



Written Scheme of Investigation

for

English Heritage
Muchelney Abbey
Langport
Somerset
TA10 0DQ

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Client Name: Win Scutt BA DTLLS MCI(A) Properties Curator (West),
English Heritage

Client Ref: S00240734

Project Title: Insertion of interpretation panels at Muchelney Abbey

Document Type: Written Scheme of Investigation

Planning Ref: N/A

Site Ref: AS/WSI/01/05/02

Grid Ref: ST 342879 124879

Monument No.: SM SO 41, HA 1006230

Museum Accession No.: Awaits

Issue: v.1

Date: May 2021

Prepared By: Andrew Tizzard MCI(A)

Approved for issue by: Andrew Tizzard MCI(A)

Signature:



CONTACT INFORMATION:

Address: The Old Smithy, Fore Street, Bridgwater, TA7 0QQ

Telephone: 0800 193 6919

Mobile: 07702796800

Email: a.tizzard@btopenworld.com

Contents

1	Introduction.....	4
2	Location, Topography & Geology	5
3	Site Specific Archaeological & Historical Background	5
4	Research Aims and Objectives	6
5	Methodology	6
	5.1 Treasure Act 1996.....	7
	5.2 Site Specific.....	7
	5.4 Archaeological Science Contingency (ASC).....	8
6	Recording.....	8
7	Human Remains	9
8	Recovery, processing and curation of artefactual data	9
	8.1 Finds	10
9	Archive Review, Compilation & Deposition	11
10	Post-fieldwork Assessment and Reporting	11
	Publication: Full Technical Report (FTR).....	12
11	Staff & Monitoring.....	13
12	Specialists	13
13	Bibliography.....	13
	Plate 1. Proposed new external panel locations at Muchelney Abbey.....	16
	Plate 2. Photographic Views of panel locations	17
	Plate 3. Interpretation Panels	18

1 Introduction

AS Archaeology & Heritage Services (ASAHS) have been commissioned by Win Scutt BA DTLLS MCifA Properties Curator (West), English Heritage to undertake a programme of Archaeological work and monitoring associated with the insertion of six (6) exterior interpretation panels at Muchelney Abbey, Langport, Somerset TA10 0DQ.

The work is subject to Scheduled Monument Consent Ref: S00240738 which was approved on 6 January 2021 by Sasha Chapman 'for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport' (Fig.1).

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by ASAHS. It outlines the proposed methodology, timetable, and resources for the fieldwork. Any additional phases of works required will be detailed under future documentation.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the current best archaeological practice as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CifA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CifA 2014b), as well as the procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015).

An accession number has been requested from South West Heritage Trust and will be used as the site code when confirmed and all documentation associated with the archaeological work.

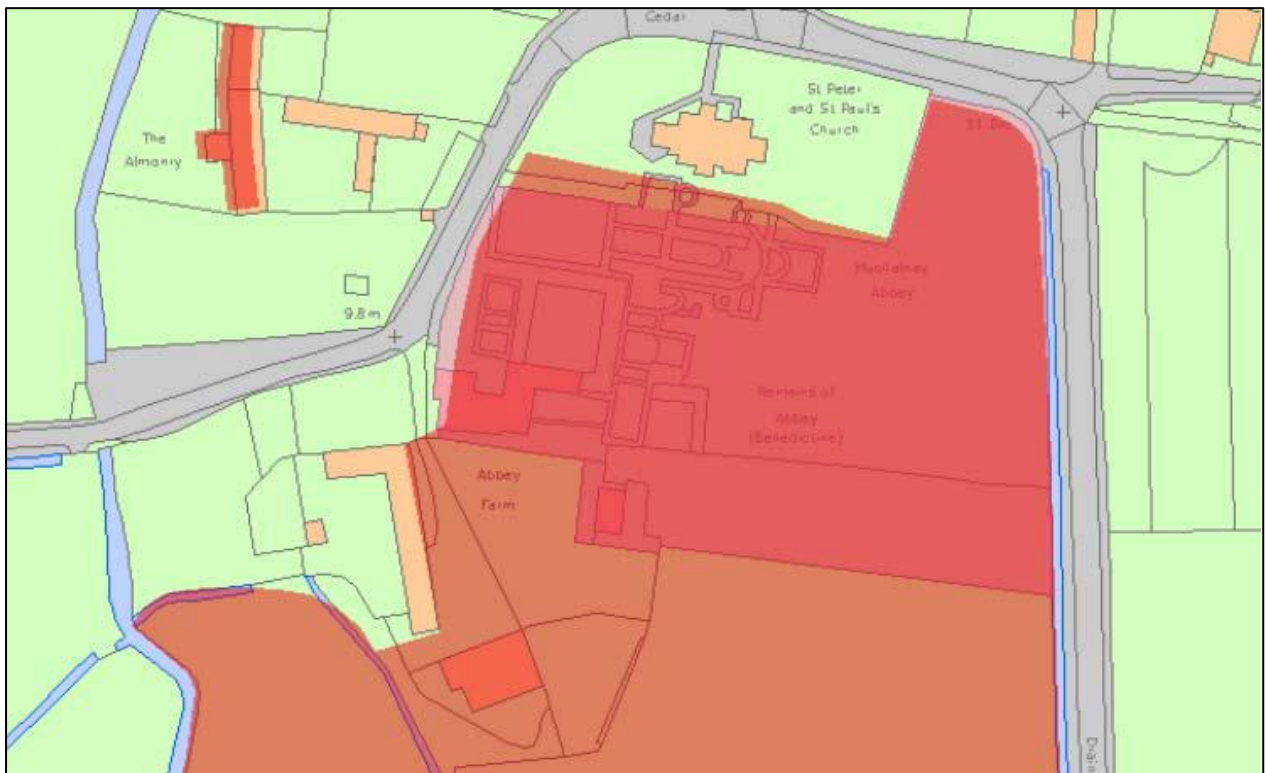


Fig.1: The area of Muchelney Abbey in Guardianship (red) within part of the schedule area (pink) – image courtesy

EH

2 Location, Topography & Geology

The site is located 2 miles SE of Langport, Somerset (centred on NGR: ST 342879 124879) and comprises the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Muchelney Abbey.

The superficial geology of the Site is recorded as loam above clay and gravel consisting of Alluvium and other drift deposits underlain by Mercian Mudstones. (Structural Soils 2005, 8).

The ground level of the site varies slightly from c.9.86m to 9.38m OD.

3 Site Specific Archaeological & Historical Background

The village of Muchelney is situated between the convergence of the River Parrett and the River Yeo. The Abbey is situated on a slightly raised platform of land which afforded 'immunity' from flooding to the communities that occupied it.

Muchelney Abbey is an English Heritage property in the village of Muchelney in the Somerset Levels, England.

A Christian community was first recorded at the location in 693AD, during the reign of King Ine. Muchelney formed the north-west extent of the Saxon Royal Estate of Martock. Additional references to the site are noted in the foundation charter of King Cynewulf in 762AD.

It received substantial support around 934-939AD from King Athelstan, it was during this period it was established as an Anglo-Saxon Benedictine Monastery dedicated to St Peter and St Paul.

After the Norman Conquest the Abbey buildings were remodelled and further extended in the early 12th century; however, they still retained their 'Romanesque' style. The abbey was subject to additional periods of expansion and remodelling in the Gothic and Perpendicular styles during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. The abbey became one of the largest in the county, second only in size to Glastonbury. However, its commanding physical presence on the Somerset Levels belied the fact that it never housed more than about twenty monks.

In 1538 the abbey was surrendered to King Henry VIII during the second phase of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Following dissolution, the abbey complex was dismantled, with only the Abbot's House, the southern ambulatory of the cloisters and an outbuilding which had been used as the monastic latrines surviving.

The monastic estate became a farm estate under the ownership of Edward Seymour, 1st Earl of Hertford and later 1st Duke of Somerset. After the execution of Edward Seymour in 1552 the estate reverted to Crown ownership. In 1727 the estate was purchased by a Walter Long, Wiltshire landowner, the family remained landlords until 1920's.

In 1927 guardianship was transferred to H. M. Office of Works, later the Ministry of Works.

The site is now under the care of English Heritage.

4 Research Aims and Objectives

The aims of the phased investigations are to:

- Explain the presence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by the groundworks.
- Identify, within the constraints of the archaeological programme of work, the date, character, and condition of any surviving remains within the Site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Allow for the preservation in situ or preservation by record of archaeological remains impacted by the proposed development.
- Produce a report of the results of the archaeological programme of work which will enable assessment of any additional archaeological investigations which may form a mitigation for further archaeological work (Phase 2).
- Analyse and interpret the results of the Phase 2 investigations.
- Produce a subsequent report which will present the results of the Phase 2 works.

5 Methodology

All archaeological site works will be undertaken in accordance with the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Lee 2015), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014). ASAAHS adheres to the CIfA Code of conduct (2014).

CIfA (2014) defines an archaeological watching brief as follows:

“An archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA.”

Definition of an archaeological watching brief:

“The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.”

Purpose of a watching brief

“The purpose of a watching brief is

a. to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works

b. to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.”

5.1 Treasure Act 1996

ASAHS is fully cognisant of the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 with which it complies.

5.2 Site Specific

All groundworks will be subject to the methodology set out in this WSI. The work will be carried out under the direct archaeological supervision Andrew Tizzard MCIfA.

The locations of the external panels are of high significance as there is potential the postholes will encounter undisturbed archaeological deposits. If significant archaeological deposits are revealed Win Scutt BA DTLLS MCIfA Properties Curator (West), English Heritage will be contacted for further advice.

A total of six postholes will be excavated in pre-approved positions to the exterior of the monument. The dimensions of the excavated postholes will be in accordance with *Signage Manual* (p.52 EH 2020). Each posthole will have an excavated dimension of approximately 250mm square x 500mm deep (*Plates 1, 2 & 3*)

Archaeological features will be sample excavated by hand in order to achieve the objectives listed s.4 Research Aims and Objectives.

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded. Care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record. Any remains encountered will be sufficiently investigated to establish date, characterise, and determine their principal dimensions.

The following sets out the standard for archaeological sampling strategy. However due to the dimensions of the excavated postholes this is included as advisory only:

- Linear features 20% - Investigation to comprise slots of c.2m located at appropriate intervals along the exposed extent of the feature consistent with the sampling ratio. Termini and intersections to be excavated as a matter of course.
- Settlement features 33% (minimum), rising to include full investigation, if features are found to contain substantial quantities of settlement evidence.

- Pits 50-100% depending upon date and quantity of material culture present.
- Structural remains 100%

A metal detector survey will be undertaken following guidance issued by *English Heritage* (Our Portable Past 2013), SW Heritage Trust (Somerset Archaeological Handbook 2017- (SAH, 2017)) and *the Portable Antiquities Scheme* (2006). The position of ferrous objects will be recorded *pro forma* recording sheet prior to removal. In addition, once topsoil/sub-soil has been removed it will be re-scanned with a metal detector.

5.4 Archaeological Science Contingency (ASC)

ASAHS is cognisant of the requirement within SAH, 2017 which states the following:

“In addition to normal contingency provisions allocated by the contracting archaeological unit, HES requires a compulsory archaeological science contingency (ASC) to be included in all projects. A standard level of 15% of the total tender for archaeological work (with a minimum level equivalent to the cost of obtaining one radiocarbon date) will normally be specified (or included in the PD or WSI). This level may be varied in response to the specific potential of the project and must only be used for full analysis not assessment. The ASC must be clearly identified as a separate cost in tender documents. The ASC may be used for:

- *Scientific dating (not including artefact typology);*
- *Geoarchaeological analysis;*
- *Biological analysis;*
- *Artefactual conservation and investigative analysis;*
- *Analysis of technological residues; or,*
- *Other science-based methods of investigation, which are considered appropriate.*

The ASC may only be spent by the contractor after the HES has received and approved an assessment of potential and a proposal for analysis.”

6 Recording

Records will include:

- All exposed archaeological deposits will be recorded using a *pro-forma* context recording system for each stratigraphic unit examined
- A full graphic record of all excavated areas will be made with the primary record consisting of hand-drawn plans and sections (produced on gridded, archive-stable polyester film) to show the extent of the area, the extent of all stratigraphic units and appropriate detail within stratigraphic units, at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or appropriate scale and referenced to the site grid which is further referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all drawn features and levels will be calculated with plans/sections annotated with adjusted OD heights.
- All site drawings will be produced on archive-stable polyester film. These will be numbered and listed in a drawing register, with drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records

- A detailed photographic record of all stratigraphic units and representative photographs showing the progress of archaeological work. The record will be made using a high-resolution digital camera (12 megapixels or greater) and comprise photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. The photograph of each recorded feature will include a board showing context information, N arrows and scales.
- All records will be indexed and cross-referenced. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.
- Temporary Benchmarks (TBMs) will be established as required.

7 Human Remains

In the event of discovery of any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt), a Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to any further disturbance (including where remains are to be left *in situ*).

Initially the remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, pending discussions between the Client, ASAHS, osteology specialist and the SHEO regarding the need for and appropriateness of excavation or sampling as part of the works. Where deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the Site in compliance with the Ministry of Justice Licence.

Should human remains require removal, all excavation and post-excavation will be undertaken accordance with current guidance documents (e.g. McKinley 2013) and the standards & guidelines set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken if required.

Final deposition of human remains will only be made after the appropriate level of osteological analysis and other specialist sampling/examinations will be undertaken in accordance with requirements set out in the Ministry of Justice Licence

8 Recovery, processing and curation of artefactual data

Samples will be collected according to guidance set out by English Heritage (Historic England) in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd edition) (Campbell, Moffet & Straker 2011).

Site-specific considerations and potential reflect research themes and priorities set out in the SWARF and local research agendas. They include potential for the following:

- Faunal remains in large assemblages providing better datasets for analysis. Additionally, recovery of small mammal bones may indicate niche habitats
- Retrieval of charred plant remains to further understanding of crop-selection and dating of species introduction, in addition to assessment of site status (consumer or producer)
- Cremations: Wood identification may elucidate species selection for pyres
- Enclosures: Spatial sampling highlighting differentiation in palaeoenvironmental remains may indicate layout of activity areas within a settlement or suggest areas of vegetation

- Industrial activity: Recognition of hammerscale and other micro-indicators of industrial activity may assist analysis of the macro-assemblages
- Identification of chronology of palaeoenvironmental signatures to assist phasing

Samples of at least 40ℓ will be taken wherever possible and practicable using numbered sample buckets of 10ℓ capacity. Bulk environmental soil sample sizes will be as per the EH guidelines, with the option to review this following on site discussion / preliminary processing of samples. Samples will be taken from well-sealed and dated or datable archaeological features for plant macrofossils (charred and/or waterlogged and wood charcoal), small animal bones and small artefacts.

Where appropriate monolith and/or contiguous column samples will be taken will be taken from key and representative sequences on the Site. These will be examined in laboratory conditions by a geoarchaeologist to further elucidate the depositional history of the Site and enable sub-sampling for microfossils and radiocarbon samples as appropriate. Attention will be paid to stabilisation horizons and buried land surfaces, with soil micromorphology considered.

Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by flotation and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits but will not be fully analysed. The residues and sieved fractions will be recorded and retained with the project archive. Any monoliths will be subject to detailed description by a geoarchaeologist and sub-samples taken as appropriate for microfossils and radiocarbon dating, should suitable material exist. Samples may include those for pollen, diatoms, foraminifera, ostracods as deemed appropriate by the geoarchaeologist.

8.1 Finds

Finds are herein defined in accordance with ClfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014) as ‘all artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains (including human remains) and decay products’ (2014, 3).

In accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001), all such materials will be labelled with the site code and context number before being removed off-site. All such materials will be stored in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and with Historic England technical standards and other relevant sources of information, including standards for data-gathering set out by Brown (2011, 18-20). Each retained assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified.

The process of selection and retention will also be informed by principles set out by Brown (2011, 23), which specify that this process should be sufficient ‘to produce a project archive that allows a full re-examination and interpretation of all the results of the project whilst avoiding replication, repetition or the retention of materials not germane to future analysis’, decisions regarding retention generally being made at the pre-analysis stage of the project.

All conservation work, including cleaning sensitive finds, will be carried out by York Archaeological Trust (YAT) nominated specialist. X-ray photographs of archaeological metalwork will be produced off-site by YAT.

9 Archive Review, Compilation & Deposition

The Archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums & Galleries Commission 1992) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011).

All records created during fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the *Site Archive* (Brown 2011, 3, par. 1.2.1). The archive will contain all data collected, including records, ecofacts, artefacts and other specialist materials and will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) methodology* (Lee 2015).

ASAHS undertakes that the following issues will be addressed and concluded to the satisfaction of SHEO within a reasonably defined timescale:

- The written, drawn and photographic records will be of sufficient quality to facilitate publication in an appropriate specialist journal
- Data concerning complete identifiable and itemized objects will be transferred to specified object record sheets
- A post excavation archive review will be undertaken following fieldwork to quantify the fieldwork data and to identify materials suitable for submission to nominated specialists for Assessment.

10 Post-fieldwork Assessment and Reporting

Post-fieldwork assessment reports will be compiled in accordance with Section 3.4 of *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014, 12-15). Discussion of the data will include:

- Appraisal of the extent to which the site archive might enable the data to meet the research aims of the project
- A statement of the potential of the data in developing new research aims, to contribute to other projects and to advance methodologies

Sufficient supporting data, tabulated or in appendices, will also be provided to permit interrogation of the stated conclusions.

Publication: Full Technical Report (FTR)

The specific requirements of the report will necessarily vary according to the scope of works, the nature of the results or other factors (ClfA 2014, 13-14). However, the FTR will contain the following sections and illustrative components:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Site background
- Aims & Objectives
- Methodology
- Results & discussion
- Conclusions (considering, where appropriate, the results of archaeological projects undertaken in the wider area)
- Archive location
- Appendices providing detailed context records & the results of all specialist assessment and analysis undertaken
- Location plans based on the current Ordnance Survey at an appropriate scale (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO)
- Plans showing; the Ordnance Survey Grid; site survey stations; the location of the Ordnance Survey Benchmarks used during the fieldwork and the site Temporary Bench Marks
- Plans showing the extent of identified archaeology
- Illustrations including plans and sections of features recorded
- Photographs of principal finds and features

The primary physical archive material (notebooks, plans, survey drawings, photographic records etc.) will be deposited with the Archives & Record Service at the Somerset Heritage Centre.

Two copies of the report (only) will be submitted to the Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER): one paper copy and one digital copy in .pdf/a format following approval.

The actual compilation of the archive and its long-term preservation will be arranged in accordance with s.6.2 SAH 2017.

ASAHS shall retain full copyright of the client report under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification.

A detailed submission will be also presented to the editors of Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society or appropriate journal within one year of completion of the works outlined in this document.

An OASIS form will be completed and submitted to the local Historic Environment Record.

11 Staff & Monitoring

The site will be subject to monitoring by Win Scutt, English Heritage. Issues of a technical nature should be addressed to Andrew Tizzard MCIfA who will be the site archaeologist.

Variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with Win Scutt.

12 Specialists

The following specialists have been appointed to provide, where required, sampling, consulting, analysis & reporting services.

1. Geoarchaeology: Dr Keith Wilkinson MCIfA ARCA Winchester
2. Prehistoric Pottery: Dr Alex Gibson MCIfA University of Bradford
3. Late Prehistoric & Roman Pottery: Rob Perrin BA M.Litt FSA MCIfA
4. Samian Ware: Dr Felicity Wild
5. Post-Roman, Medieval & Post-Medieval Pottery: Paul Blinkhorn BTech (Hons)
6. Coins: Dr Peter Guest University of Cardiff
7. Flint: Rebecca Devaney ACIfA
8. Glass: Nicola Powell MA MCIfA
9. Metal Objects: Nicola Powell MA MCIfA
10. Archaeometallurgy: Dr David Starley
11. Glass working: John Shepherd MCIfA
12. Artefact and materials conservation: Ian Panter York Archaeological Trust
13. Building Materials: Dr Ruth Shaffrey MCIfA
14. Faunal Remains: Jennifer Wood MA, ACIFA Osteoarchaeology & Faunal Services
16. Human Remains: Jennifer Wood MA, ACIFA Osteoarchaeology & Faunal Services
17. Palaeoenvironmental: Durham University
18. Charcoal & wood ID: John Carrott Paleoecology Research Services Hull
19. Additional and/or specialist archaeobotanical ID: John Carrott Paleoecology Research Services Hull
20. Leather: Quita Mould MA FSA

13 Bibliography

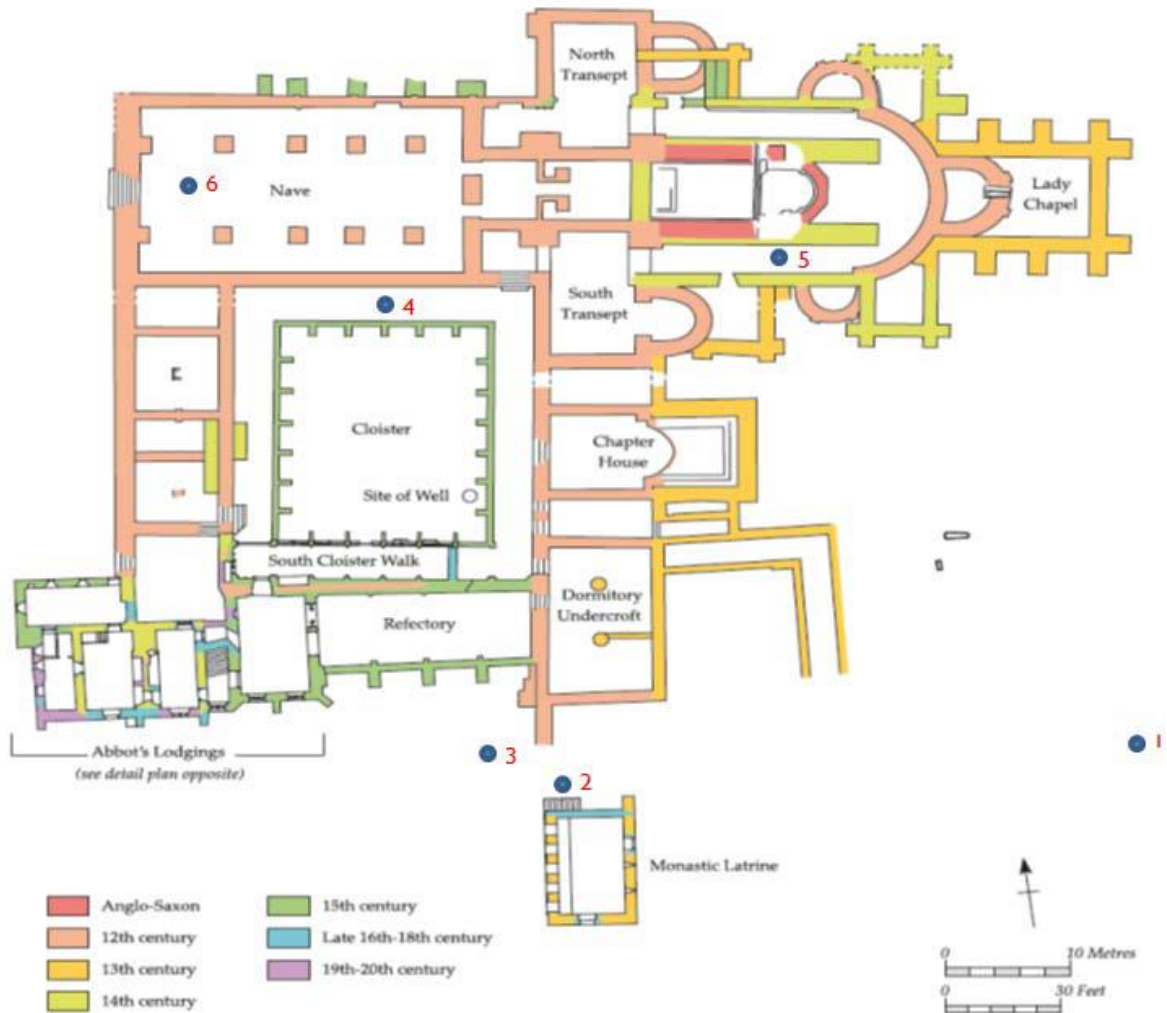
Ayala, G., et al., 2007, *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* English Heritage/Historic England

Brickley, M., & McKinley, J.I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Paper No. 7

- Brown, D., 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*
- Campbell, G., Moffett L. & Straker, V., 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd edition)* English Heritage/ Historic England
- CIfA, 2014, *Code of conduct*
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief*
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Cranfield University, 2016, *'The Soils Guide'*
- Darling, M.J., 1994, *'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery'* (unpublished typescript)
- Directorate of Ancient Monuments & Historic Buildings, 1980, *Guidelines for the processing and publication of Roman pottery from excavations*
- EH, 2013, *Our Portable Past: English Heritage statement of good practice for portable antiquities/ surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes (including the use of metal detectors)* English Heritage/ Historic England
- Fell, V., Mould, Q., & White, R., 2006, *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* Historic England
- Karsten, A., et al., 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* Historic England
- Lee, E., 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* English Heritage/ Historic England
- McDonnell, G., & Starley, D., 2002, *Excavation and Sampling Strategies for Metalworking Sites* (Historical Metallurgy Society)
- Mays, S., Brickley, M., & Dodwell, N., 2004, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*
- Mays, S., 2005, *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*
- Mays, S., Elders, J., Humphrey, L., White, W. & Marshall, P., 2013, *Science and the Dead: A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis*
- Mays, S., Sloane, B., Sidell, J., White, W., & Elders, J., 2014, *'Sampling large burial grounds', Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England*

- McKinley, J. I. & Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*, IFA Technical Paper No. 13
- MGC, 1992 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*
- MoJ, 2007, *Burial Law and Policy in the 21st century: The way forward*
- MoJ, 2011, 'Statement on the exhumation of human remains for archaeological purposes'
- MGC, 1994, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*
- MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*, MPRG Occasional Paper 1
- MPRG, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*
- PAS, 2006, *Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales Portable Antiquities Scheme*
- EH 2020, *Signage Manual*
- SGRP, 1994, *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery*
- Historic Environment Service, 2017, *South West Heritage Trust, Somerset Archaeological Handbook*
- Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, UKIC Archaeology Section
- Watkinson, D., & Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*, RESCUE/UKIC Young C.J., (ed.), 1980, G

Plate 1. Proposed new external panel locations at Muchelney Abbey



KEY

1. Overview welcome panel
2. Latrine
3. Refectory and Abbot's Lodge
4. The Cloister
5. Anglo-Saxon church
6. Later Medieval Church

Plate 2. Photographic Views of panel locations

1. Overview welcome panel



2. Latrine



3. Refectory



4. The Cloister



5. Anglo-Saxon church



6. Later Medieval church



Plate 3. Interpretation Panels

