual lot number	Each positive stratigraphic unit identified is recorded individually on separate paperwork
United Kingdom (n = 26)	96%	96%	96%	0%	96%	0%	15%	96%
Ireland (n = 9)	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Australasia (n = 12)	100%	100%	8%	92%	100%	0%	0%	100%
North America (n = 106)	74.5%	74.5%	4.7%	70.8%	74.5%	4.7%	1.9%	74.5%
Overall (n = 153)	81.7%	81.7%	26.1%	56.2%	81.7%	5.9%	1.3%	81.7%

Graph 7.1.12 Manuals/guidelines' definition of a "negative stratigraphic unit"



	A cut is the result of an activity which has involved the removal of material.	Each identified cut is considered individually and recorded on a separate sheet	Cuts are allocated the status of a feature, not a singular stratigraphic unit	Cuts are allocated the status of a subfeature and are recorded on a subfeature log	Feature groups can be formed by collating the cut numbers for a particular feature
United Kingdom (n = 26)	100%	96%	0%	0%	96%
Ireland (n = 9)	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Australasia (n = 12)	100%	8%	92%	0%	100%
North America (n = 106)	74.5%	38.7%	70.8%	12.3%	51.9%
Overall (n = 153)	82.4%	49.7%	56.2%	8.5%	66.0%

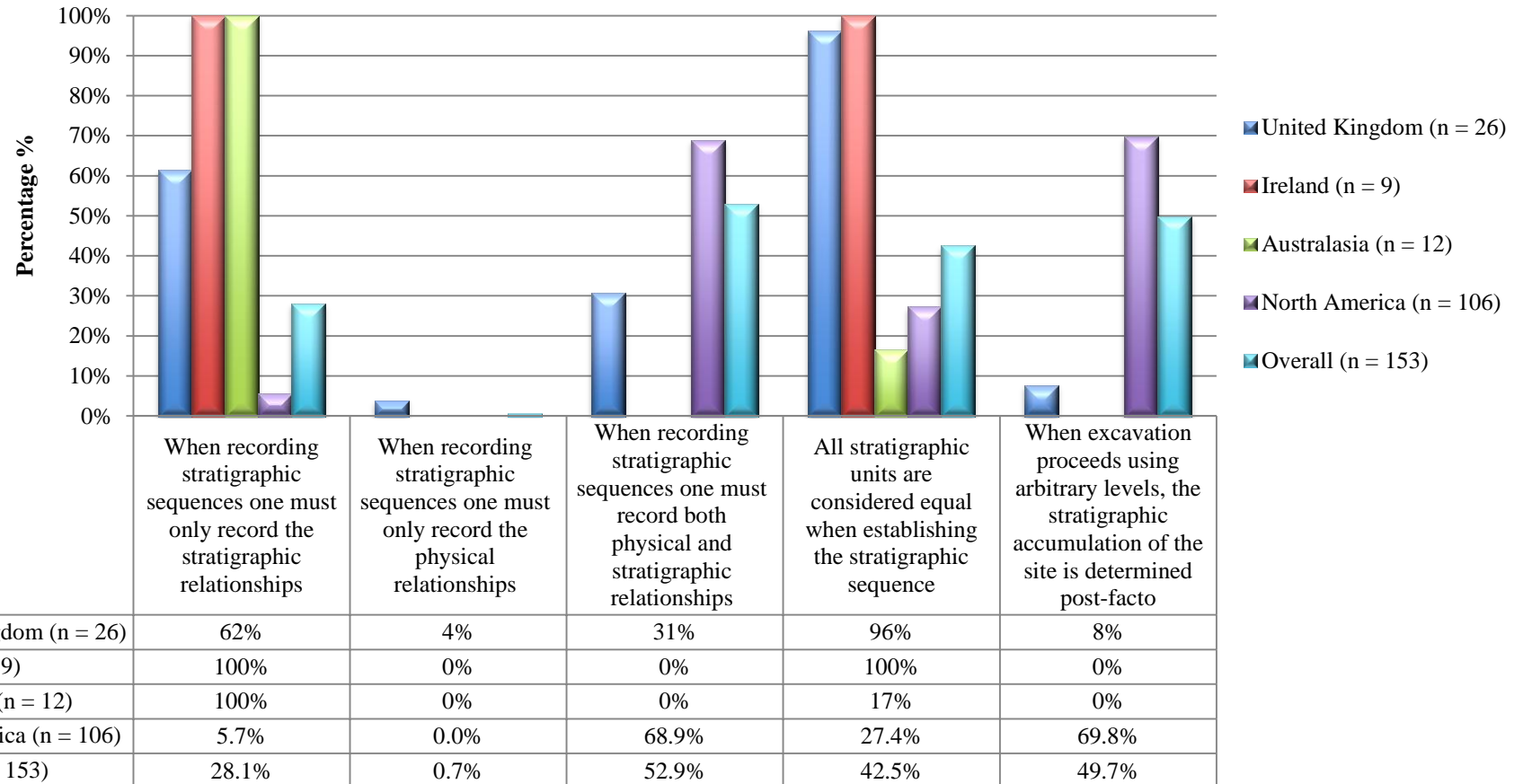
Graph 7.1.13 Manuals/guidelines' approaches to recording stratigraphic units



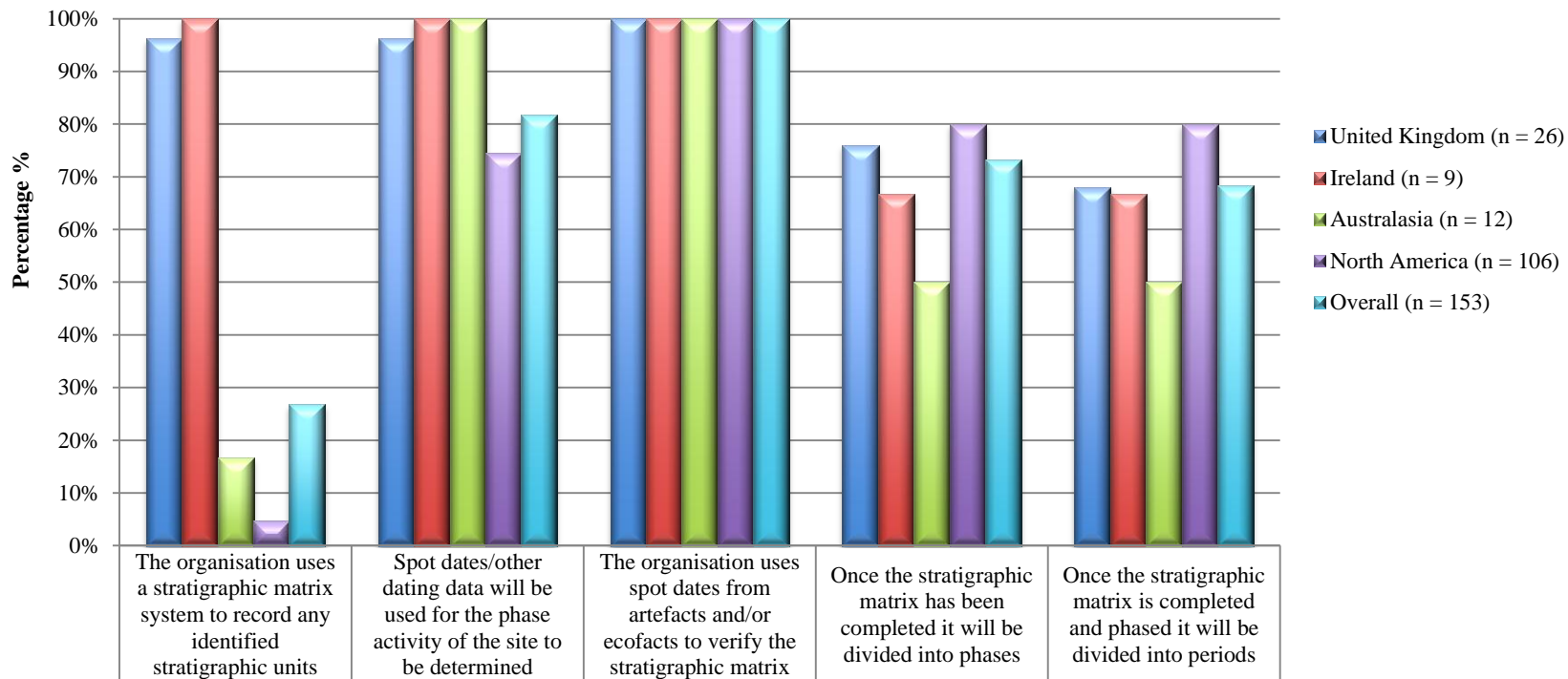
Stratigraphic units identified within a whole class (unit/level or phase) Interpretive comments are encouraged when recording stratigraphy Stratigraphic units identified within a whole class (unit/level or phase) in the past identification code (RV) Stratigraphic units identified within a whole class (unit/level or phase) in the past identification code (RV) Stratigraphic units identified within a whole class (unit/level or phase) in the past identification code (RV) Stratigraphic units identified within a whole class (unit/level or phase) in the past identification code (RV) Stratigraphic units identified within a whole class (unit/level or phase) in the past identification code (RV) Stratigraphic units identified within a whole class (unit/level or phase) in the past identification code (RV) Stratigraphic units identified within a whole class (unit/level or phase) in the past identification code (RV) Stratigraphic units identified within a whole class (unit/level or phase) in the past identification code (RV) Stratigraphic units identified within a whole class (unit/level or phase) in the past identification code (RV)

United Kingdom (n = 26)	96%	38%	92%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland (n = 9)	100%	44%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Australasia (n = 12)	17%	0%	17%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
North America (n = 106)	3.8%	0.0%	3.8%	74.5%	3.8%	0.9%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
Overall (n = 153)	26.1%	9.2%	25.5%	81.7%	2.6%	0.7%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%

Graph 7.1.14 Manuals/guidelines' approaches to recording stratigraphic relationships

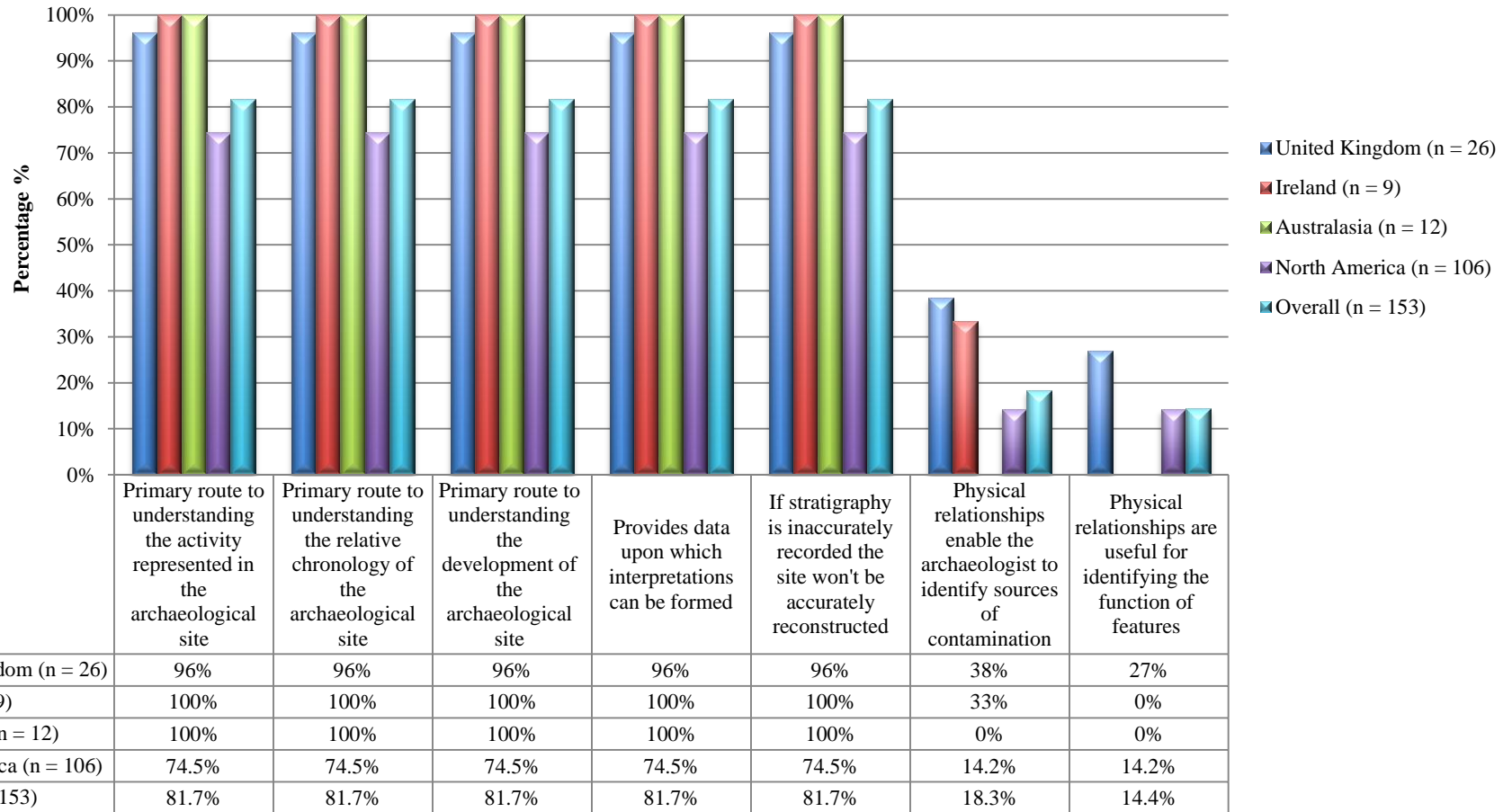


Graph 7.1.15 Manuals/guidelines' approaches to representing and verifying stratigraphic sequences

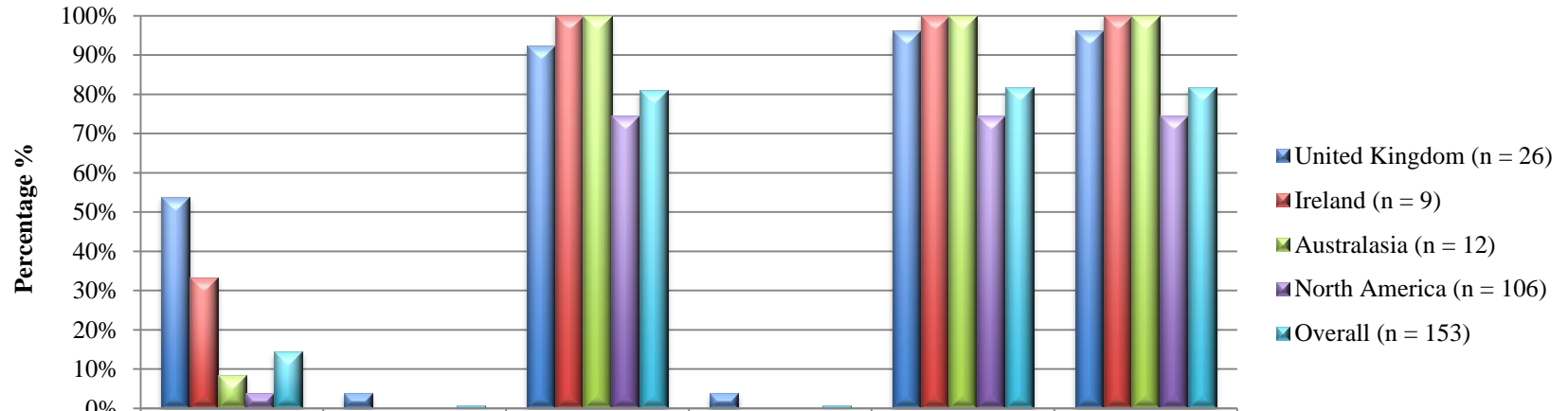


United Kingdom (n = 26)	96%	96%	100%	76%	68%
Ireland (n = 9)	100%	100%	100%	67%	67%
Australasia (n = 12)	17%	100%	100%	50%	50%
North America (n = 106)	4.7%	74.5%	100.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Overall (n = 153)	26.8%	81.7%	100.0%	73.2%	68.3%

Graph 7.1.16 Purpose of recording stratigraphy

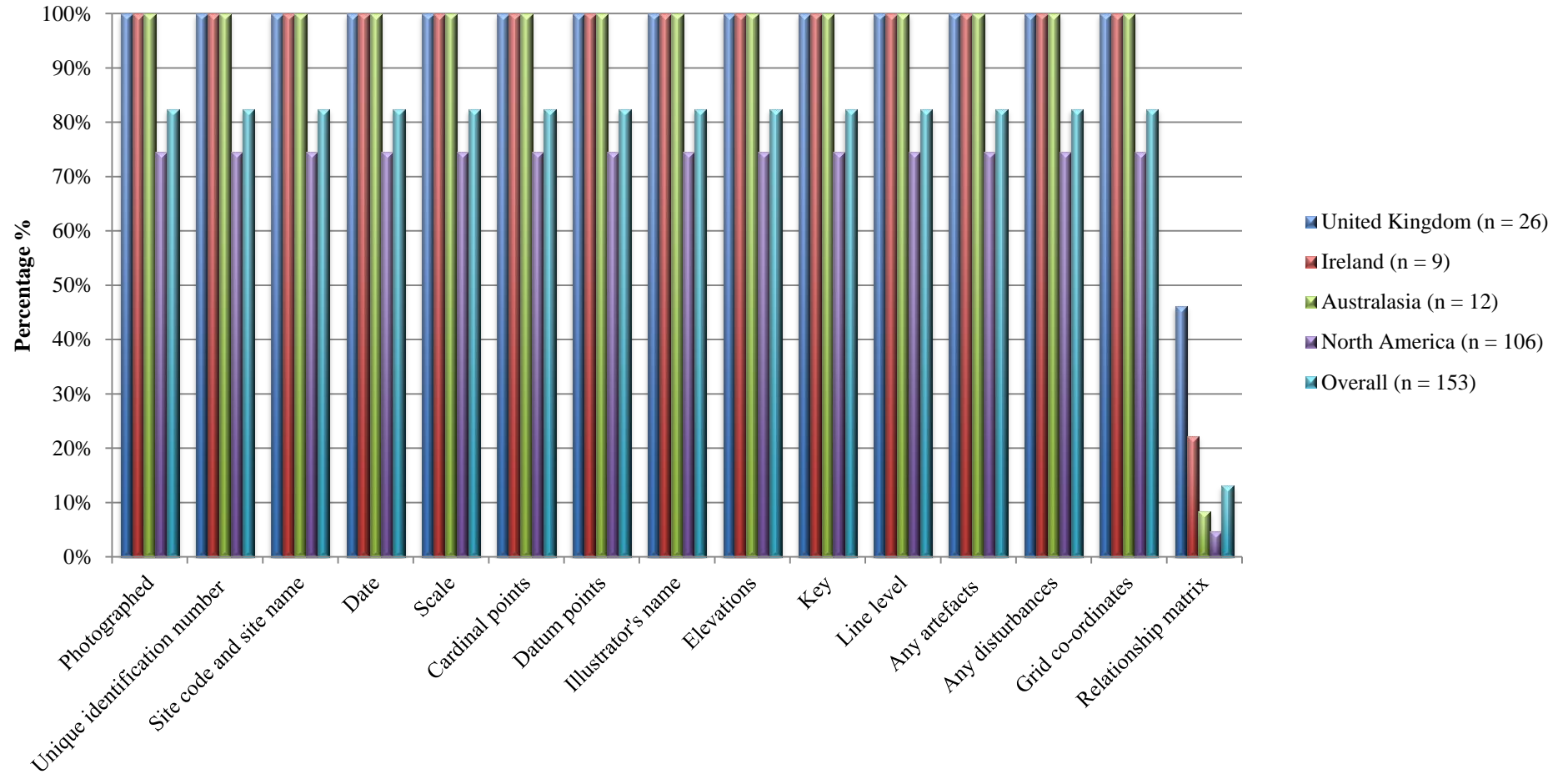


Graph 7.1.17 Use of section drawings

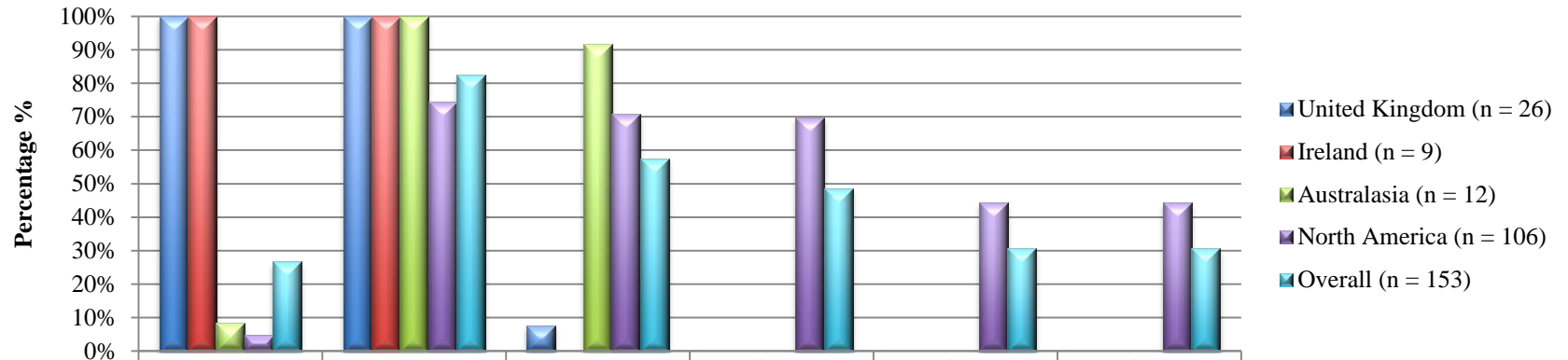


	Section drawings are only used if single context planning can't be	Running section drawings may be recorded across the site	Section drawings are used to record the long-sections of any of trenches	Section drawings are only used to record the long-sections of trenches if they contain archaeological evidence	Section drawings are used to record the walls of any test excavation unit	Section drawings are used to record any features that have been sectioned
United Kingdom (n = 26)	54%	4%	92%	4%	96%	96%
Ireland (n = 9)	33%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Australasia (n = 12)	8%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%
North America (n = 106)	3.8%	0.0%	74.5%	0.0%	74.5%	74.5%
Overall (n = 153)	14.4%	0.7%	81.0%	0.7%	81.7%	81.7%

Graph 7.1.18 Data that is recorded on section drawings

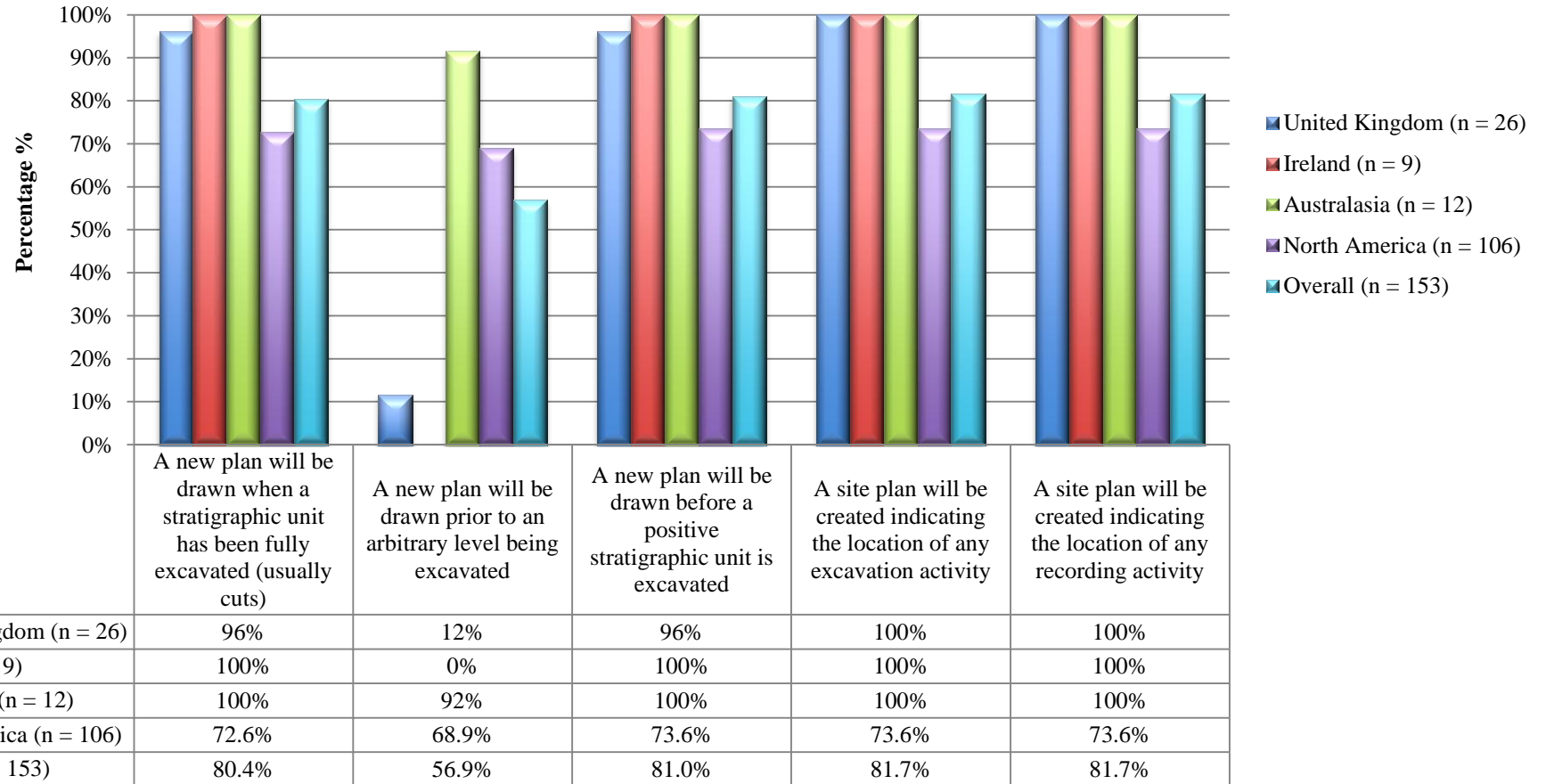


Graph 7.1.19 Section drawing conventions

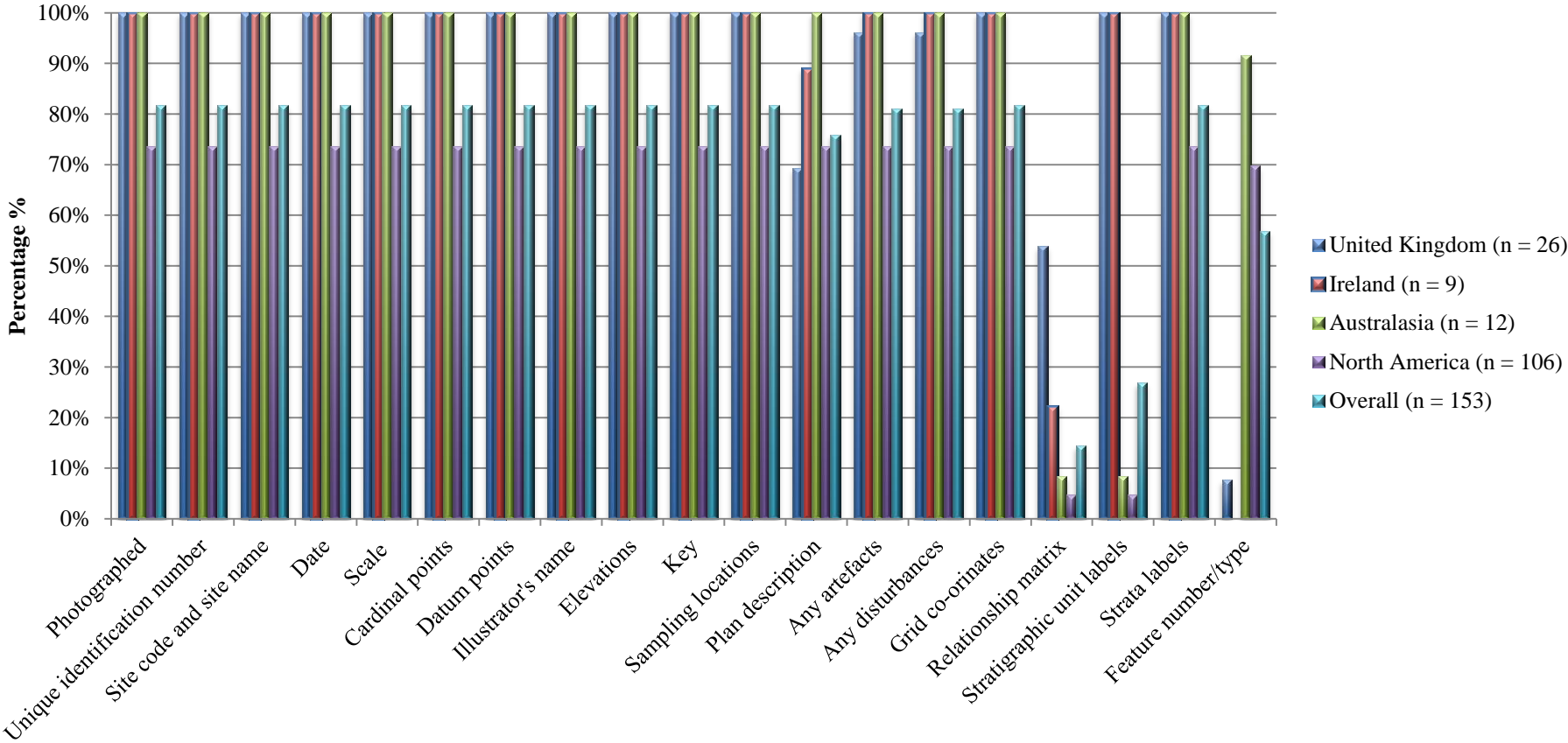


	Section drawings will illustrate both negative and positive stratigraphic units	Section drawings will illustrate each positive stratigraphic unit and the edge of its associated feature	Section drawings will include a separate code which will indicate the feature number/type	Sections will contain annotations describing the stratum's munsell colour, texture, structure, consistence and cementation	Stratigraphic boundaries drawn will be annotated with descriptions of their distinctiveness (Abrupt/Clear/Gradual/Diffuse)	Stratigraphic boundaries drawn will be annotated with descriptions of their topography (Smooth/Wavy/Irregular/Broken)
United Kingdom (n = 26)	100%	100%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland (n = 9)	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Australasia (n = 12)	8%	100%	92%	0%	0%	0%
North America (n = 106)	4.7%	74.5%	70.8%	69.8%	44.3%	44.3%
Overall (n = 153)	26.8%	82.4%	57.5%	48.4%	30.7%	30.7%

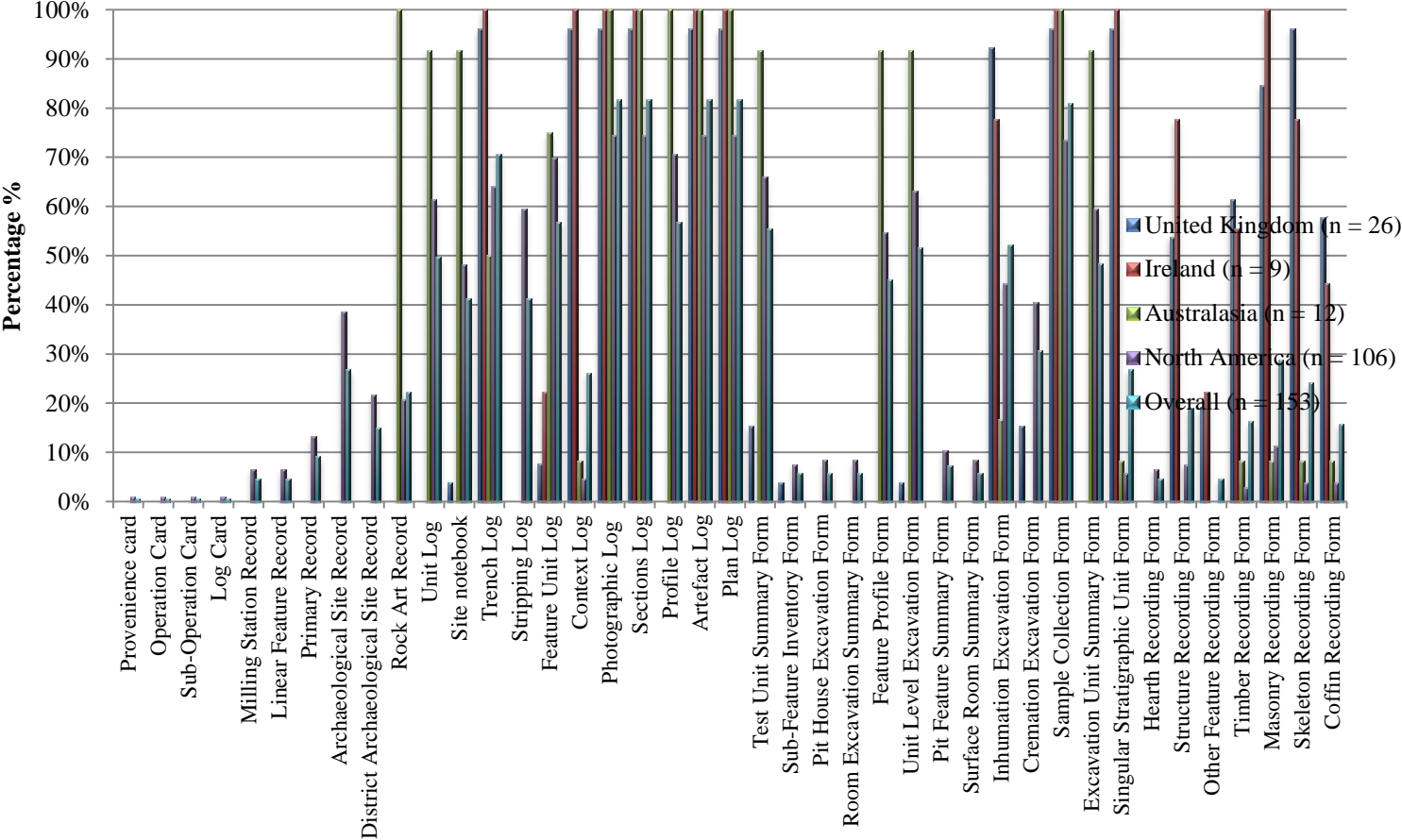
Graph 7.1.20 Use of plan drawings



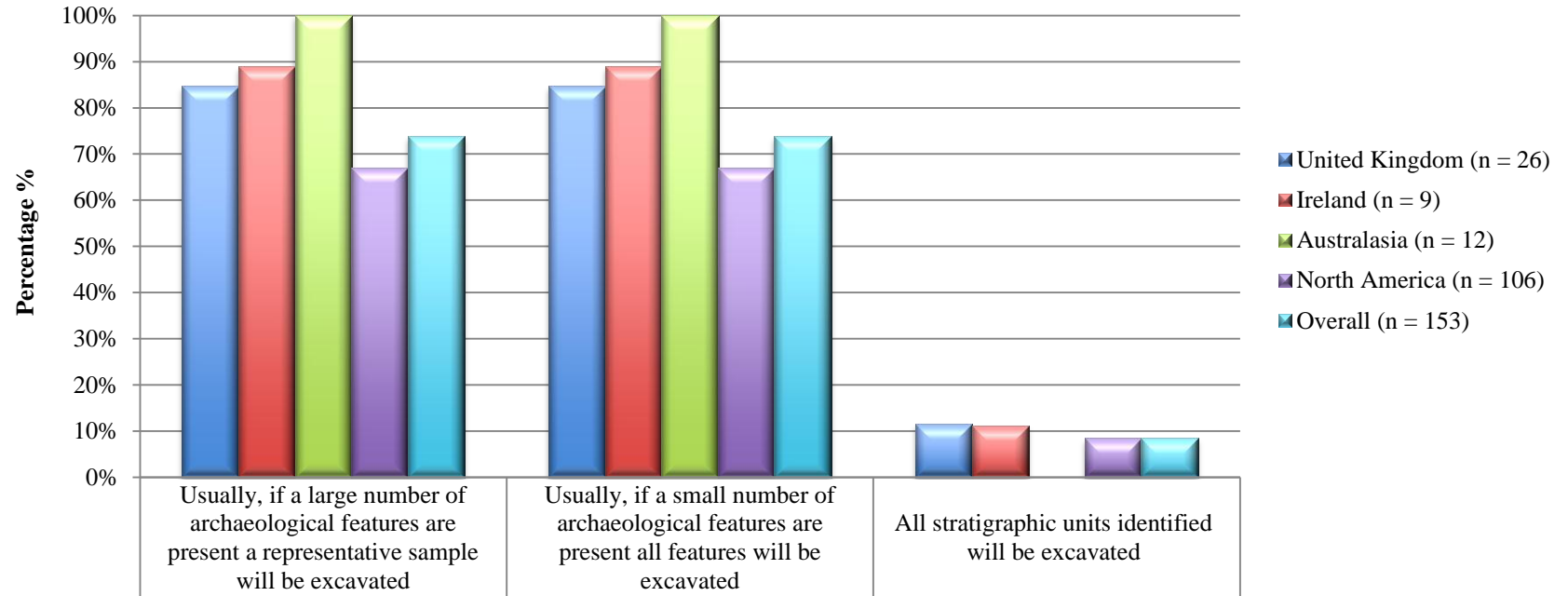
Graph 7.1.21 Data that is recorded on plan drawings



Graph 7.1.22 The use of pro-forma recording sheets

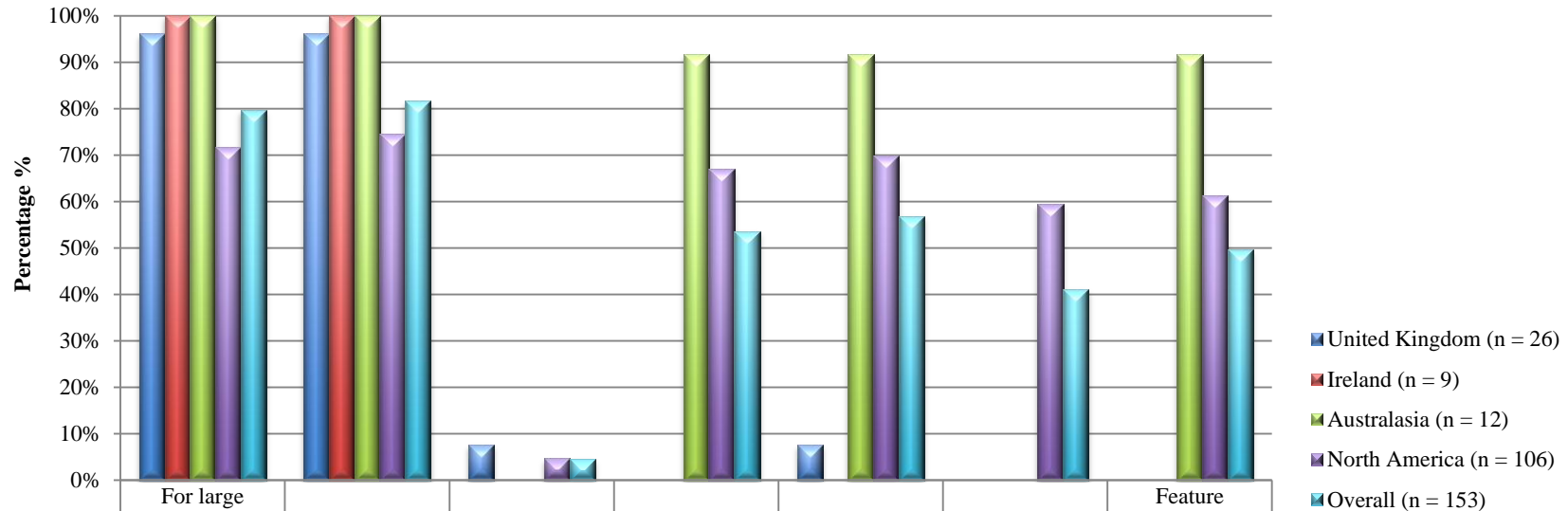


Graph 7.1.23 Excavation sampling strategies



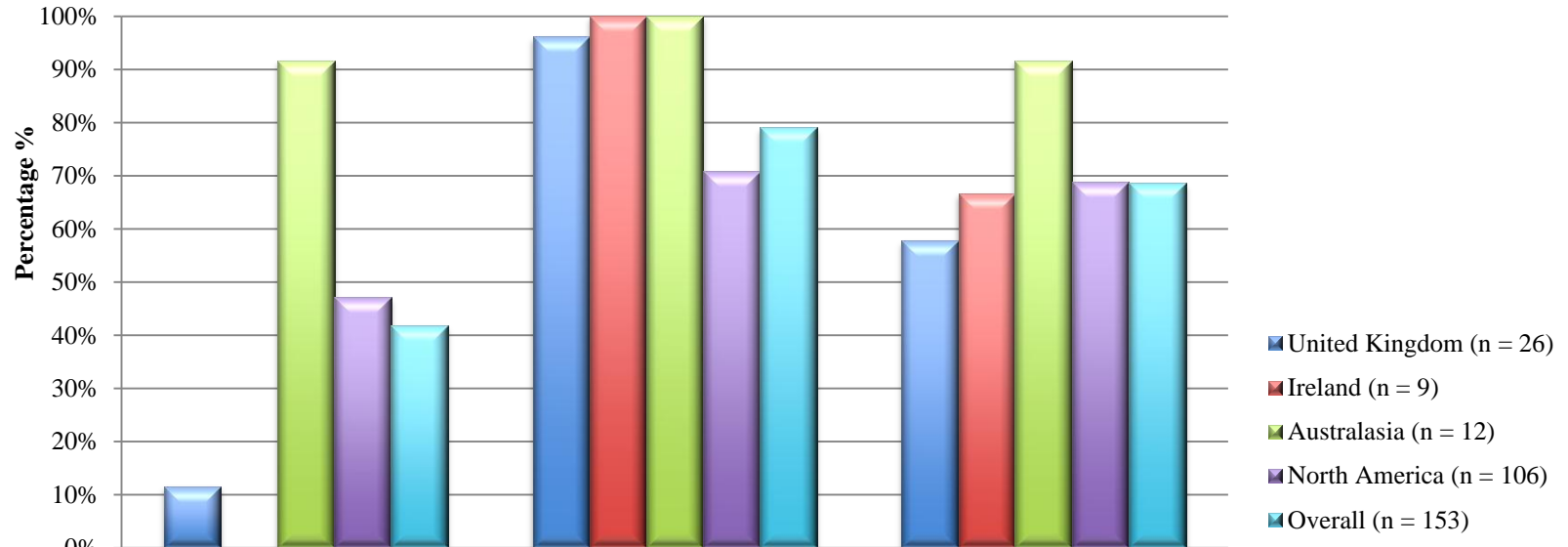
United Kingdom (n = 26)	85%	85%	12%
Ireland (n = 9)	89%	89%	11%
Australasia (n = 12)	100%	100%	0%
North America (n = 106)	67.0%	67.0%	8.5%
Overall (n = 153)	73.9%	73.9%	8.5%

Graph 7.1.24 Excavation sampling strategies for archaeological features



	For large features a representative slot will be excavated through the fills of the feature	For curvilinear features several representative slots will be excavated	For complex or large structures baulks will be used	Shovel test pits are excavated in areas which lack surface evidence	Test excavation units are used and they are excavated individually	Structures will first be sampled using a test excavation units	Feature excavation units are used when archaeological evidence is found
United Kingdom (n = 26)	96%	96%	8%	0%	8%	0%	0%
Ireland (n = 9)	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Australasia (n = 12)	100%	100%	0%	92%	92%	0%	92%
North America (n = 106)	71.7%	74.5%	4.7%	67.0%	69.8%	59.4%	61.3%
Overall (n = 153)	79.7%	81.7%	4.6%	53.6%	56.9%	41.2%	49.7%

Graph 7.1.25 Use of different excavation methodologies



	Excavation will proceed using fixed arbitrary levels	Excavation will proceed using identifiable stratigraphic units	Cut features will be sectioned and excavated using the Demirant or Quadrant excavation methods
United Kingdom (n = 26)	12%	96%	58%
Ireland (n = 9)	0%	100%	67%
Australasia (n = 12)	92%	100%	92%
North America (n = 106)	47.2%	70.8%	68.9%
Overall (n = 153)	41.8%	79.1%	68.6%