DPHIL

A Study in Grey:

Grey Literature and Archaeological Investigation in England 1990 to 2010

Appendices

Victoria Donnelly
St Cross College
10/7/2016

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Grey Literature and Archaeological Investigation in England 1990 - 2010

Appendix A: Figures

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Appendix A – Table of Figures

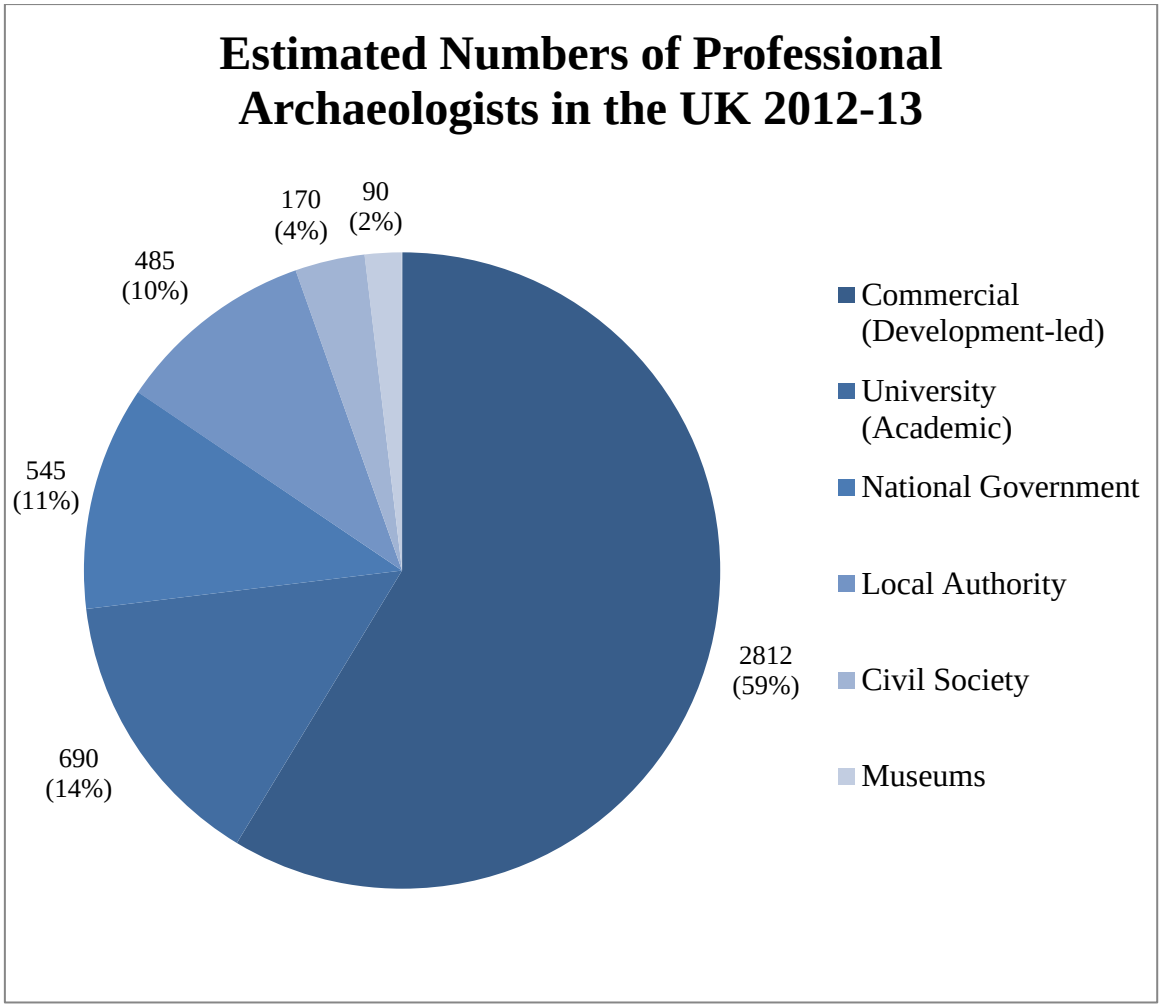


Figure 1: Estimated total number of individual professional archaeologists working the UK in 2012-13, showing estimated total number and percentage by employment subsector. Figure based on Table 9 in Aitchinson and Rocks-Macqueen 2013, p.43.

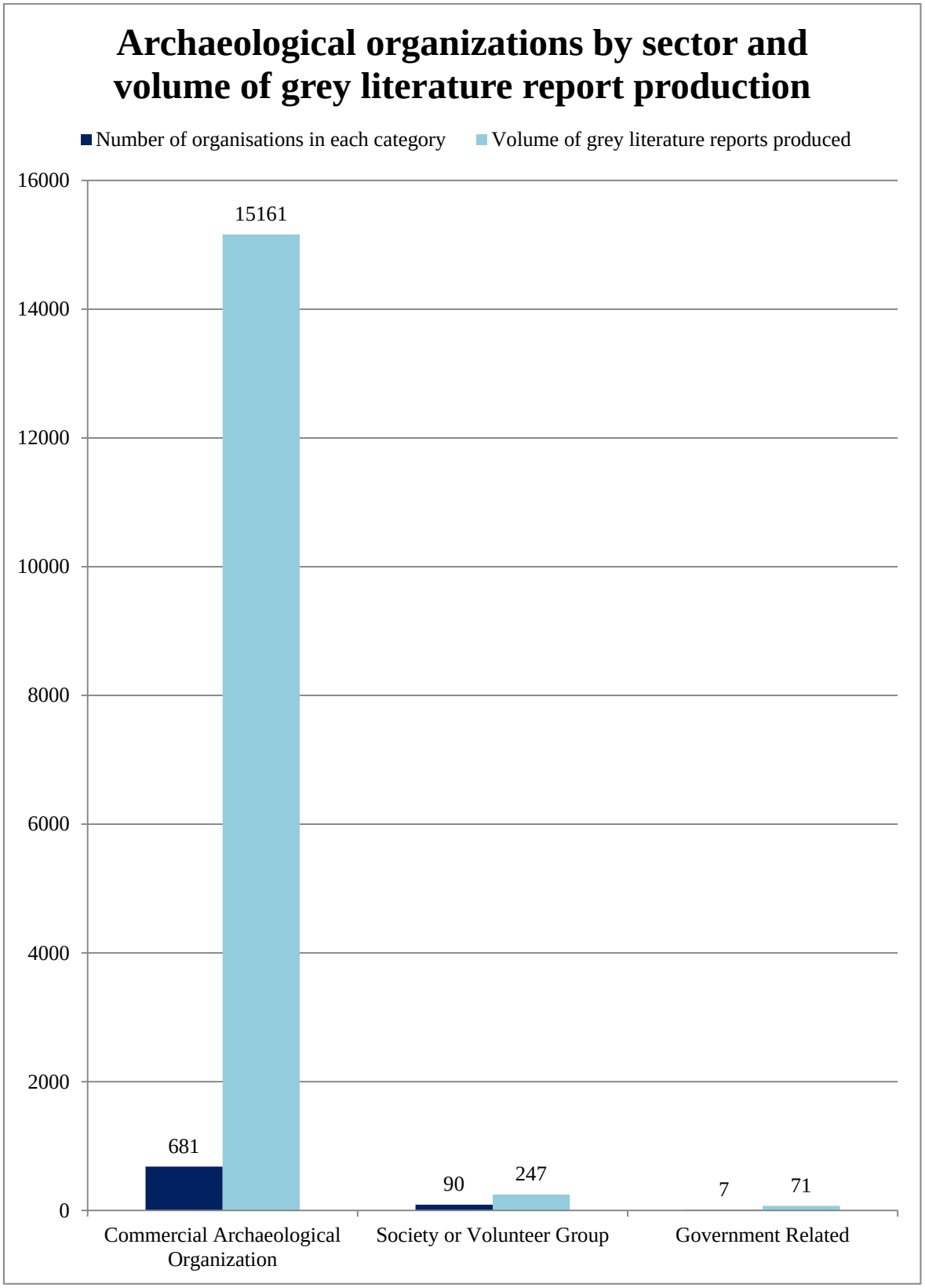


Figure 2: Archaeological organizations grouped broadly by sector, illustrating number of organizations within each category and volume of grey literature reporting produced in each category. Sector categories and data based on the AIP dataset showing results from 1990 to 2010.

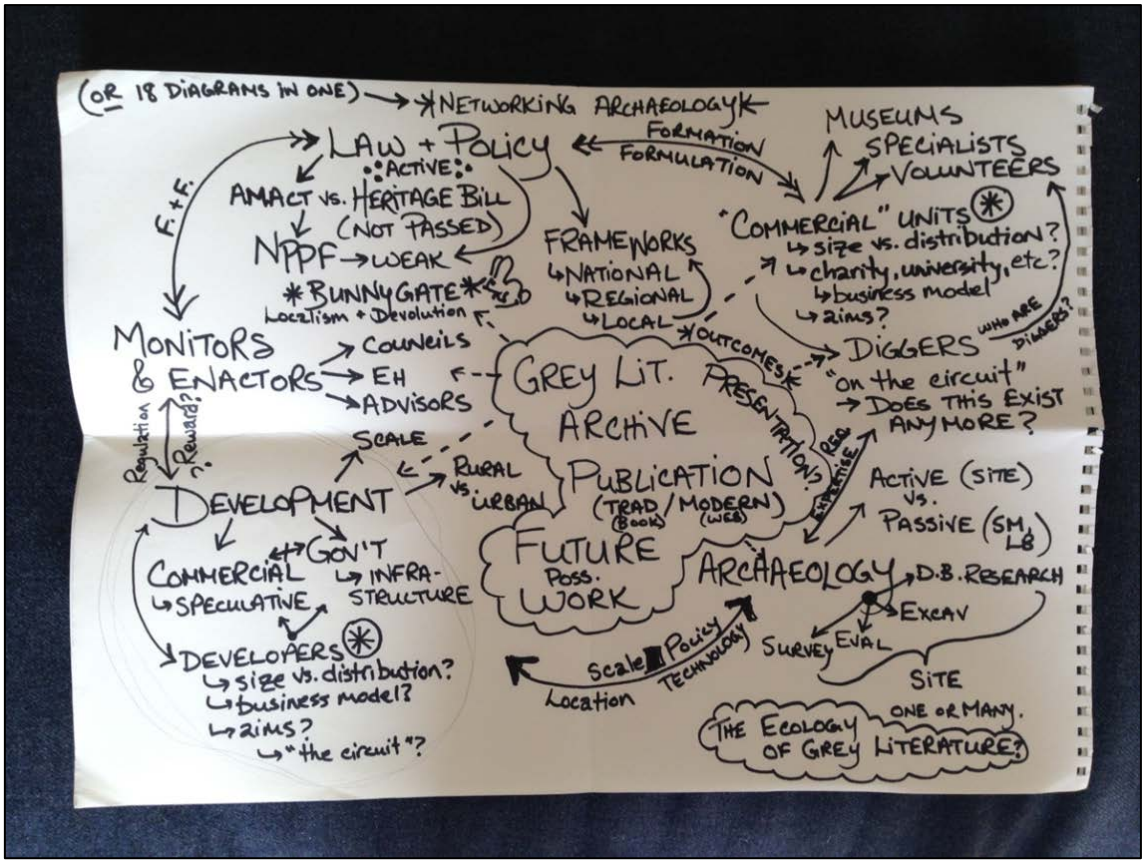


Figure 3: Complex networks – 'Mind Map' sketch of grey literature and planning law relationships in England

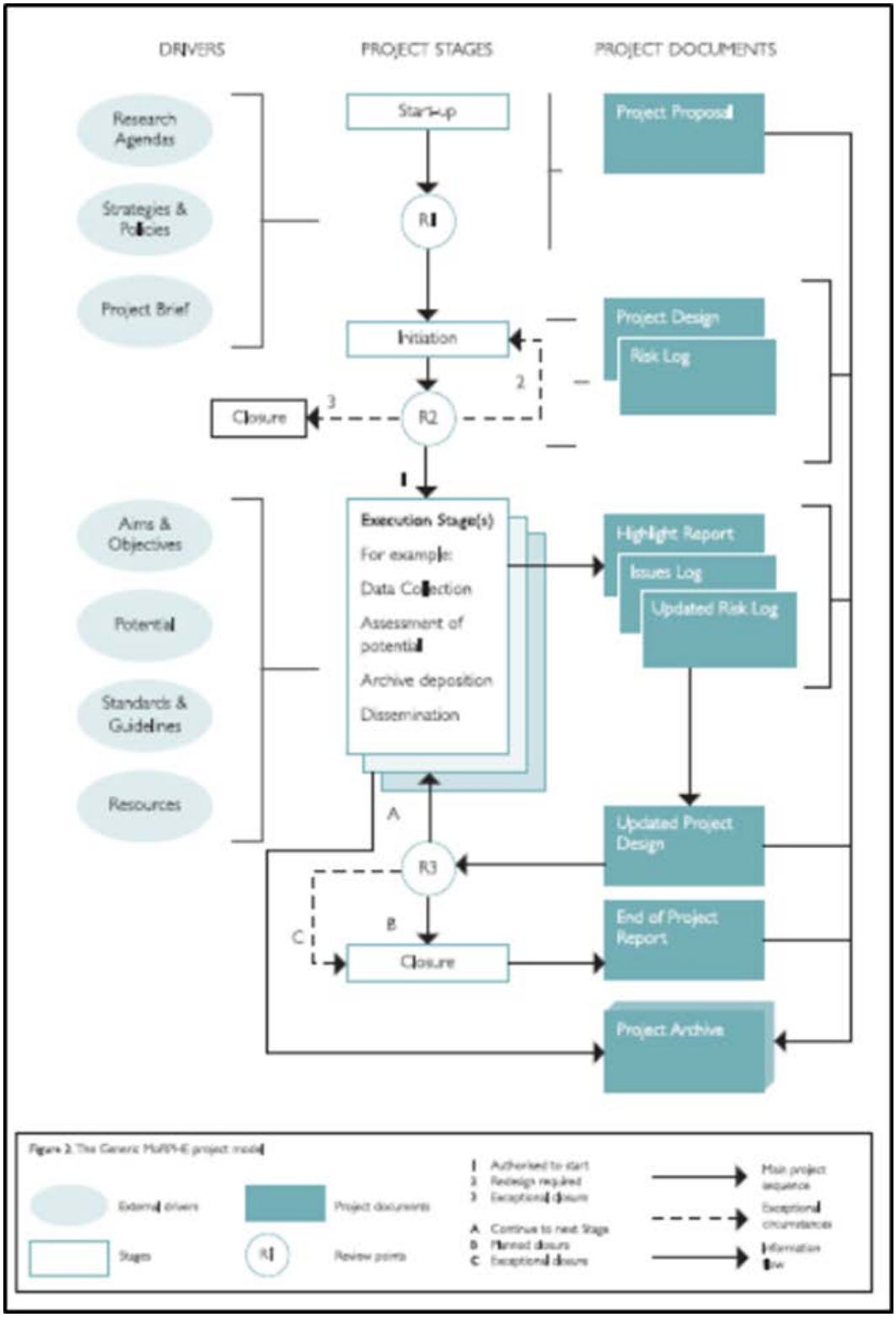


Figure 4: Stages of an archaeological fieldwork investigation project.

Source: MORPHE guide for project management, Figure 2. The Generic MoRPHE project model (Historic England 2015, p.9).

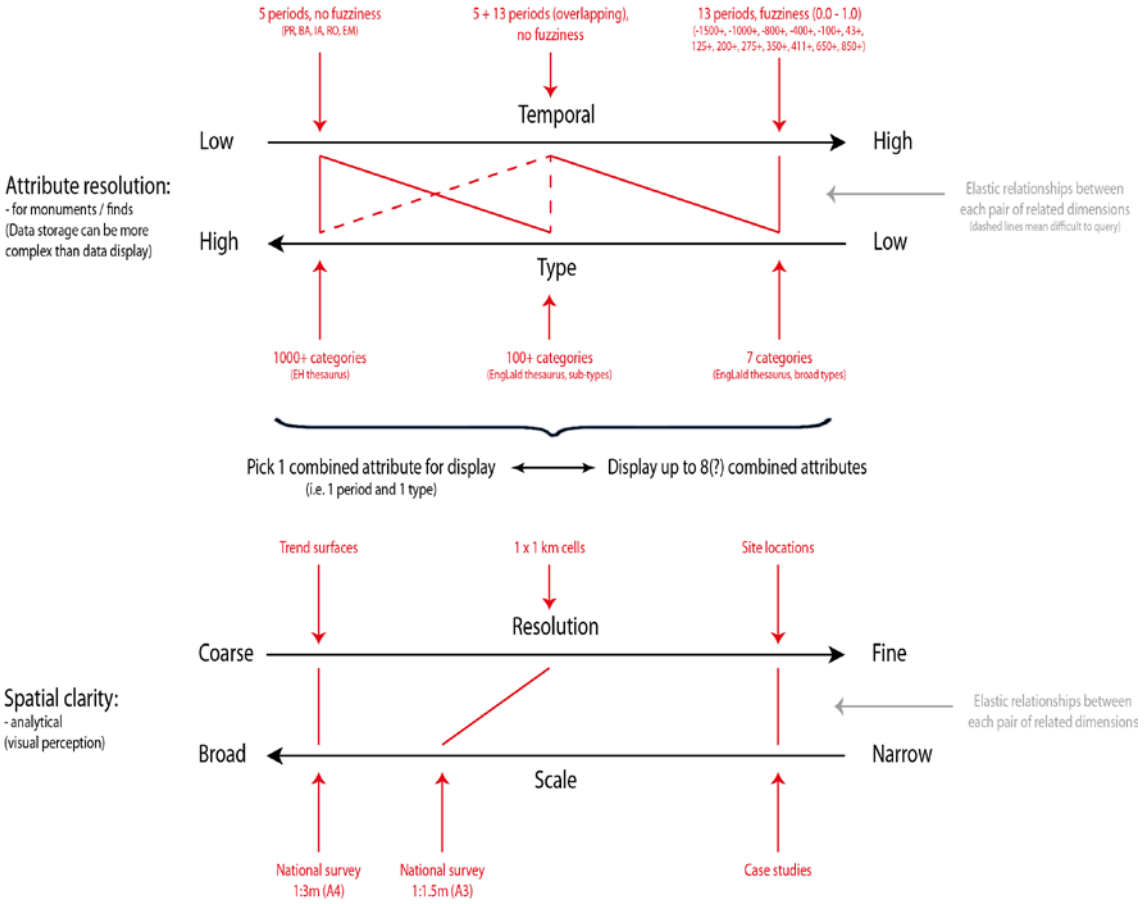


Figure 5: Green's Uncertainty Principle Model illustrating the relationship between scales of resolution, clarity and analysis.

Larger scales of analysis (i.e. England wide) are better able to illustrate coarser grain of detail (i.e. aggregate data trend surfaces); smaller scale analysis (i.e. individual sites) allows for a finer grain of detail (i.e. specific point pattern analysis).

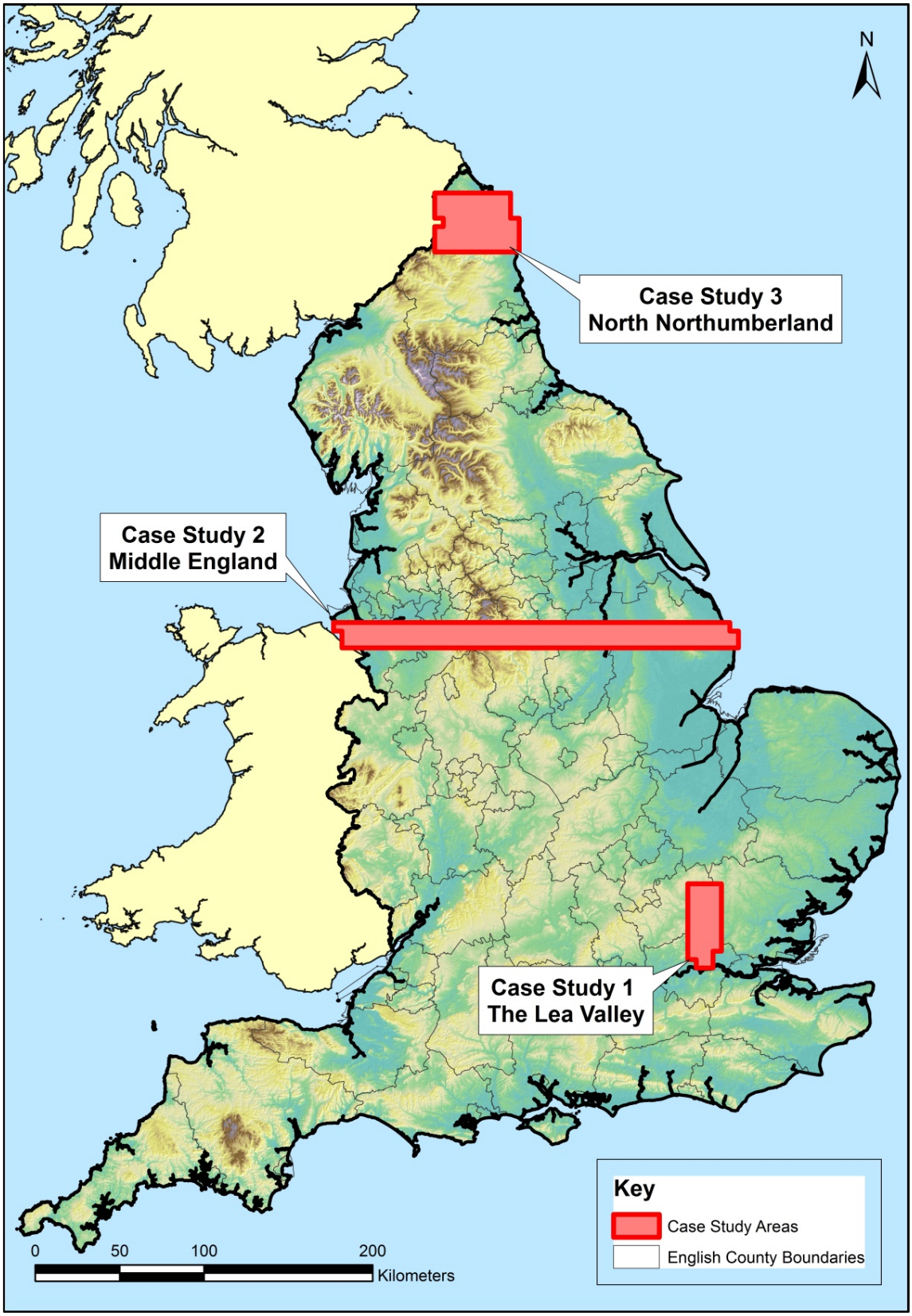


Figure 6: The case study areas; the Lea Valley, the transect crossing the middle of England and north Northumberland.

Figure 7a: Sample entry of the proforma for detailed grey literature report database (first half). A detailed database design view of categories included is also presented in Table 3.

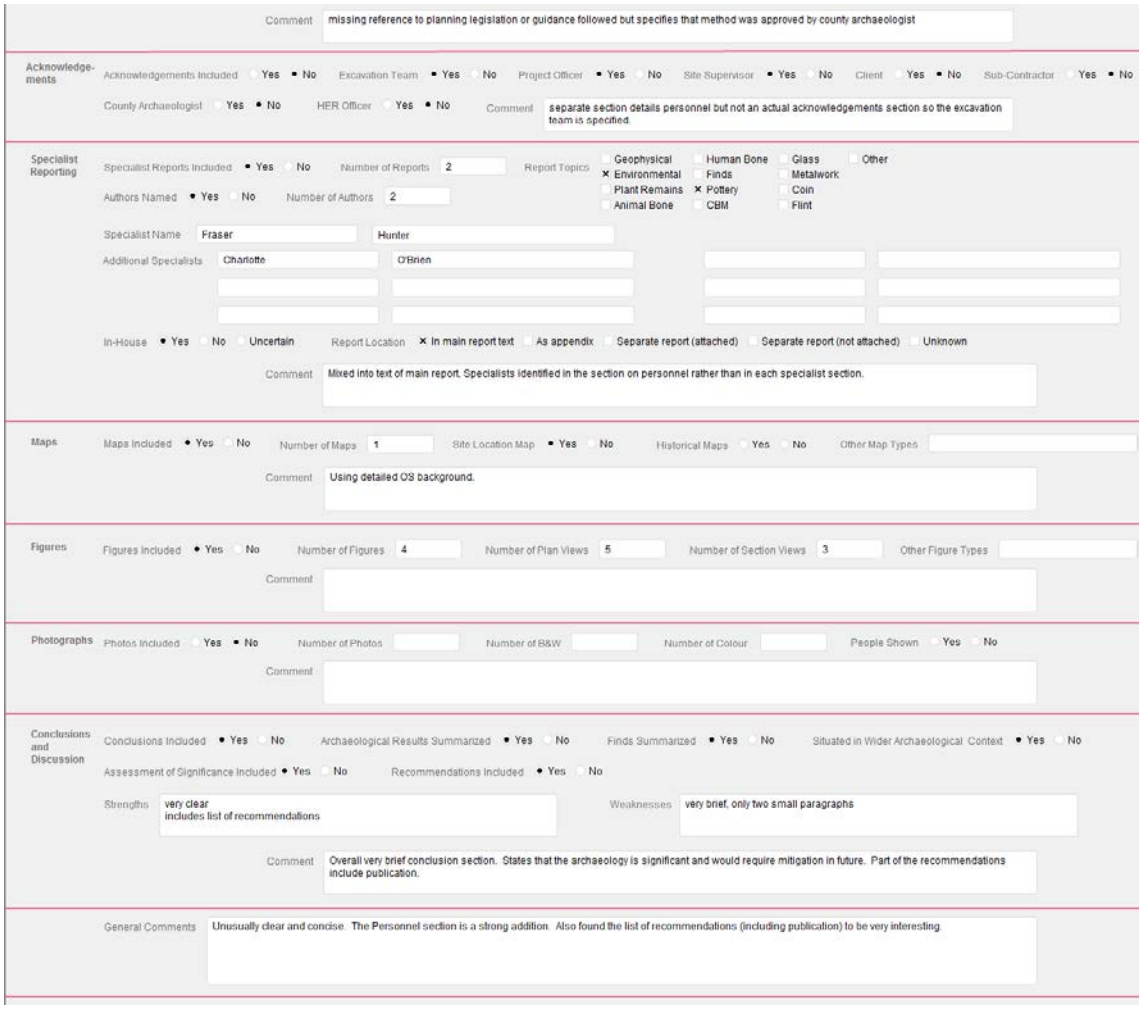


Figure 7b: Sample entry of the proforma for detailed grey literature report database (second half). A detailed database design view of categories included is also presented in Table 3.

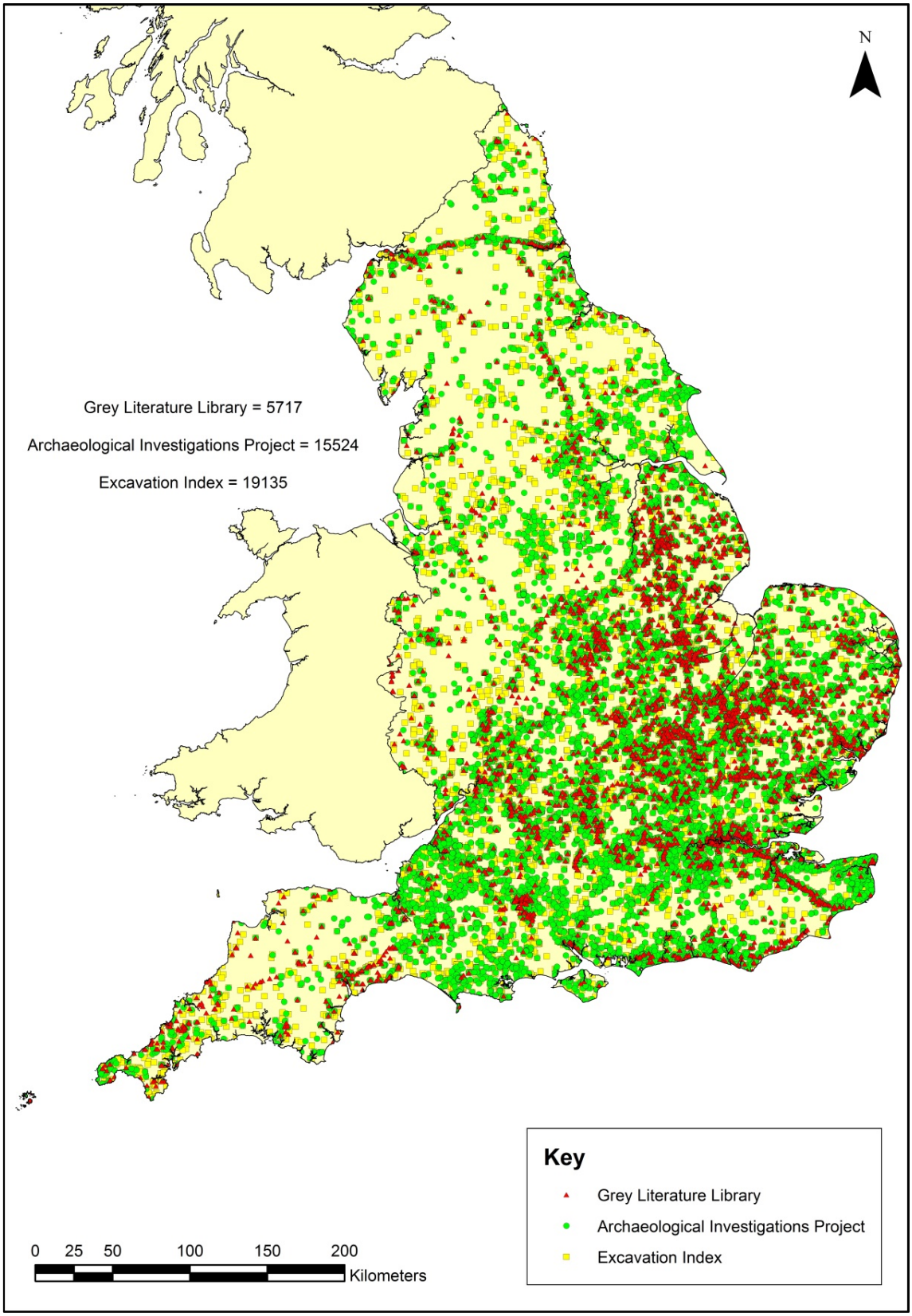


Figure 8: Archaeological fieldwork and grey literature reporting in England, indicating the total number of records in each main dataset after adaptation and filtering as described in Chapter Three. Spatial distribution based on the GLL, AIP and EI datasets.

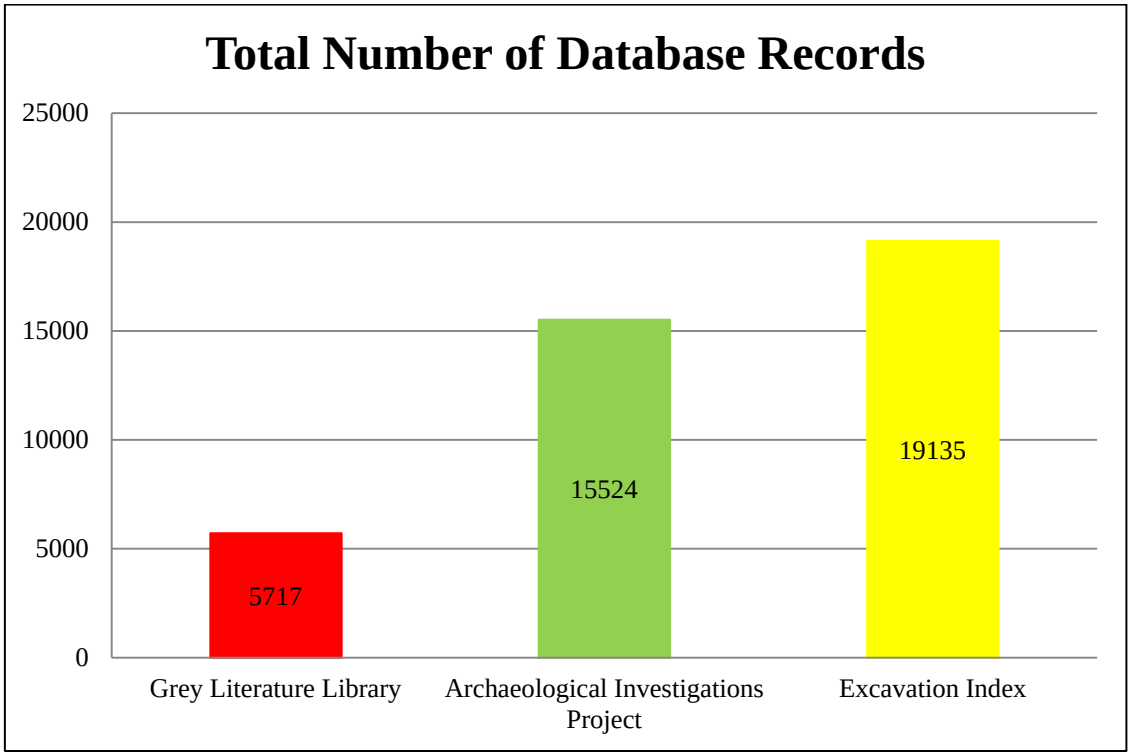


Figure 9: Comparison of total number of records from the GLL, AIP and EI datasets after data processing and cleaning as described in Chapter Three Methodology.

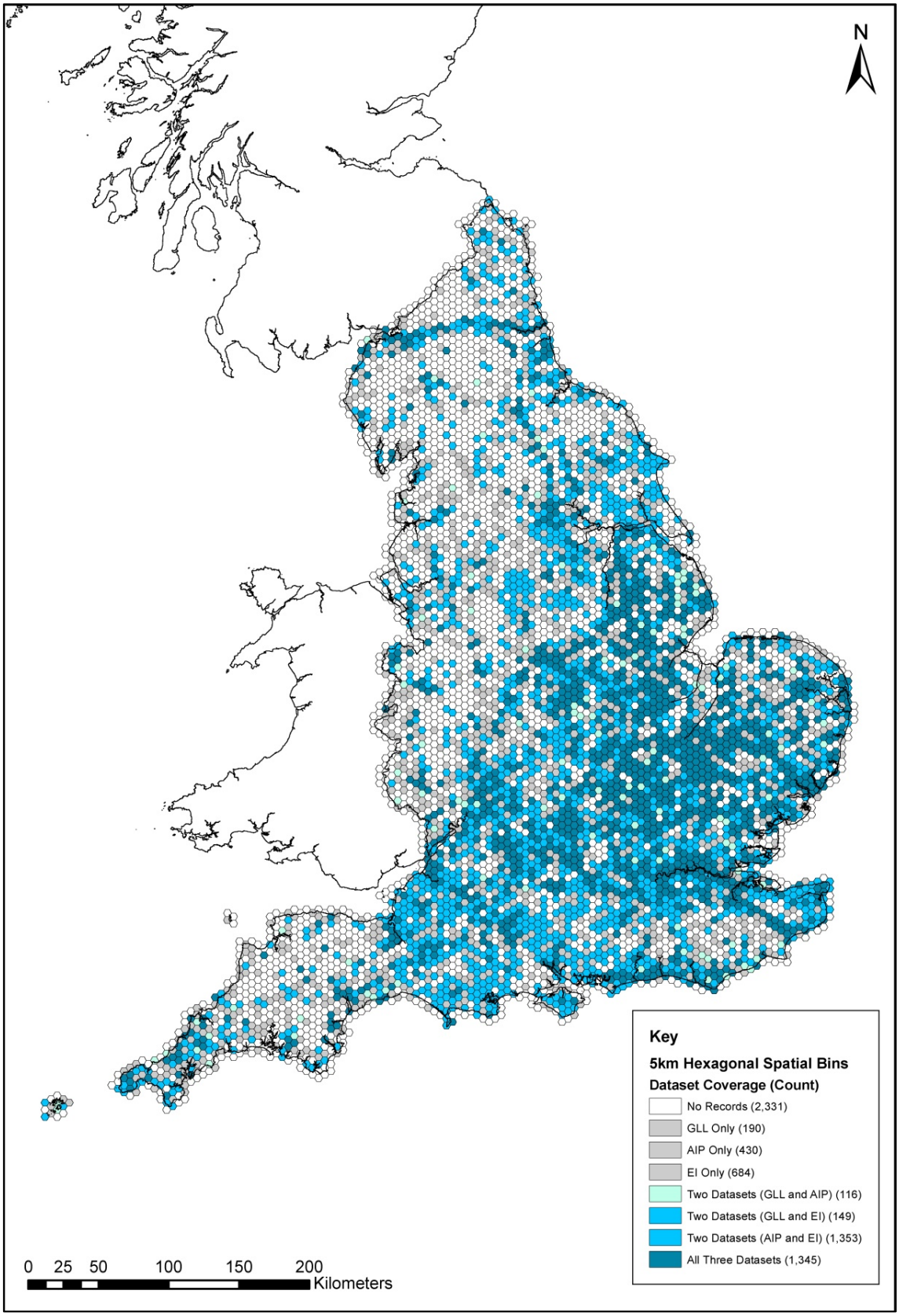


Figure 10: Known archaeological interventions against known archaeological reporting in England from 1990 to 2010. Based on the GLL, AIP and EI datasets.

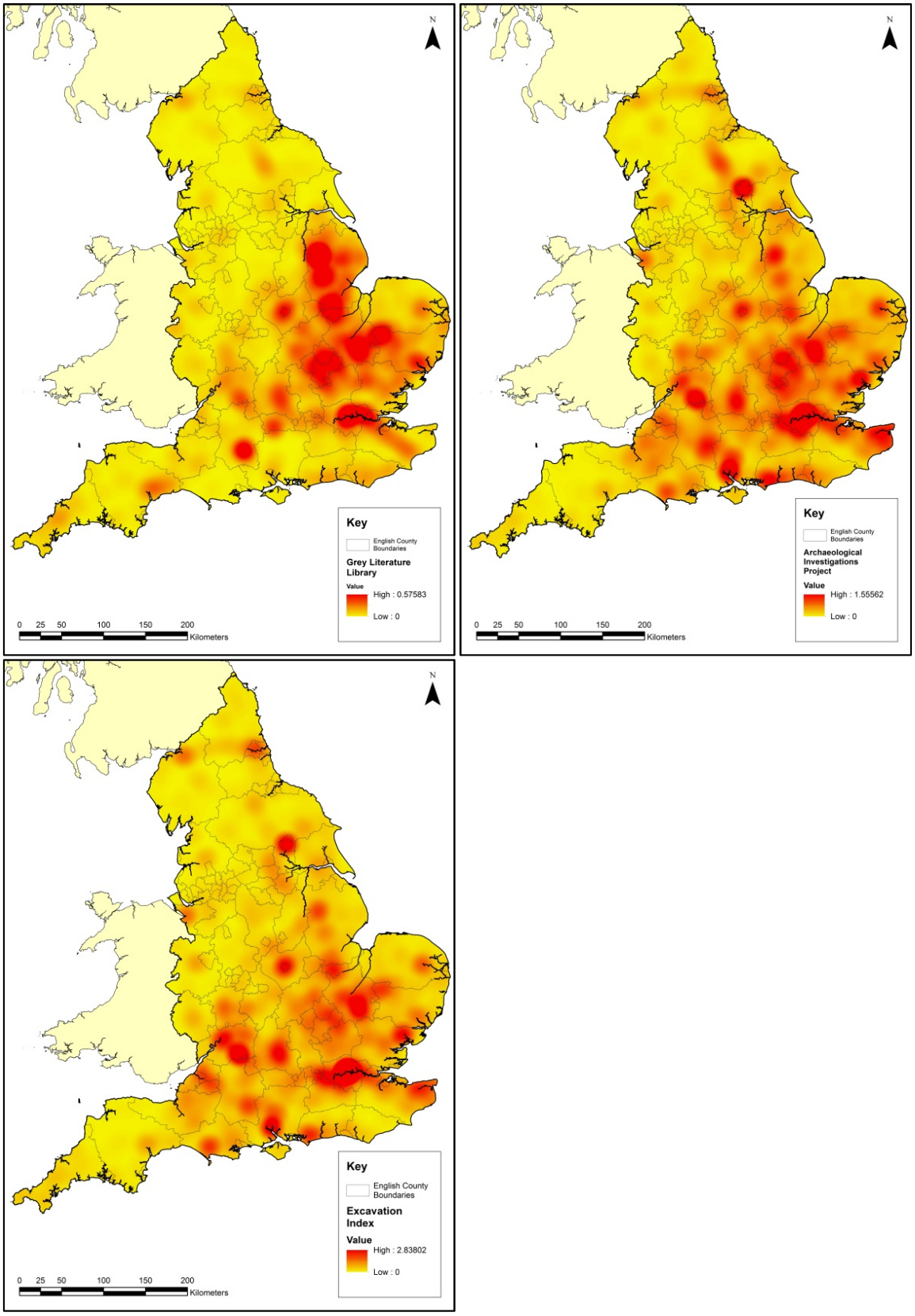


Figure 11: 'Heat' maps for the GLL, the AIP and the EI datasets created using KDE tool in ArcGIS to measure relative density of spatially patterned data. Areas of intense activity are shown in red, gradating down to yellow in areas of little or no activity.

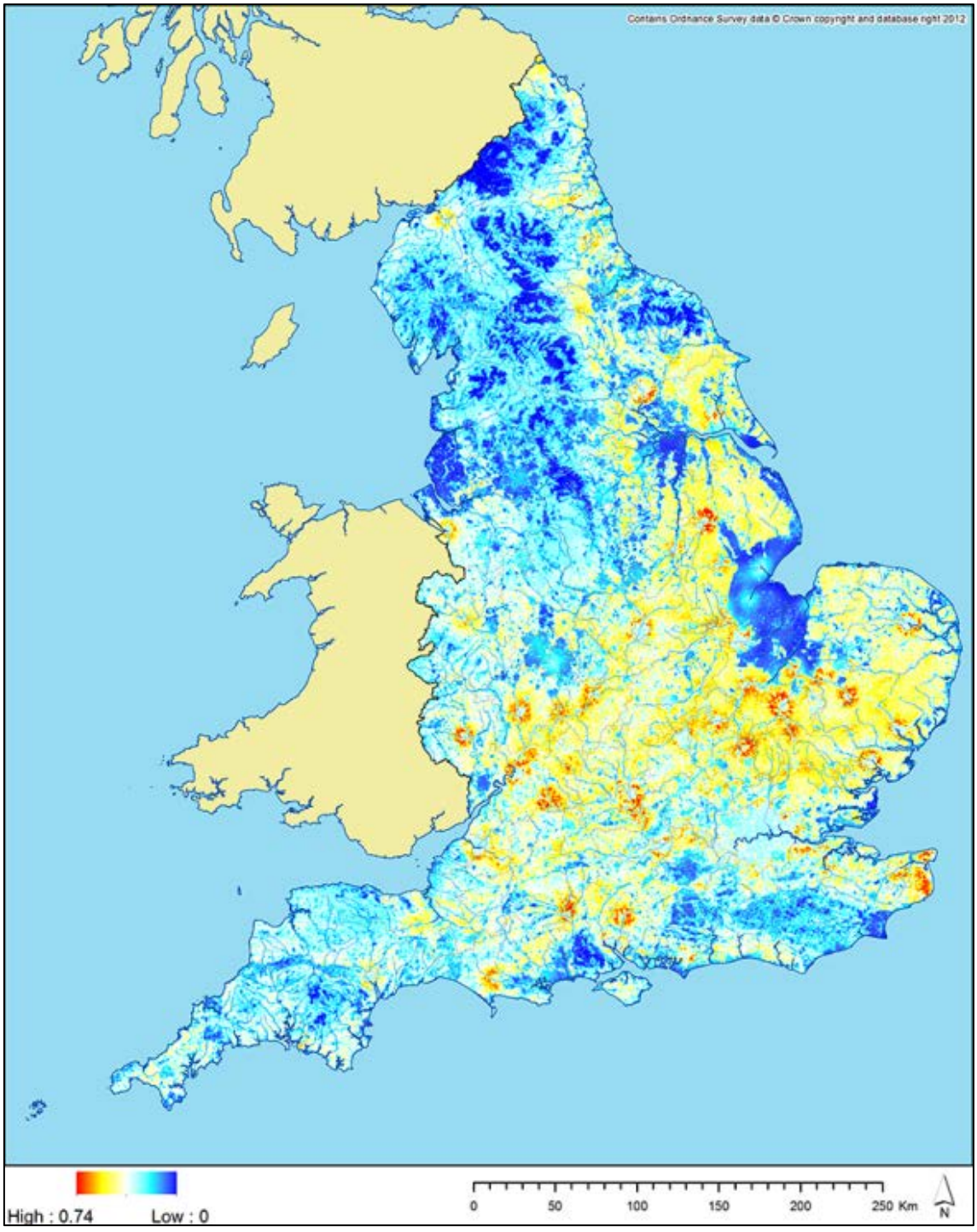


Figure 12: Combined archaeological affordance model for sites and monuments in England. Model data and figure provided courtesy of Green et al 2016.

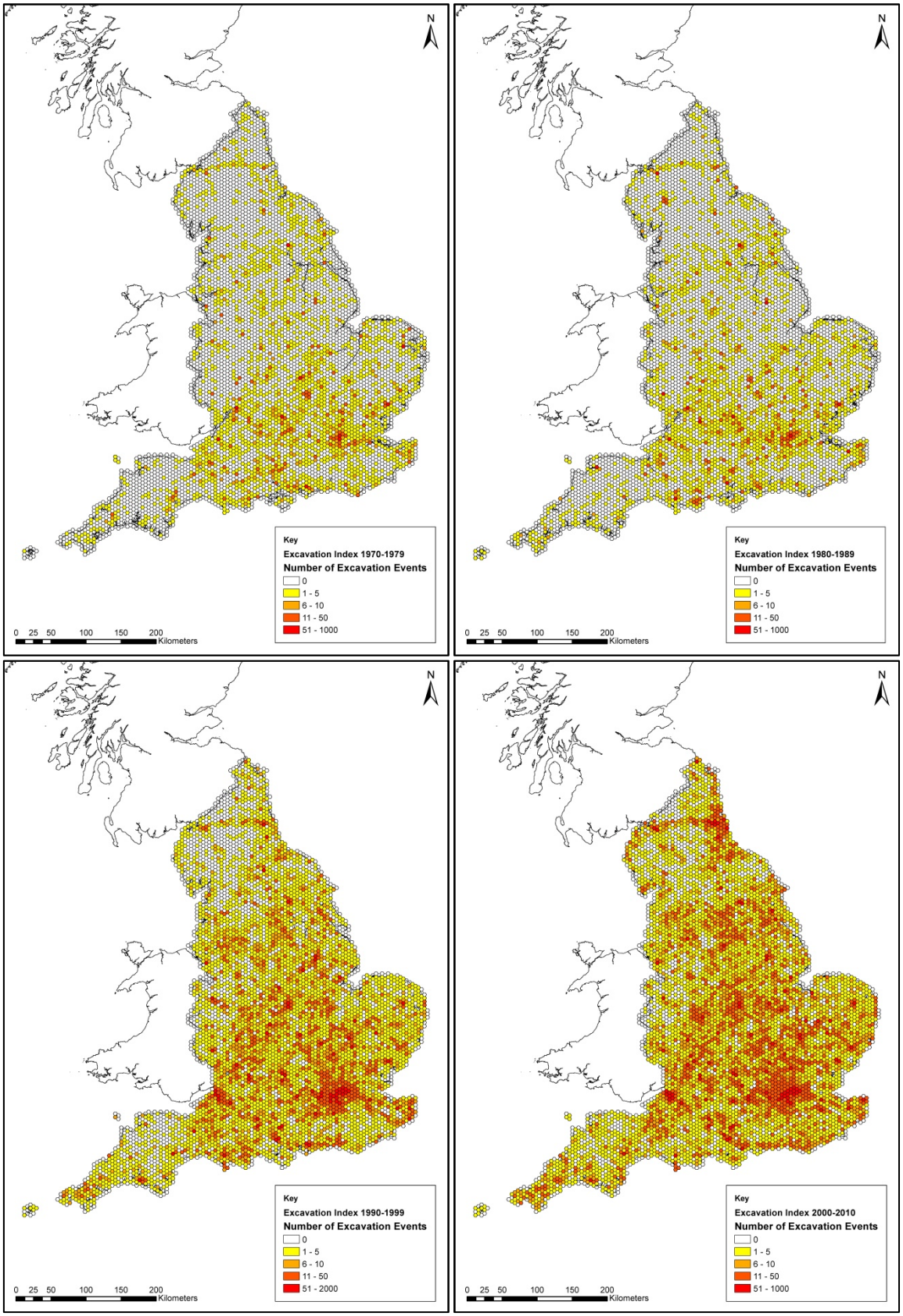


Figure 13: The change in density of excavations over time as illustrated using the spatial binning technique to map the changing amount of the complete and unfiltered EI data within 5km hexagons from 1970 to 2010.

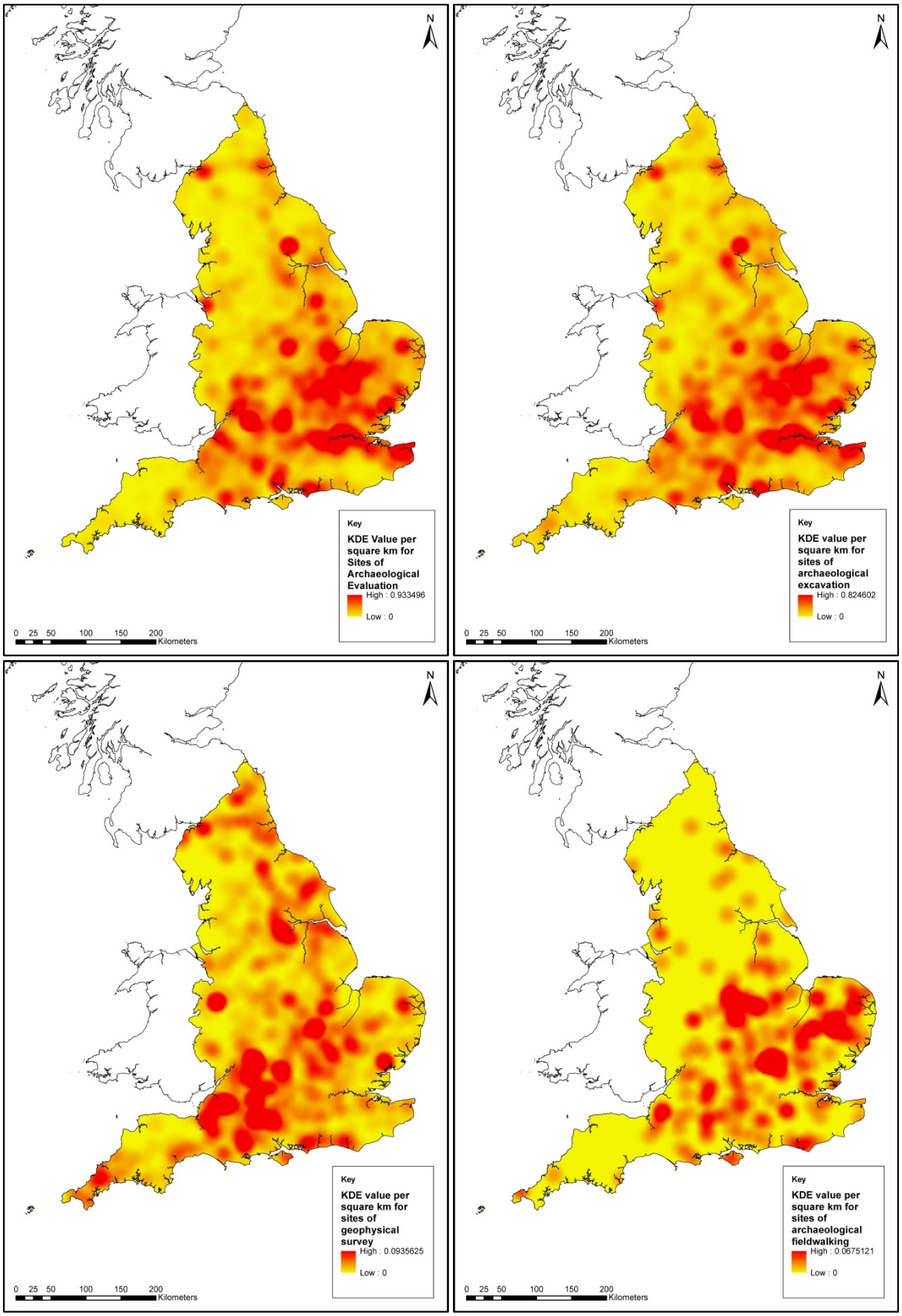


Figure 14: Comparative distributions of different types of archaeological fieldwork across England. Figure based on EI data with density surfaces created using the KDE tool in ArcGIS.

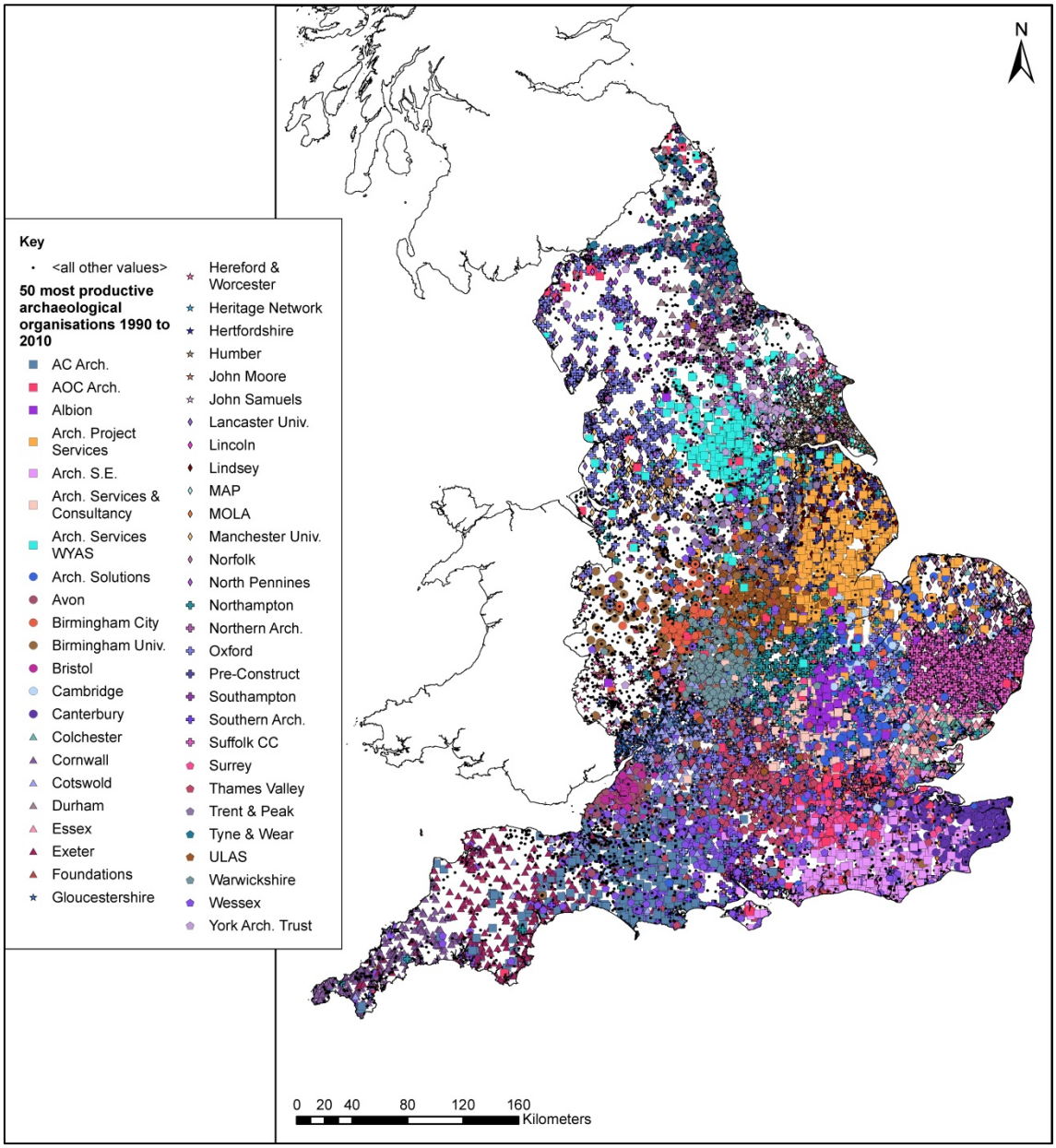


Figure 15: The 50 organisations in England which have produced the most amount of grey literature reporting in the period between 1990 and 2010. Based on the GLL, AIP and EI datasets.

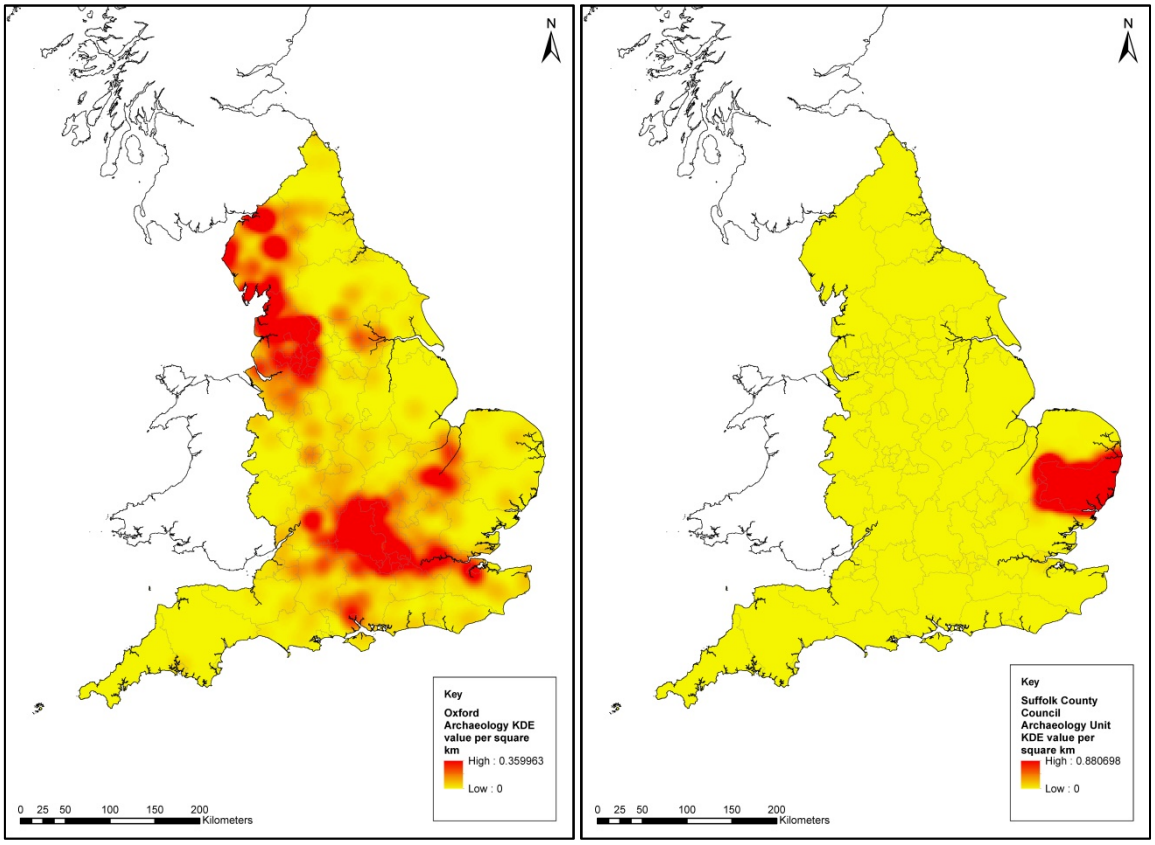


Figure 16: Comparison of OA and SCCAS differing geographical ranges of operation as measured by the recorded locations of archaeological investigations. Based on GLL, AIP and EI data with density surfaces created using the KDE tool in ArcGIS.

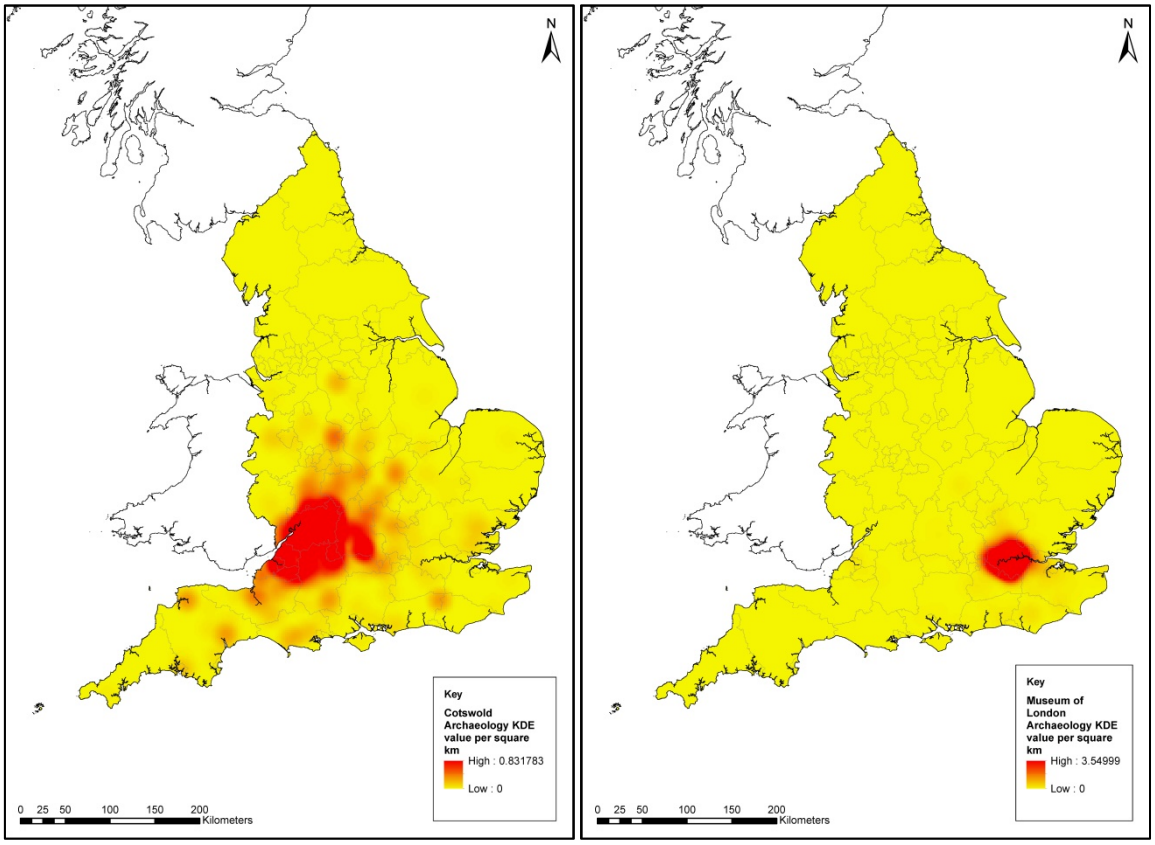


Figure 17: Comparison of CA and MoLA differing densities of archaeological investigation as measured by the recorded locations of archaeological investigations. Based on GLL, AIP and EI data with density surfaces created using the KDE tool in ArcGIS.

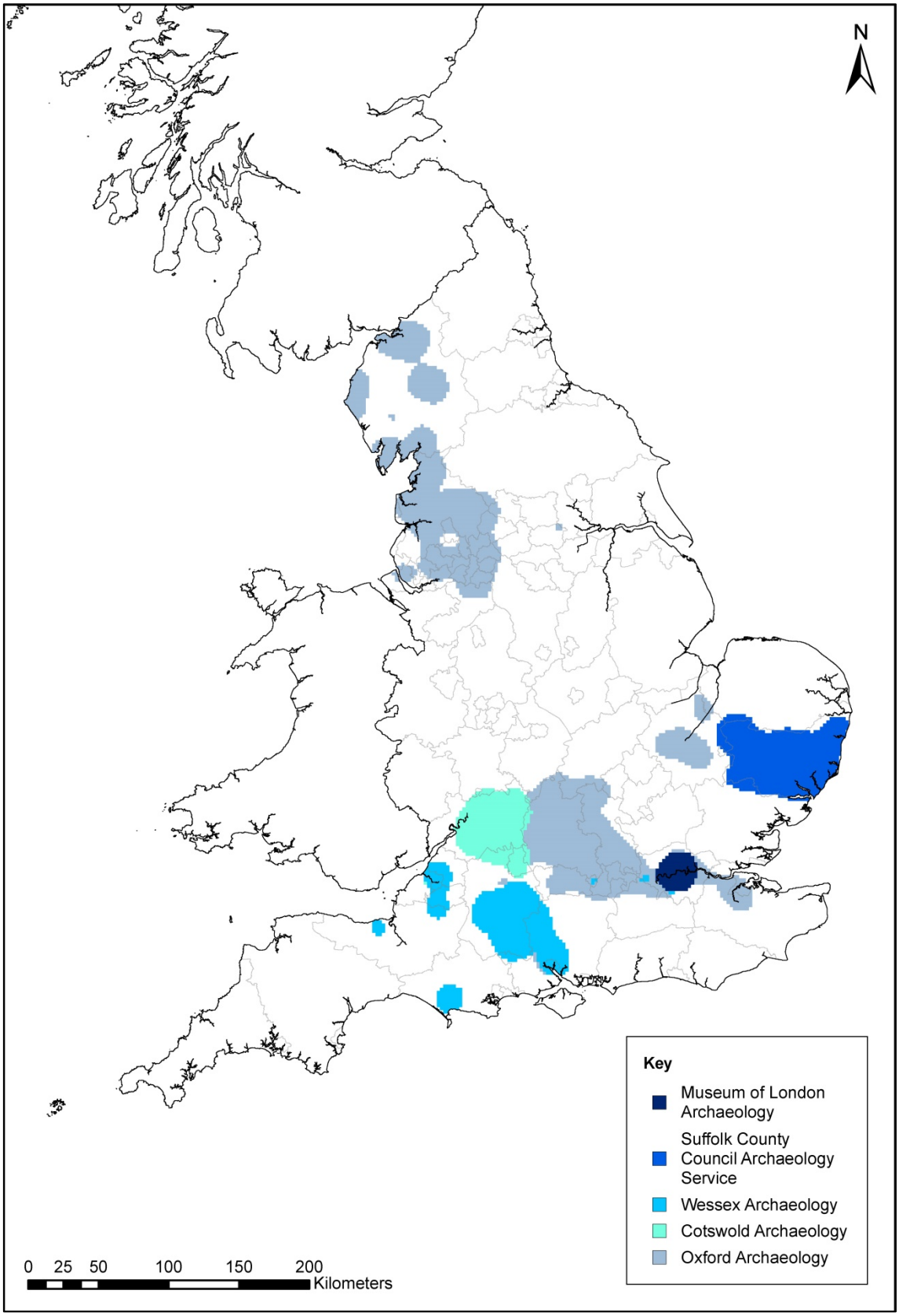


Figure 18: Comparison of spatial distribution of the majority of archaeological investigations for all five archaeological organizations with the highest volume of grey literature report production. Based on GLL, AIP and EI data with density surfaces created using the KDE tool in ArcGIS.

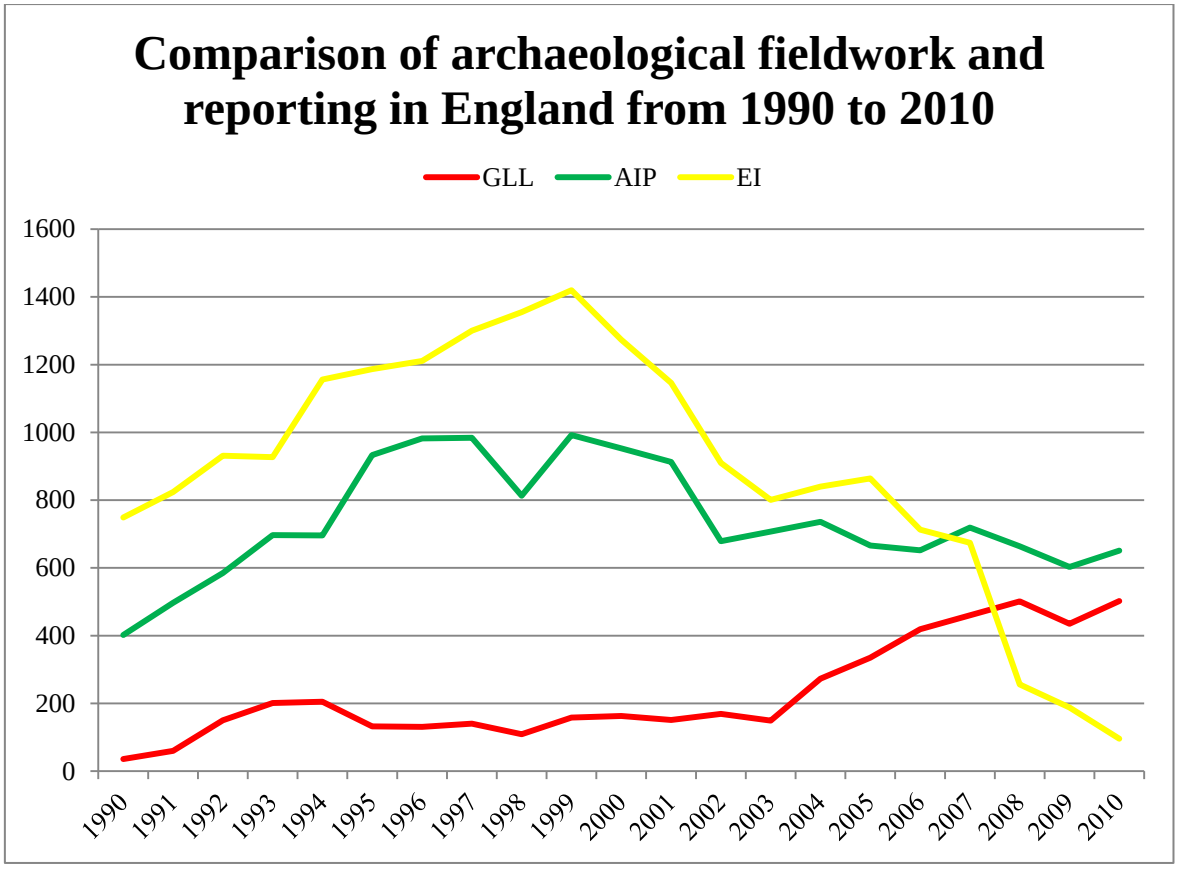


Figure 19: Comparison of archaeological fieldwork and grey literature reporting between 1990 and 2010. Based on the GLL, AIP and EI datasets.

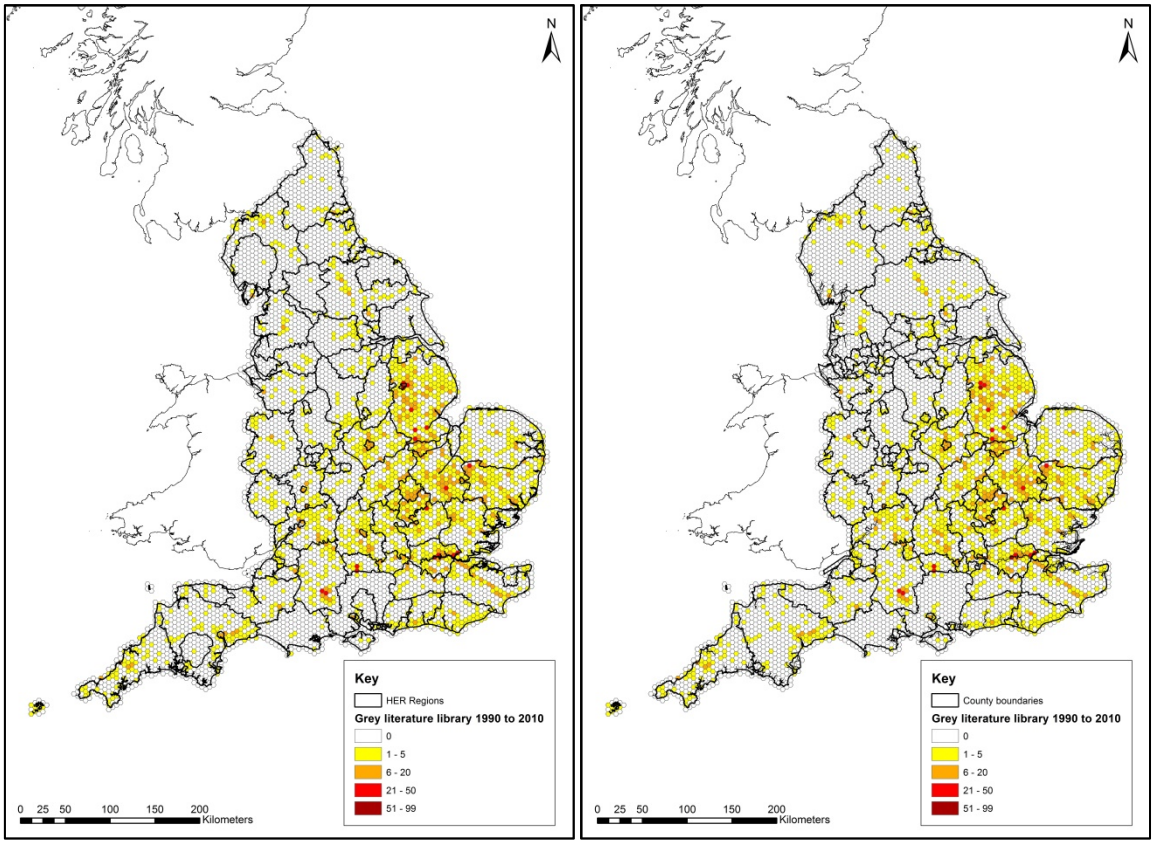


Figure 20: Grey literature reporting from 1990 to 2010 mapped against regional county boundaries and against HER regions.

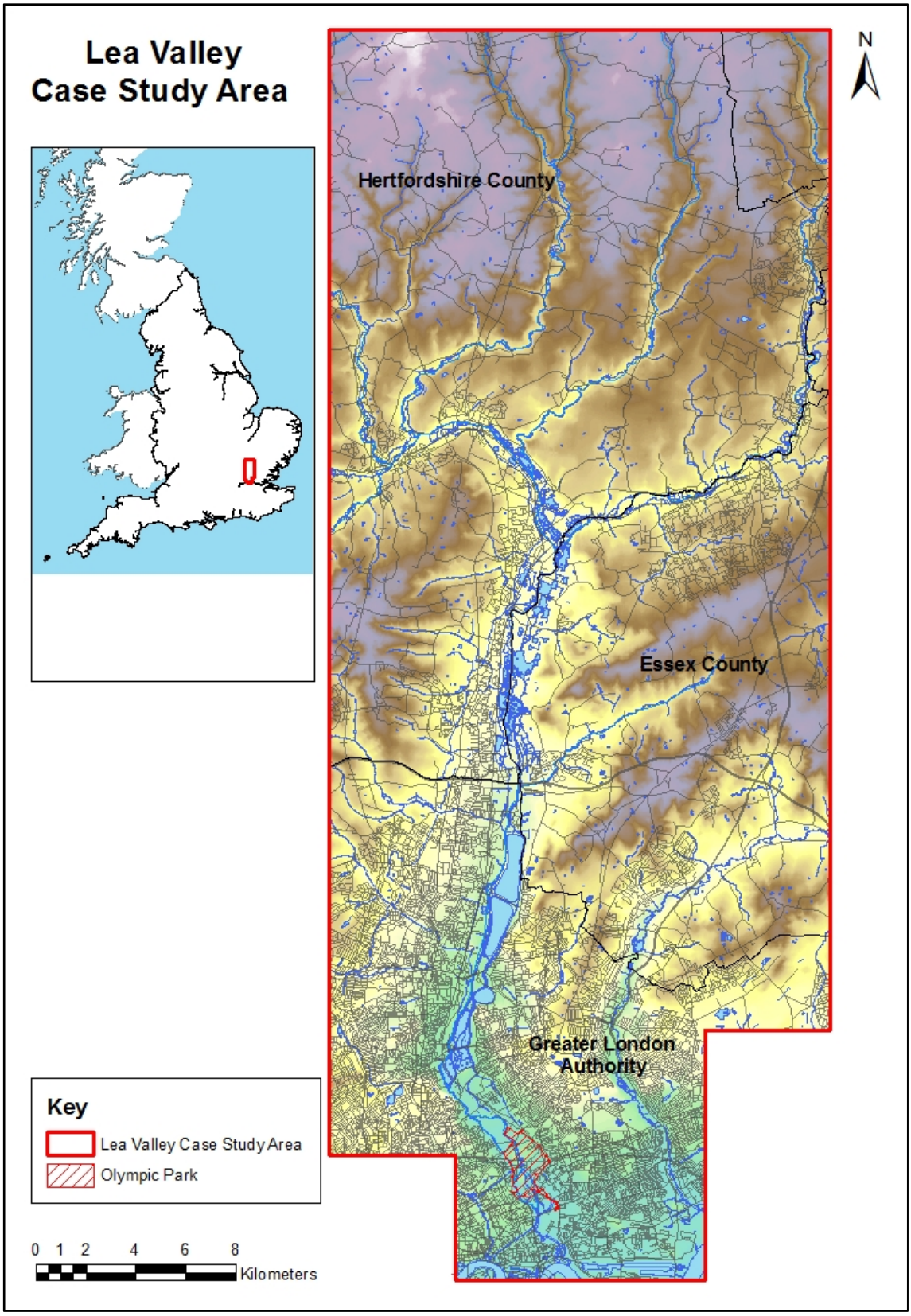


Figure 21: Lea Valley case study area showing county boundaries, road and rail network and underlying topography. The location of the Olympic Park in Stratford, East London is highlighted for reference.

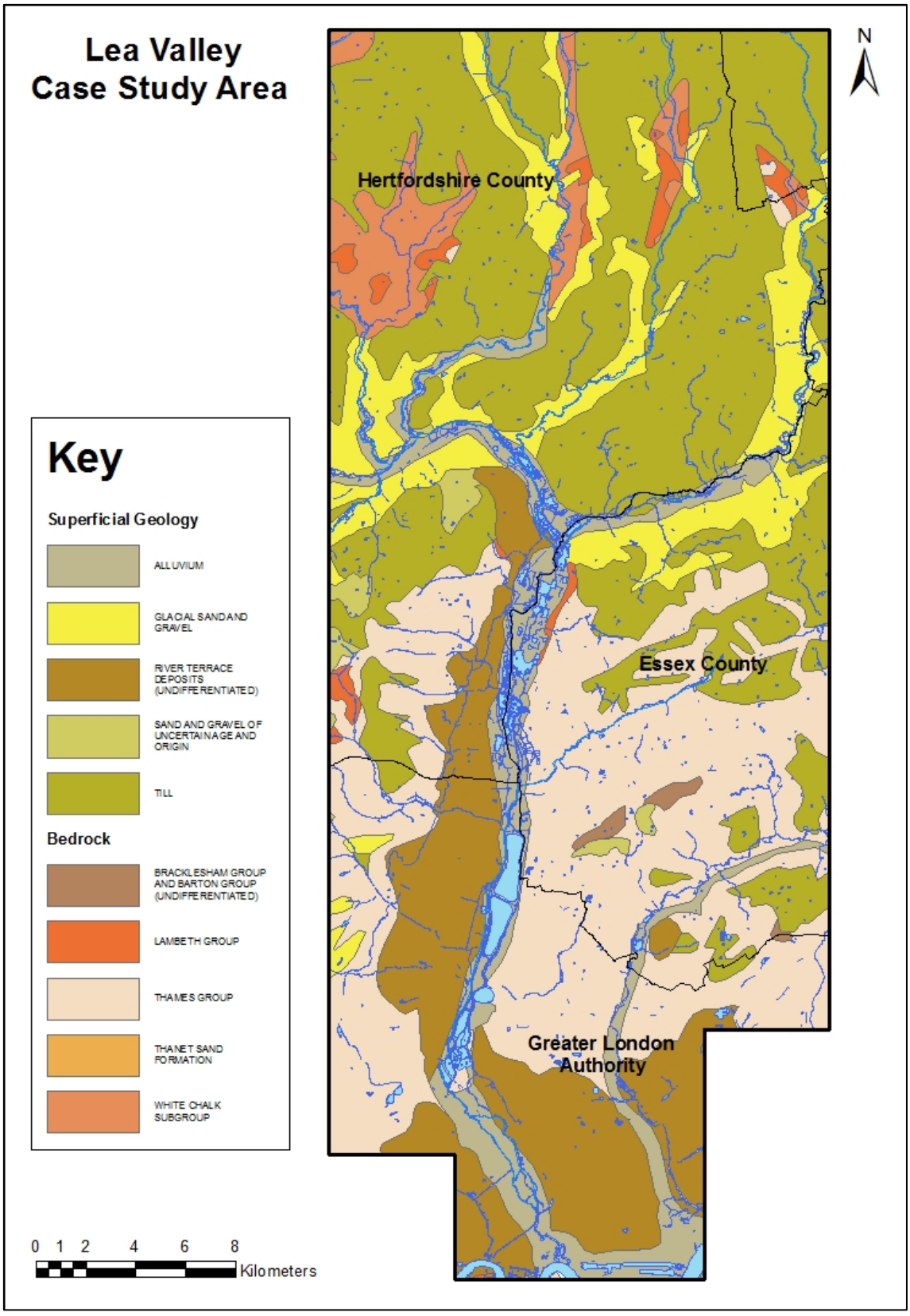


Figure 22: Underlying and Superficial Geology of the Lea Valley based on geological mapping

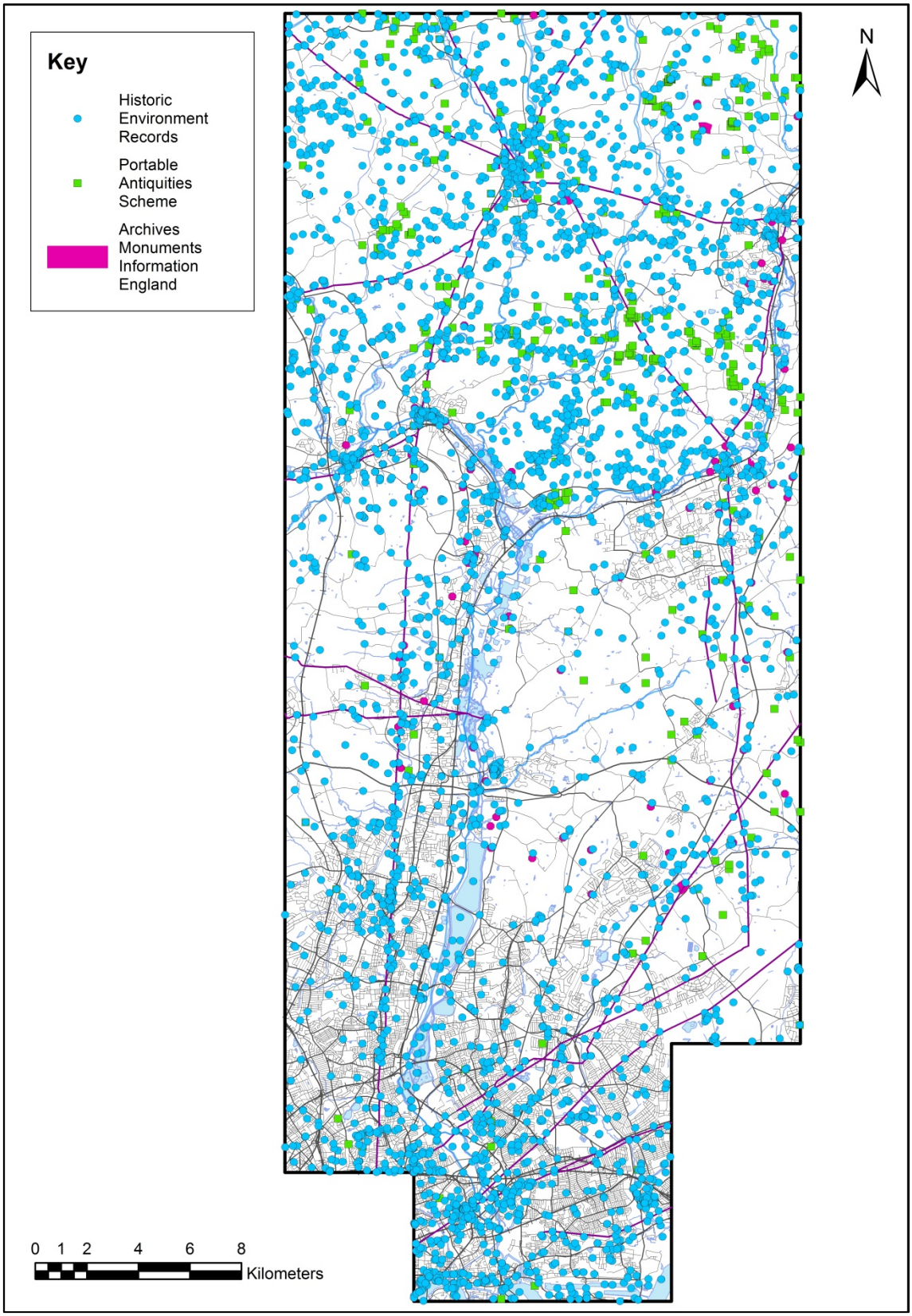


Figure 23: Records of known archaeology within the Lea Valley case study area. Figure created using data held by the local HER, PAS and AMIE datasets, showing all EngLaID time periods (middle Bronze Age to the Domesday Survey).

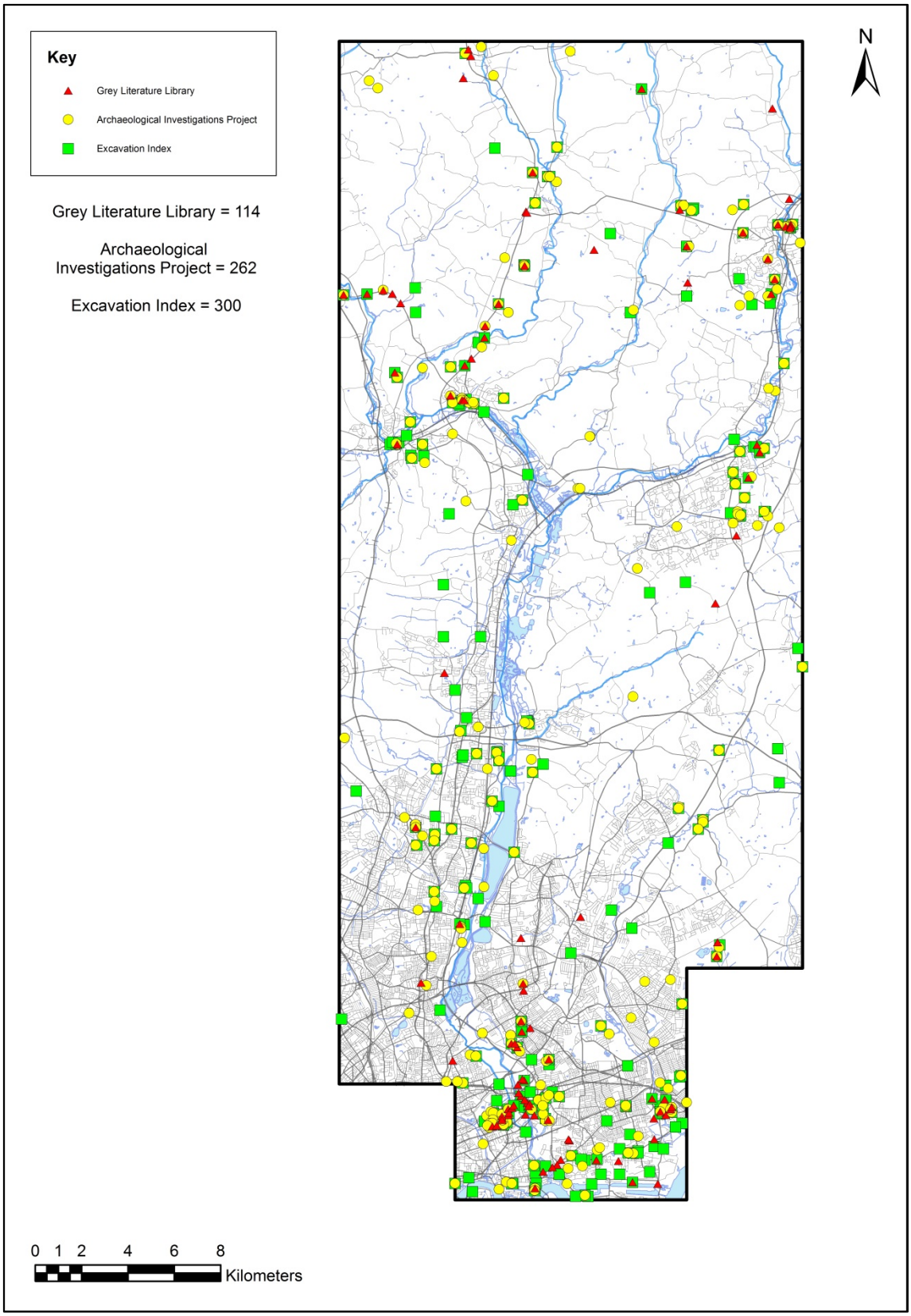


Figure 24: Archaeological investigation and grey literature reporting within the Lea Valley case study area. Based on GLL, AIP and EI datasets.

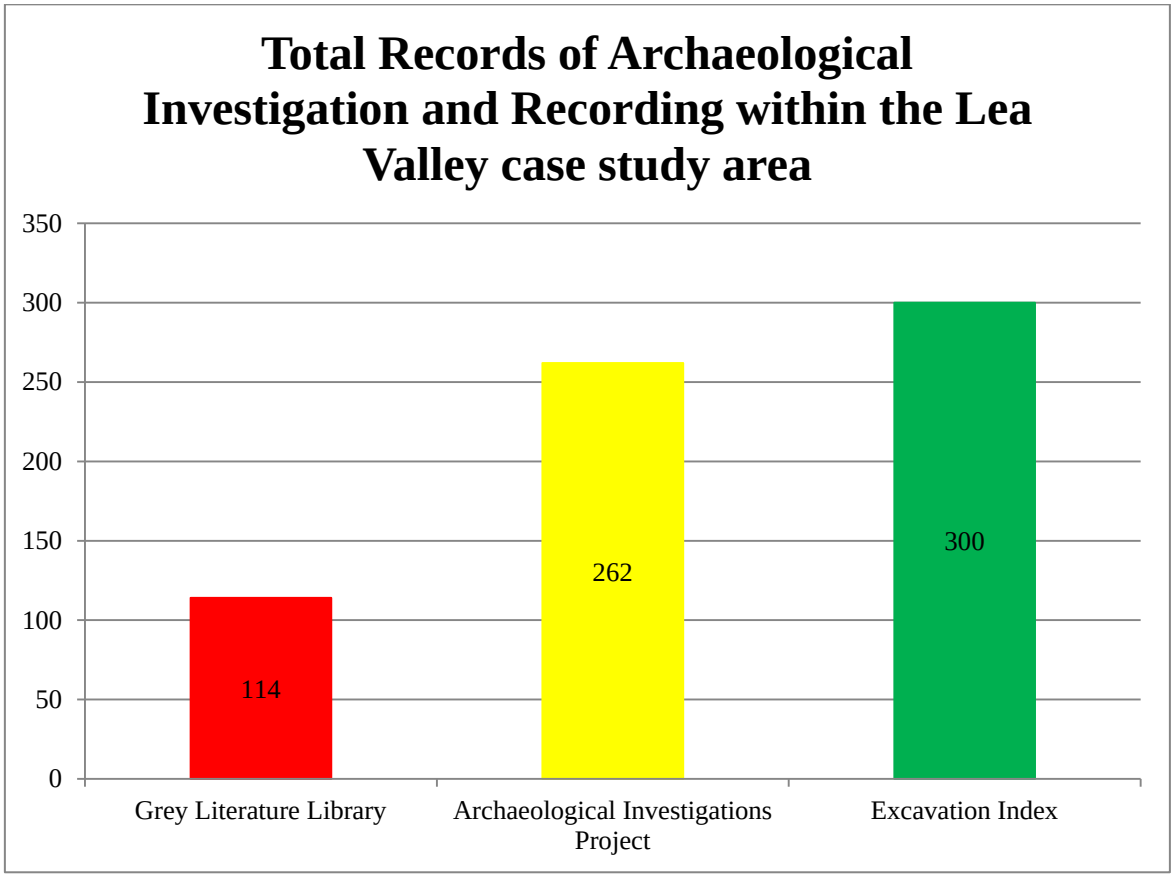


Figure 25: Comparison of total numbers of records relating to archaeological investigation and grey literature reporting within the Lea Valley case study area. Based on the GLL, AIP and EI datasets.

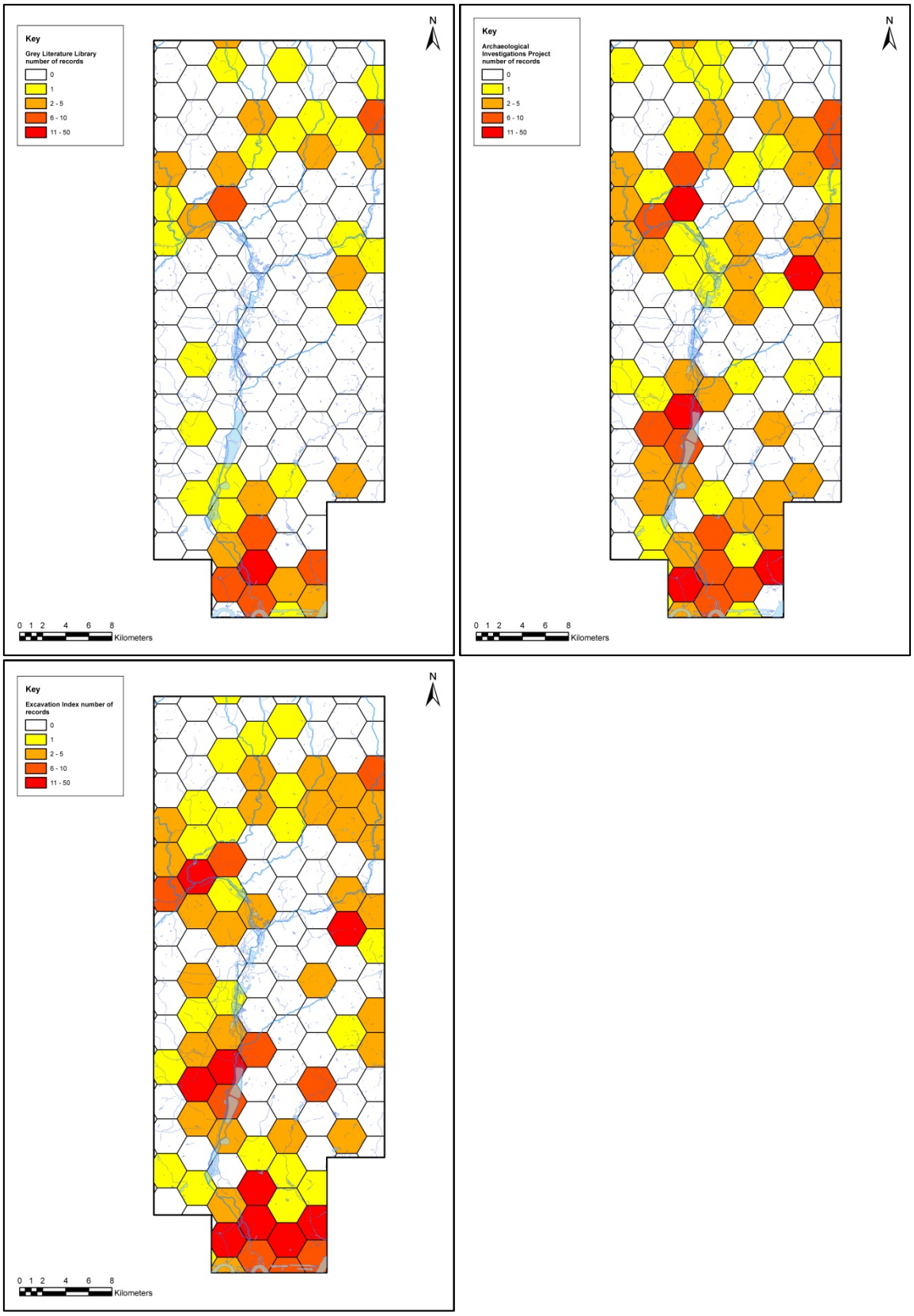


Figure 26: Concentrations in archaeological investigation and grey literature reporting in the Lea Valley, illustrated using 3km hexagon spatial binning technique. Based on GLL, AIP and EI datasets.

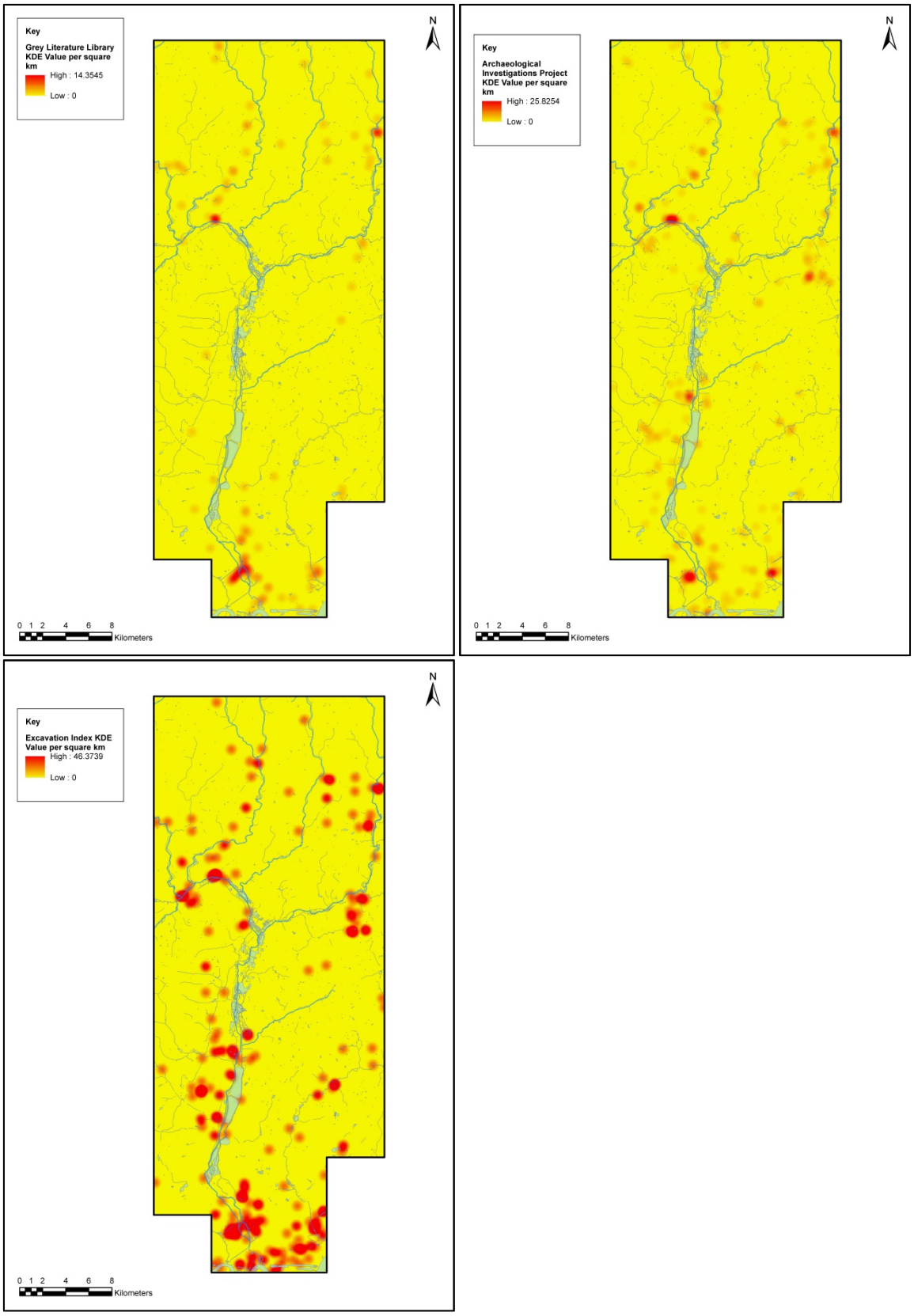


Figure 27: Comparison of densities of archaeological investigation and reporting in the Lea Valley case study area. Based on GLL, AIP and EI data with density surfaces created using the KDE tool in ArcGIS.

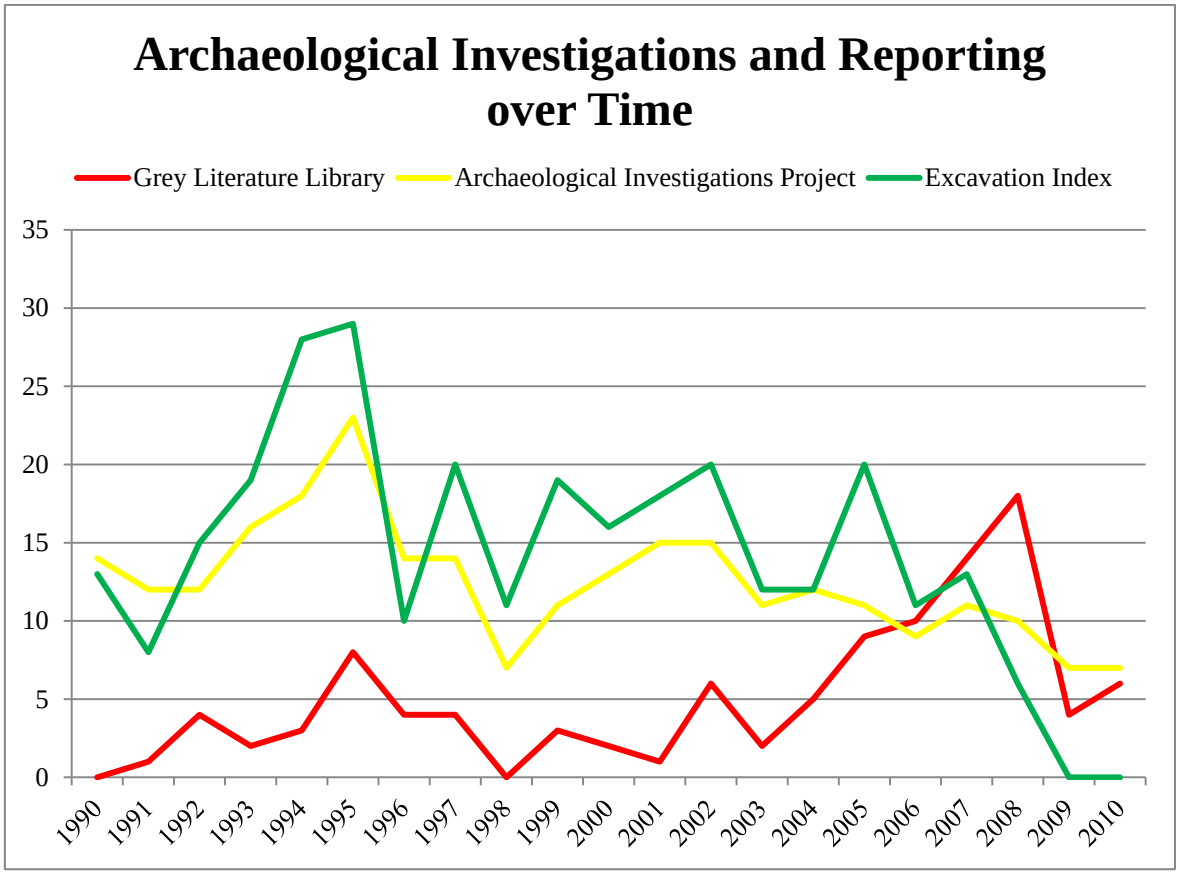


Figure 28: Temporal distribution of archaeological investigation and reporting within the Lea Valley case study area. Based on the GLL, AIP and EI datasets.

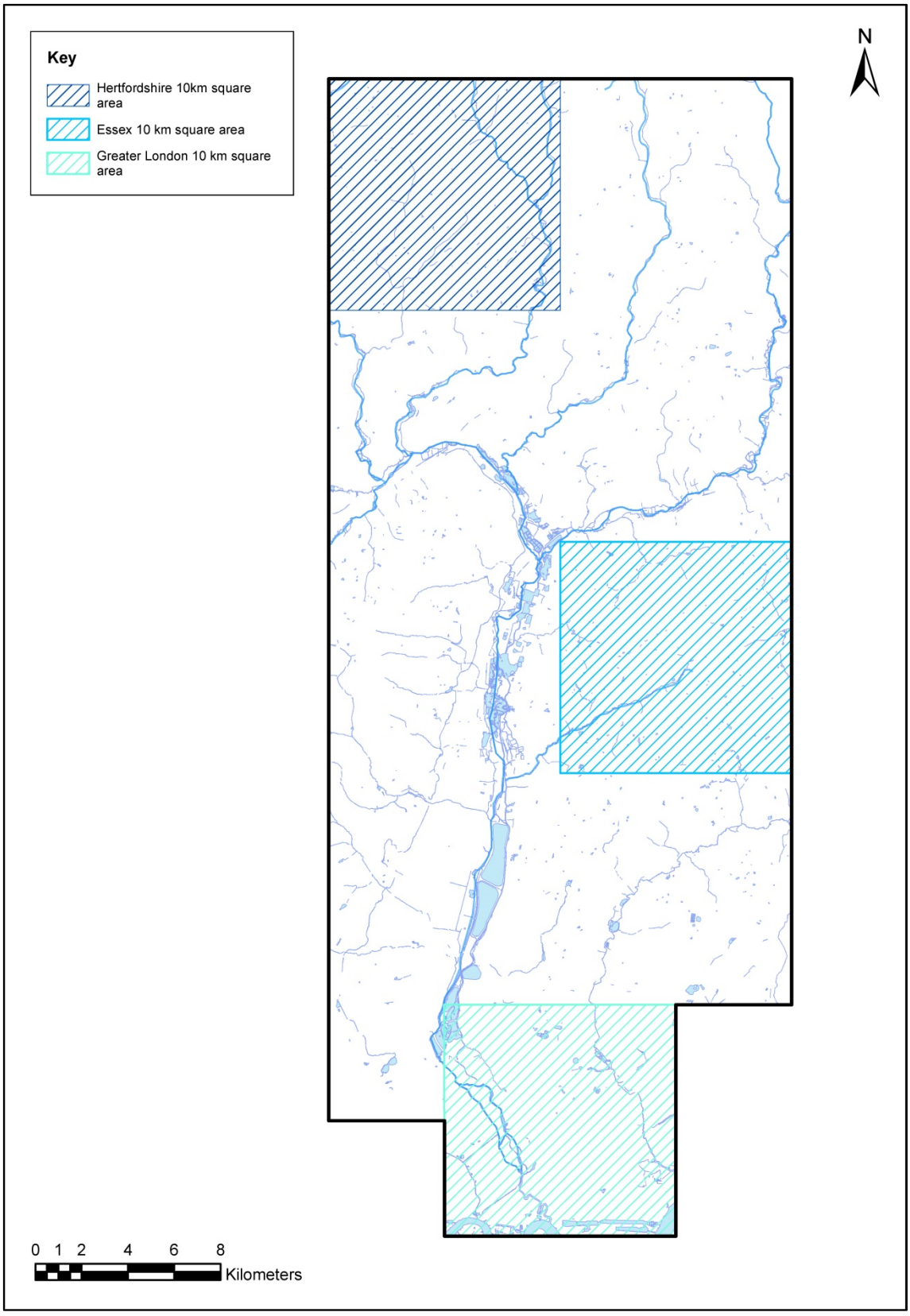


Figure 29: 10 km square sample areas for cross-county comparison of archaeological investigation and reporting within the Lea Valley case study area.

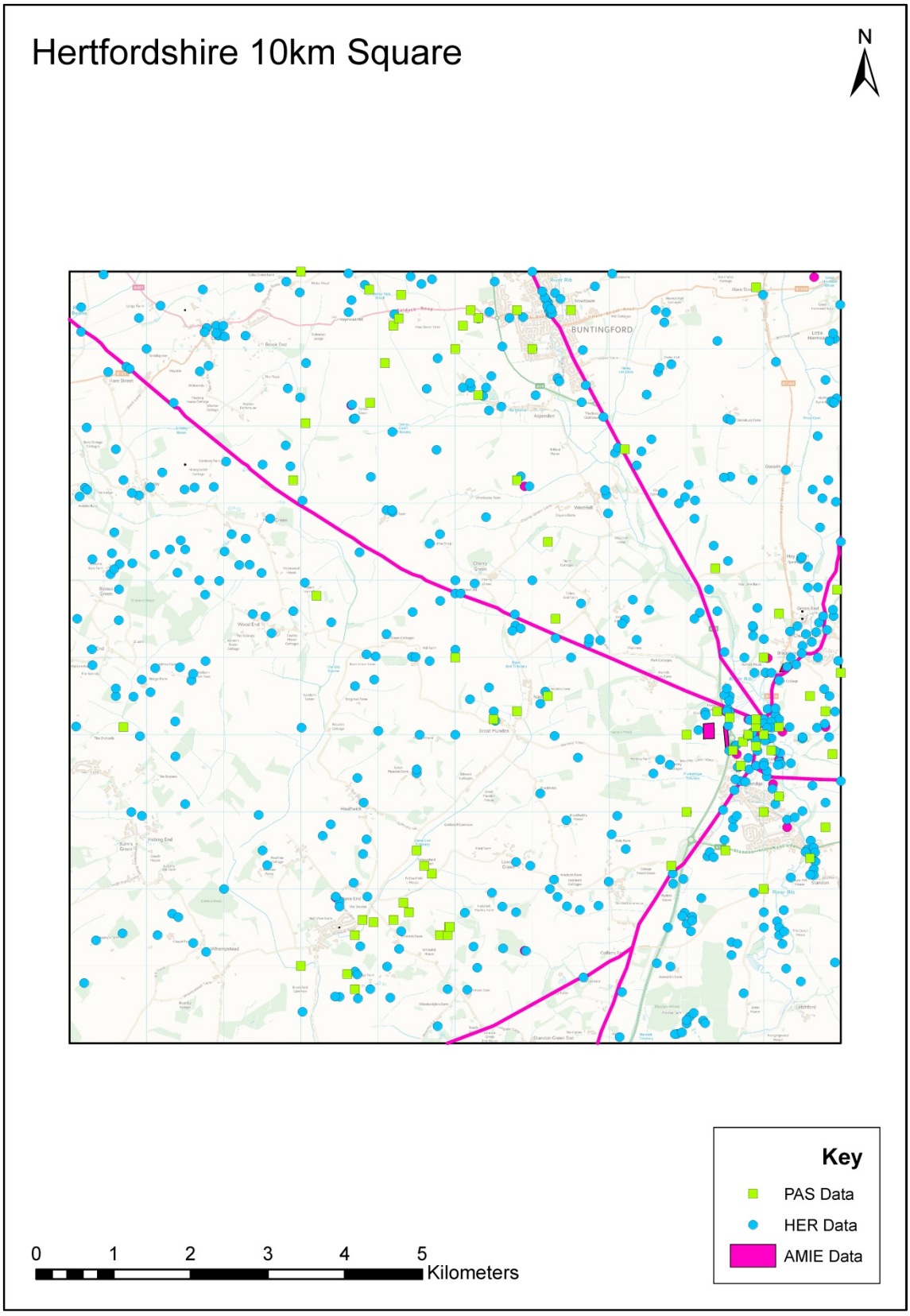


Figure 30: Records of known archaeology within the Hertfordshire 10km square area. Figure created using data held by the local HER, PAS and AMIE datasets, showing all EngLaID time periods (middle Bronze Age to the Domesday Survey). Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016).

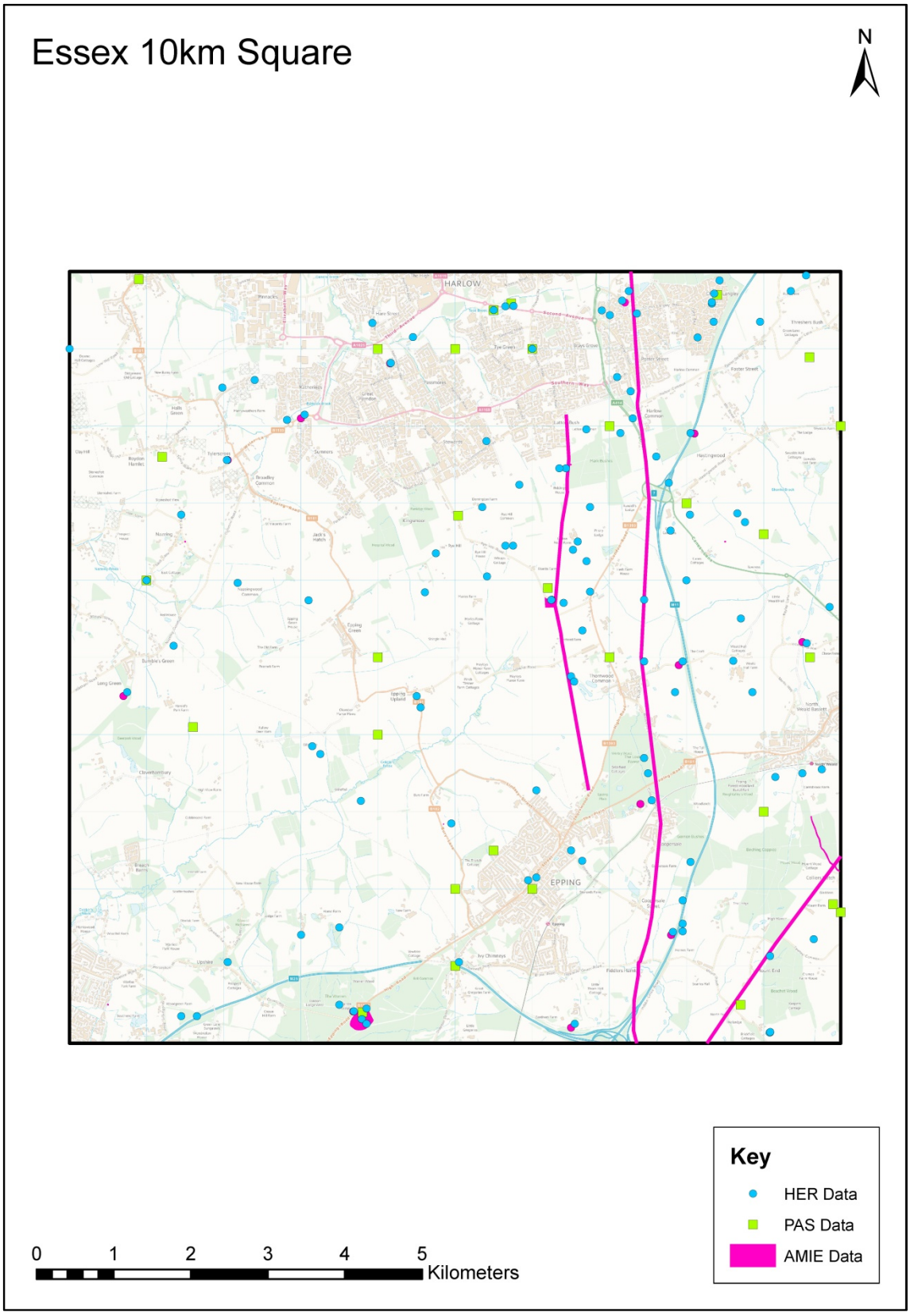


Figure 31: Records of known archaeology within the Essex 10km square area. Figure created using data held by the local HER, PAS and AMIE datasets, showing all EngLaID time periods (middle Bronze Age to the Domesday Survey). Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016).

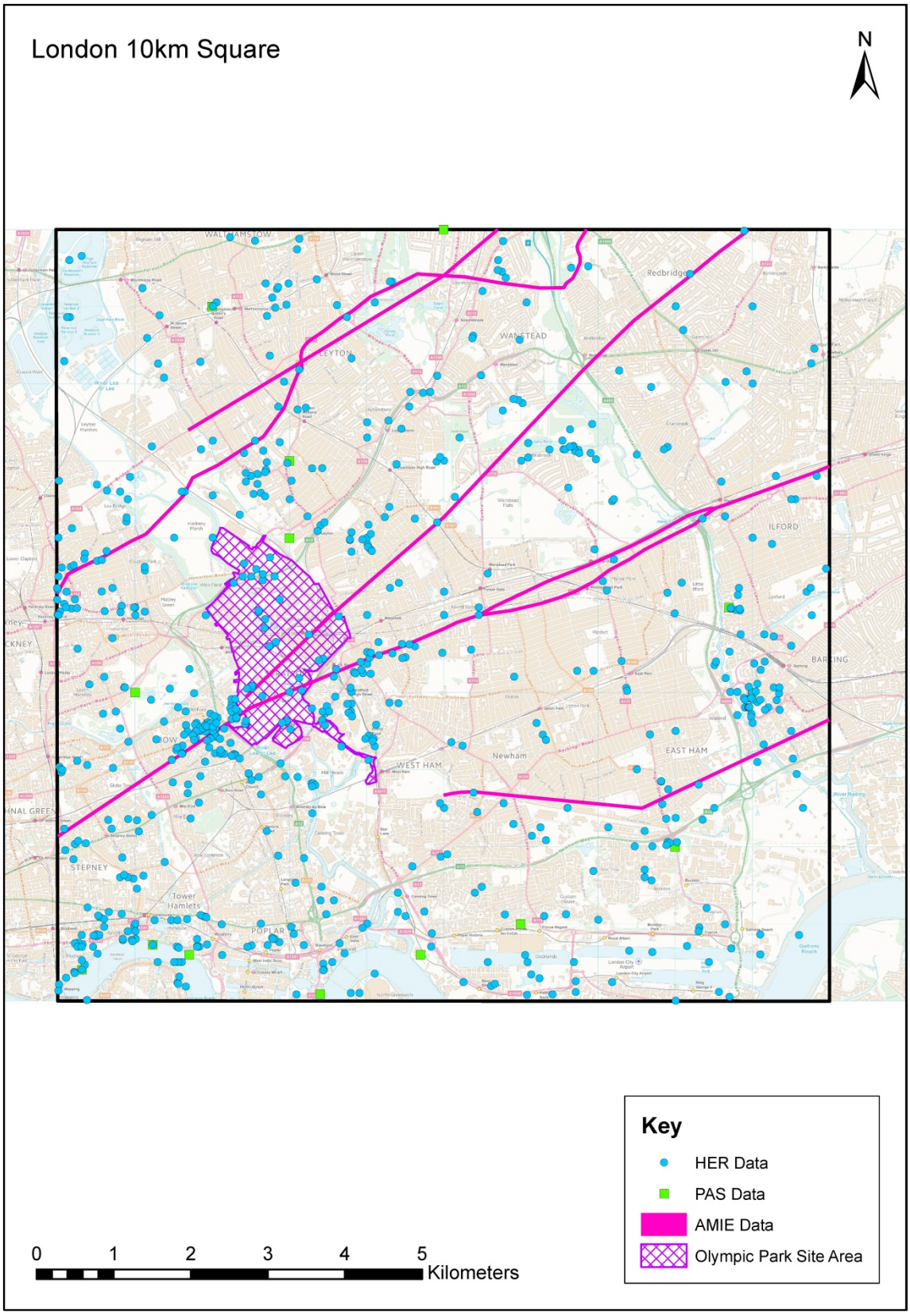


Figure 32: Records of known archaeology within the London 10km square area. Figure created using data held by the local HER, PAS and AMIE datasets, showing all EngLaID time periods (middle Bronze Age to the Domesday Survey). Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016).

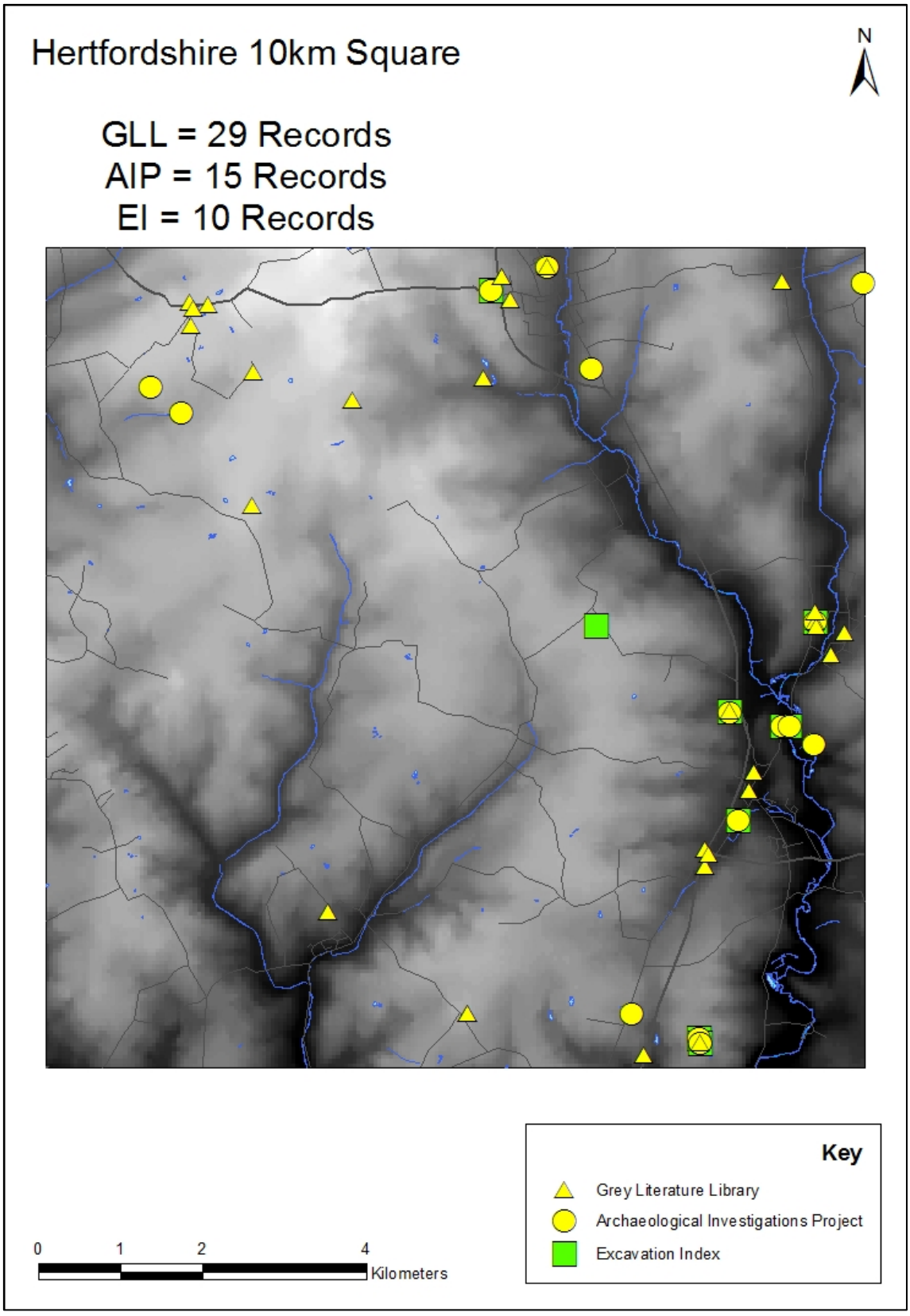


Figure 33: Known archaeological interventions and reporting within Hertfordshire 10km square area. Based on GLL, AIP and EI dataset. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

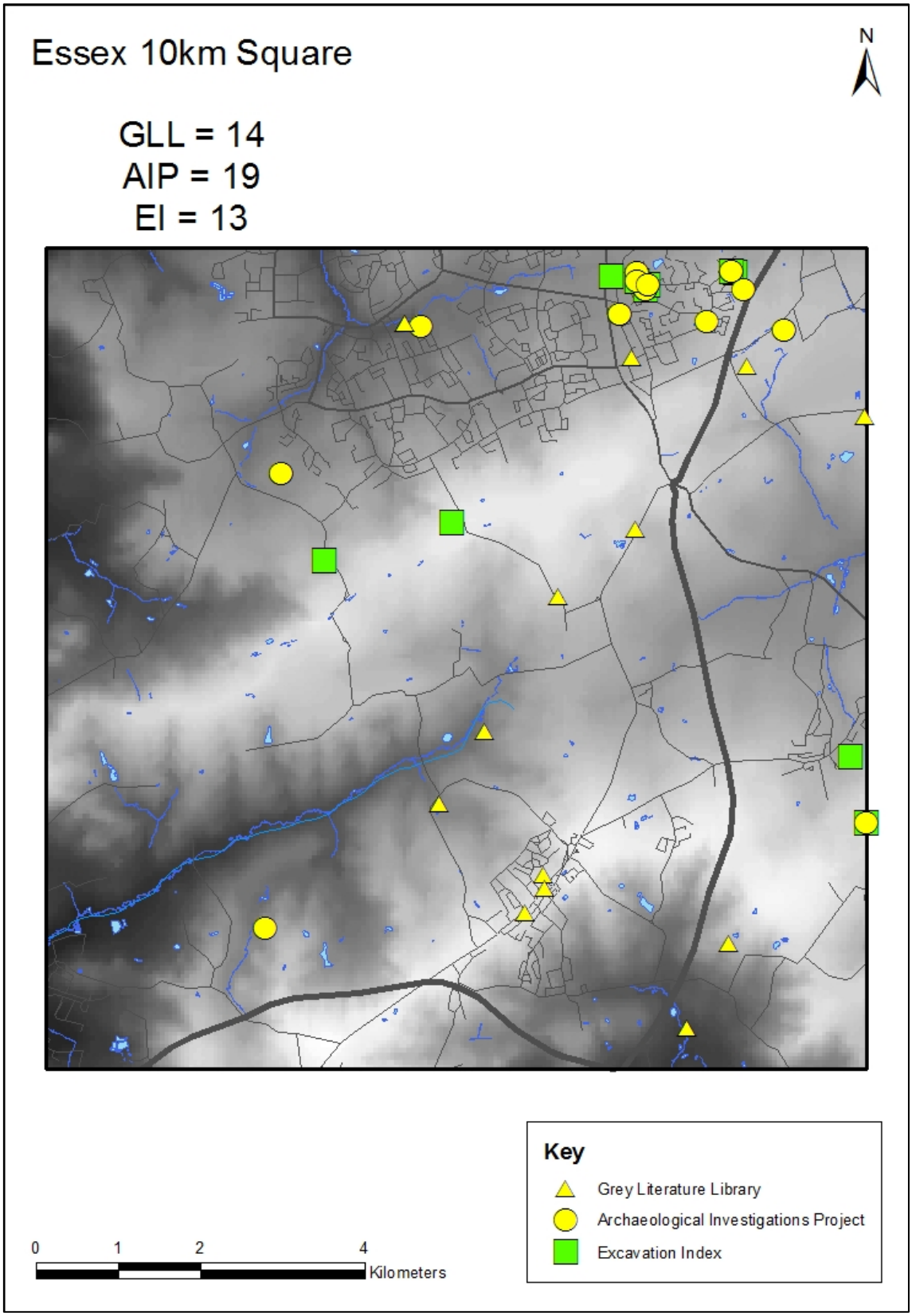


Figure 34: Known archaeological interventions and reporting within Essex 10km square area. Based on GLL, AIP and EI dataset. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

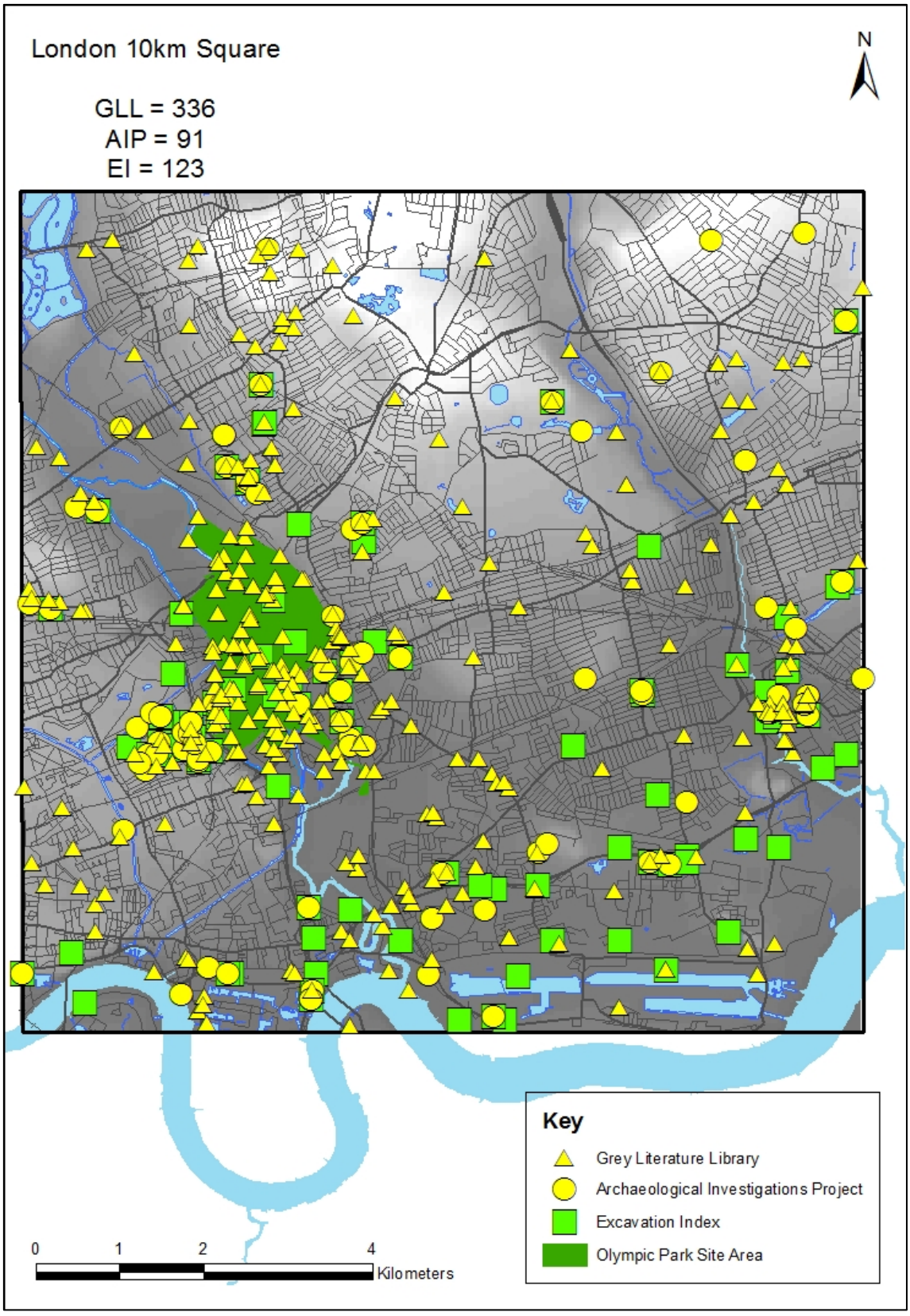


Figure 35: Known archaeological interventions and reporting within London 10km square area. Based on GLL, AIP and EI dataset. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

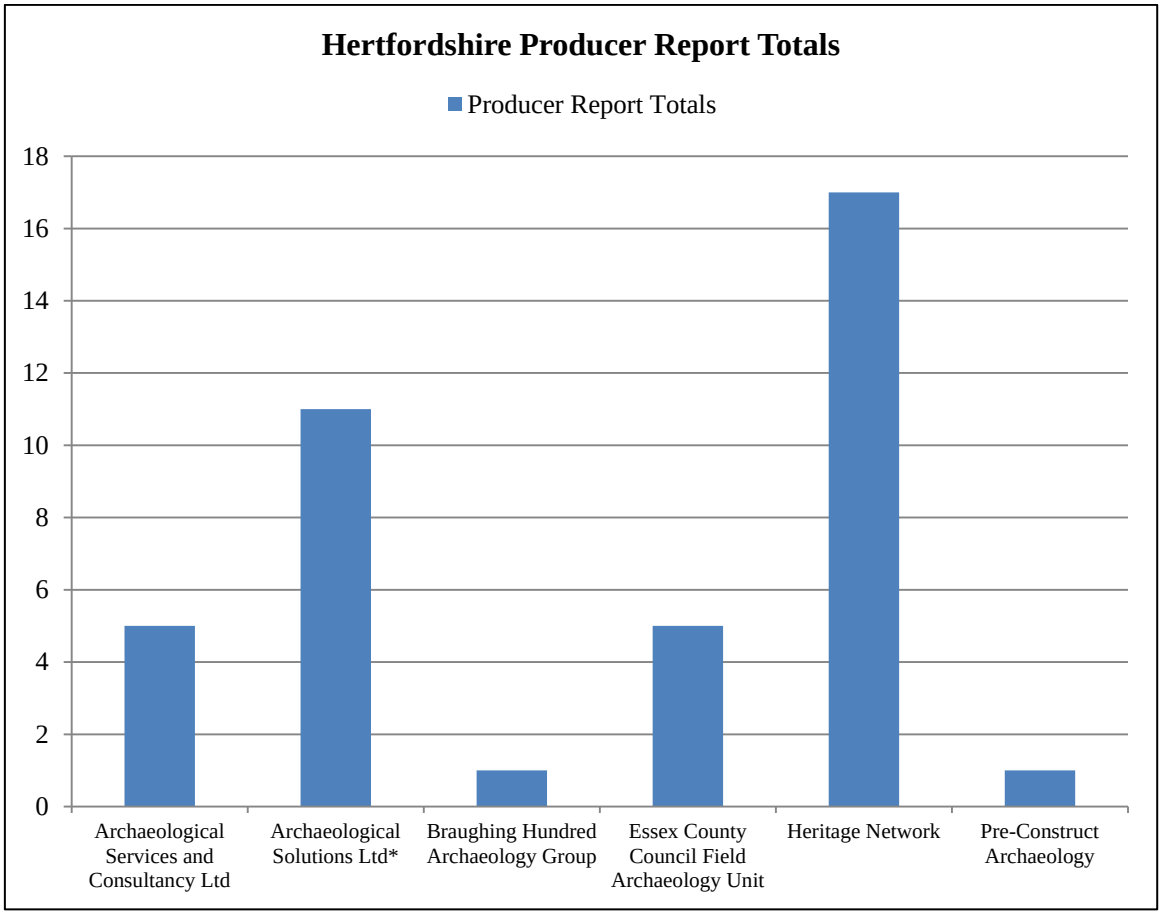


Figure 36: All grey literature reports produced within the Hertfordshire 10 km square between 1990 and 2010 grouped by report producing organization. Figure based on GLL and AIP data which has been cleaned to remove any duplicates.

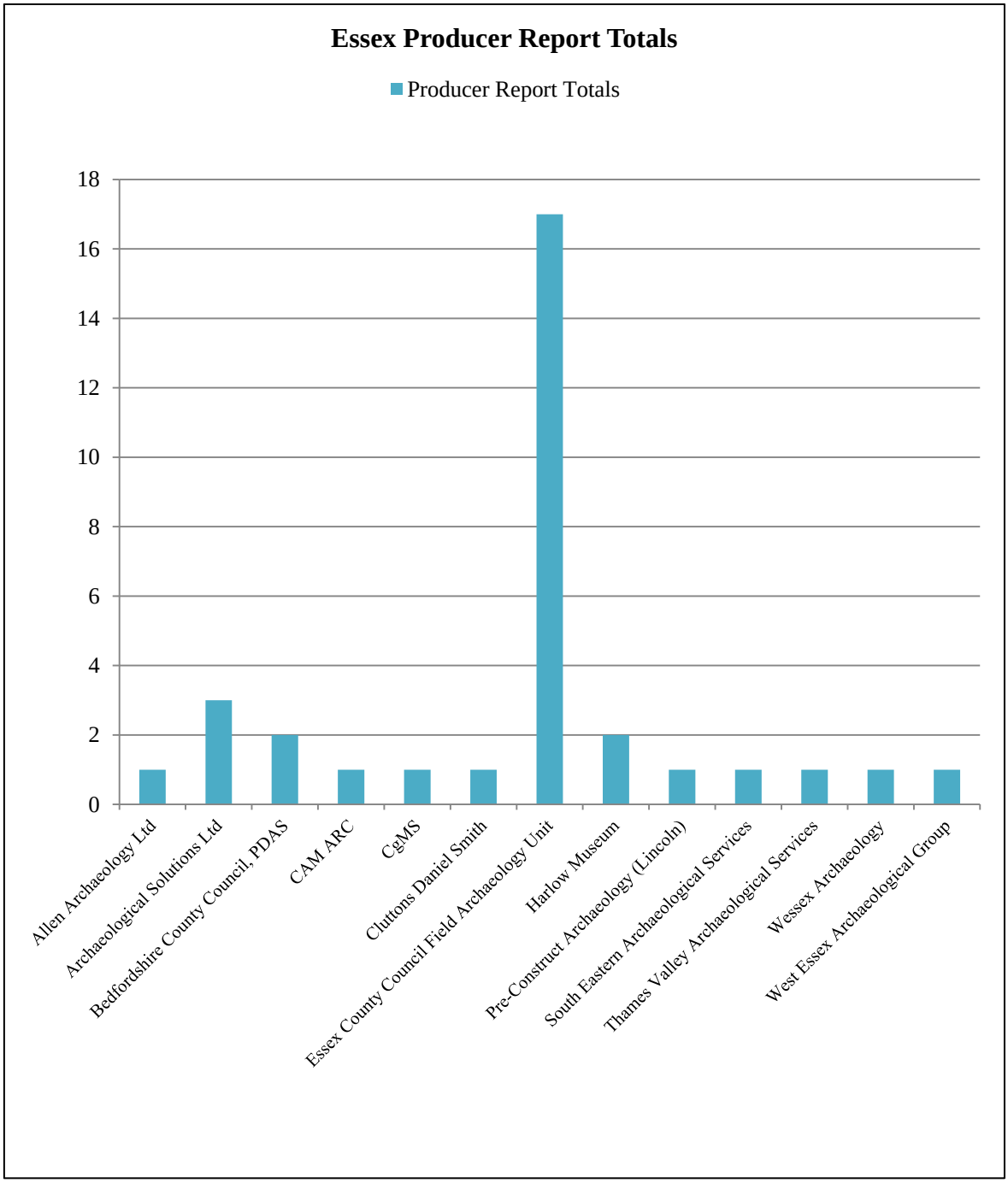


Figure 37: All grey literature reports produced within the Essex 10 km square between 1990 and 2010 grouped by report producing organization. Figure based on GLL and AIP data which has been cleaned to remove any duplicates.

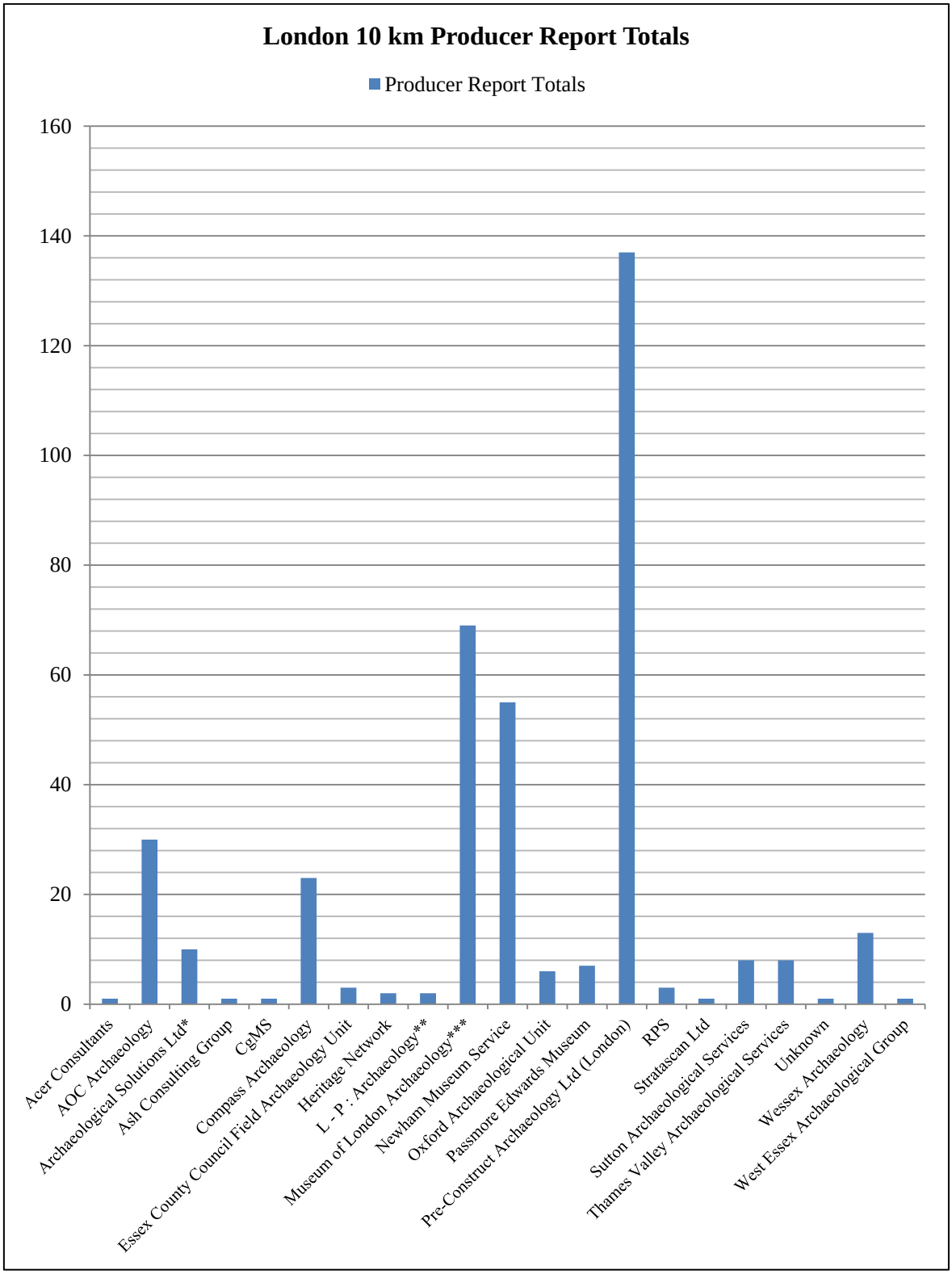


Figure 38: All grey literature reports produced within the London 10 km square between 1990 and 2010 grouped by report producing organization. Figure based on GLL and AIP data which has been cleaned to remove any duplicates.

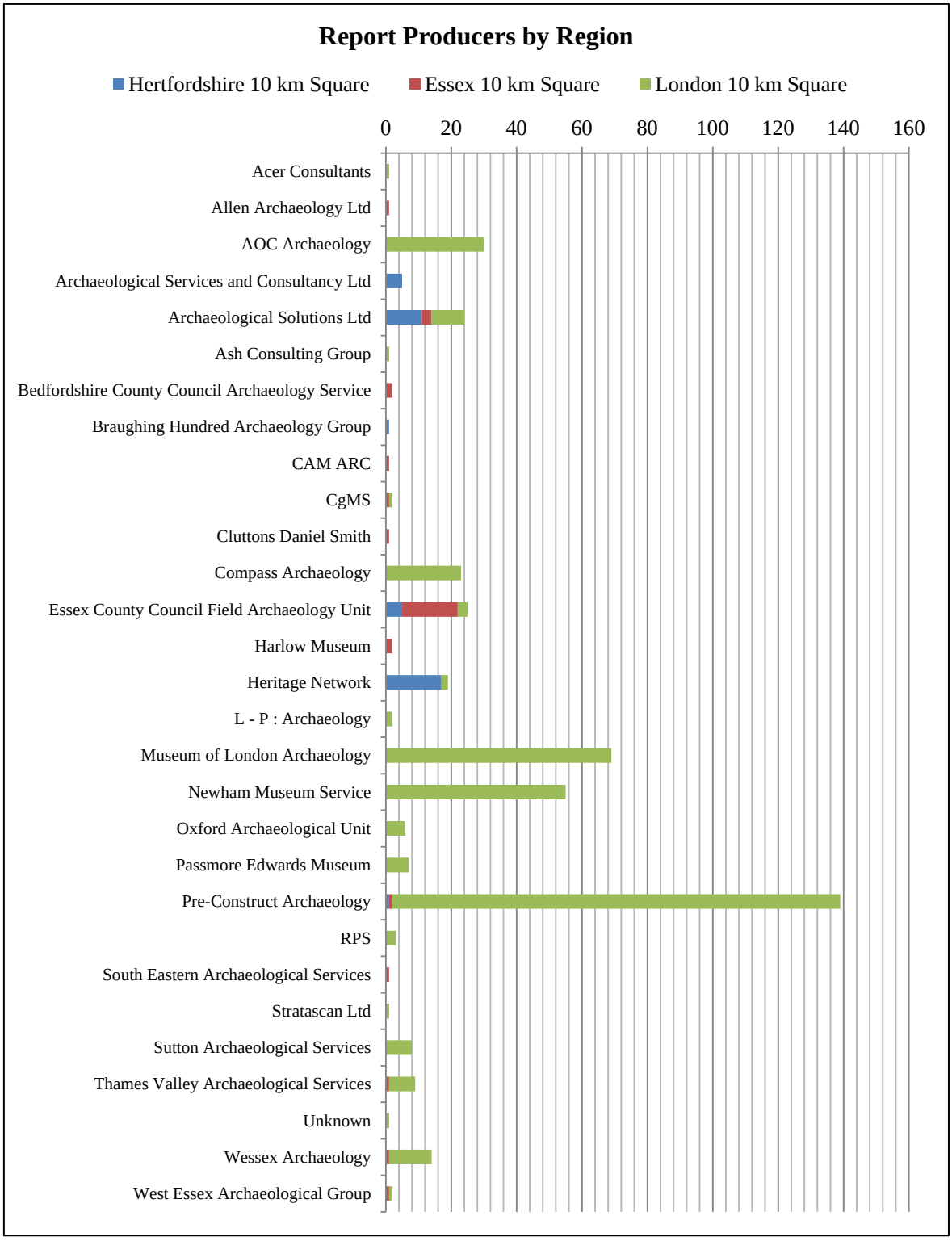


Figure 39: Lea Valley case study area report producing organizations compared by region, based on the 10 km square sample areas. Only three report producing organizations were present in in all three regions.

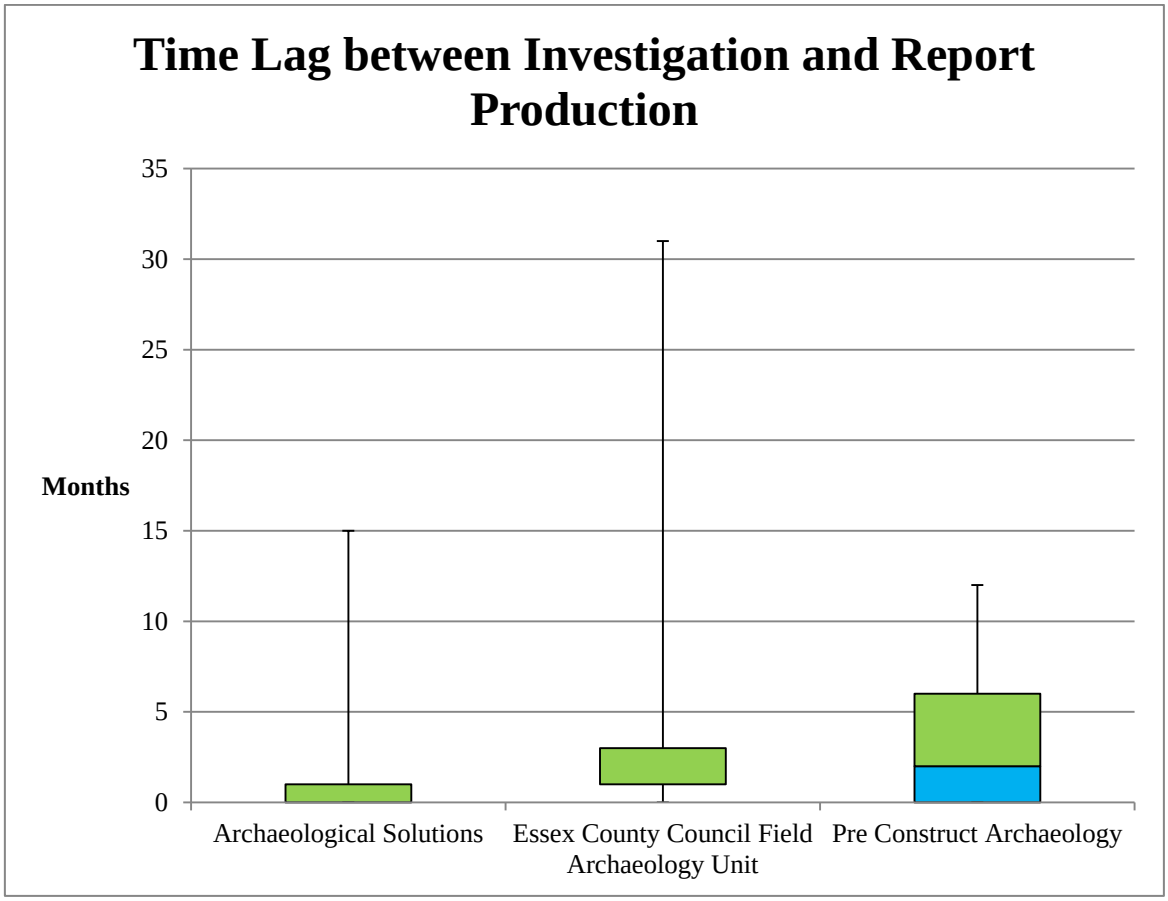


Figure 40: Comparative time difference between the finish of field work and release of grey literature reporting between Archaeological Solutions, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit and Pre-Construct Archaeology showing maximum, minimum and median time periods for each organization.

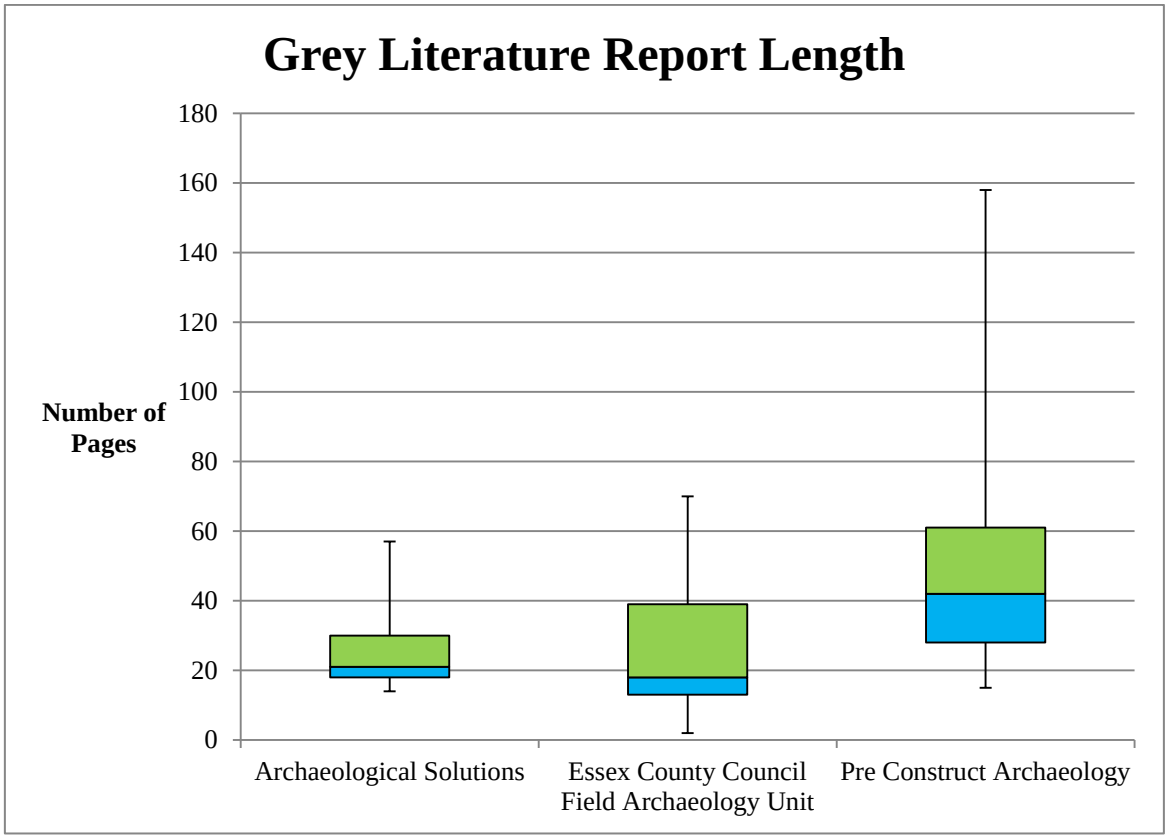


Figure 41: Comparative report lengths between Archaeological Solutions, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit and Pre-Construct Archaeology showing maximum, minimum and median page lengths for each organization.

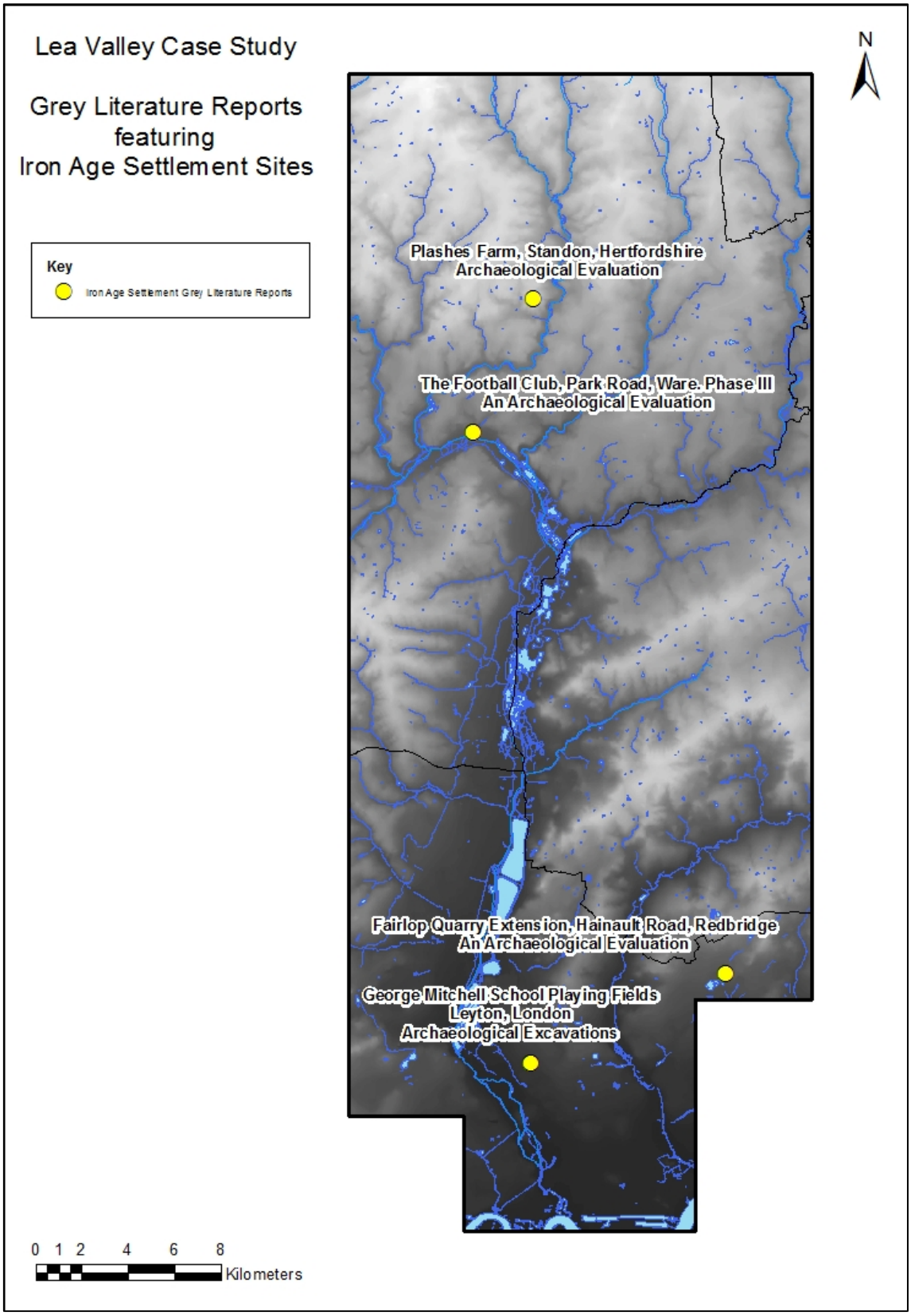


Figure 42: Iron Age settlement sites in grey literature reporting within the Lea valley. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

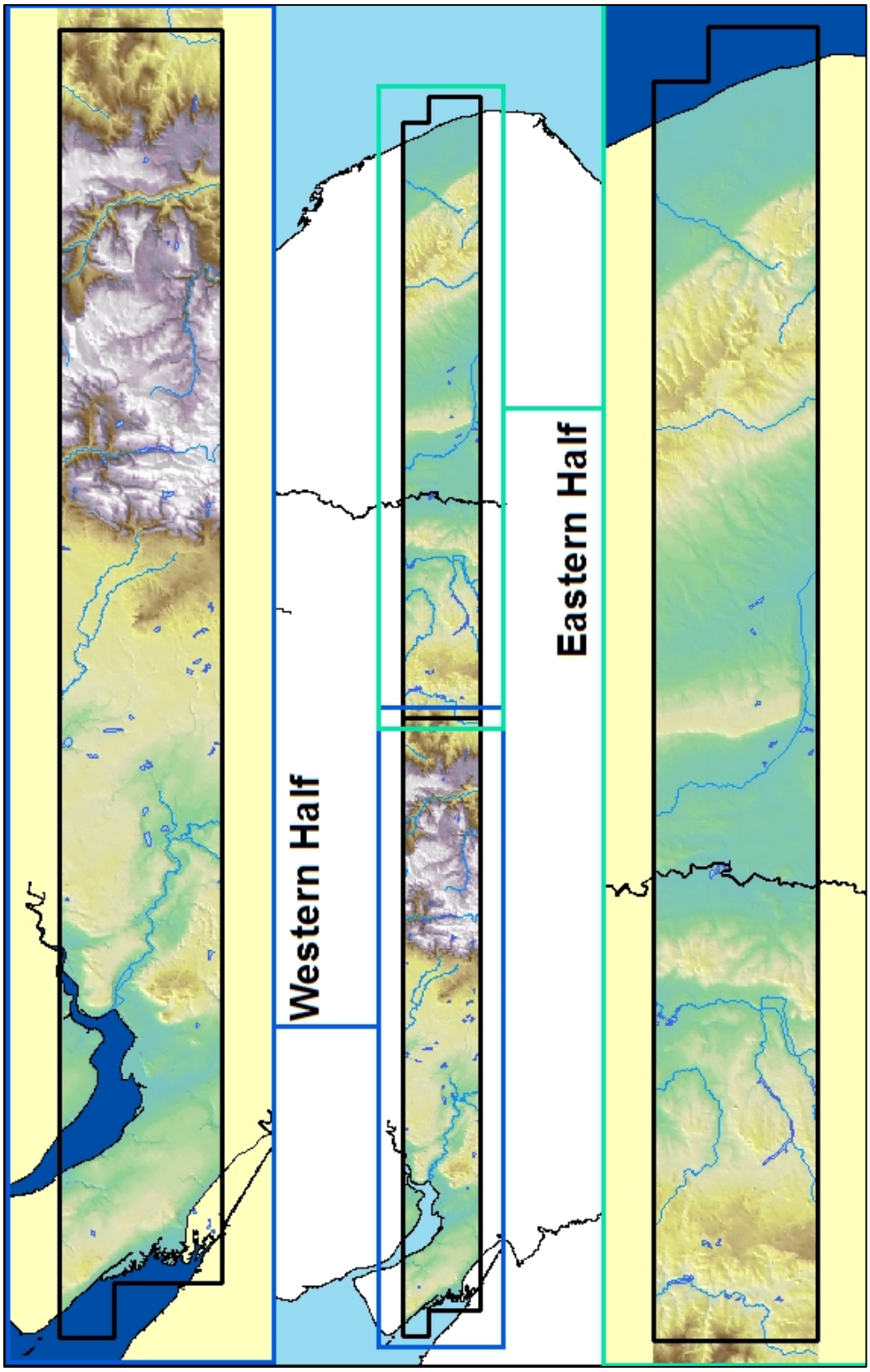


Figure 43: The mid-England transect case study area showing topographical detail. In order to suitably present data for this case study area, zoomed in detail for the western half (at the top) and the eastern half (at the bottom) of the case study area is provided for all figures in Chapter Six. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

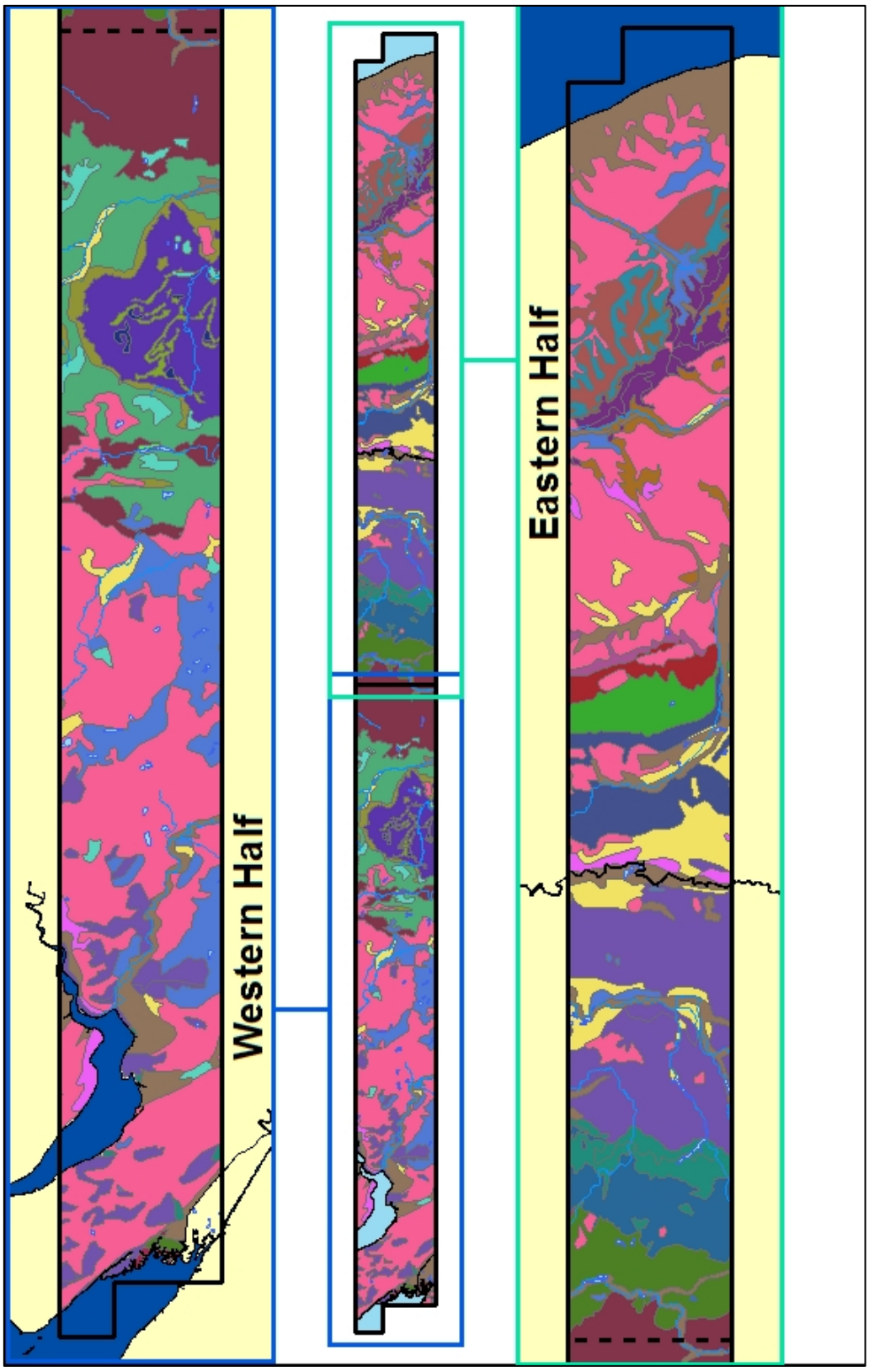


Figure 44: Underlying and Superficial Geology of the mid-England transect based on geological mapping (Source: British Geological Survey 2016). Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

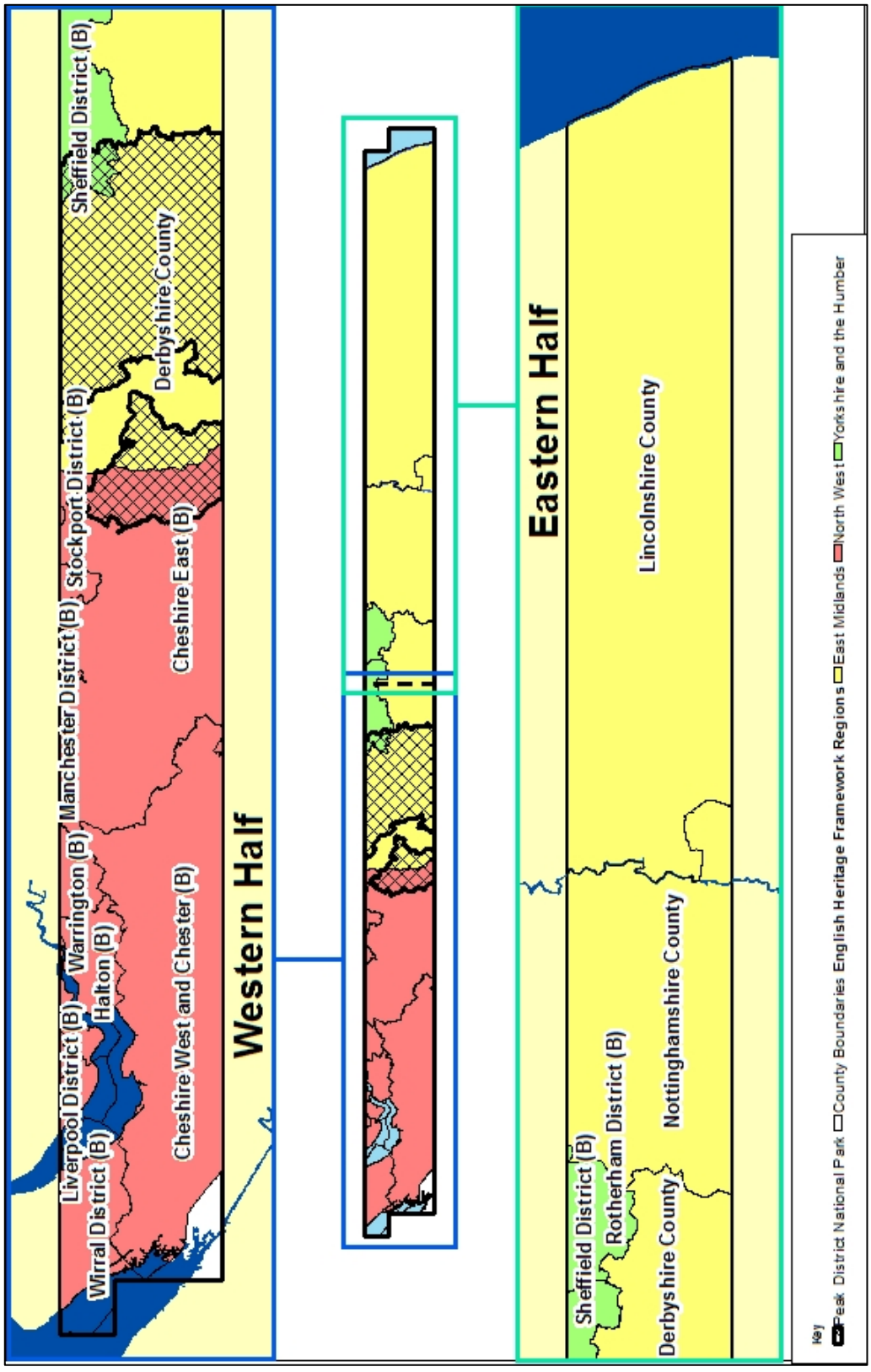


Figure 45: Administrative boundaries within the case study area showing County and Local Authority divisions, Peak District National Park boundaries and Historic England regions. The mid-England transect crosses many different regional divisions from the west to the east coast.

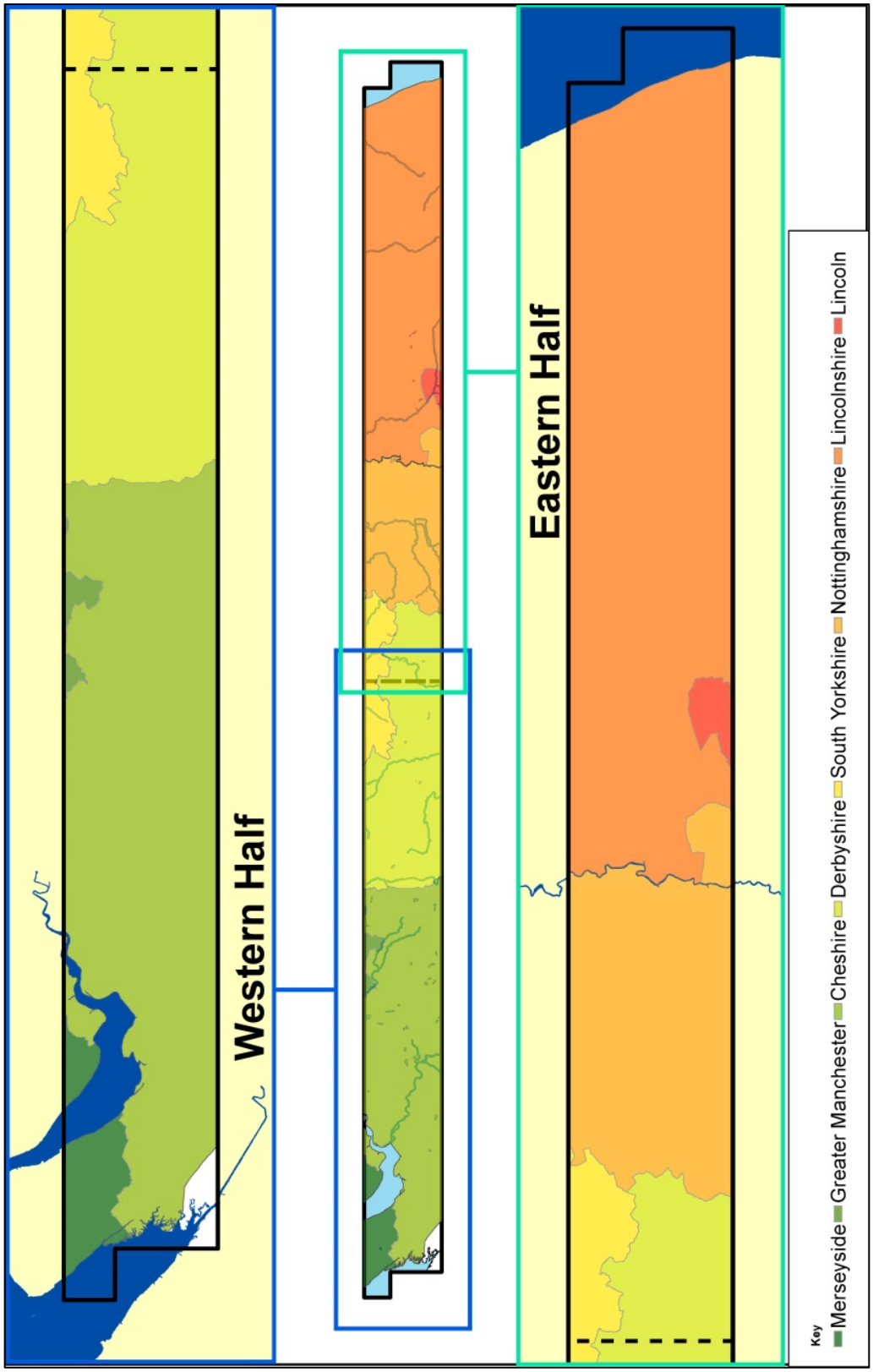


Figure 46: HER regions in the mid-England transect case study area.

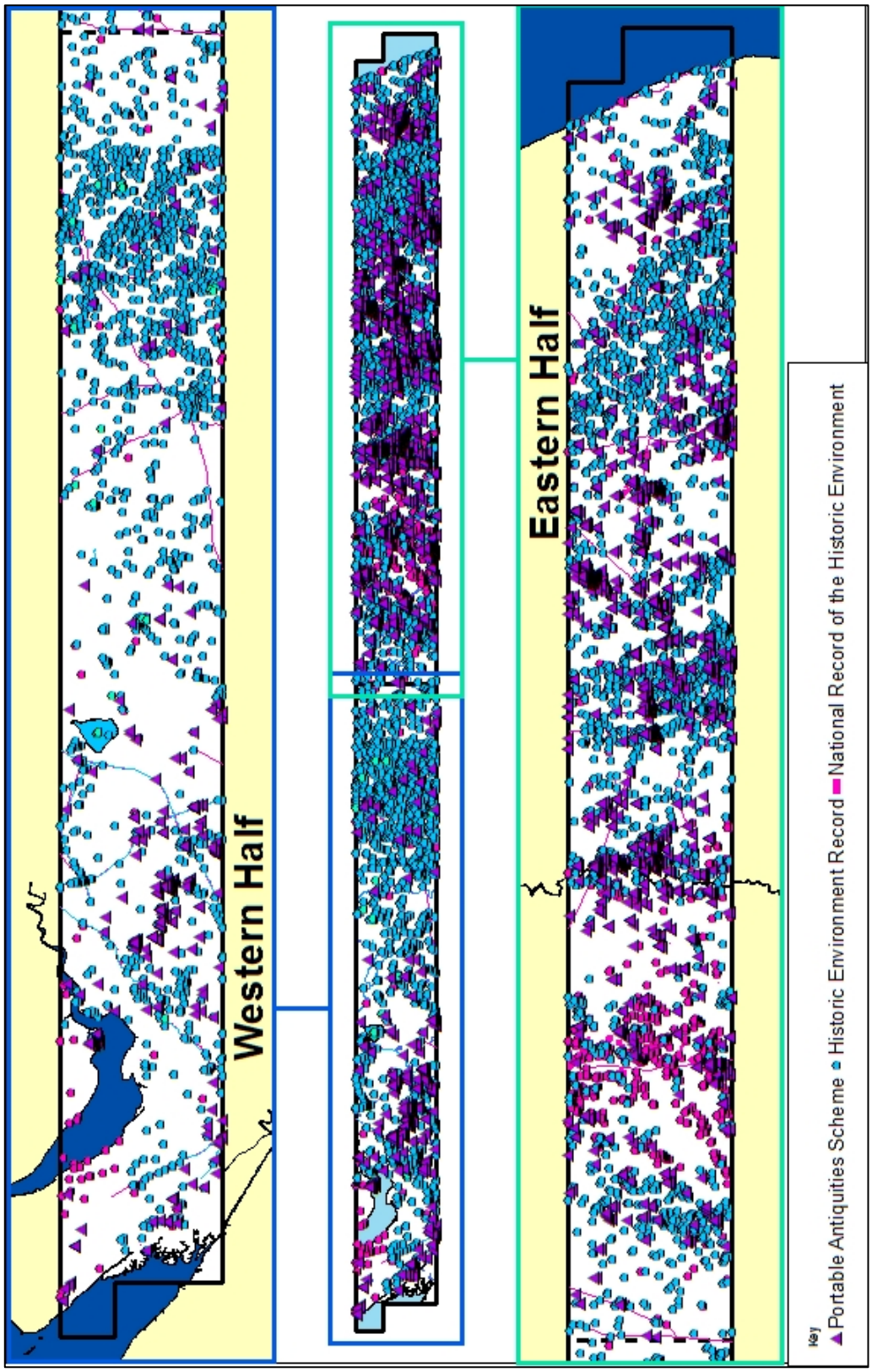


Figure 47: Records of known archaeology within the mid-England transect case study area. Figure created using data held by the local HER, PAS and AMIE datasets, showing all EngLaID time periods (middle Bronze Age to the Domesday Survey).

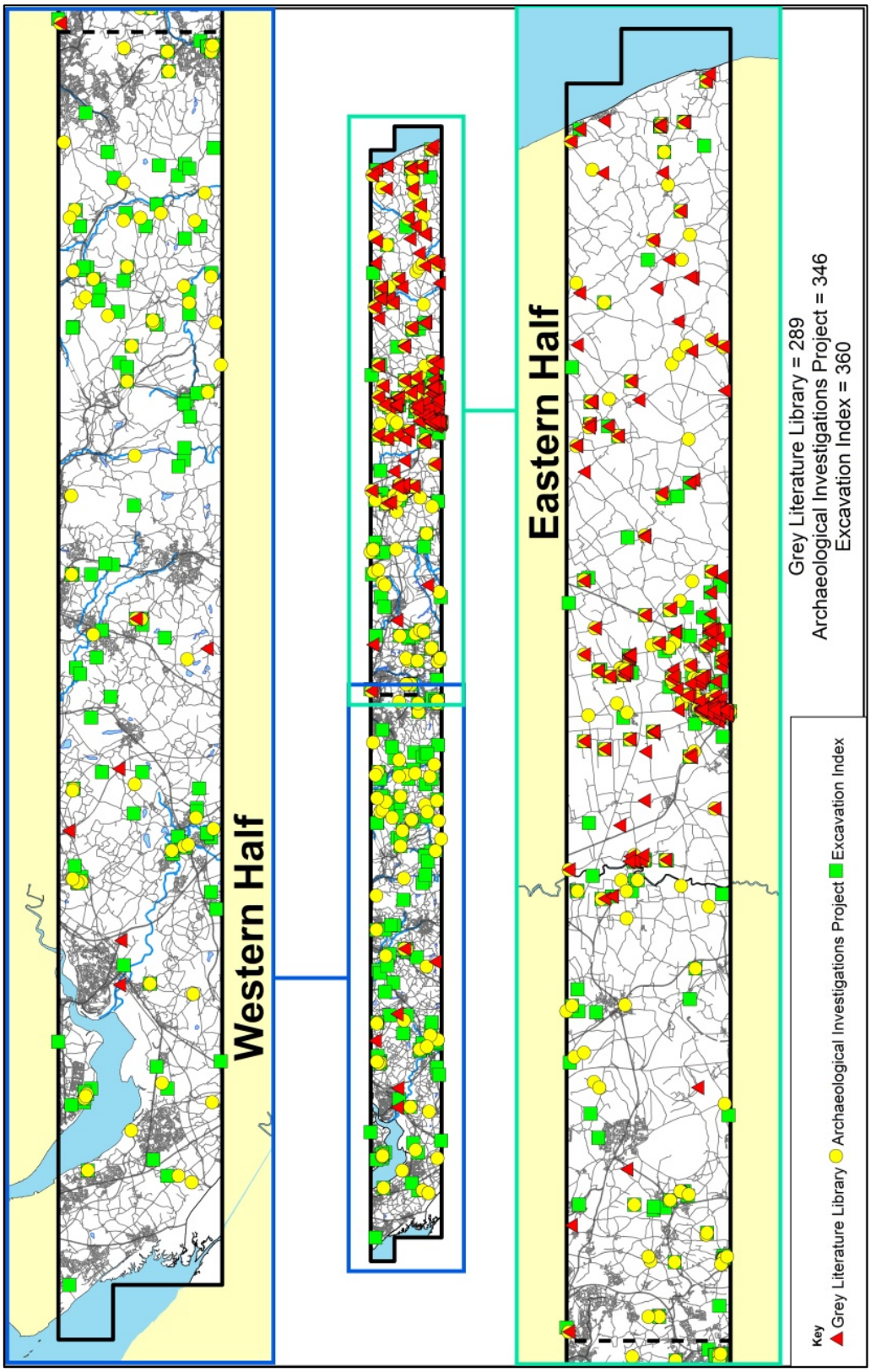


Figure 48: Archaeological investigation and grey literature reporting within the mid-England transect case study area. Based on GLL, AIP and EI datasets. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

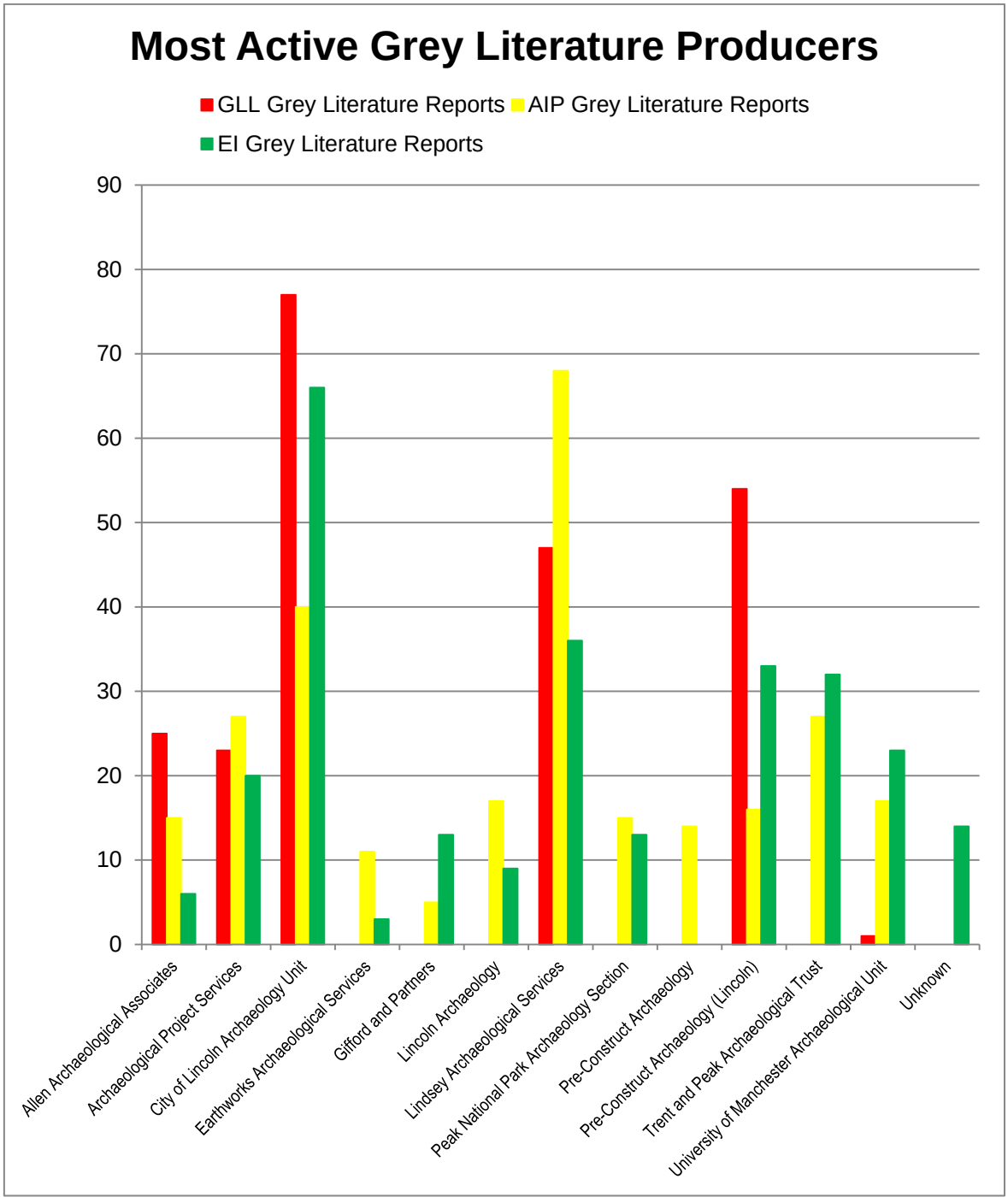


Figure 49: Most active organisations contributing to archaeological investigation and grey literature reporting within the mid-England transect case study area.

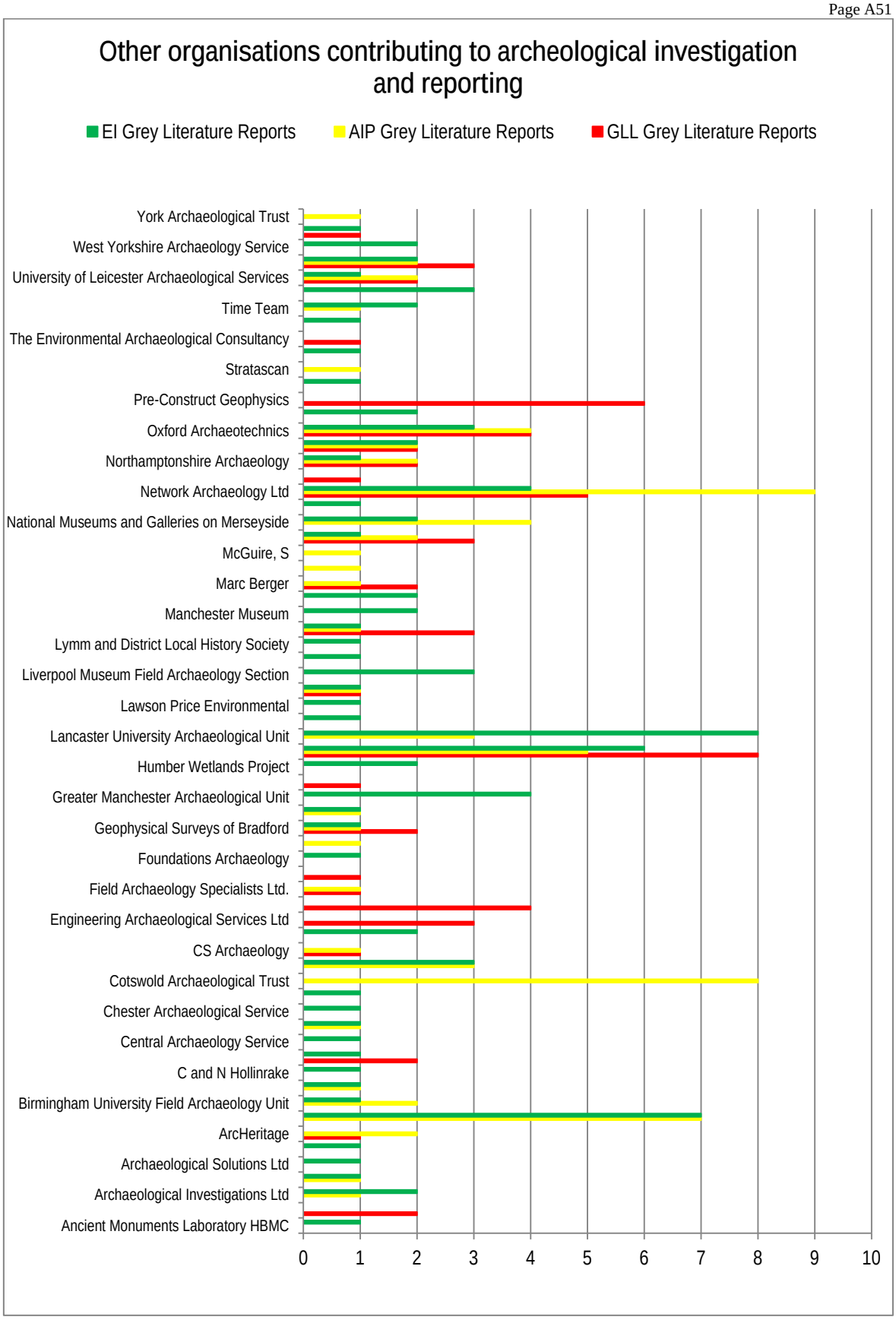


Figure 50: Other organisations which contributed to archaeological investigation or grey literature reporting within the mid-England transect case study area. The majority of these organisations contributed only a single record to each database.

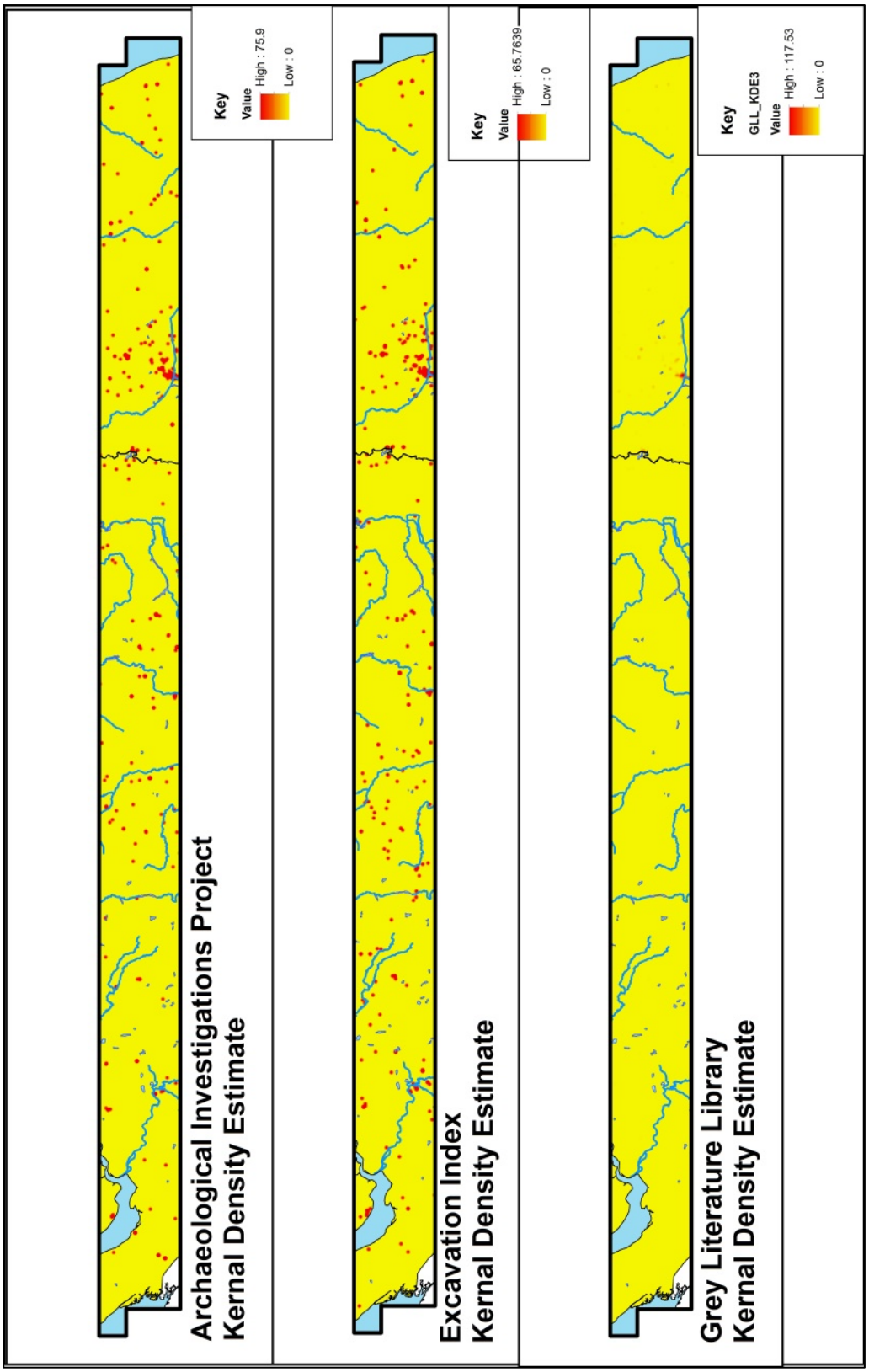


Figure 51: Comparison of densities of archaeological investigation and reporting in the mid-England transect case study area. Based on GLL, AIP and EI data with density surfaces created using the KDE tool in ArcGIS.

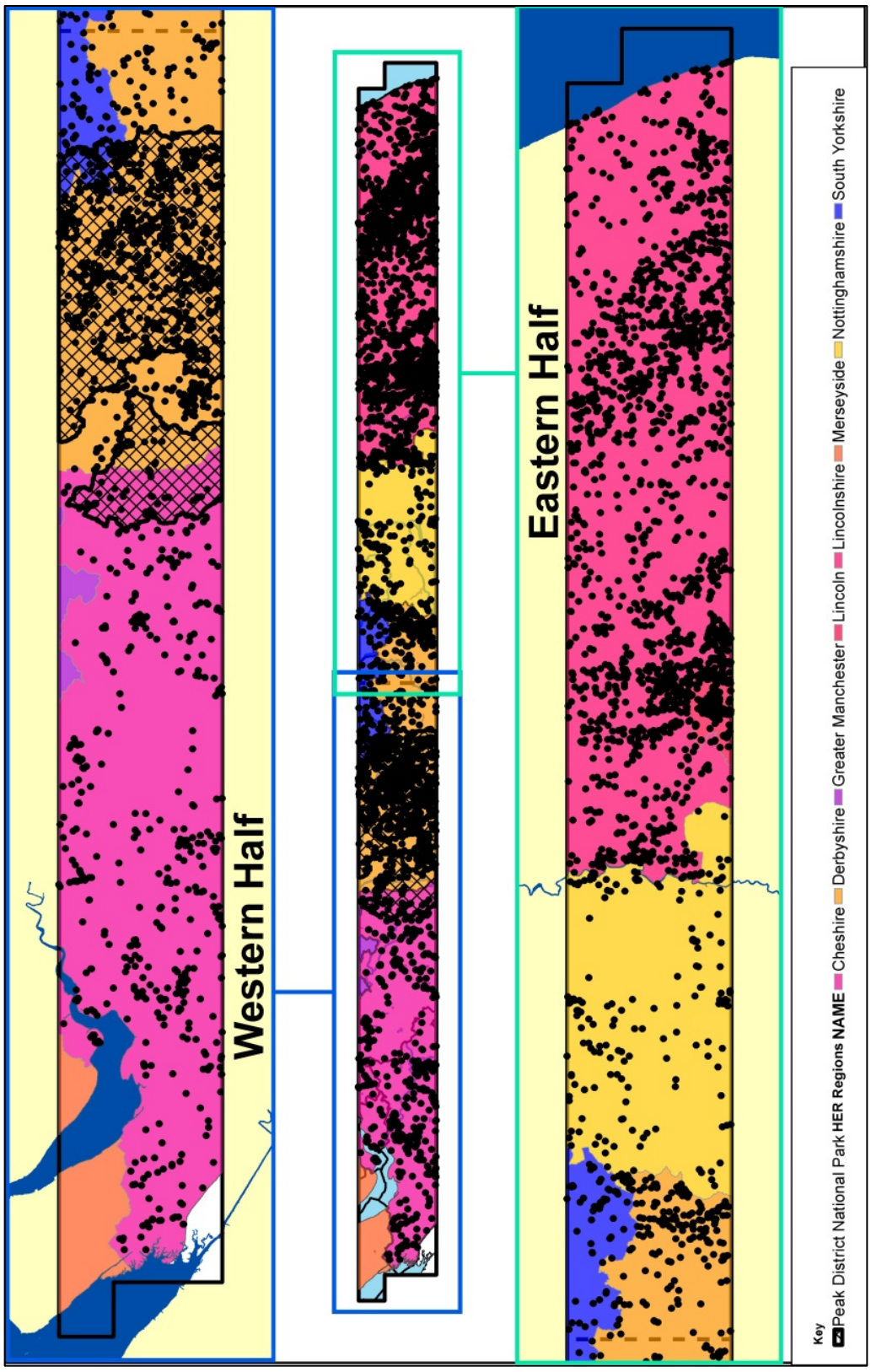


Figure 52: Spatial distribution of HER data within the mid-England transect case study area shown against each individual HER region.

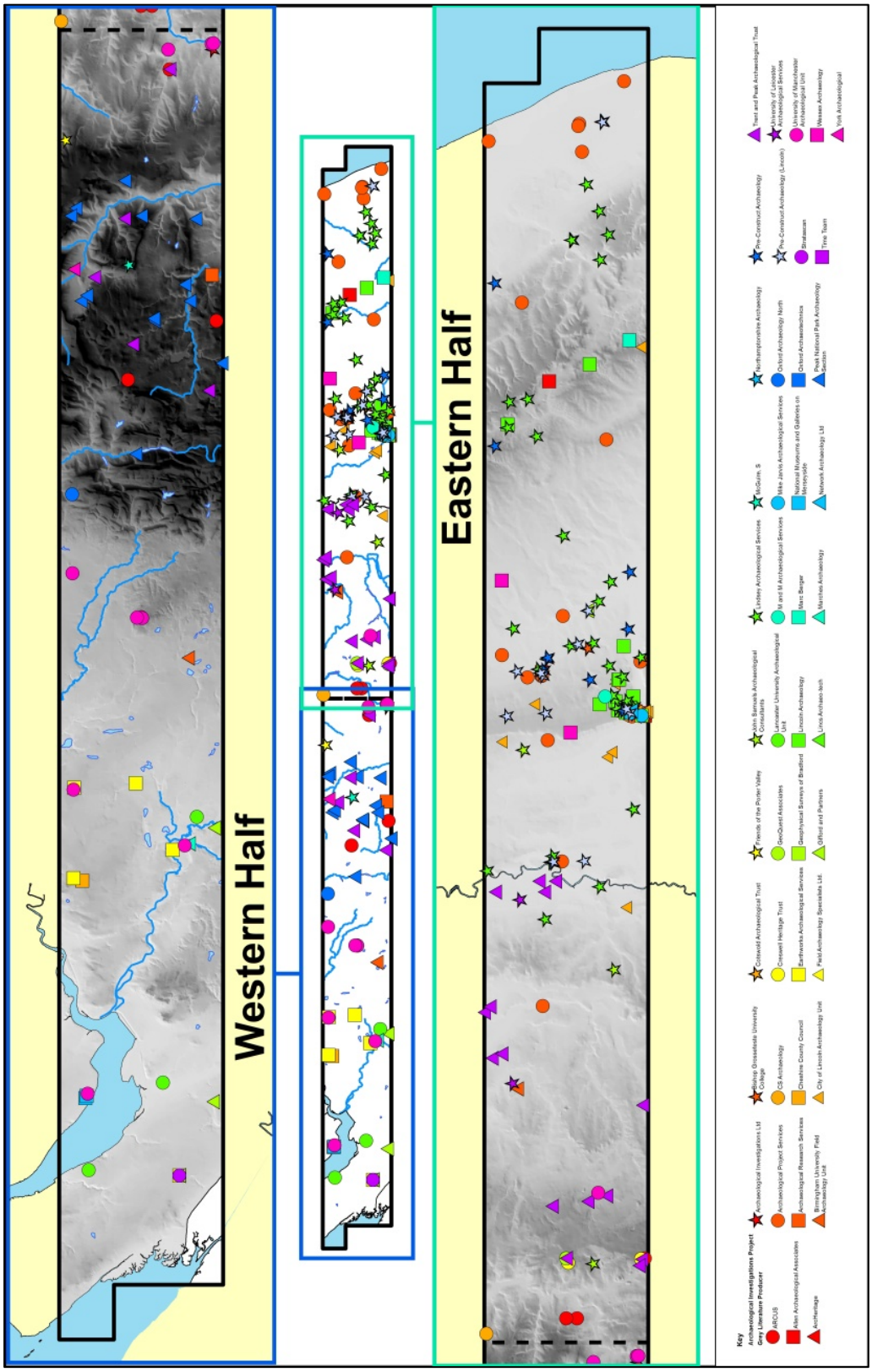


Figure 53: Distribution of individual report producing organizations (based on AIP dataset). Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

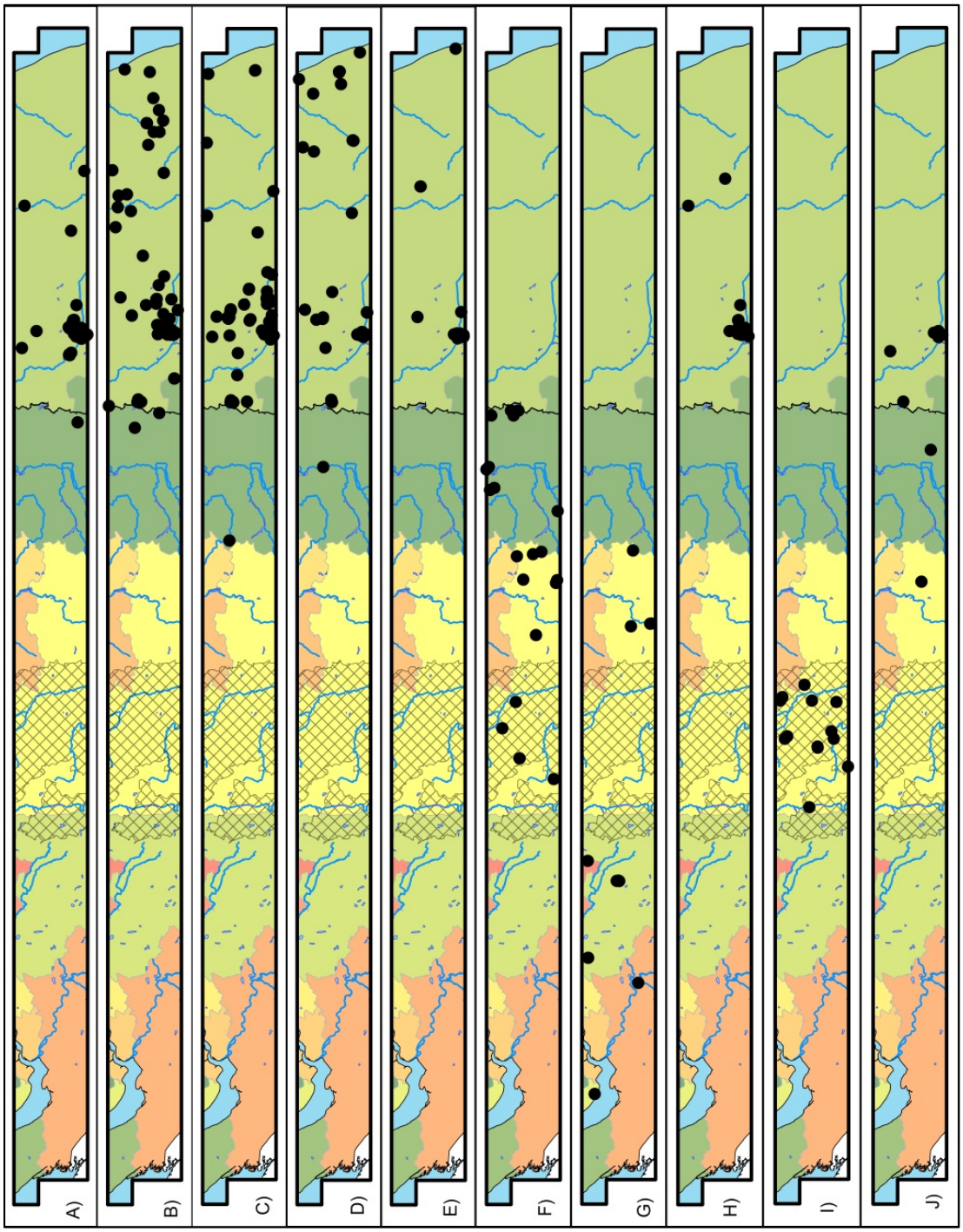


Figure 54: The ten organizations which produce the highest volume of grey literature in the mid-England transect as determined by simple count and showing county boundaries.

A) City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, B) Lindsey Archaeological Services, C) Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln), D) Archaeological Project Services, E) Allen Archaeology Ltd, F) Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust, G) University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, H) Lincoln Archaeology, I) Peak National Park Archaeology Section, J) John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

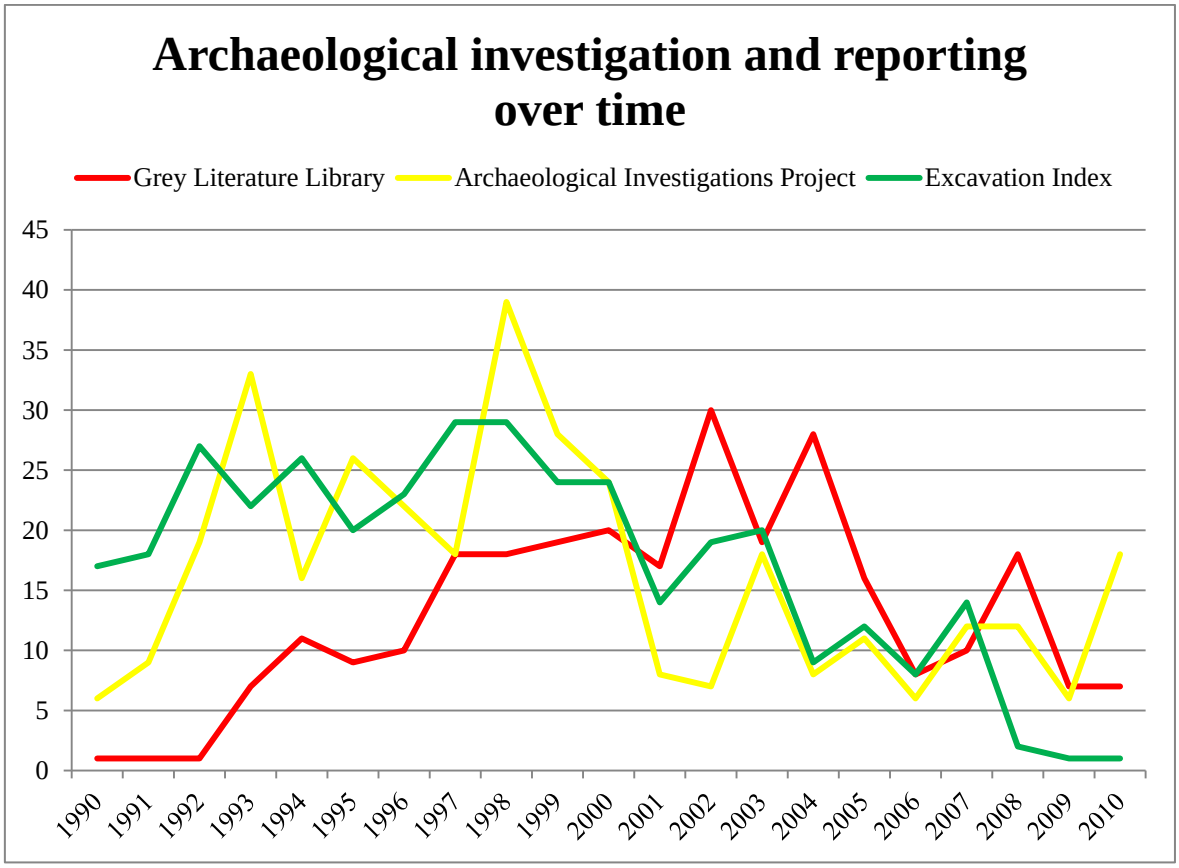


Figure 55: Archaeological investigation and grey literature report production within the mid-England transect case study area between 1990 and 2010. Based on the GLL, AIP and EI datasets.

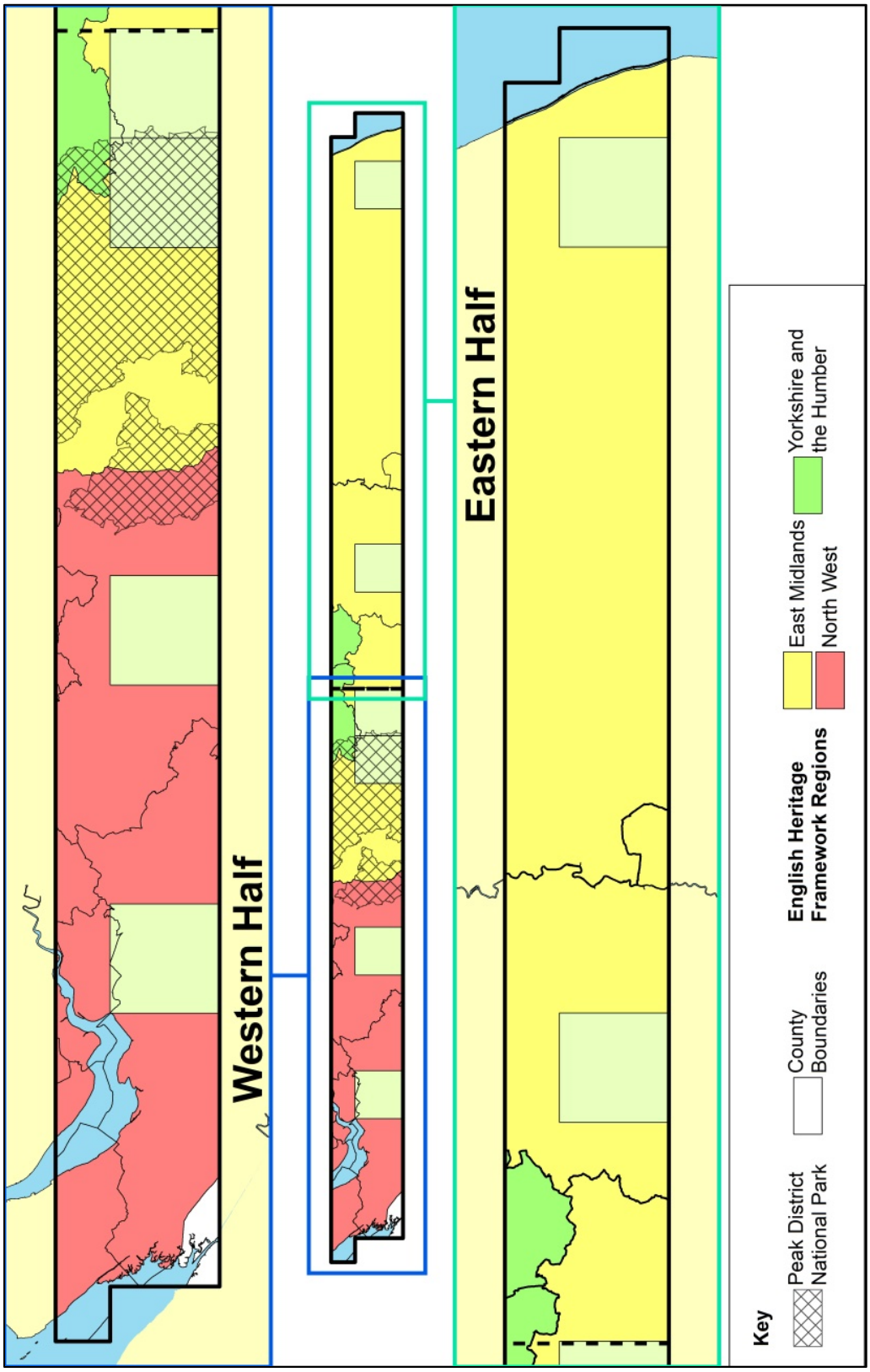


Figure 56: Location of 10 km square sample areas within the mid-England transect case study area.

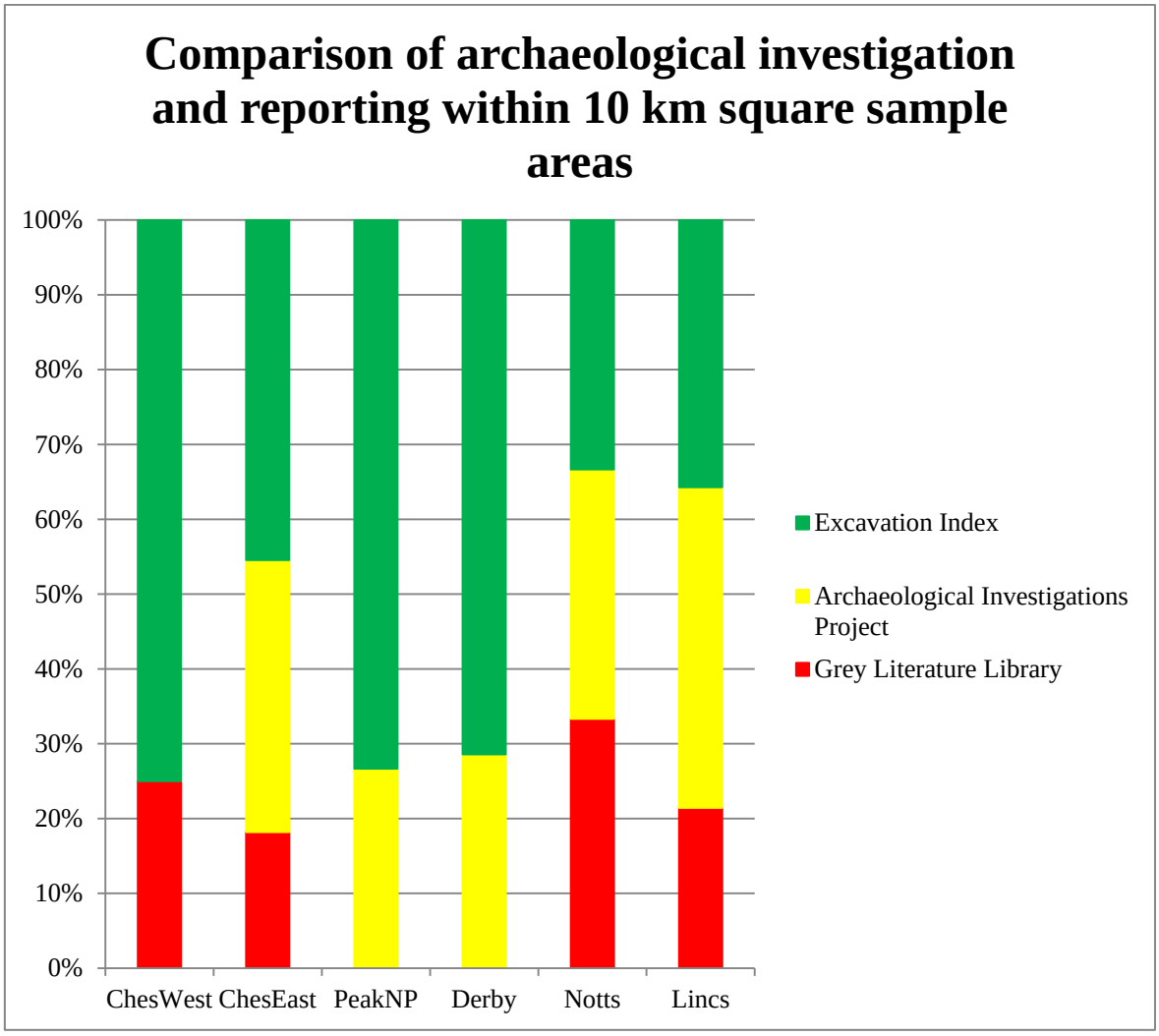


Figure 57: Comparison of archaeological investigation and reporting by individual database source within 10 km square sample areas for the mid-England transect case study area. Based on GLL, AIP and EI datasets.

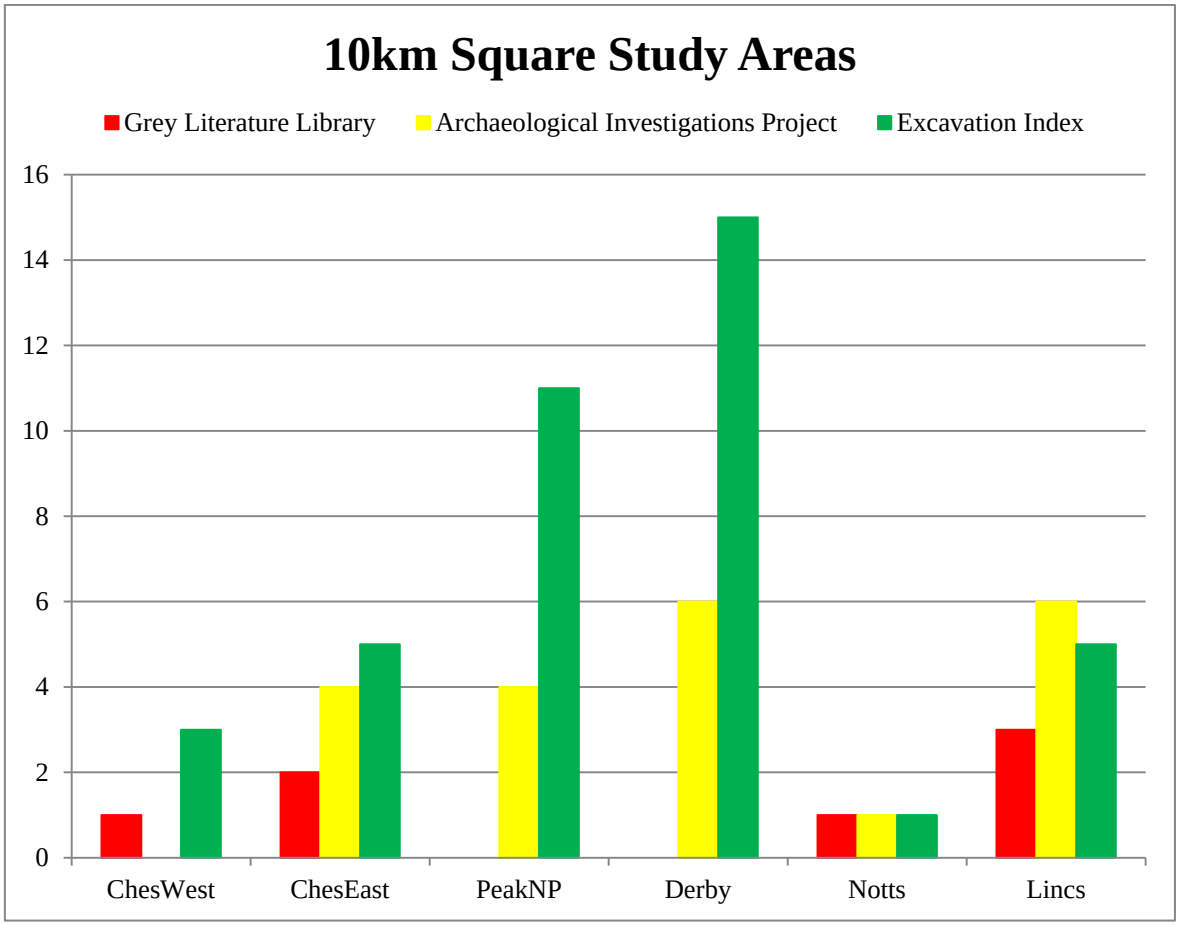
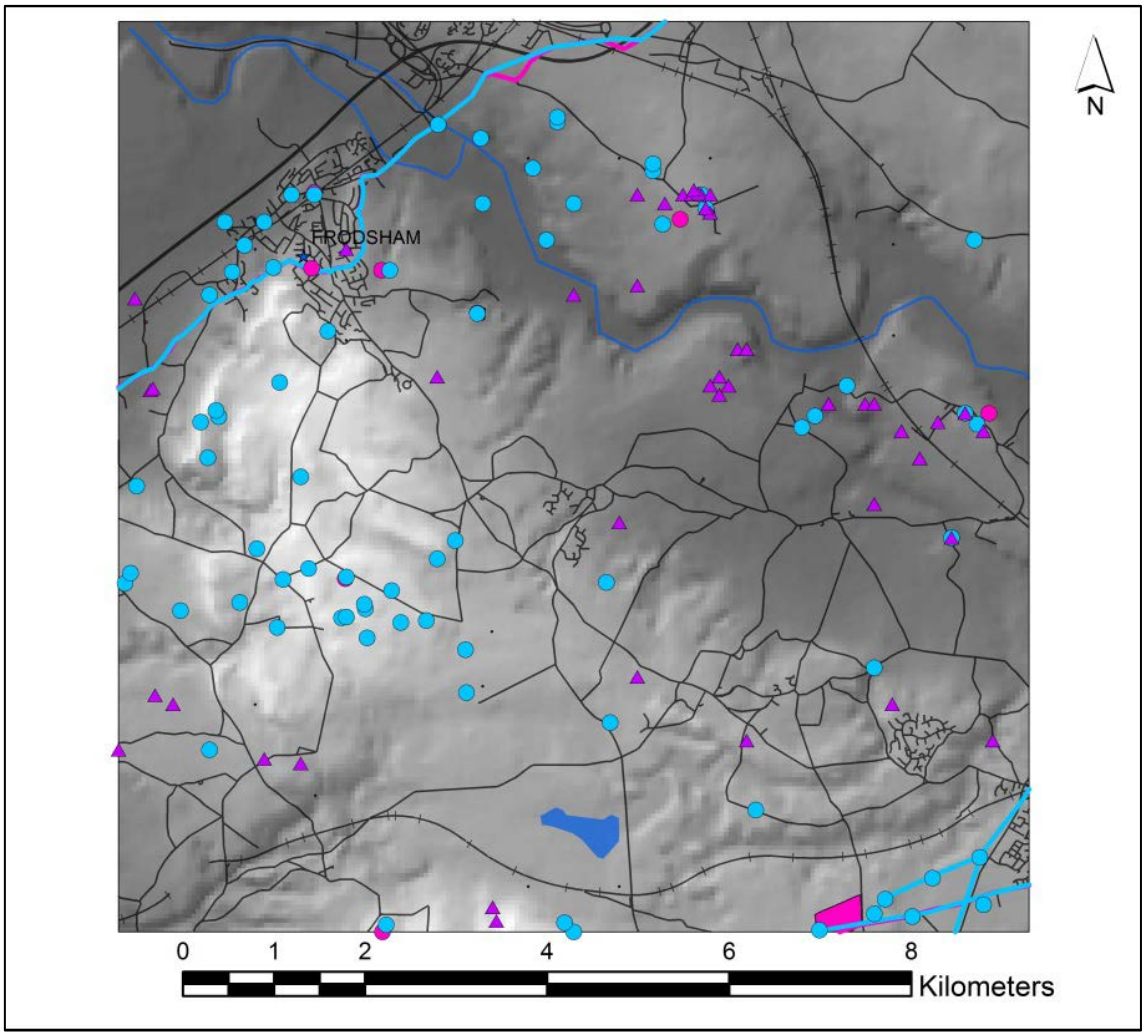


Figure 58: Volume of archaeological investigation and reporting within each 10 km square sample area for the mid-England transect case study area. Based on GLL, AIP and EI data.



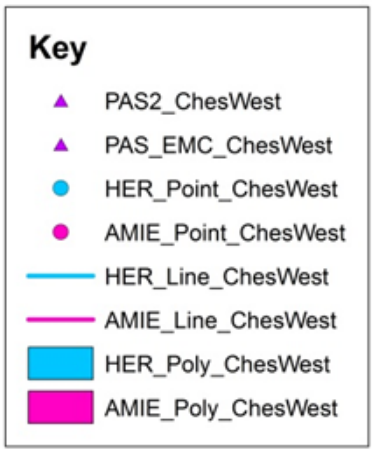


Figure 59: Chester West and Chester Unitary Authority 10 km sample area illustrating 'known' archaeology. Based on HER, AMIE and PAS data. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

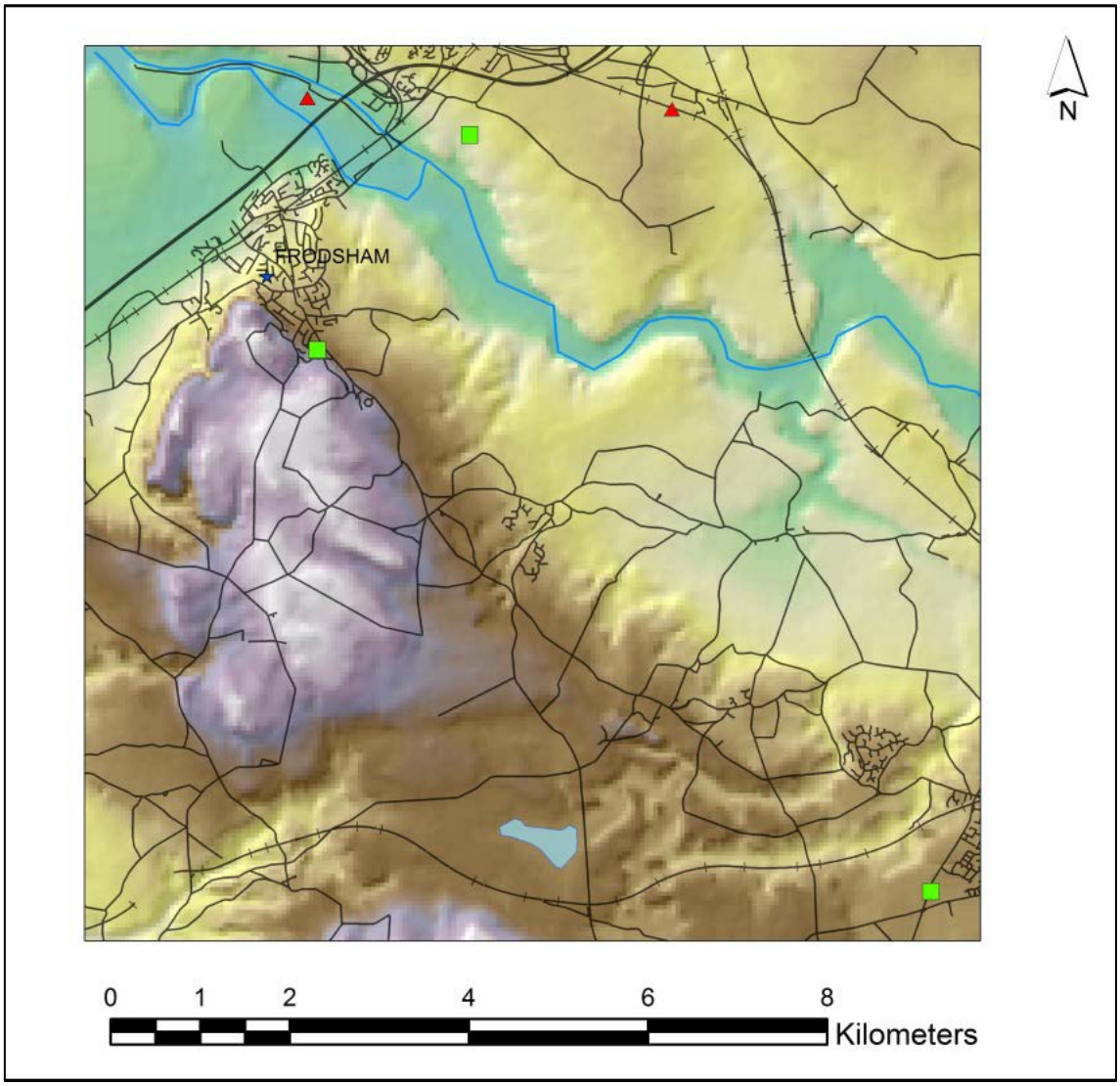
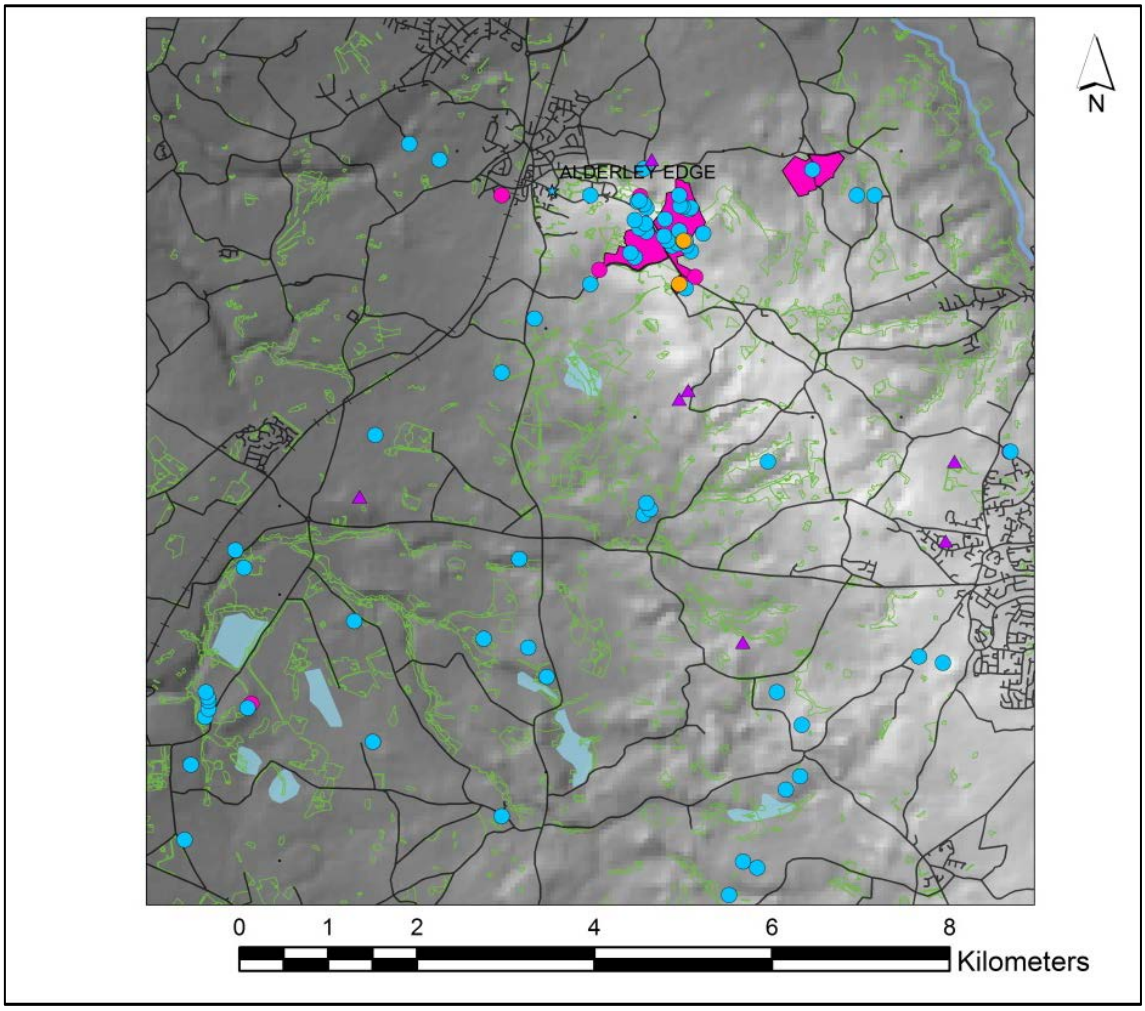


Figure 60: Chester West and Chester Unitary Authority illustrating sites of archaeological investigation and associated grey literature reporting. Based on GLL, AIP and EI data. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)



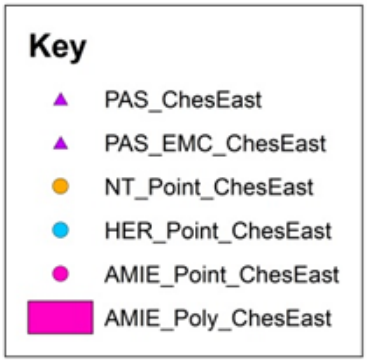


Figure 61: Chester East Unitary Authority 10 km square sample area illustrating previously identified archaeology. Based on the HER, AMIE and PAS datasets. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

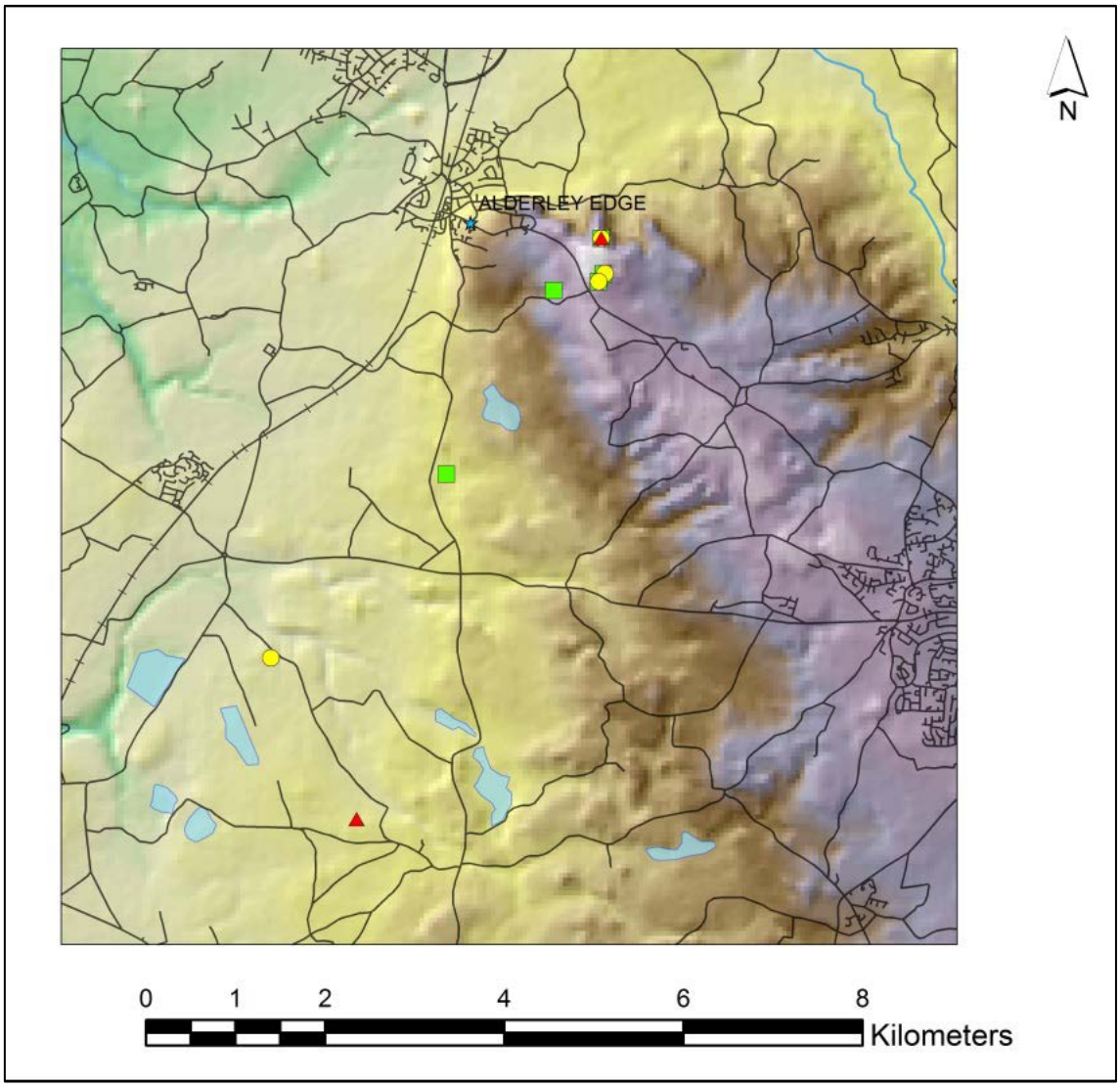
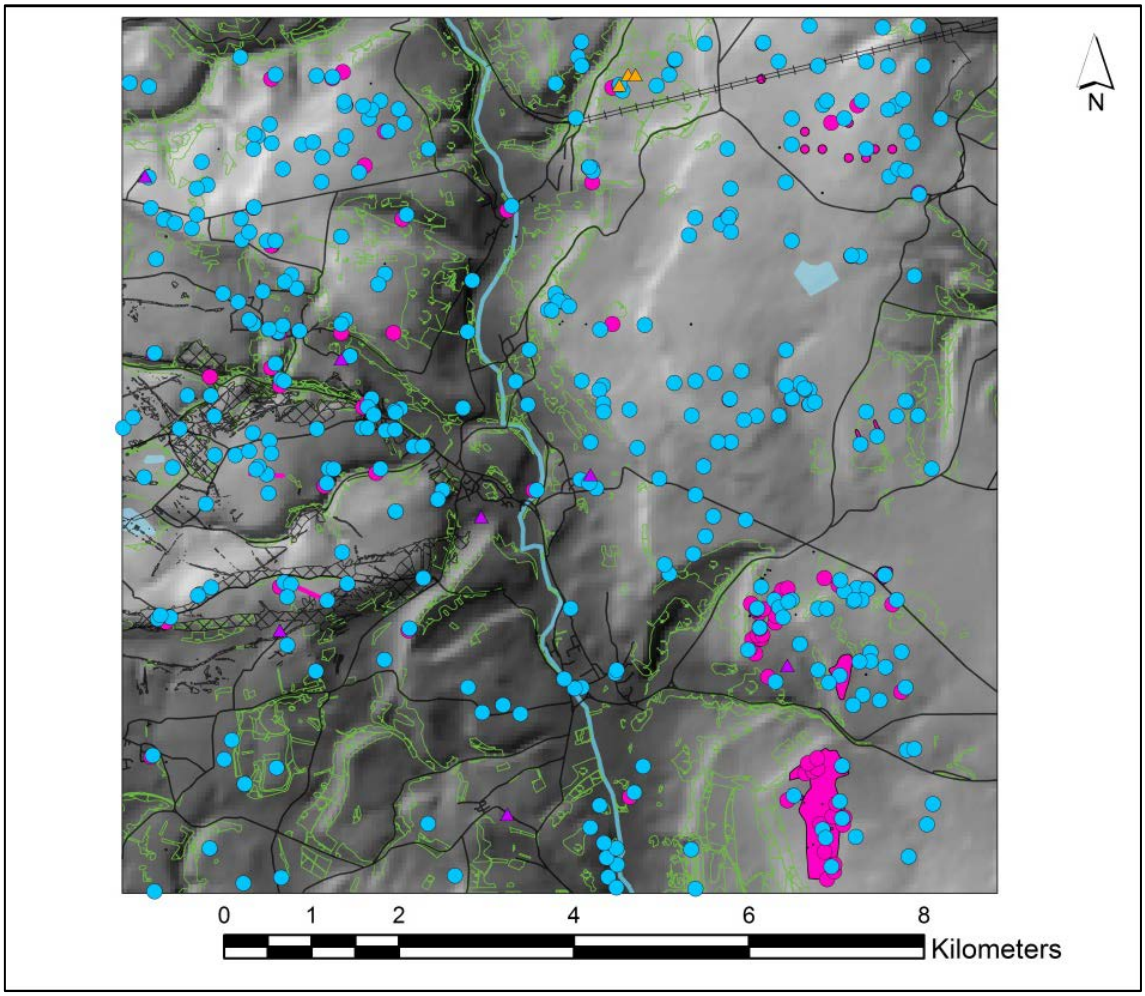


Figure 62: Chester East Unitary Authority 10 km square illustrating sites of archaeological investigation and associated grey literature reporting. Based on GLL, AIP and EI datasets. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)



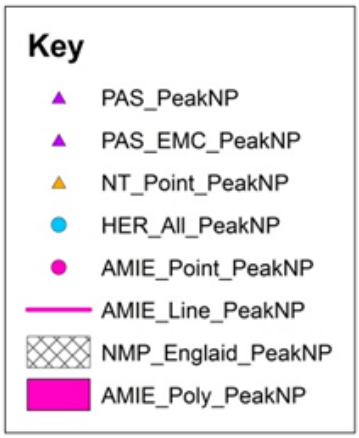


Figure 63: Peak District National Park Authority 10 km square sample area illustrating previously identified archaeology. Based on the HER, AMIE and PAS datasets. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

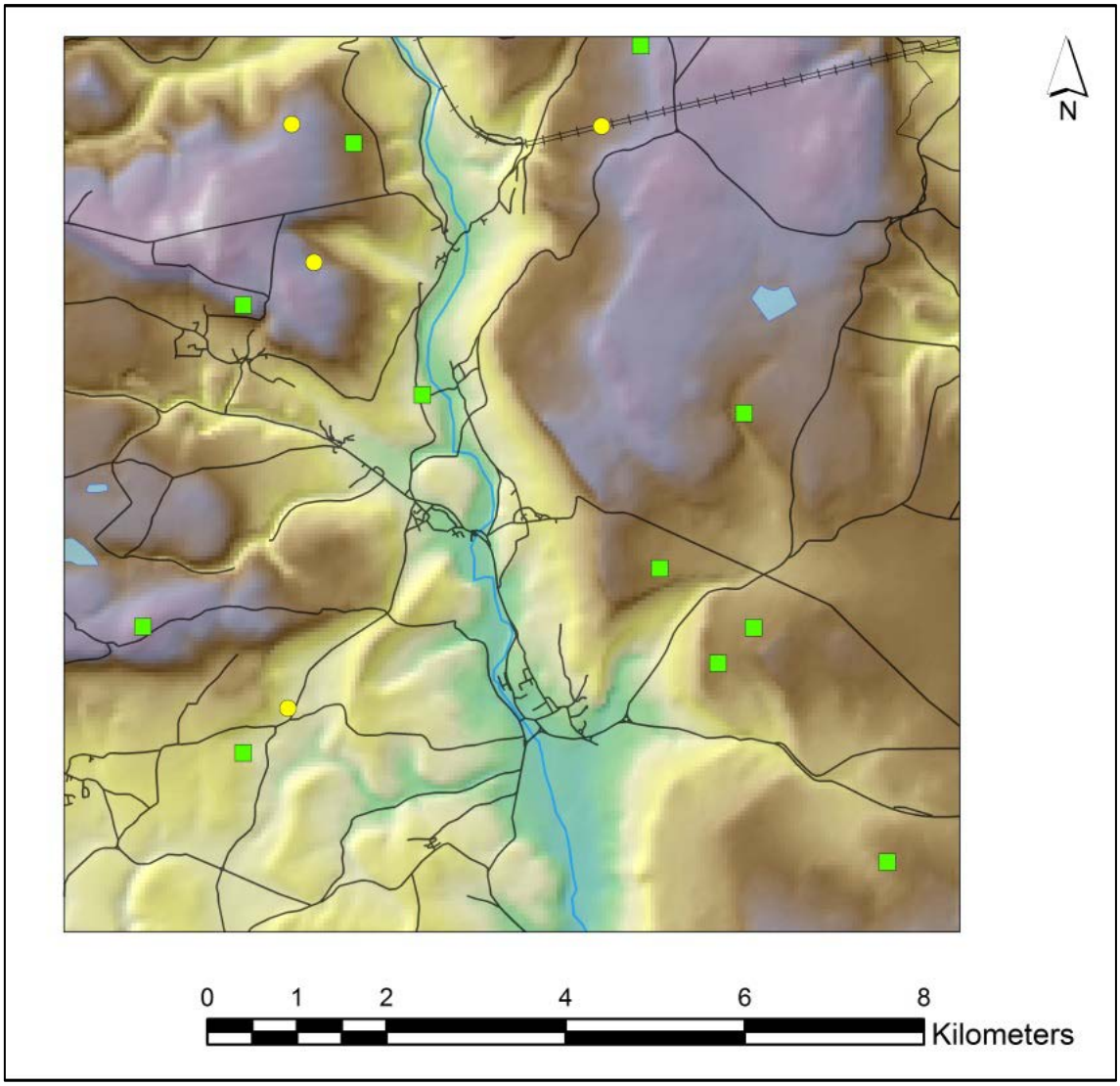
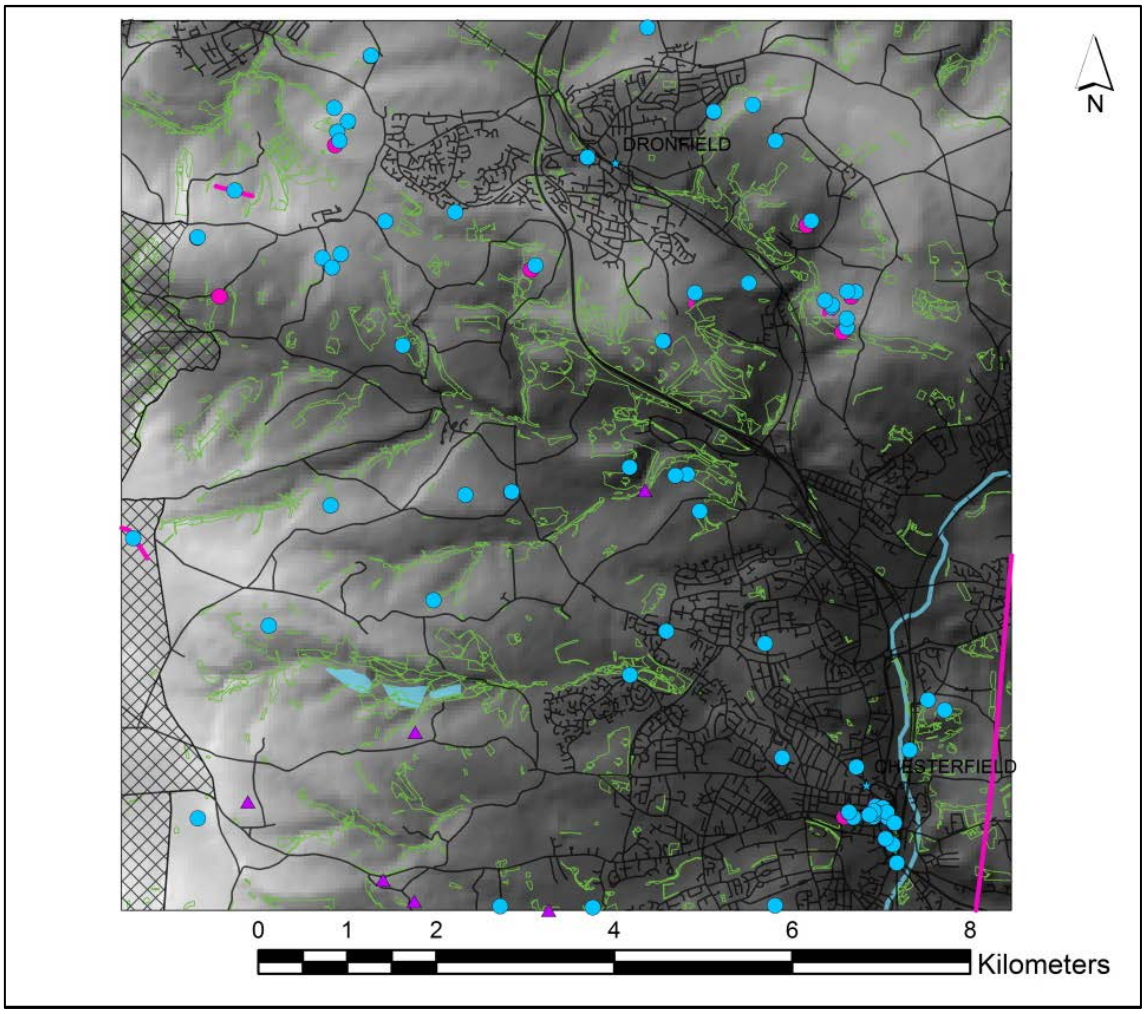


Figure 64: Peak District National Park 10 km square illustrating sites of archaeological investigation and associated grey literature reporting. Based on GLL, AIP and EI datasets. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)



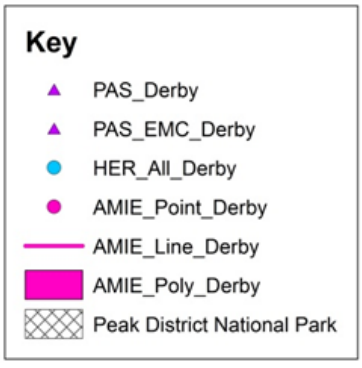


Figure 65: Derbyshire County 10 km square sample area illustrating previously identified archaeology. Based on the HER, AMIE and PAS datasets. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

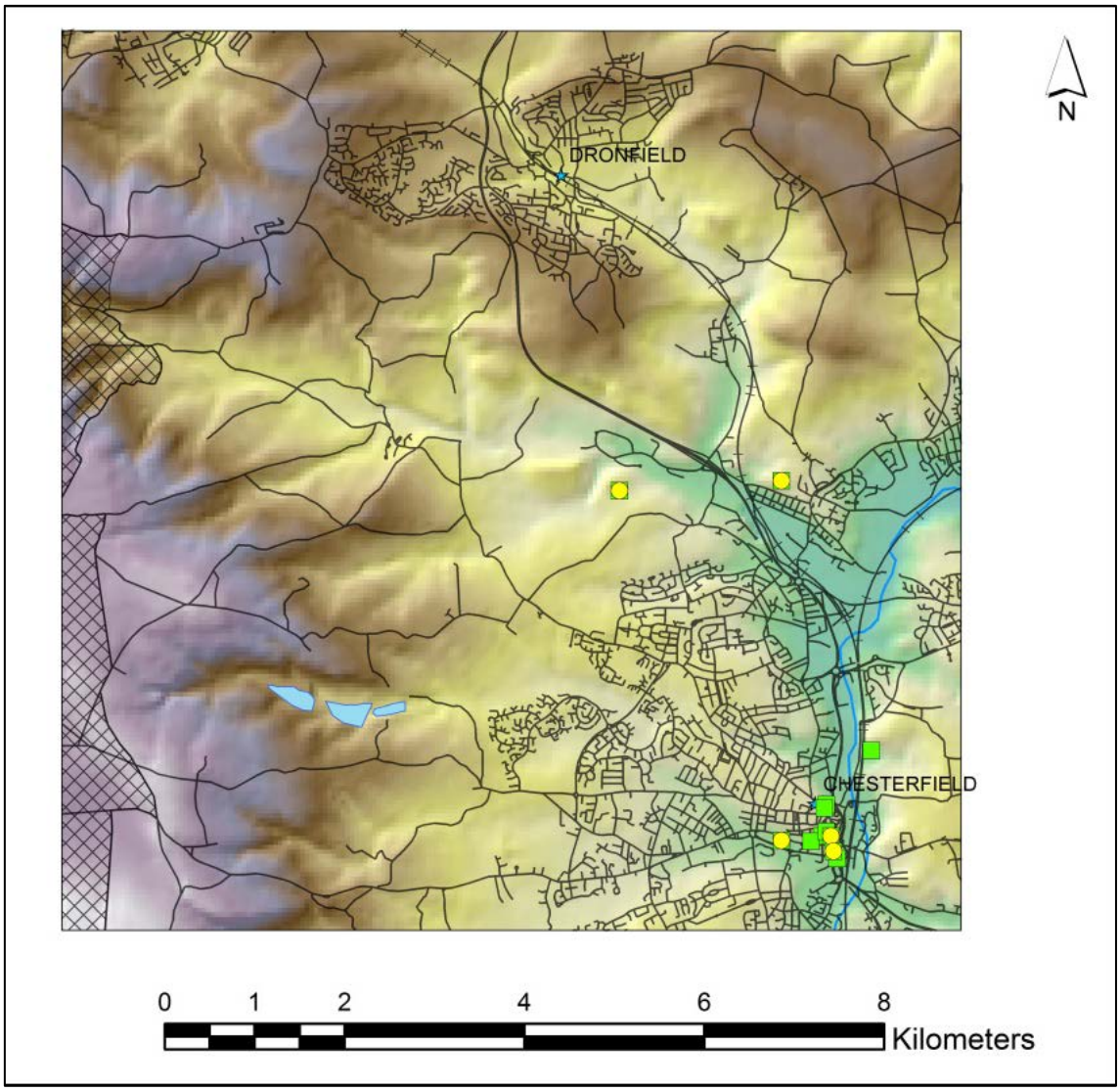
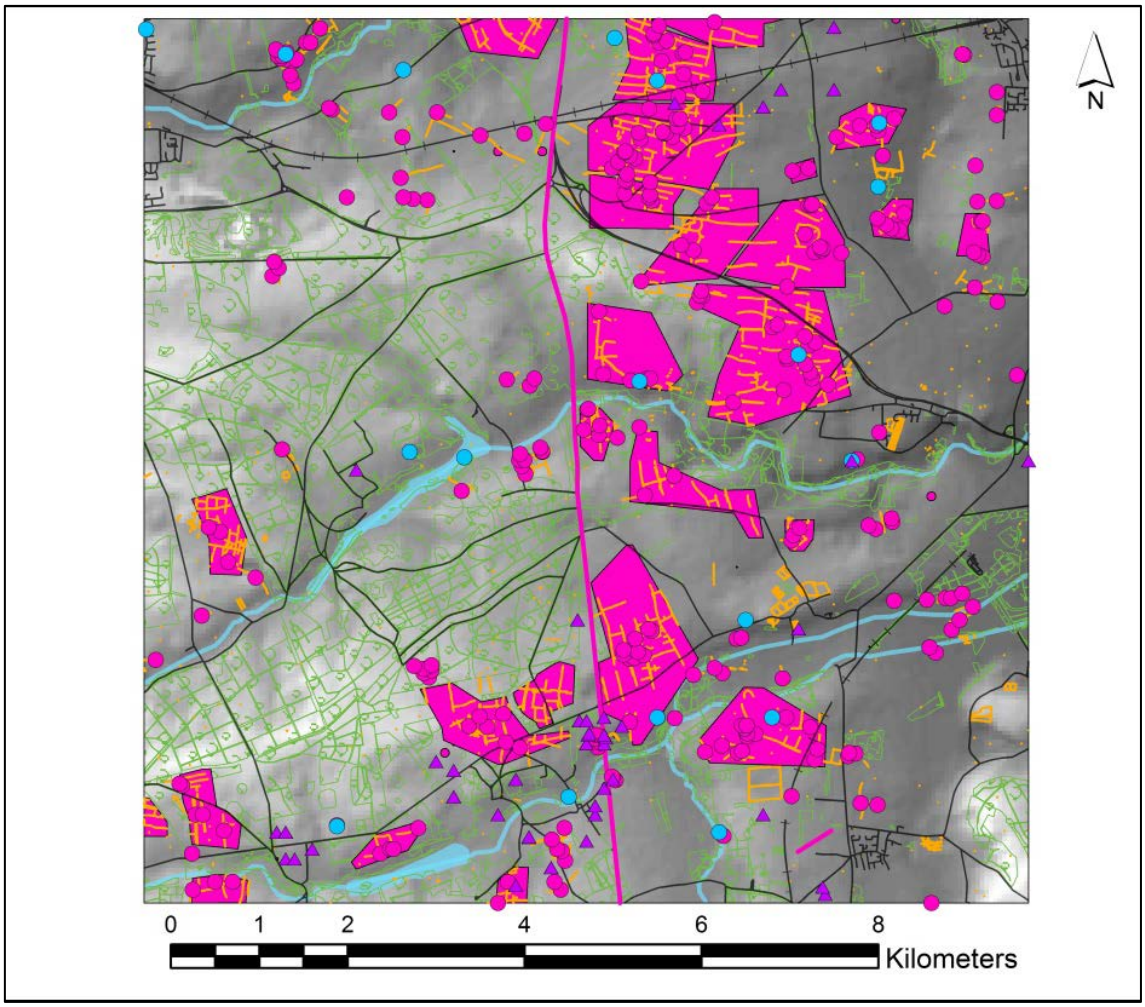


Figure 66: Derbyshire County 10 km square illustrating sites of archaeological investigation and associated grey literature reporting. Based on GLL, AIP and EI datasets. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)



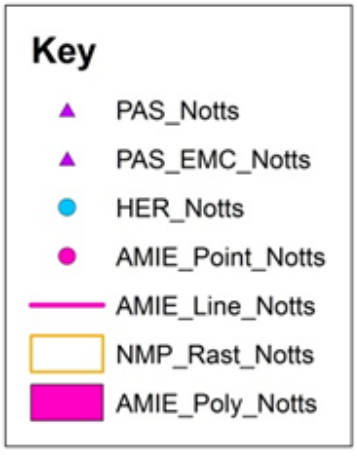


Figure 67: Nottinghamshire County 10 km square sample area illustrating previously identified archaeology. Based on the HER, AMIE and PAS datasets. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

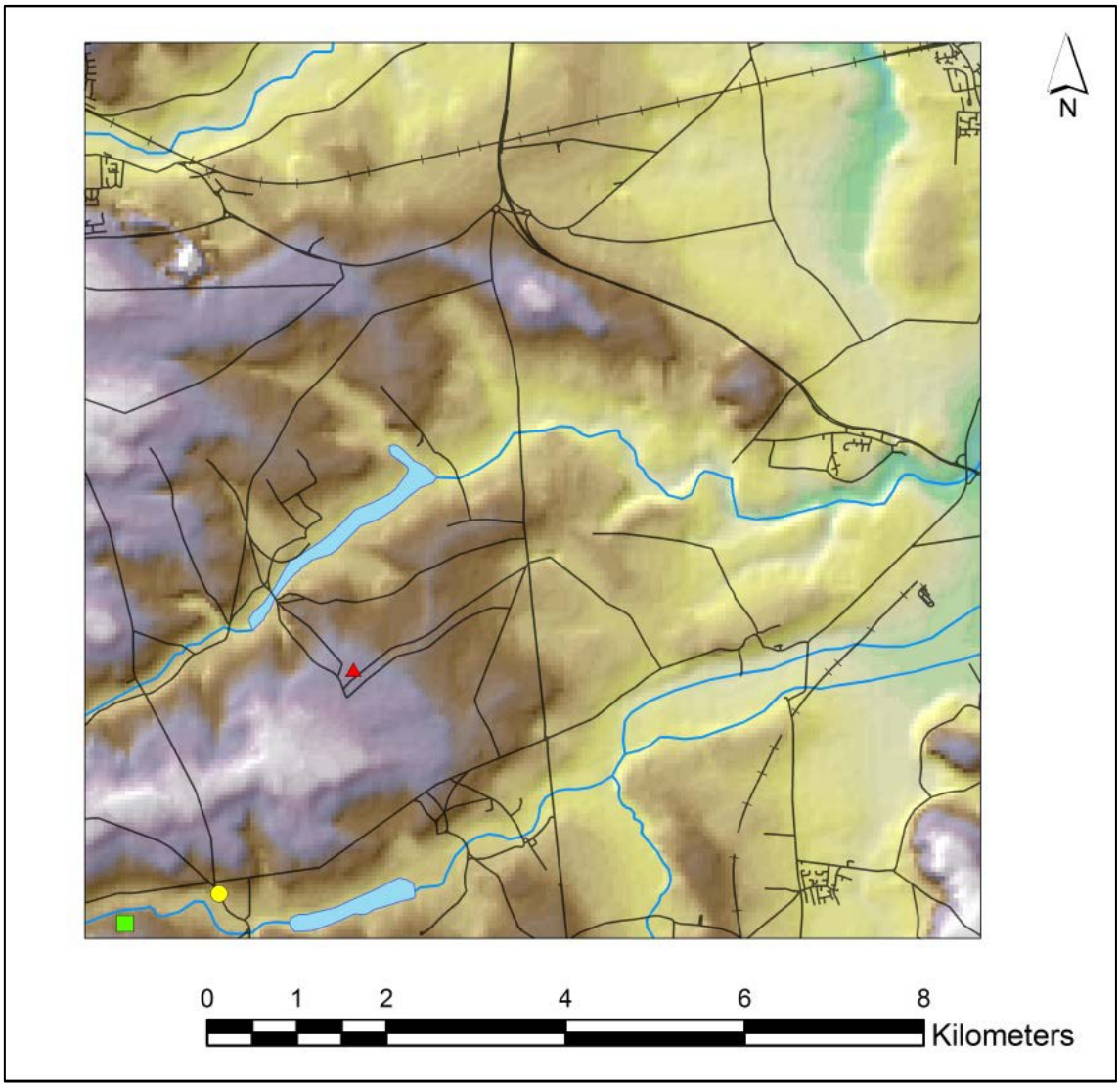
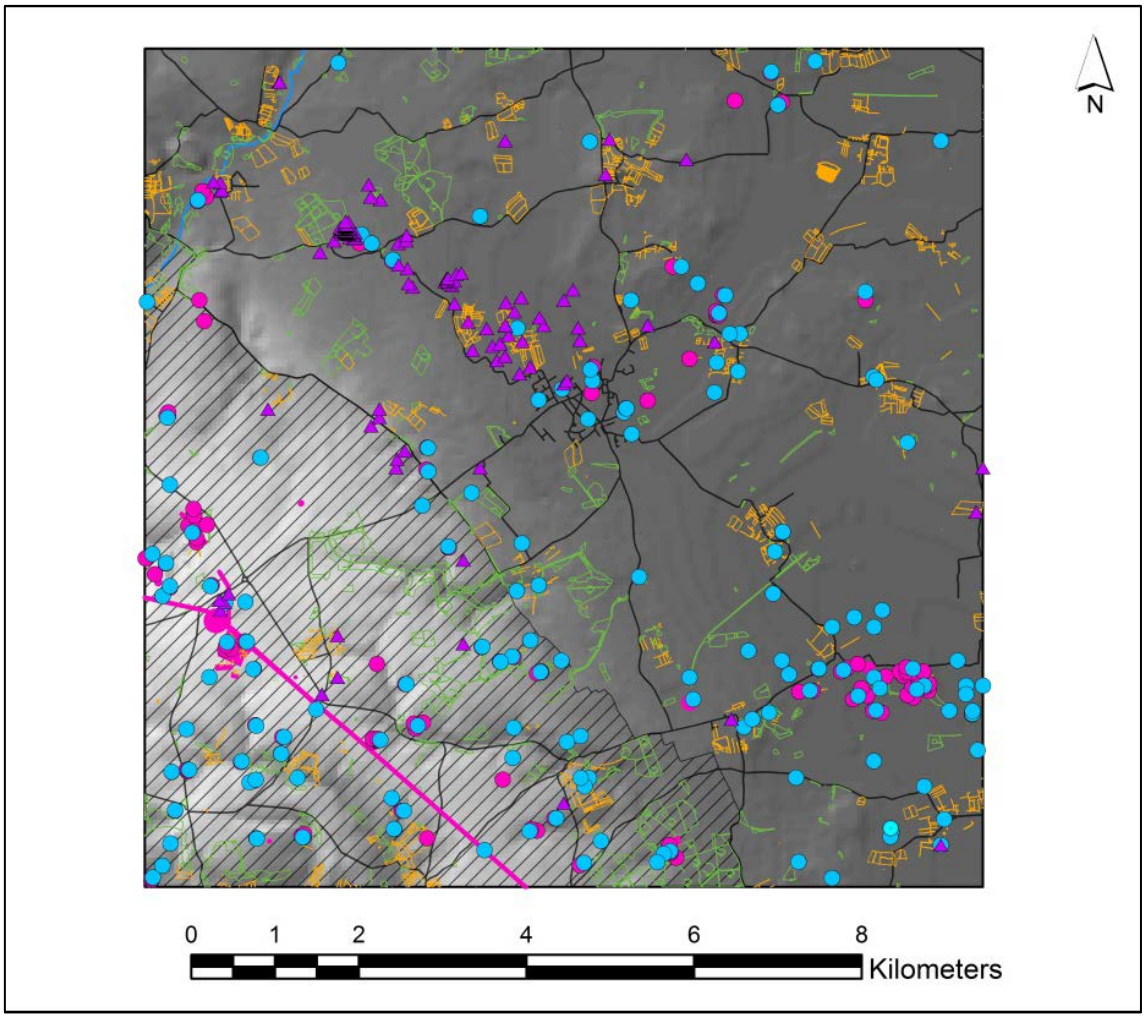


Figure 68: Nottinghamshire County 10 km square illustrating sites of archaeological investigation and associated grey literature reporting. Based on GLL, AIP and EI datasets. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)



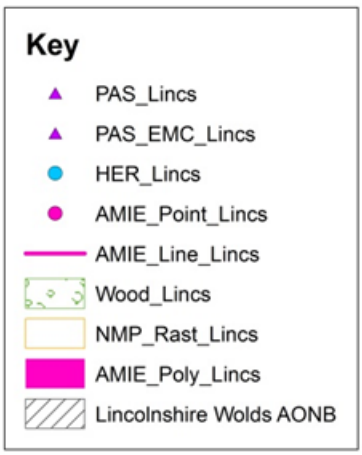
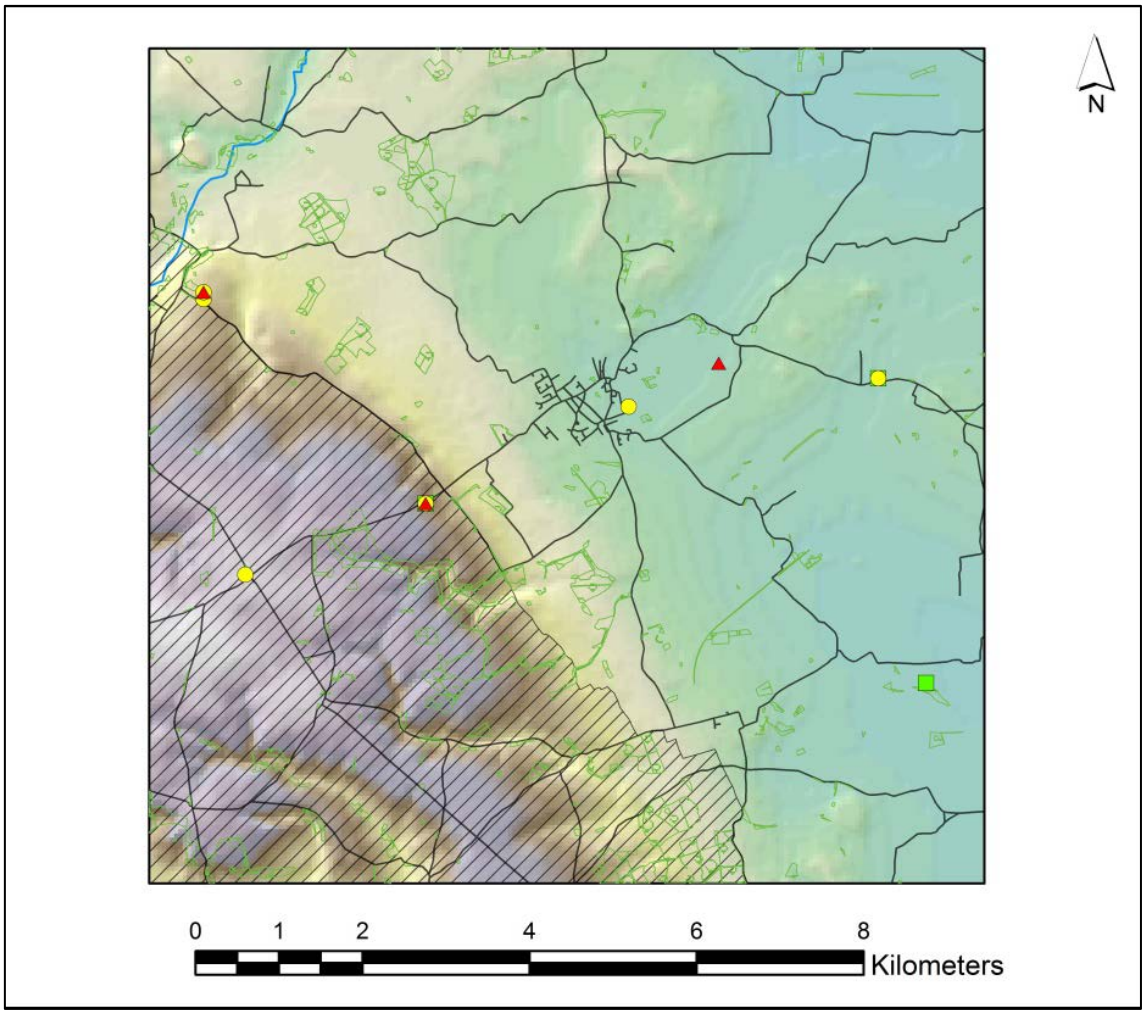


Figure 69: Lincolnshire County 10 km square sample area illustrating previously identified archaeology. Based on the HER, AMIE and PAS datasets. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)



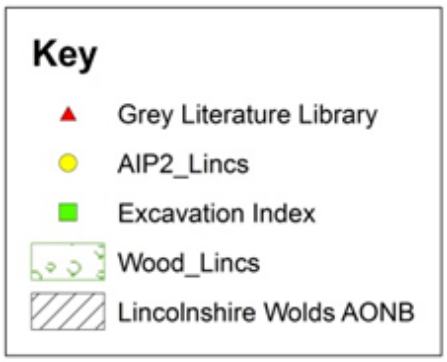


Figure 70: Lincolnshire County 10 km square illustrating sites of archaeological investigation and associated grey literature reporting. Based on GLL, AIP and EI datasets. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

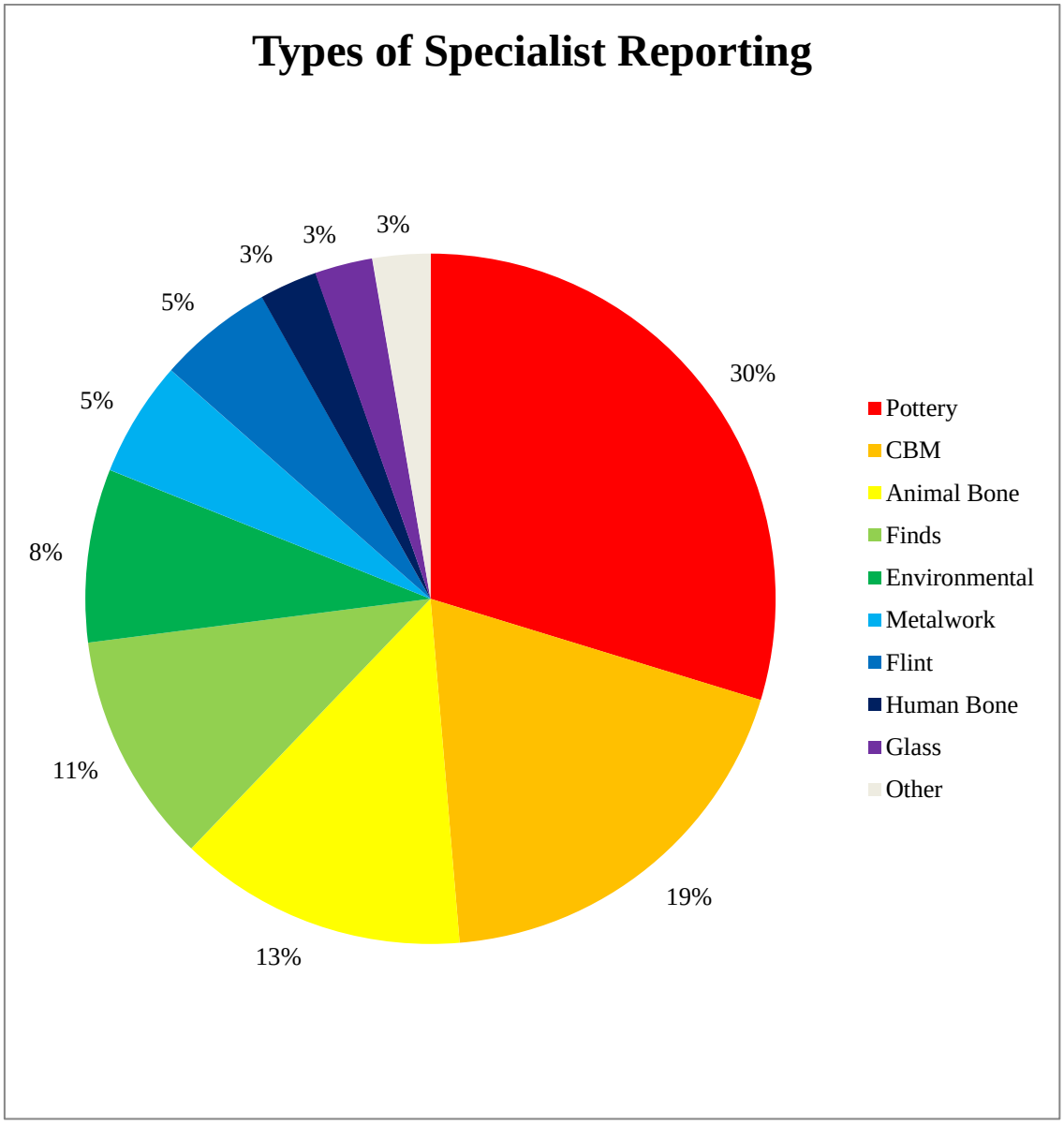


Figure 71: Categories of specialist reporting as observed from reports produced by Allen Archaeological Associates, John Samuels Archaeological Consultants and Lindsey Archaeological Services within the mid-England transect case study area.

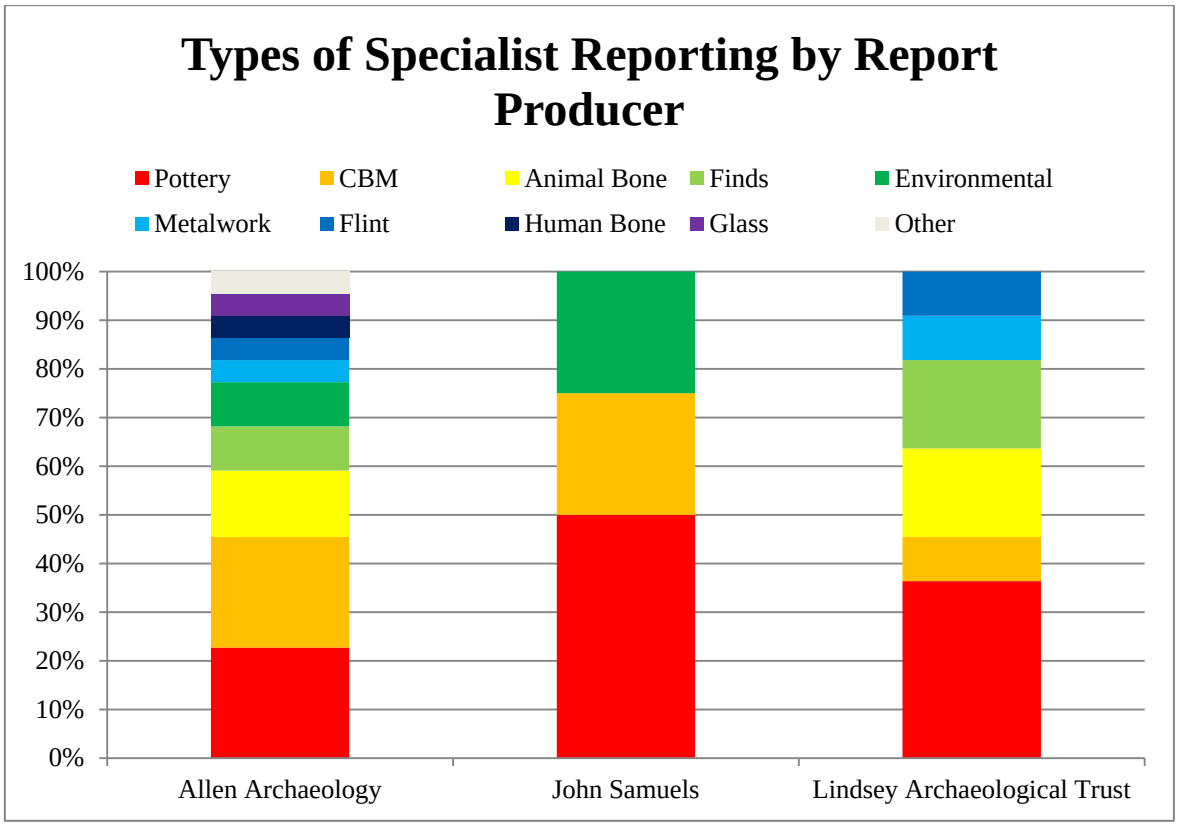


Figure 72: Categories of specialist reporting as recorded in the grey literature of different report producing organisations within the mid-England transect case study area.

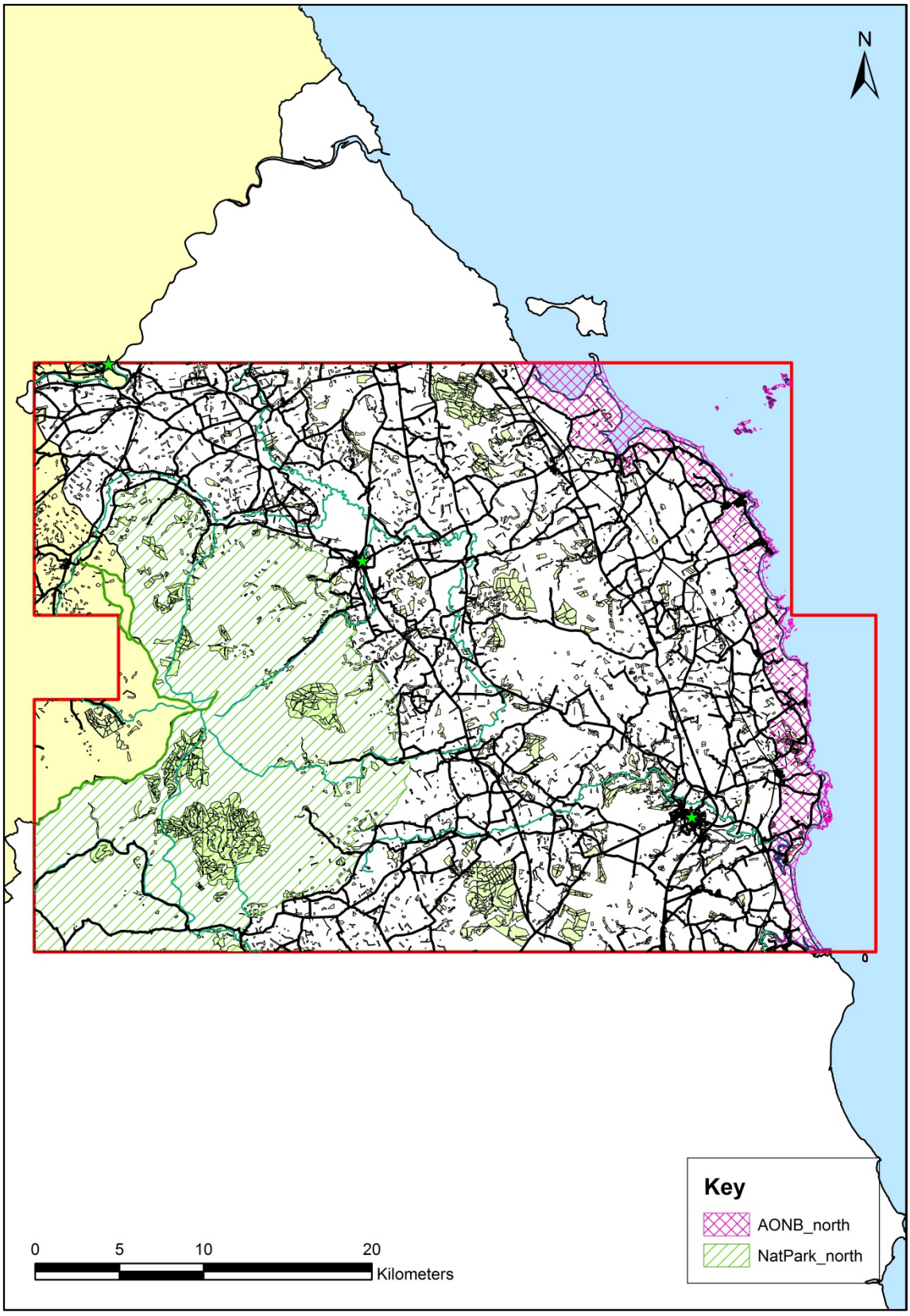


Figure 73: The north Northumberland case study area, indicating locations of the AONB and national park. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

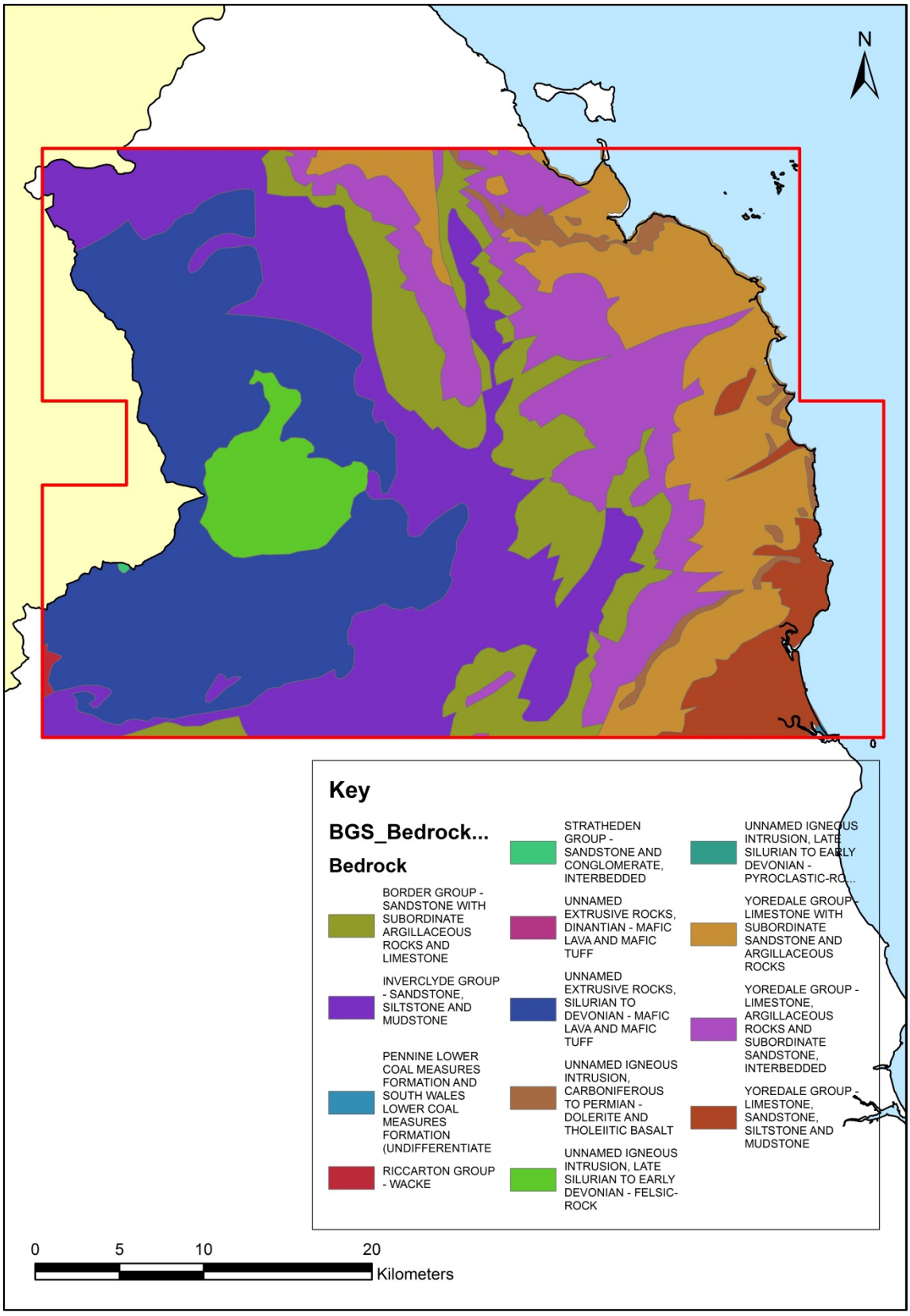


Figure 74: Underlying and superficial geological deposits in the north Northumberland case study area. (Source: British Geological Survey 2016). Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

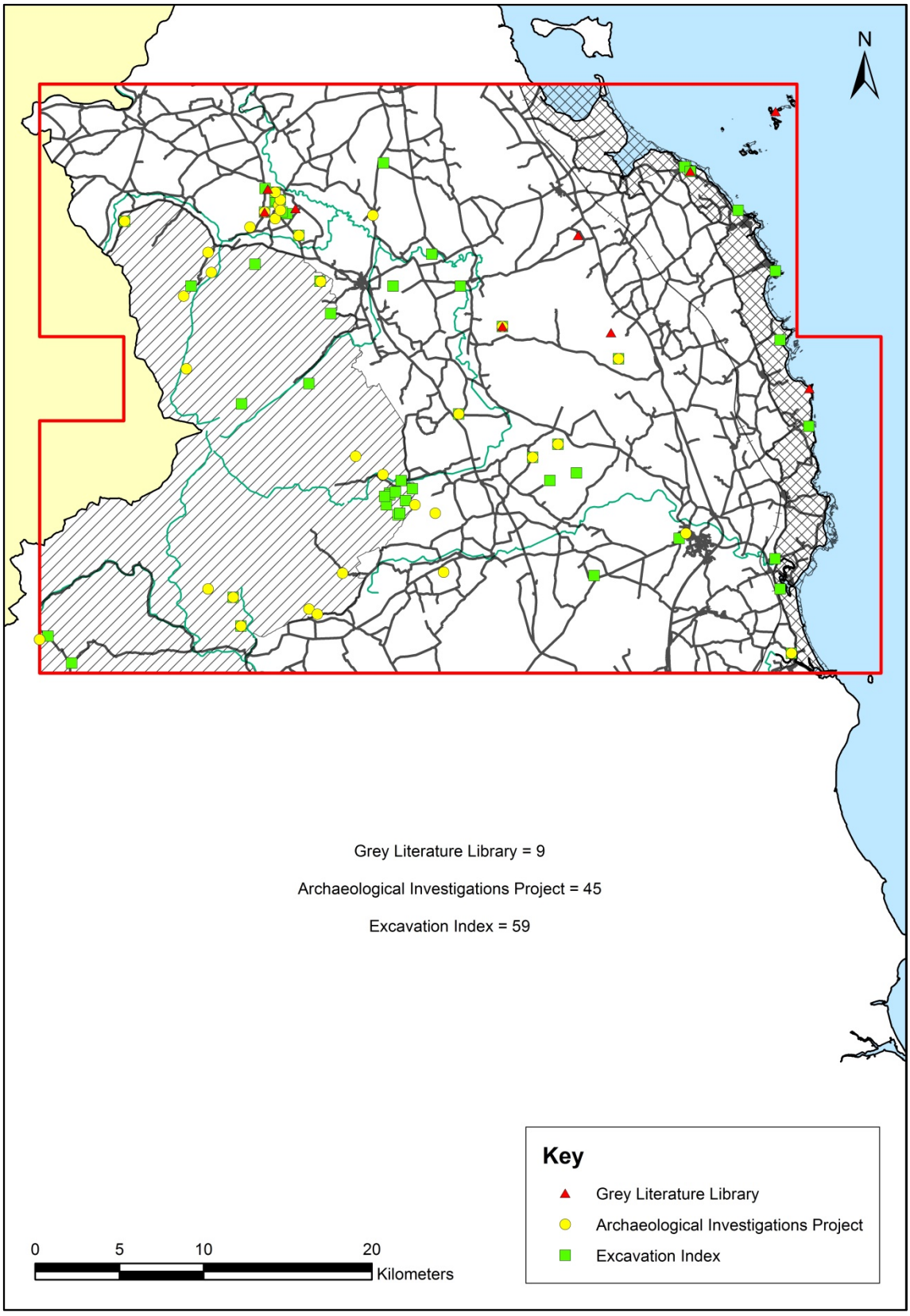


Figure 75: Archaeological investigation and reporting within the north Northumberland case study area. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

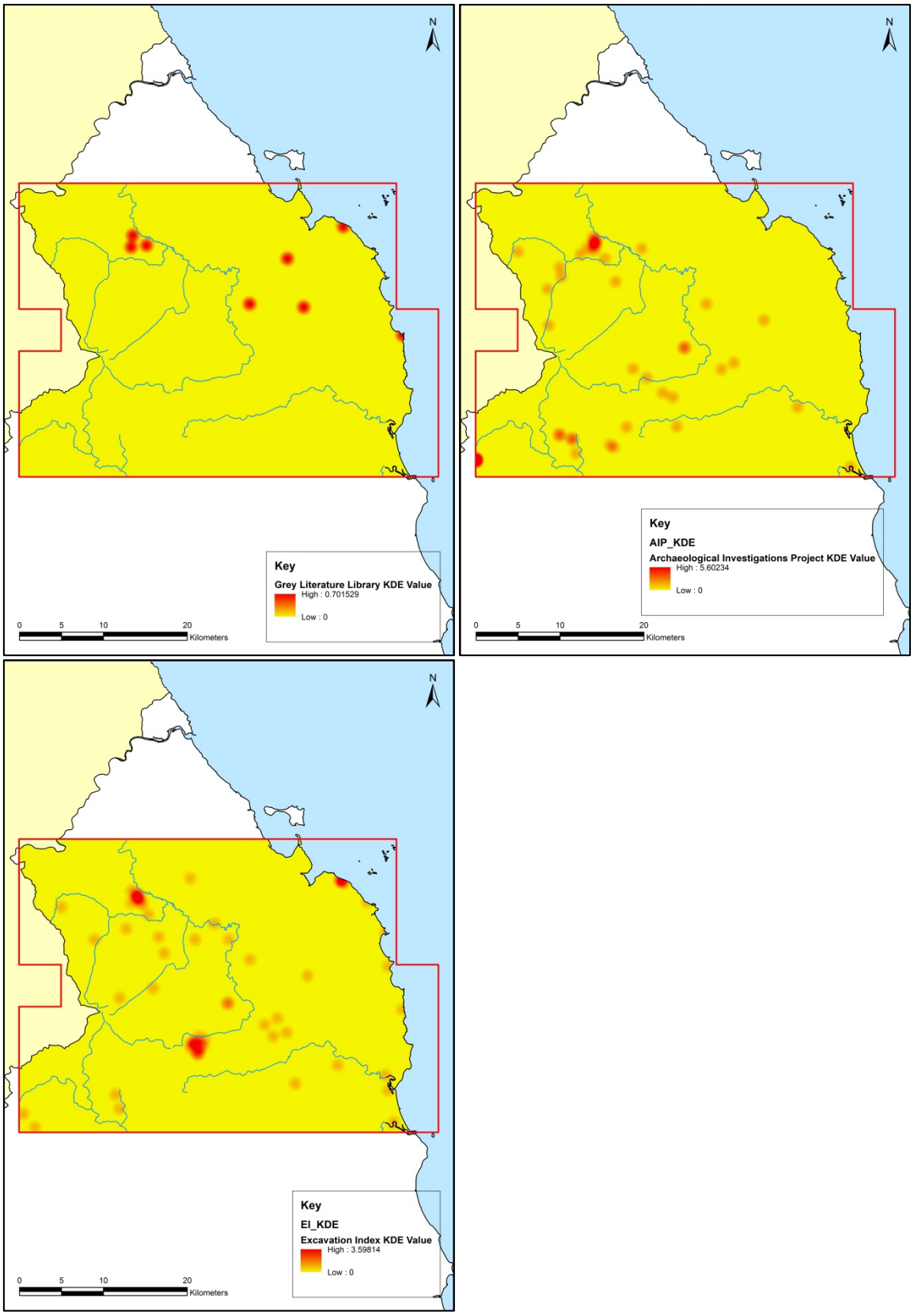


Figure 76: Comparison of densities of archaeological investigation and reporting in the north Northumberland case study area. Based on GLL, AIP and EI data with density surfaces created using the KDE tool in ArcGIS.

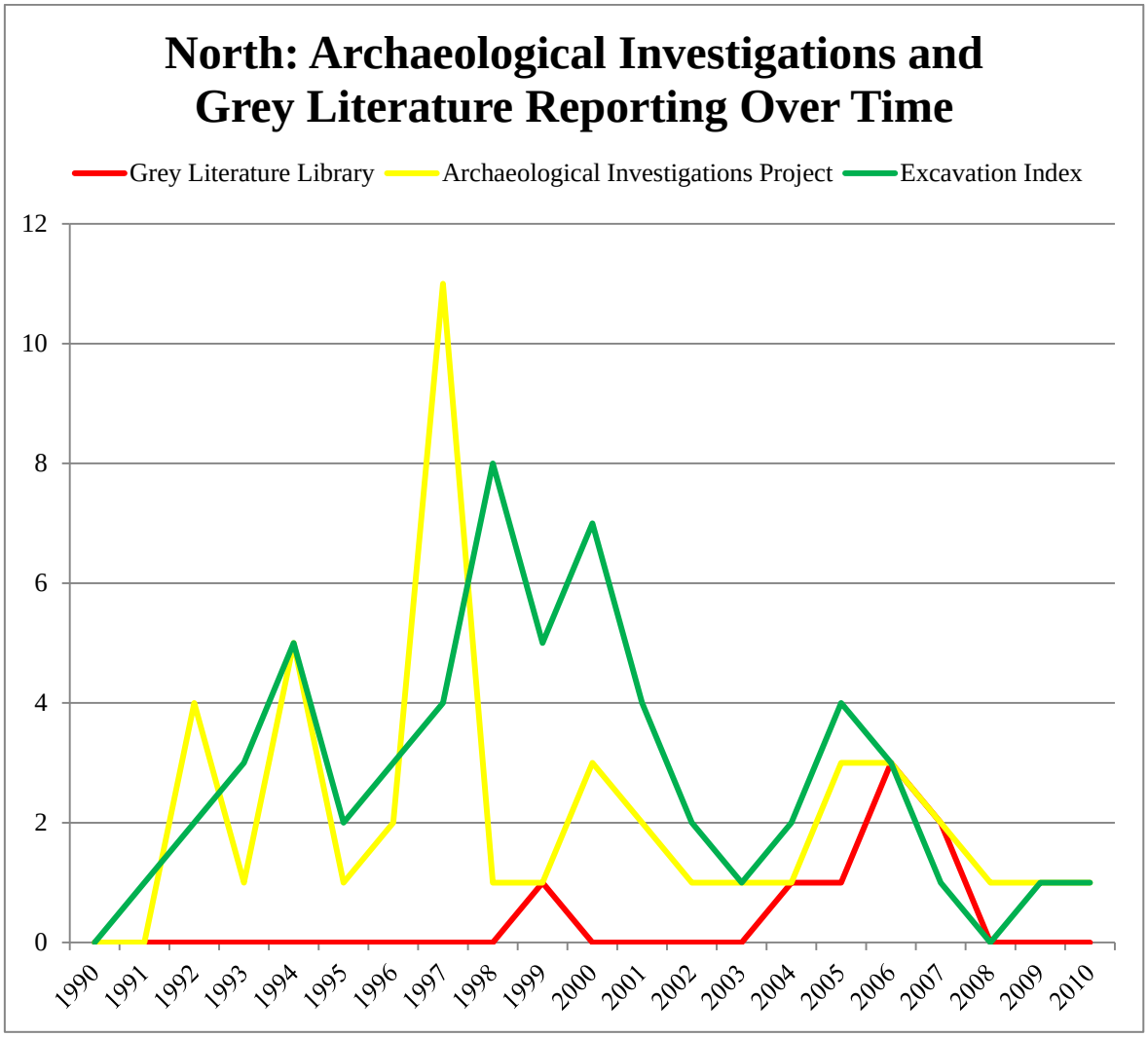


Figure 77: Archaeological investigations and reporting over time within the north Northumberland case study area. Based on GLL, AIP and EI data.

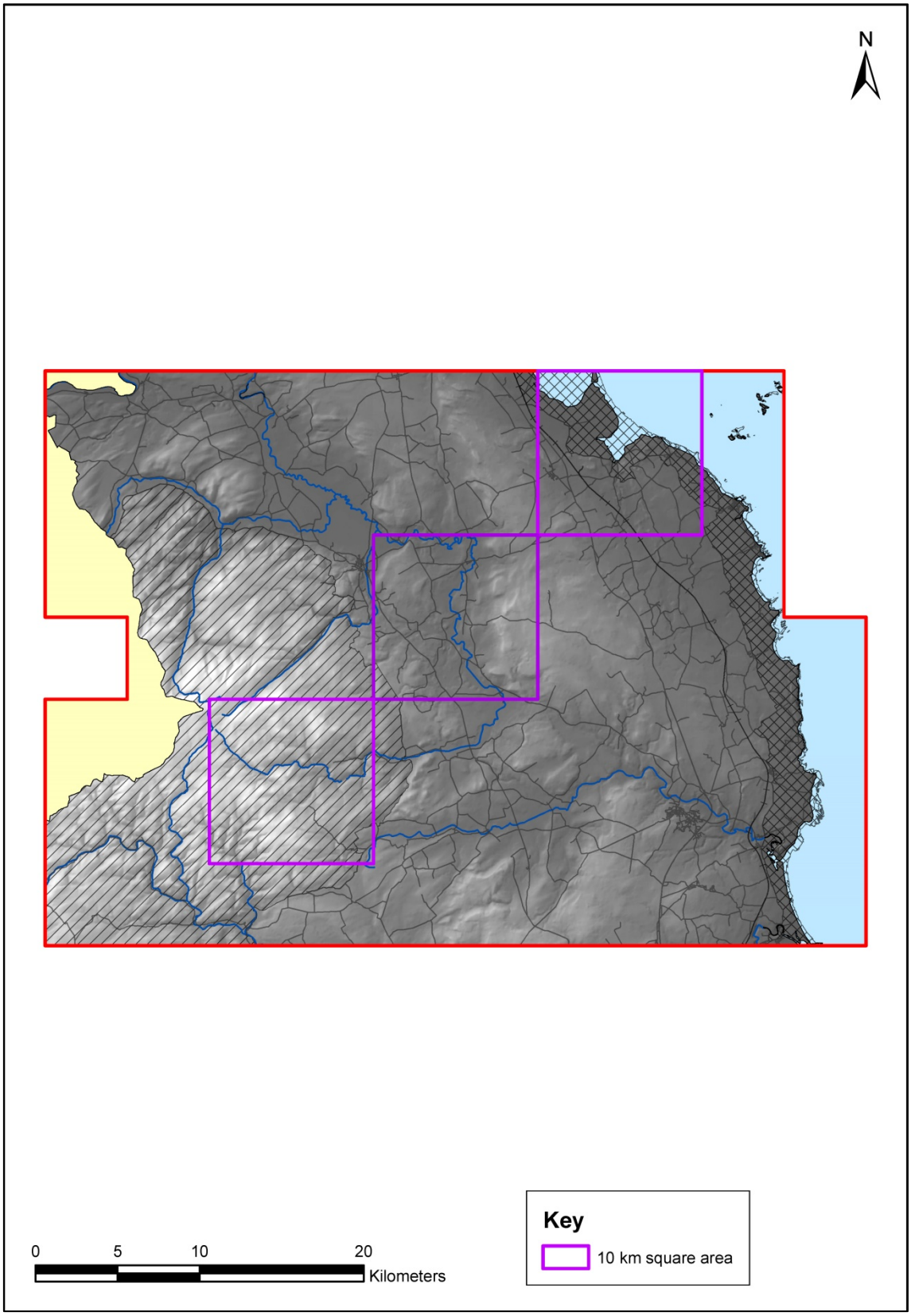


Figure 78: 10 km square sample areas with the north Northumberland case study area. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

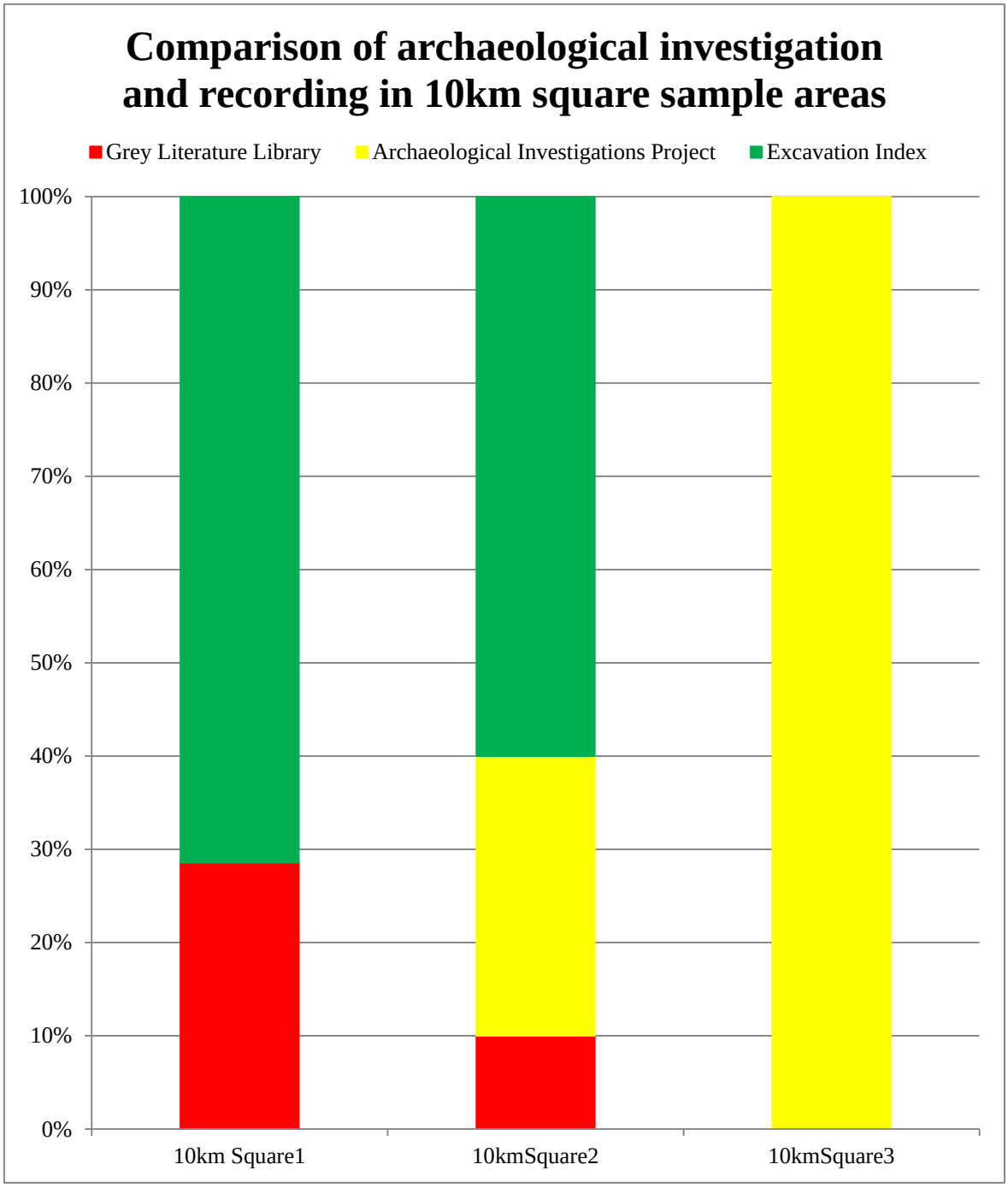


Figure 79: Comparison of archaeological investigation and reporting between 10 km square areas

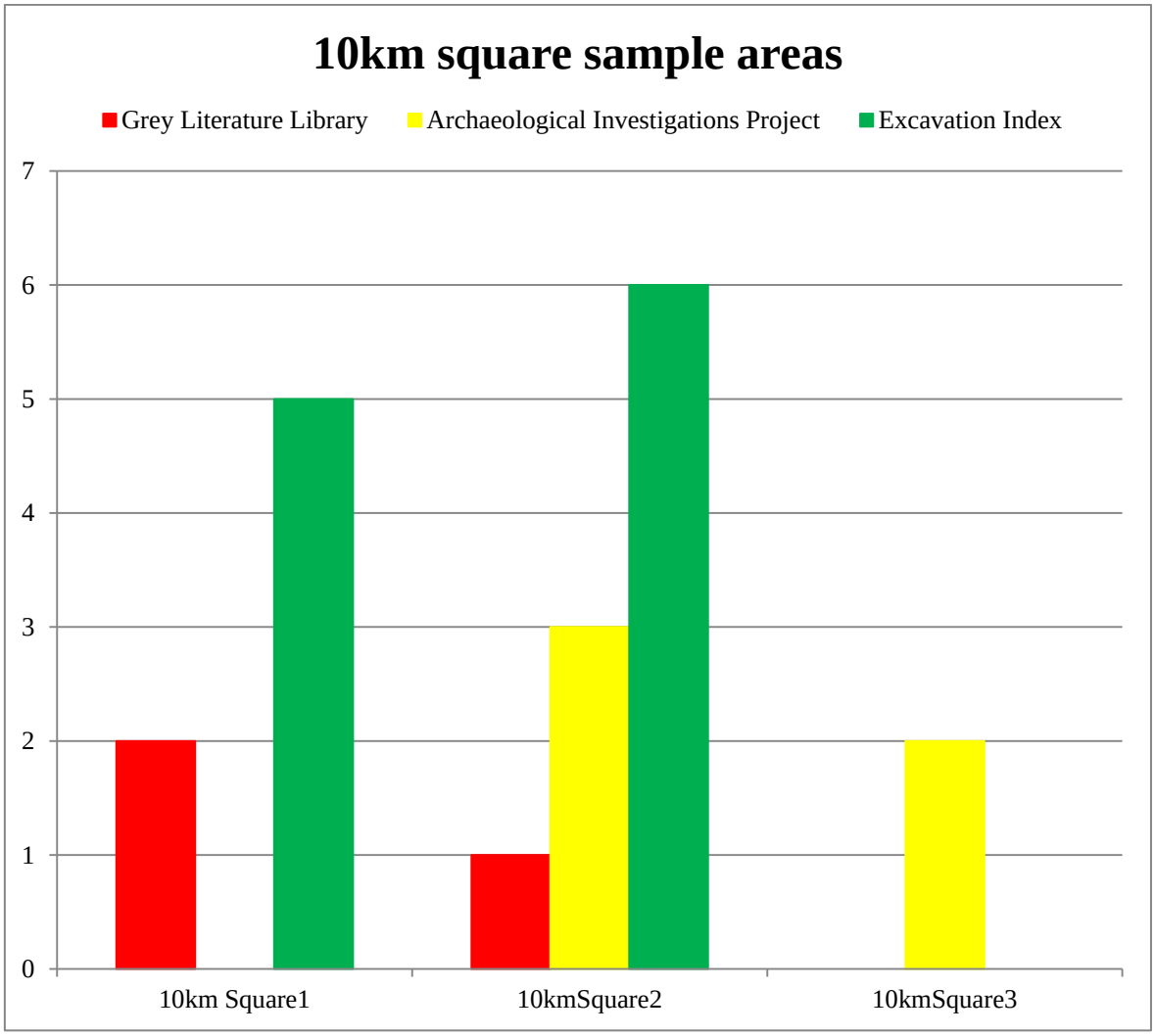


Figure 80: Volume of archaeological reporting and fieldwork within each 10 km square area within the north Northumberland case study area.

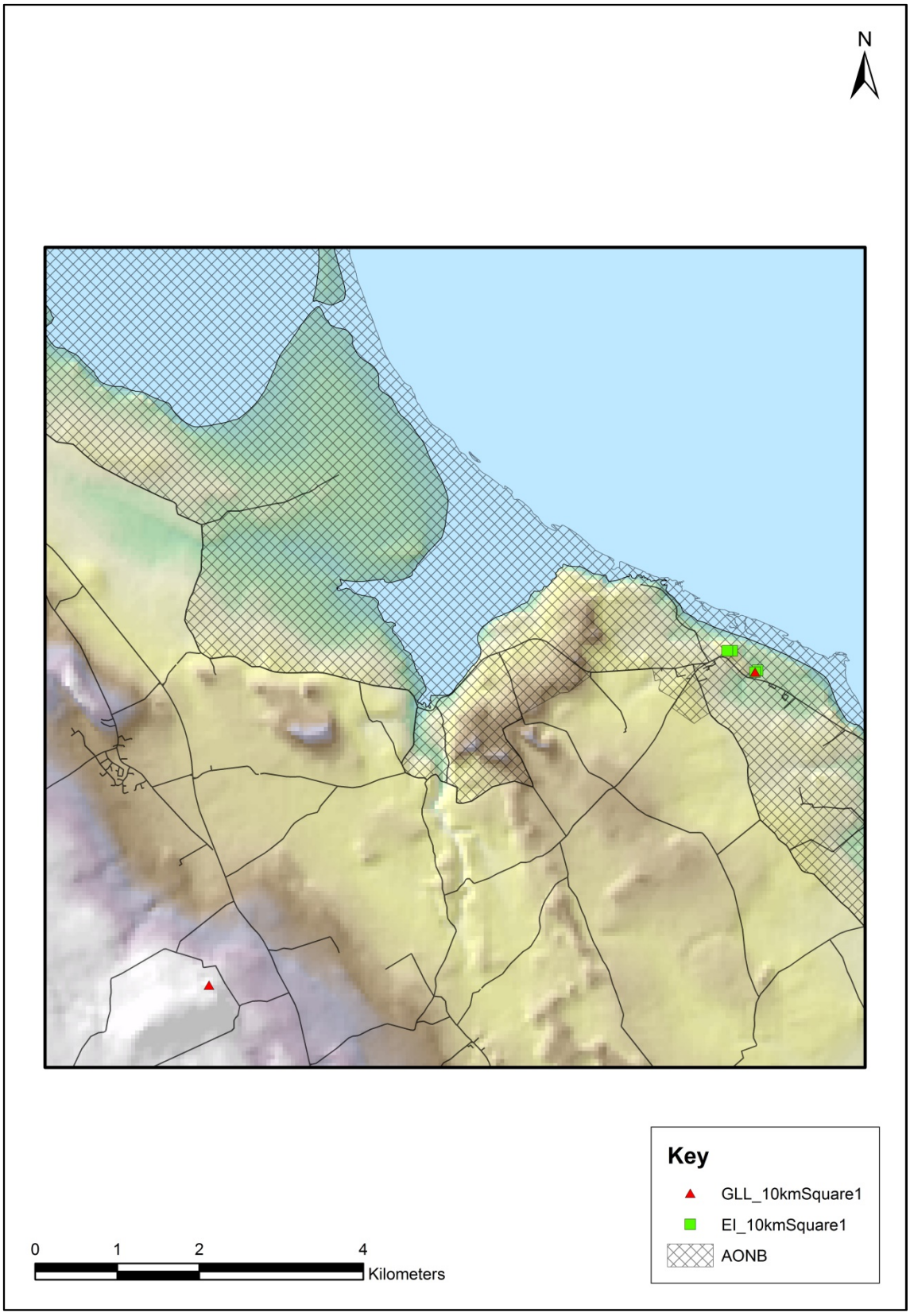


Figure 81: Coastal Northumberland 10 km square sample area. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

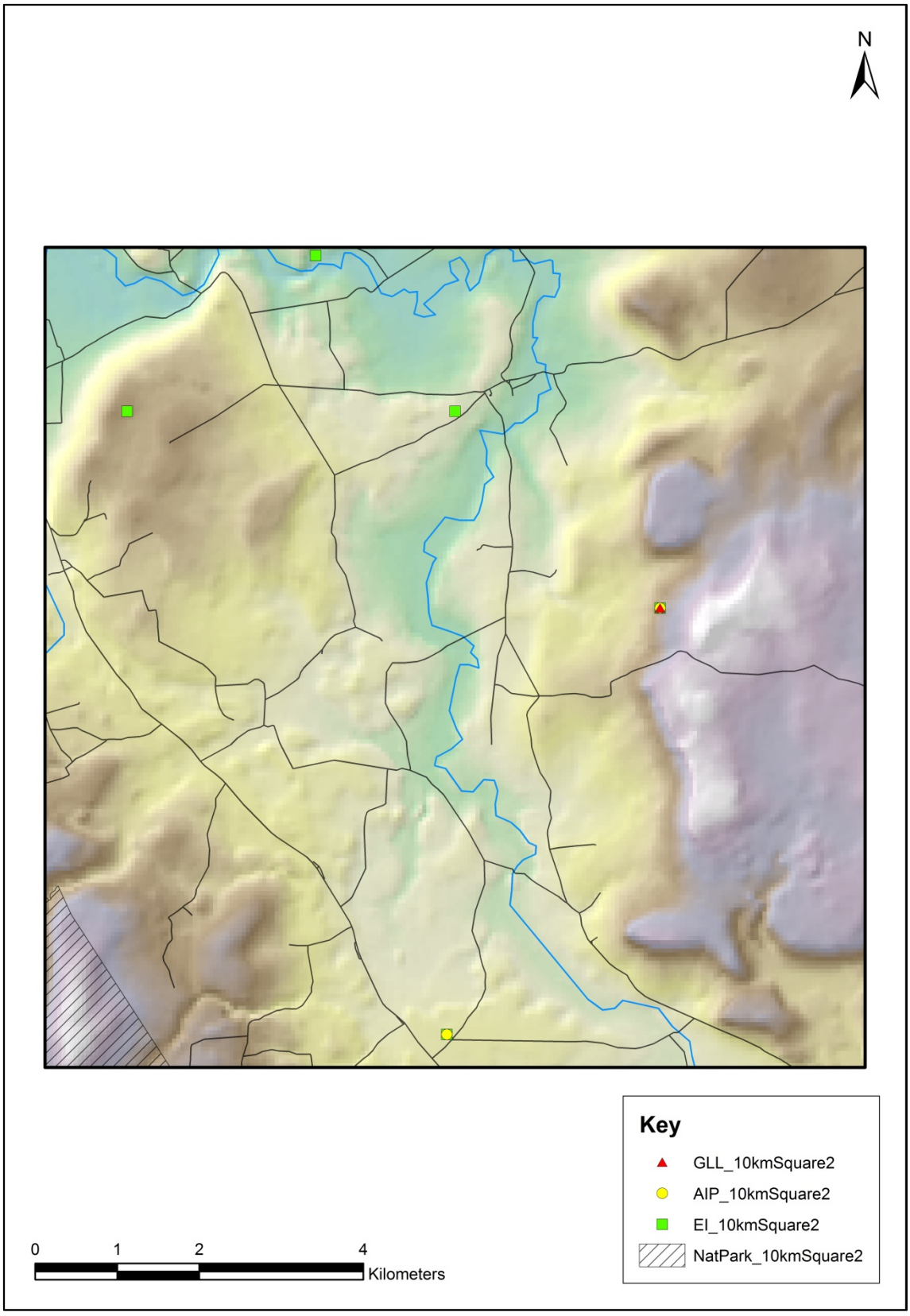


Figure 82: Central Northumberland 10 km square sample area. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

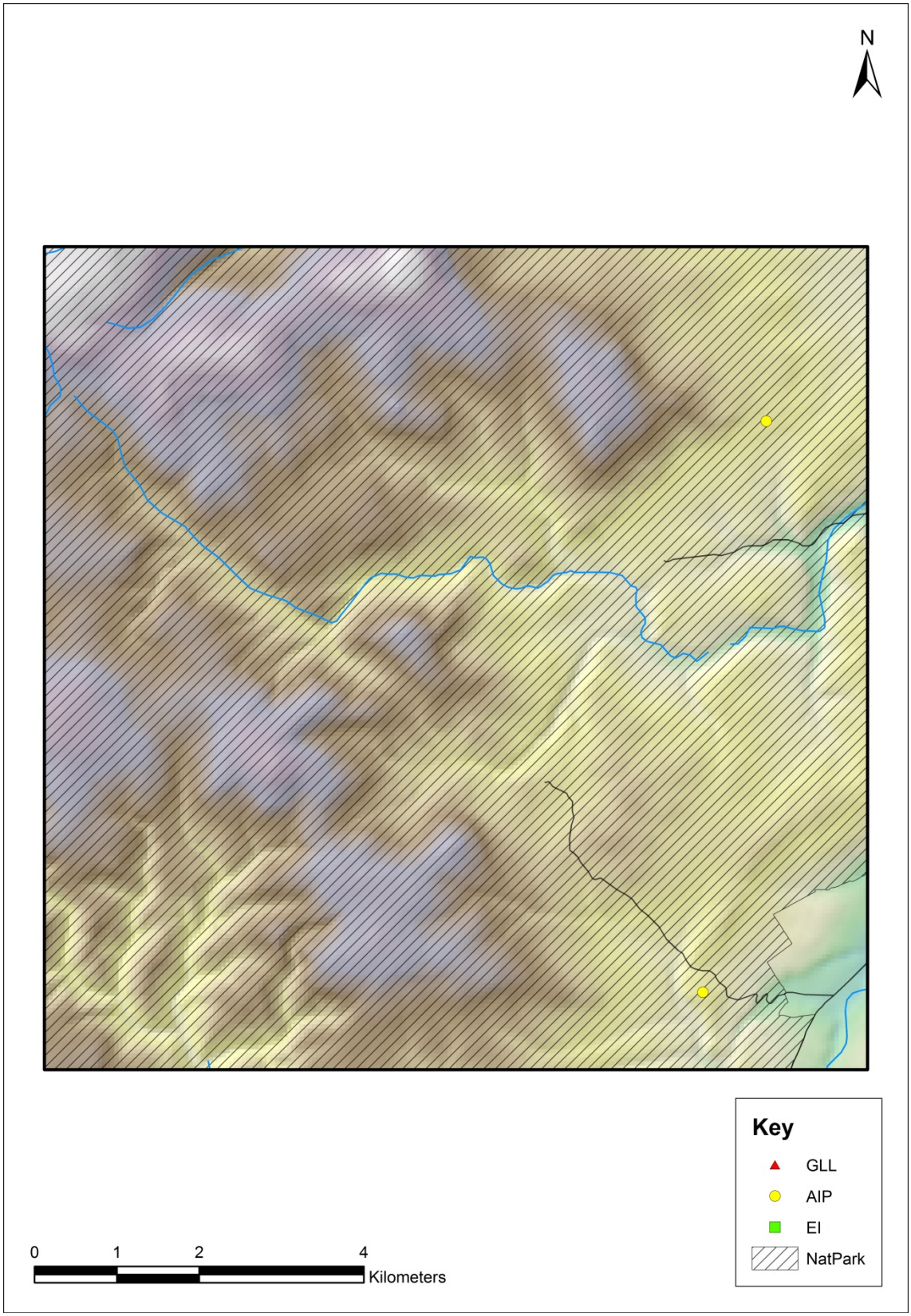


Figure 83: Northumberland National Park 10 km square sample area. Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)

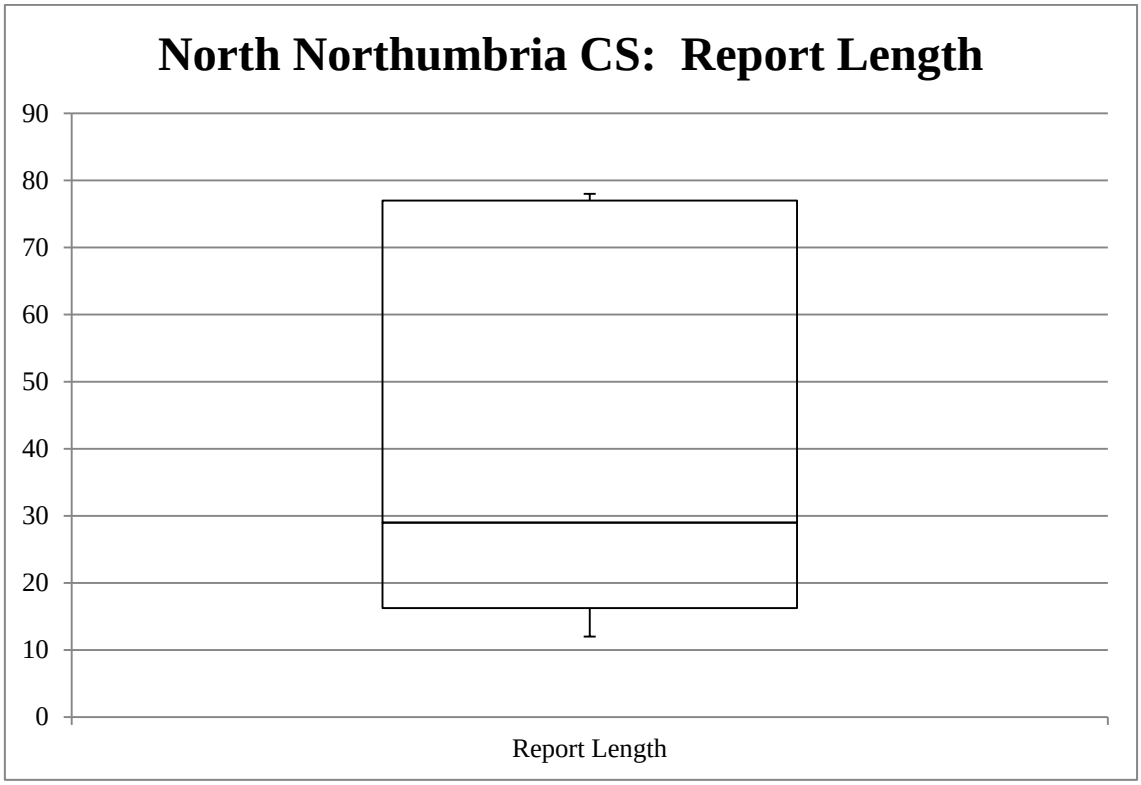


Figure 84: Report length within the north Northumbria case study area.

A Study in Grey:

Grey Literature and Archaeological Investigation in England 1990 - 2010

Appendix B: Tables

Victoria Donnelly
St Cross College
10/7/2016

Appendix B – Table of Tables

Table 1: Typical stages and products for an archaeological fieldwork investigation project and review process for advancing between stages.
Based on MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological excavation (2008).

Stage	Research Products	Archive Products	Dissemination Products
Start up	Brief from curatorial archaeologist / sponsor Proposal from contracting archaeologist / research team		
Review Point R1: Are the objectives clear and in line with relevant research programmes, sub-progammes and national and regional agendas?			
Initiation	Methods statement completed by research team and specialists Site access agreement signed	Project Management Archive created Archive repository identified	Communication with specialists Communication with stakeholders
Review Point R2: Is the Project Design achievable? Is it complete in line with current advice? Is the proposed methodology appropriate?			
Site evaluation (optional)	Evaluation report Updated Project Design reflects Evaluation Report	P1. Site Archive establishd	OASIS entry created Evaluation report circulated
Review Point R3.1: Does the evaluation justify proceeding to Fieldwork?			
Fieldwork and assessment of potential for analysis	Site Infrastructure established Field research completed Conformance to standards checked P2. Assessment Report Monitoring visits made Updated Project Design reflects Assessment Report	P1. Site Archive established / updated	OASIS entry created / updated Report drafted Dissemination plan drafted Outreach work completed
Review Point R3.2: Is the site archive complete? Does assessment merit full analysis or should the project proceed to Dissemination stage? Is the Updated Project Design appropriate?			
Analysis	Analysis and understanding completed	P3. Research Archive created	OASIS entry updated Report updated Dissemination plan updated
Review Point R3.3: Analysis complete in line with project objectives? Has analysis delivered an enhanced understanding? Site Archive and Research Archive ready for deposition? Dissemination plan approved? Report text prepared in line with dissemination plan?			
Dissemination	Editorial work completed	Site and Research Archive deposited	OASIS entry completed Referee committee on Report Report published
Review Point R3.4: OK to close project? Can recommendations for future research be made?			
Closure	Research agendas updated Procedural guidance updated	Project Management archive completed	

Table 2: Basic grey literature database design, based on GLL and AIP standard data categories. This illustrates the linked tables which form the basis of the basic grey literature database.

Name	Null?	Type	Comments
Database table reference: grey_lit_biblio1			
ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)	
TITLE		VARCHAR2(200)	Report title
PUBDATE		NUMBER(4)	year only
PUBLISHER		VARCHAR2(100)	Contracting unit who published report
PLACE		VARCHAR2(100)	Place of publication
DESCR		VARCHAR2(1000)	Description of the report in terms of its format/appearance/presentation
URL		VARCHAR2(200)	URL of report (note - this field is now redundant - uses the grey_lit_files table to record file locations)
ASSOC_ID		VARCHAR2(200)	OASIS id, ADS IMPORT_RCN or other relevant id - HER event number? (made uppercase by script)
N_TITLE		VARCHAR2(200)	normalised title - filled by script
N_PUBLISHER		VARCHAR2(100)	normalised publisher - filled by script
N_PLACE		VARCHAR2(100)	normalised place - filled by script
RESPONSIBLE_BODY		VARCHAR2(100)	Overall responsible for work (ie Union Railways for CTRL reports)
N_RESPONSIBLE_BODY		VARCHAR2(100)	normalised responsible body -filled by script
SOURCE		VARCHAR2(30)	Where did report come from? Please use controlled vocab here. Values can be OASIS, CTRL, ALSF, GLADE. If reports have come from another ADS collection uses 'Coll xxx' with xxx being the collection number
DATE_RELEASE		DATE	Date that report was made live in the grey literature library.
Database table reference: grey_lit_grid_refs			
ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)	References grey_lit_biblio1.id
MCODE		VARCHAR2(2)	2 letter map code: always UPPERCASE (checked by script)
EASTING		VARCHAR2(10)	easting (not full easting - used alongside map code above)
NORTHING		VARCHAR2(10)	northing (not full northing - used alongside map code above)
TYPE		VARCHAR2(20)	point, line, polygon always UPPERCASE (checked by script)

**Table 3: Detailed database design for specific markers in grey literature reports.
Divided by broad topic, the design indicates the category name, nature (e.g. not null = mandatory data entry), the form of the data (e.g. number or text) and general comment on the category. Figure 7 illustrates the associated proforma for data entry.**

Topic	Name	Null?	Type	Comments
Database table reference: grey_lit_qual				
Basic	ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)	References grey_lit_biblio1.id
	COUNTY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	County
	REP_COPY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)	Copy of the report? (Y)es or (N)o
	LENGTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)	Number of pages
Cover	COVER	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)	Cover page present/absent
	COVER_DESC		VARCHAR2(50)	Text only, photo, drawing, map, combo figure?
	COVER_ORG		VARCHAR2(50)	Organization title on the cover?
	COVER_ORGLOGO		VARCHAR2(50)	Organization logo on the cover?
	COVER_AUTH		VARCHAR2(50)	Author name on the cover?
	COVER_CLIENT		VARCHAR2(50)	Client name on the cover?
	COVER_CLIENTLOGO		VARCHAR2(50)	Client logo on the cover?
	COVER_SITE		VARCHAR2(50)	Site name on the cover?
	COVER_SITELOC		VARCHAR2(50)	Site location on the cover?
	COVER_DATE		VARCHAR2(50)	Date of report release on the cover?
	COVER_QUAL		VARCHAR2(50)	Organization qualifications on cover?
	COVER_QUALLOGO		VARCHAR2(50)	Organization qualification logo on cover?
	COVER_INVESTTYPE		VARCHAR2(50)	Investigation type on the cover?
Author	AUTHORS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Author
	AUTH_COUNT		NUMBER(5)	Number of authors
	AUTH_NAM		VARCHAR2(50)	Authors named individually?
	AUTH_EX		VARCHAR2(50)	Author same as excavator?
	AUTH_QUAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Author qualifications given present/absent?
	AUTH_QUAL2		VARCHAR2(50)	Author qualifications type? i.e. PIfA, BA etc.
Organization	ORGANIZATION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Organization
	ORG_COUNT		NUMBER(5)	Number of organizations given
	ORG_NAM		VARCHAR2(50)	Organization name
	ORG_QUAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Organization qualifications given present/absent?
	ORG_QUAL2		VARCHAR2(50)	Organization qualifications type? i.e. IfA RAO
Date	DATE_RELEASE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Given above
	DATE_EXCAV	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Dates of excavation present/absent?
	DATE_LAG	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Lag between excavation date & report release date

Topic	Name	Null?	Type	Comments
Abstract	ABSTRACT	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)	Abstract present/absent
	ABSTRACT_DESC		VARCHAR2(50)	Description of abstract. Title, font, placement etc.
	ABSTRACT_AUTH		VARCHAR2(50)	Author named in abstract?
	ABSTRACT_LOC		VARCHAR2(50)	Location named in abstract?
	ABSTRACT_ARCH		VARCHAR2(50)	Archaeology described in abstract?
	ABSTRACT_REAS		VARCHAR2(50)	Reason for archaeological investigation given in abstract?
	ABSTRACT_CLIENT		VARCHAR2(50)	Client named in abstract?
	ABSTRACT_EXCAV		VARCHAR2(50)	Excavator named in abstract?
	ABSTRACT_EXTEAM		VARCHAR2(50)	Team named/referenced in abstract?
Quality Assurance	QA	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)	Visible quality assurance? (area to show report signed off?)
	QA_REVIS		VARCHAR2(50)	Revisions marked/noted?
	QA_CHECK		VARCHAR2(50)	Report signed off?
	QA_REPNUM		VARCHAR2(50)	Report numbered?
	QA_SITECODE		VARCHAR2(50)	Site code given?
	QA_PROJECT		VARCHAR2(50)	Project given?
Contents	CONTENTS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Table of contents present/absent
	LEGIS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Section/paragraph on relevant legislation present/absent?
	GUIDE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Section/paragraph on relevant guidance present/absent?
	FRAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Section/paragraph on relevant framework present/absent?
	REFER	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	References to linked reports (i.e. earlier work on the site)
	TOPO_GEO	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Section/paragraph on topography and/or geology of the site area?
	METHOD	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Section/paragraph on the methodology used?
	BIBLIO	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Bibliography/in-text citations present/absent?
	OASIS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	OASIS number/form included?
Acknowledgements	ACKNOWL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Acknowledgements present/absent? (in intro/abstract counts)
	ACKNOWL_EXCAV		VARCHAR2(50)	Acknowledgement of excavator team?
	ACKNOWL_PO		VARCHAR2(50)	Acknowledgement of project officer/manager?
	ACKNOWL_SS		VARCHAR2(50)	Acknowledgement of site supervisor?
	ACKNOWL_CLIENT		VARCHAR2(50)	Acknowledgement of client?
	ACKNOWL_SUB		VARCHAR2(50)	Acknowledgement of sub-contractors?
	ACKNOWL_CA		VARCHAR2(50)	Acknowledgement of county archaeologist/GLAAS?
	ACKNOWL_HER		VARCHAR2(50)	Acknowledgment of HER officer?

Topic	Name	Null?	Type	Comments
Specialist Reporting	SPECIALIST	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Specialist reports (any number) present/absent?
	SPEC_NUM		NUMBER(5)	How many different type of specialist reports?
	SPEC_TYPE		VARCHAR2(50)	What type of spec report? (link to SPEC_NUM)
	SPEC_AUTH	NOT NULL if SPECIALIST = Y	VARCHAR2(50)	Specialist authors named present/absent?
	SPEC_AUTH2		VARCHAR2(50)	How many different authors? (match to SPEC_NUM)
	SPEC_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)	Specialist name(s)
	SPEC_LOC		VARCHAR2(50)	As an appendix or part of main report?
	SPEC_DESC		VARCHAR2(50)	Observations on specialist report, general. Consistent style with main report?
Maps	MAPS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Maps present/absent?
	MAPS_COUNT		NUMBER(5)	Number of maps
	MAPS_SL		VARCHAR2(50)	Site location/context present/absent?
	MAPS_HMR		VARCHAR2(50)	Historical maps present/absent?
	MAPS_OTH		VARCHAR2(50)	Other maps?
	MAPS_STYLE		VARCHAR2(50)	Consistent? Basic elements? Redline area? Larger context?
Figures	FIGURES	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Figures present/absent?
	FIG_COUNT		NUMBER(5)	Number of figures
	FIG_STYLE		VARCHAR2(50)	Consistent? Hand-drawn or computer?
	FIG_PLAN		VARCHAR2(50)	Plan views?
	FIG_SECT		VARCHAR2(50)	Section views?
	FIG_OTH		VARCHAR2(50)	Other figures? i.e. reconstructions, specialist drawings
Photographs	PHOTO	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Photographs present/absent?
	PHOTO_COUNT		NUMBER(5)	Number of photographs
	PHOTO_STYLE		VARCHAR2(50)	Consistent? Viewpoint?
	PHOTO_SUBJECT		VARCHAR2(50)	Plan views? Section views? Gen site views? Artefacts?
	PHOTO_B&W		NUMBER(5)	Number of black and white photos?
	PHOTO_COLOUR		NUMBER(5)	Number of colour photos?
	PHOTO_PEOPLE		VARCHAR2(50)	Are there any people in the photographs?
Conclusions	CONC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)	Conclusion or interpretive summary present/absent
	CONC_DESC		VARCHAR2(50)	General observations on conclusions. Coherent, useful?

Topic	Name	Null?	Type	Comments
	INVEST_TYPE		VARCHAR2(50)	Conclusions fit with investigation type?
	ARCH_KNOWN		VARCHAR2(50)	Previously known archaeology referenced?
	ARCH_RESULTS		VARCHAR2(50)	Results summarised?
	FINDS		VARCHAR2(50)	Finds summarised?
	CONC_STRENGTH		VARCHAR2(50)	Strengths of the conclusions
	CONC_WEAK		VARCHAR2(50)	Weaknesses of the conclusions
General	GEN_COMMENTS		VARCHAR2(50)	General comments/observations on report as a whole (qualitative thoughts)

Table 4: The five organizations which contribute the highest volume of archaeological grey literature reports in England between 1990 and 2010. Based on GLL and AIP datasets.

Organization	Grey literature reports produced
Museum of London Archaeology	2283
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services	2180
Wessex Archaeology	2007
Cotswold Archaeology	1632
Oxford Archaeology	1452

Table 5: Records of archaeological investigation and grey literature reporting and associated producers within the Hertfordshire 10 km square sample area.

Producers shown in blue do not appear in the EI for the sample area. (^based on EI record count) (^^based on GLL and AIP record count) (^^^ as indicated by cleaned and combined EI, GLL and AIP record counts)

Responsible Organization	Archaeological Investigations^	Grey Literature Reporting^^	Total Unique Archaeological Investigations^^^
Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd	2	5	8
Archaeological Solutions Ltd*	4	11	15
Braughing Hundred Archaeology Group	0	1	1
Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit	2	5	8
Heritage Network	1	17	20
Pre-Construct Archaeology	0	1	1
Dataset Totals	**9**	**40**	**53**

Table 6: Records of archaeological investigation and grey literature reporting and associated producing organizations within the Essex 10 km square sample area.

Producers shown in blue do not appear in the EI for the sample area. (^based on EI record count) (^^based on GLL and AIP record count) (^^^ as indicated by combined EI, GLL and AIP record counts)

Producer of Grey Lit Report	Archaeological Investigations^	Grey Literature Reporting^^	Total Unique Archaeological Investigations^^^
Allen Archaeology Ltd	0	1	1
Archaeological Solutions Ltd	0	3	3
Bedfordshire County Council, Planning Department Archaeology Service	0	2	2
CAM ARC	0	1	1
CgMS	1	1	2
Cluttons Daniel Smith	0	1	1
Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit	8	17	20
Harlow Museum	2	2	2
Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)	0	1	1
South Eastern Archaeological Services	1	1	1
Thames Valley Archaeological Services	0	1	1
Wessex Archaeology	1	1	2
West Essex Archaeological Group	0	1	1
Dataset Totals	**13**	**33**	**38**

Table 7: Records of archaeological investigation and grey literature reporting and associated producing organizations within the London 10 km square sample area.

Producers shown in blue do not appear in the EHEI for the sample area. Producers shown in purple do not appear in grey literature recording for the sample area. (^based on EI record count) (^^based on GLL and AIP record count) (^^^ as indicated by combined EI, GLL and AIP record counts)

Producer of Grey Lit Report	Archaeological Investigations^	Grey Literature Reporting^^	Total Unique Archaeological Investigations^^^
Acer Consultants	0	1	1
AOC Archaeology	2	30	32
Archaeological Solutions Ltd*	1	10	11
Ash Consulting Group	0	1	1
CgMS	1	1	2
Compass Archaeology	1	23	24
Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit	0	3	3
Gifford and Partners	4	0	4
Heritage Network	0	2	2
L - P : Archaeology**	1	2	3
Museum of London Archaeology***	32	69	101
Newham Museum Service	19	55	74
Oxford Archaeological Unit	5	6	11
Passmore Edwards Museum	4	7	11
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (London)	42	137	179
RPS	0	3	3
Stratascan Ltd	0	1	1
Sutton Archaeological Services	2	8	10
Thames Valley Archaeological Services	2	8	10
Wessex Archaeology	7	13	20
West Essex Archaeological Group	0	1	1
Unknown	0	1	1
Dataset Totals	**123**	**382**	**505**

Table 8: Grey literature report producing organizations grouped by 10 km square region.

Those shown in blue produced reports in all three regions, while those shown in purple produced reports in two out of three regions. The rest produced work in one region only.

Report Producer	Hertfordshire 10 km Square	Essex 10 km Square	London 10 km Square	Total Reports by Producer
Acer Consultants	0	0	1	1
Allen Archaeology Ltd	0	1	0	1
AOC Archaeology	0	0	30	30
Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd	5	0	0	5
Archaeological Solutions Ltd	11	3	10	24
Ash Consulting Group	0	0	1	1
Bedfordshire County Council Archaeology Service	0	2	0	2
Braughing Hundred Archaeology Group	1	0	0	1
CAM ARC	0	1	0	1
CgMS	0	1	1	2
Cluttons Daniel Smith	0	1	0	1
Compass Archaeology	0	0	23	23
Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit	5	17	3	25
Harlow Museum	0	2	0	2
Heritage Network	17	0	2	19
L - P : Archaeology	0	0	2	2
Museum of London Archaeology	0	0	69	69
Newham Museum Service	0	0	55	55
Oxford Archaeological Unit	0	0	6	6
Passmore Edwards Museum	0	0	7	7
Pre-Construct Archaeology	1	1	137	139
RPS	0	0	3	3
South Eastern Archaeological Services	0	1	0	1
Stratascan Ltd	0	0	1	1
Sutton Archaeological Services	0	0	8	8
Thames Valley Archaeological Services	0	1	8	9
Unknown	0	0	1	1
Wessex Archaeology	0	1	13	14
West Essex Archaeological Group	0	1	1	2

Table 9: Volume of reporting produced by organizations within both comparison groups in the mid-England transect case study area. Organizations were included in comparison groups either due to activity in more than one county (indicated in light blue below) or due to high volume of report production).

Report Producing Organization	Number of Grey Literature Reports
Lindsey Archaeological Services	174
Allen Archaeological Associates	45
John Samuels Archaeological Consultants	18
Oxford Archaeology North	15
Peak National Park Archaeology Section	15
Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit	3

Table 10: Basic sections or categories which should be included within an 'ideal' grey literature report.

Section	Description
Meta-data/Data management	Presenting basic data about the production of the report (generally placed on the inside cover sheet), such as site name, site location, site reference code/number, date of report production, report author, report reviewer, producing organisation and client.
Abstract/Non-technical summary	This should detail what work was undertaken and why (i.e. trial trench evaluation in advance of proposed housing development), the location of the site and the headline results.
Project context	This should introduce why the fieldwork investigation is happening, any previous work, the planning background, the archaeological background, and a description of the site itself including geology, topography and size). This should include a figure mapping the site location and any specific interventions (i.e. trial pit locations).
Research aims and objectives	Ideally this should refer to research aims and objectives already outlined in the project brief or WSI but they are most useful if they are repeated within the grey literature report (as the associated brief or WSI is generally never included as an appendix to the grey literature report and so cannot be reviewed). Additionally this section should be referred back to in the concluding sections of the report and consideration given to whether or not the results address or fulfil these research aims and objectives.
Methodology	Include detailed description of what investigations were undertaken and how the archaeological fieldwork was conducted even if these details seem basic or obvious, such as the type and size of the bucket attached to the mechanical excavator used during stripping. These details are of great importance for later re-use of archaeological grey literature.
Results	Should be presented with reference to the methodology (i.e. evaluation trenching) and include descriptive statements of what was encountered. Supporting figures, tables and illustrations should be included as necessary. Results of specialist analysis should be incorporated and detailed specialist reporting included as an appendix.
Conclusions	This section should summarise the results and present an interpretation/synthesis of the results. The conclusions should also put the results in the wider context to the local area or broader region. This section should also consider if/how research aims and objectives were fulfilled.
Archives	The end location of the associated archives to the site should be recorded in within the report. This includes the physical, artefactual and digital data archives. Any reference accession numbers or completed OASIS forms should be included here.
References	Sources used in the report, including standards and guidance, prior grey literature reports associated with the site (i.e. desk-based assessment) and the relevant research framework for the area.
Figures, photographs and illustrations	At minimum a site location plan requires inclusion. Additional plans, sections or photographs may be necessary to illustrate the results of the archaeological investigation. They should be clearly labelled.
Appendices	Should include further technical detail on the results of the archaeological investigation such as context lists or specialist analysis reporting in full.