

Cornish Archaeology: guidelines for contributors

The following guidelines are intended to aid prospective contributors to *Cornish Archaeology*. Anyone intending to write a contribution for the journal should also look at a recent volume and use that as a broad guide. For queries on particular points please contact the editor(s).

Editorial policy

Cornish Archaeology publishes material on all aspects of Cornwall's historic environment examined from a broadly archaeological perspective. This includes landscape history, building studies and material culture.

The journal aims to publish material of merit, academic integrity and significance. Submissions from both professional and non-professional archaeologists are welcomed.

All contributions are subject to review by one or more anonymous referees. Contributions recommended for acceptance by peer reviewers are then commented on by the editor(s).

Submitting texts

All contributions should be submitted as Microsoft Word files. The principal text should be presented as a single file with the captions and tables (see below) in separate files.

Texts should be in Garamond 12 pt for the body text with headings in Arial in a consistent hierarchy. The text should be single spaced throughout.

Please check for and remove double spaces within the text.

Formatting

Formatting should be carried out using the formatting tools provided in Word – tabs, hanging indents, etc, **not** by using multiple spaces.

Graphics must be supplied separately and **not** incorporated within the Word text. Graphics cannot be submitted as Word files.

Content and structure

Contributions should begin with a brief **summary** of the main elements of the piece. When describing the results of field projects there is no over-riding necessity to be bound by the specific excavation or recording methods used in the project when presenting the results (for example, description does not *have* to be trench by trench, field by field along a pipeline, or structure by structure). Consider whether it would be more

effective to present the data thematically or chronologically. Bear in mind that if investigations were carried out over several phases – evaluation, watching brief, etc – the findings from each of these should preferably be integrated, not presented separately.

In most substantive reports there should be a concluding discussion of the significance of the results and their implications.

Length

There is no predetermined limit on the length of contributions, although it is sometimes more difficult to schedule longer pieces – say, in excess of 50,000 words – into a typical journal and publication may therefore be delayed.

Notes and short contributions are welcomed.

Headings and sub-headings

There should be a clear and consistent hierarchy of headings and sub-headings, indicated by clear differences in the font used for each level. The easiest way to do this is by setting up a hierarchy using Word's 'styles and formatting' function. Sections and sub-sections should **not** be numbered.

Writing style

Reports should generally be written in the third person, past tense and passive voice. For example:

‘Two trenches were opened over the circular geophysical anomaly.’

‘Finds from these postholes were the only evidence of Iron Age activity.’

Individuals should generally be referred to by function / job title rather than by name in the text. For example: ‘the excavation method was agreed with the National Trust Regional Archaeologist’; ‘according to a brief provided by the planning advice archaeologist . . .’ If appropriate, particular individuals can be named in the acknowledgements.

Capitalisation

Minimise the use of initial capitals as far as possible. They should not be used when referring to features: so, for example, structure 332 rather than Structure 332, house 19 rather than House 19, ditch [17] rather than Ditch [17], etc.

The names of periods are usually capitalised: Iron Age, Neolithic, Roman, the Middle Ages; medieval, however, takes lower case.

Context numbers

In descriptions of excavations and comparable recording processes all features should be referred to by context number unless they are being referred to generically or do not form part of a particular description. *Cornish Archaeology* house style for context numbers referred to in text, on graphics and in tables is as follows:

Cuts (pits, ditches, postholes, etc) are shown in square brackets: pit [336]; ditch [13]; posthole [4512]

Fills, layers, spreads and other deposits are shown in round brackets: primary fill (774); ash-rich spread (19); layer (4910).

Structures and builds are given without brackets: wall 452; structure 9; etc.

NB. This convention must be used consistently throughout, including in specialist reports and on graphics.

Measurements

All measurements should be metric and in the following forms:

1m 2.5m 0.15m 60mm 4 km 1.2 kg 4g 4.5 litres

NB. Linear measurements should *not* be in the form 3.0m, 17.0m, etc – the preferred form is 3m, 17m, etc .

Centimetres are not usually used in specifying dimensions (other than as scales on small-find illustrations).

Areas should be given either in hectares – 7.5 ha – or in square metres or kilometres in the following form:

45 sq m 5 sq km

If imperial measurements (yards, feet, inches) are cited (for example, in an account of an historic excavation), metric equivalents should be given in brackets.

Compass directions

CA style is to spell out compass directions – north, east, north east, south west, etc – rather than use abbreviations (NE, SW, E), although these may be used in tables if required.

Compound directions (north east, south east) should not be hyphenated if used to refer to a direction: thus, ‘the gully ran north east from pit [42]’. When used adjectivally, however – ‘the south-west angle of the enclosure’ – a hyphen is used.

Usage becomes more complicated with directions with three elements (east north east, south south east, etc). Here clarity is the main requirement and this may require hyphenation; for example, ‘... a ditch running east-north-east – west-south-west’.

References to other sites, place-names, HER records

The initial reference in a text to another site in Cornwall should be accompanied by the modern civil parish in which it lies to make it easier for readers to locate other sites geographically and to facilitate future indexing. For example:

‘Stone circles in West Penwith include the Merry Maidens and Boscawen Un, both in St Buryan parish, Boskednan, in Madron, and Tregeseal, St Just.’

Or

‘Stone circles in West Penwith include the Merry Maidens and Boscawen Un (both St Buryan), Boskednan (Madron) and Tregeseal (St Just).’

Where information on other sites has come from the Cornwall HER the text should include the Primary Record Number (PRN). For example:

‘A cist burial is known at Headland Farm, Pelynt (Cornwall Historic Environment Record PRN 37194) and possible barrows have been identified from air photographs near Boggamill (PRN 57586) and Trefrawl (PRN 57560), both in Lanreath parish.’

Historic maps

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25 in: 1 mile (approx 1:2500) mapping should be referred to in the following forms:

1st edition Ordnance Survey 25in: 1 mile (c 1880)

2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25in: 1 mile (c 1907)

NB. If a more precise date of survey is known for a particular map sheet that may be substituted.

Radiocarbon dates

These should be cited in text and on graphics in one of the following forms:

cal 3710-3520 BC, 4839 ±42 BP (Wk-14913)

cal 520-380 BC, 2370 ±35 BP (SUERC-3626)

or

4775 ±44 BP, cal 3650-3370 BC (Wk-14914)

2095 ±45 BP, cal 210 BC – cal 20 AD (Wk-12407)

Whichever form is used it should be consistent throughout the text and on graphics.

A general statement may be made close to the beginning of a piece that all dates will be cited at a specific confidence level (usually 95.4 per cent), unless otherwise stated.

Alternatively, confidence levels may be given with individual dates:

cal 1680-1450 BC (95.4 per cent), 3274 ±31 BP (OxA-13389)

cal AD 80-220 (68 per cent), 1863 ±31 BP (Wk-18262)

NB. Graphics showing radiocarbon data should be numbered as figures, not as tables.

Referring in text to tables and figures

Tables should be referred to in the text in the following ways:

‘Table 2 presents the results of analysis of the charred plant remains.’

‘Analysis of charred plant remains from the site (Table 2) indicates that’

To refer to figures (this includes maps, plans, sections, photographs, radiocarbon graphics, etc), please use these forms:

‘Figure 9 presents the evidence for Bronze Age occupation of the site.’

‘Bronze Age occupation of the site (Fig 9)’

Colour plates are referred to in a separate series from other figures:

‘A watercolour of the interior of Minster church before its drastic restoration in 1870 has recently come to light (colour plate 5).’

Note that when citing a figure which has appeared in another publication a lower case f is used. For example: (Reynolds 2006, fig 12).

NB. Photographs and radiocarbon graphics are regarded as figures and are numbered in the same sequence as other graphics.

Quotations

Direct quotations should be placed within single quotation marks:

. . . the early first century AD Roman writer Pomponius Mela described a Gaulish oracle of the first century BC ‘attended by nine virgin priestesses who were able to predict the future, cure all illnesses and control the elements’ (Green 1997b, 103).

Longer quotations (more than about 30 words) should be indented on the left:

Folliot-Stokes recorded the beauty of these precipitous gardens to the east of the Penberth valley:

‘On reaching the cliff summit, we see in front of us a bay surrounded by fine headlands, on whose sloping flanks we notice a number of small gardens encircled by hedges of elder. They have been won from the wilderness by working men in their spare time, on the very unsatisfactory tenure of a few years’ lease, at the expiration of which they will revert, with all the improvements, to the landlord, and the rents will be raised. Not because their creators could not have purchased the freehold of the then almost worthless moor, but because the

“lord” would not sell it, though himself unable to render it productive’ (Folliot-Stokes 1912, 202).

Quotations within quotations (or words originally emphasised with quotation marks in the passage being quoted) should be placed in double quotation marks (as above).

Omissions from quotations should be marked by a series of full stops . . .

Author’s interpolations or additions to a quotation should be enclosed in square brackets.

Abbreviations

In general, no full point is required after abbreviations and contractions (except e.g. and i.e. – see below). It may, rarely, be needed to avoid ambiguity (for example, no. for number or in. for inch), but the context will usually make the meaning plain. Some frequently-used abbreviations and contractions should appear as follows (note the use of italics):

cf *c* (for *circa*) *ibid* *et seq* *op cit* m (for metre) km (kilometre) ha (hectare)
mm kg *et al*

Etc and &

Etc and & should not normally be used in discursive text but may appear in tables or appendices for brevity.

%

In discursive text ‘per cent’ should always be spelled out: for example, 75 per cent, 0.75 per cent. The per cent symbol (%) should only be used in tables.

E.g. (for example) and i.e. (that is)

These take full stops and are usually followed by a comma – i.e., as shown in this example – but should normally be avoided in discursive text; ‘for example’ and ‘that is’ are preferred.

circa

This should be used in the form *c* (not *c.*), but should **only** be used in association with dates: *c* 600 BC, *c* 1200, **not** as an abbreviation or substitute for ‘about’ or ‘approximately’, as in ‘*c* 30 vessels are represented’.

Note that there should be a hard space between the *c* and the figures expressing the date so that they do not separate across line breaks. [A hard space is created in Word by CTRL+SHIFT+SPACEBAR.]

St

St in place-names does not take a full stop and is followed by a space: St Ives, St Austell, *not* St.Ives, St. Austell.

Acronyms

Where acronyms and other abbreviated terms are used, the relevant phrase should be given in full when first mentioned in the text, adding the abbreviation to be used subsequently in brackets; for example, Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM); Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).

Tables

Tables should be included only where they are the most appropriate way of presenting or summarising essential data, not simply because they were present in a specialist report! The conclusions from specialist tables are often better summarised in the text, either as part of an individual specialist's conclusions or by the report author.

Each table should be supplied as a separate Word file, clearly identified (Table 1, Table 2, etc); they should **not** be incorporated within the article text. A place marker should appear in the text to show where each table should be positioned; for example:

Table 1 here

Tables should be laid out logically with tabs and the align, left / right / centre tools (not spaces) used to lay out headings and content appropriately. Cells within the table should not be filled with colour or tone for emphasis.

NB. It is the responsibility of the author to make sure that the figures in a table are correct, that columns add, etc, and that figures cited in the text are those appearing in the table and vice versa. Where editors' checks indicate problems with tables the entire article will be returned to the author for verification.

References

All substantive information or material derived from other sources should be referenced in the text using the Harvard system; for example (Quinnell 1986; Pool 1981, 294). Footnotes should not be used. Bibliographical details should be given in full in an alphabetical list of sources at the end of the paper.

References to monographs and longer articles should include the appropriate page numbers relating to the particular point being made (Bradley 2002, 43-5); for shorter articles a reference to the article without a page number is permissible although a page reference is always preferable.

If two or more works by the same author published in the same year are cited, they should be distinguished as 1991a, 1991b etc (not 1991, 1991a).

An author's initials should be used in a reference within the text (A M Jones 2005) only if the reference section includes two or more authors with the same surname whose works were published in the same year.

For joint authorships, cite both names in the case of a publication with two authors (Cunliffe and O'Connor 1979); where there are more than two authors, use the first

name with *et al* (for example, Huxtable *et al* 1976) but give all the authors' names in the list of references.

Bibliography / references

Bibliographies should be included in the Word file containing the main text of a contribution, formatted with a hanging indent (see below). The text of a bibliography should not include additional tabs or spaces.

Initials should be separated by single spaces without full stops. For example:

Wheeler, R E M, 1957.

Tinsley, H M, 2005.

In monograph and article titles capitals should be used *only* where they would occur in normal usage: place-names, proper names, periods (examples below). Other words should not be capitalised, whatever the form of the title in the original publication.

The full titles of monographs should always be given; for example: O'Brien, W, 1999. *Sacred ground: megalithic tombs in coastal south-west Ireland . . .* (not O'Brien, W, 1999. *Sacred ground*).

In most instances only the place of publication is required, **not** the name of the publisher. For 'grey literature' or obscure titles the name of the publisher or organisation producing the title should be given in brackets after the place of publication (see *Citing 'grey literature'* below).

Bibliographical references: examples

Bedwin, O, 1981. Excavations at Lancing Down, West Sussex, 1980, *Sussex Arch Coll*, **119**, 37-55

Bottrell, W, 1870. *Traditions and hearthside stories of West Cornwall*, 1st series, Penzance (facsimile reprint, Felinfach, 1996)

Brown, L, 1984. Objects of stone, in *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire. Volume 2 the excavations, 1969-1978: the finds*, B Cunliffe, CBA Res Rep, **52**, London, 407-25

Crofts, C B 1955. Maen Castle, Sennen: the excavation of an Early Iron Age promontory fort, *Proc West Cornwall Field Club*, **1, 3**, 98-115

Cunliffe, B W, 1976a. Hillforts and *oppida* in Britain, in *Problems in economic and social archaeology*, G de G Sieveking, I H Longworth, and K E Wilson, eds, London, 343-58

Cunliffe, B W, 1976b. Danebury, Hampshire: second interim report on the excavations 1971-5, *Antiq J*, **56**, 198-216

Cunliffe, B W, 1991. *Iron Age communities in Britain*, London (3rd edn)

Fasham, P J, and Ross, J M, 1978. A Bronze Age flint industry from a barrow site in Micheldever Wood, Hampshire, *Proc Prehist Soc*, **44**, 47-67

Frere, S S, 1978. *Britannia: a history of Roman Britain*, London (rev edn)

- Grew, F, and Hobley, B, eds, 1985. *Roman urban topography in Britain and the western Empire*, CBA Res Rept, **59**, London
- Griffiths, D, 1994a. 'A field to the spoiler': a review of archaeological conservation on Dartmoor, in *The archaeology of Dartmoor: perspectives from the 1990s*, D Griffiths, ed, *Proc Devon Archaeological Soc*, **52**, 271-86
- Griffiths, D, 1994b. Dartmoor: erosion on open moorland, in *Erosion on archaeological earthworks: its prevention, control and repair*, A Q Berry and I W Brown, eds, Mold (Clwyd County Council), 81-6
- Henderson, C, and Coates, H, 1972. *Old Cornish bridges and streams*, Truro (1st pub 1928)
- Huxtable, J, Hedges, J W, Renfrew, A C, and Aitken, M J, 1976. Dating a settlement pattern by thermoluminescence: the burnt mounds of Orkney, *Archaeometry*, **18**, 5-17
- Jefferies, J S, 1979. The pits, in Wainwright 1979, 9-15 [note that the Wainwright 1979 reference is given in full at the appropriate place in the bibliography]
- Jobey, G, 1973. A native settlement at Hartburn and the Devil's Causeway, Northumberland, *Archaeol Aeliana*, 5th ser, **1**, 11-53
- Quinnell, H, 2008. Stone artefacts, 27-32, in C Johns, The excavation of a multi-period landscape at Trenowah, St Austell, Cornwall, 1997, *Cornish Archaeol*, **47**, 1-48
- Rodwell, W J, and Rodwell, K A, 1985. *Rivenhall: investigations of a villa, church, and village 1950-1977*, CBA Res Rep, **55**, Chelmsford Archaeol Trust Rep, **4**, London
- Wainwright, G J, 1979. *Gussage All Saints. An Iron Age settlement in Dorset*, DoE Archaeol Rep, **10**, London
- Whimster, R, 1981. *Burial practices in Iron Age Britain: a discussion and gazetteer of the evidence c 700 BC – AD 43*, Brit Arch Repts, Brit Ser, **90**, Oxford (2 vols)

Citing 'grey literature'

Grey literature reports, although not 'published' in the usual sense of the word, are regarded as such for the purposes of citation. They should appear in the following format, including any additional detail required to make it easier for people to trace them (see examples below):

- GSB Prospection 2006. *Threemilestone park and ride scheme, Truro: geophysical survey report 2006/72*, Thornton, Bradford
- Herring, P, 1989. *Foage, Zennor: preliminary archaeological report*, Truro (Cornwall Archaeological Unit)
- Sawyer, K, 2007. *The Old Reservoir, Plantation Lane, Hayle: historic buildings recording*, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly (Katharine Sawyer)
- Taylor, S R, 2003. *Caervallack Lodge, Cornwall: archaeological assessment*, Truro (Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council)

NB. CAU / HES reports dated up to and including 2000 should be cited, as above, as Cornwall Archaeological Unit. Reports from 2001 – March 2009 should be given as Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council. Subsequent reports should be

cited as Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council. Do not include report numbers or locations within the Historic Environment report library system.

Citing unpublished material

Works which exist in manuscript or typescript (including university dissertations and theses) but have not been 'published' in the usual sense should be cited in the following form (note that the title is not italicised):

Bonnington, P, 1999. Cemetery mounds in western Britain; with particular reference to Anglesey and West Penwith, unpublished BA dissertation, Univ Exeter

Gover, J B, 1948. The place-names of Cornwall, unpublished typescript (copy deposited in Courtney Library, Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro)

Smith, I F, 1956. The decorative art of Neolithic ceramics in south-east England, unpublished PhD thesis, Univ London

Citing 'forthcoming' material

Works which have been accepted for publication by a publisher or journal, but which have not yet been published, should be referenced in the following form in the text (Gossip and Jones, forthcoming) and as below in the bibliography. If the material has been accepted for publication in a journal the name of the journal should be given.

Gossip, J, and Jones, A M, forthcoming. Excavations at Tremough 2000-6, Penryn, Mabe, Cornwall, *Cornish Archaeol*

Works which are in progress but which have not yet been accepted for publication should be cited as 'in preparation'. Where there is an intention to publish material in the future but no draft has yet been produced it is best to cite the source as a personal communication from the author(s) or as 'author's research'.

Primary documentary sources, where these are relatively few, may be noted in the text without a separate reference in the bibliography. Where a contribution is primarily based on documentary sources, however, or there are a significant number of such references, a separate list of primary documents should be provided.

Personal communications

Where information has been provided by a named individual but has not been published it can be attributed in the form (Mary Smith, pers comm).

Graphics

Graphics and photographs should be carefully considered in terms of what they show and how they show it. Only include graphics – maps, plans, photographs, etc, which are directly related and necessary to the text: if the text does not refer to a particular graphic it is very likely that it could be omitted.

Page and finished graphics size

The area available for graphics on a page of *Cornish Archaeology* is 150mm wide by 200mm deep (the latter makes no allowance for a caption). Graphics should be prepared with reproduction on a page of this size in mind.

Graphics may be reproduced over the full width of the page, or across approximately two-thirds of the width, allowing a caption to be placed alongside (rather than below). If absolutely necessary a caption can be placed on the facing page.

Cornish Archaeology is produced in two-column format and some smaller graphics can be placed within a single column width (73mm).

Production of graphics

Current good practice for digital production is outlined in the guidance notes for contributors to the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* (www.ucl.ac.uk/prehistoric). However, before producing graphics by methods not noted below please liaise with the editor.

Graphics should be produced as original artwork or as digital files from an appropriate drawing package. Graphics – and annotations to them – should **not** be produced in Word or any other word processing package.

CAD drawings should be output as high resolution PDF files.

Labelling and other annotations should be placed in the appropriate position on the graphic to indicate the intended feature. Callout lines pointing to the feature to which a label refers should only be used where it is otherwise difficult to place the label clearly. Lines should not be arrowed.

Labels on graphics should be at an appropriate size so that they remain legible when reduced to *Cornish Archaeology* page size – please keep this in mind when preparing graphics and check legibility carefully before submission.

North arrows are only required on maps and plans when north is not at the top of the graphic.

If in any doubt about whether a particular graphic or presentation method is appropriate, please check with the editor(s). If necessary the editor(s) will consult the printers for advice.

Fold-out illustrations

Fold-outs should be avoided unless absolutely essential because of the additional costs of printing on non-standard paper sizes and of folding and binding.

Artefact illustrations

The conventional scales for reproduction of artefact illustrations are as follows:

Metalwork

'Special' objects	1:1
Other objects	½ or ¼ original size dependent on size of object

Flint

'Special' pieces	1:1
Other pieces	½ size

Stonework

1/3 size

Pottery

Prehistoric	1/3 size
RB and later	¼ size
Special items	as appropriate for clarity

Glass

½ size (unless very large)

If original artefact drawings are supplied they should carry a clear indication of the scale at which they have been drawn and instructions on the scale at which they are to be reproduced.

A scale can be incorporated in artefact drawings or alternatively the scale of reproduction (that is, the scale as the object appears on the printed page), can be stated in the caption.

NB. When scanned files of artefact drawings are supplied it is important to state at what size they should be reproduced; for example, supply a note with a drawing or scan for publication indicating that a particular pot profile should measure (for example) 54mm across on the page when reproduced at the correct scale.

Photographs

Photographs and transparencies can be supplied either as originals for scanning or, preferably, in the form of high-quality scans (in .tif or .jpg format). Digital files should have been pre-processed using Paintshop, Photopaint or a similar package to ensure good reproduction.

Photographs (except colour plates) should be numbered in the same sequence as other graphics, Fig 1, Fig 2, etc.

For photographs of small finds a scale in millimetres and / or centimetres should be used.

Use of colour

Use of spot or line colour on illustrations on text pages is possible but adds significantly to the cost and complexity of production. Such illustrations require high-quality finished artwork which can be scanned or high resolution digital files in .tif, .jpg or .pdf formats.

Full-colour photographs or other artwork (reconstructions, for example) can be included in a separate colour plate section within the journal. These require either original slides, prints or artwork, to be scanned by the printers, or very high quality digital files; these should have been expertly adjusted for colour balance, etc, in a photographic package (Photoshop or similar). Please consult in advance for an appropriate scanning resolution.

Colour plates are numbered in a separate series. They are referred to in text in the form (colour plate 1), (colour plate 2), etc.

Captions and figure numbers

Captions and figure numbers should **not** be incorporated in artwork. Captions should be provided as a separate Word file and each will be placed with the appropriate illustration by the printers to a standard house style.

A list of graphics should be provided with final copy and each piece of artwork should be clearly hand labelled in pencil with the proposed figure number (placed outside the area to be reproduced!).

All figures (i.e., graphics and photographs) are numbered in a continuous sequence within a particular contribution.

In text figures are referred to as in these examples:

‘The circular feature revealed in trench 2 (Fig 4)’

‘Figure 4 shows the circular feature revealed in trench 2’

‘Elements of the field system can be seen in Figures 6, 7 and 9’

‘Elements of the field system were visible at various locations across the site (Figs 6, 7 and 9)’

Graphic representation of radiocarbon dates

The graphic files generated by calibration programmes are not recognised by the desktop publishing / page make-up software used by the printers. Graphic representations of radiocarbon date ranges should therefore be printed out and provided as separate pieces of artwork for scanning, or made available as digital scans at 600 dpi or greater (as .tif or .jpg files), or provided as a PDF graphic.

Pollen diagrams

High-quality hard copies should be obtained of pollen diagrams. These should be scanned at high resolution (600 dpi or greater) and any extraneous annotation removed using an appropriate graphics package.

Copyright

Authors are responsible for obtaining copyright / reproduction permission where graphics or other material created by third parties is to be reproduced.

Offprints

Cornish Archaeology's practice is to provide PDF files of published articles, free of charge.

The costs of printed offprints, if required, must be paid by the author(s) or a publication grant.

Appendix 1

Journal and series titles: abbreviations for citation

NB. If the title you wish to cite is not listed here, use an appropriate, clear contraction or cite in full and leave the editor(s) to abbreviate if necessary.

Journal title	Contraction
<i>Aerial Archaeology</i>	<i>Aerial Archaeol</i>
<i>Agricultural History Review</i>	<i>Ag Hist Rev</i>
<i>Antiquaries' Journal</i>	<i>Antiq Jnl</i>
<i>Antiquity</i>	<i>Antiquity</i>
<i>Archaeoastronomy</i>	<i>Archaeoastronomy</i>
<i>Archaeometry</i>	<i>Archaeometry</i>
<i>Archaeologia</i>	<i>Archaeologia</i>
<i>Archaeologia Cambrensis</i>	<i>Archaeol Cambrensis</i>
<i>Archaeological Journal</i>	<i>Arch Jnl</i>
<i>Archaeology Ireland</i>	<i>Archaeol Ireland</i>
<i>Britannia</i>	<i>Britannia</i>
<i>British Archaeology</i>	<i>Brit Archaeol</i>
British Archaeological Reports, British Series	Brit Arch Repts, Brit Ser
British Archaeological Reports, International Series	Brit Arch Repts, Int Ser
<i>Cambridge Archaeological Journal</i>	<i>Cambridge Archaeol J</i>
CBA Research Reports	CBA Res Repts
<i>Cornish Archaeology</i>	<i>Cornish Archaeol</i>
<i>Cornish Studies</i>	<i>Cornish Stud</i>
<i>Current Archaeology</i>	<i>Curr Archaeol</i>
<i>Current World Archaeology</i>	<i>Curr World Archaeol</i>
<i>Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries</i>	<i>Devon Cornwall NQ</i>
<i>Devon Archaeological Society, Proceedings</i>	<i>Proc Devon Archaeol Soc</i>
<i>Devonshire Association, Transactions</i>	<i>Trans Devonshire Assoc</i>
<i>Devon Historian</i>	<i>Devon Hist</i>
<i>Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, Proceedings</i>	<i>Proc Dorset Nat Hist Archaeol Soc</i>
English Heritage Archaeological Reports	English Heritage Arch Repts
Exeter Archaeological Reports	Exeter Archaeol Rep
Exeter Studies in Archaeology	Exeter Stud Archaeol
Exeter Studies in History	Exeter Stud Hist
<i>The Field Archaeologist</i>	<i>Field Archaeol</i>
<i>Folk Life</i>	<i>Folk Life</i>
<i>Folklore</i>	<i>Folklore</i>

<i>Fort</i>	<i>Fort Fortress</i>
<i>Fortress Garden History</i>	
<i>Garden Hist Geographical Journal</i>	
<i>Geogr Jnl Industrial Archaeology</i>	<i>Ind</i>
<i>Arch Industrial Archaeology Review</i>	<i>Ind</i>
<i>Arch Rev</i>	
<i>Institute of Cornish Studies Special Reports</i>	<i>Inst Cornish Studies Spec Reps</i>
<i>Institute of Field Archaeologists Occasional Papers</i>	<i>Inst Field Archaeol Occas Pap</i>
<i>Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Papers</i>	<i>Inst Field Archaeologists Tech Pap</i>
<i>International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration</i>	
	<i>Int J Naut Archaeol Underwater Explor</i>
<i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i>	<i>J Archaeol Sci</i>
<i>Journal of the British Archaeological Association</i>	<i>J Brit Archaeol Ass</i>
<i>Journal of Ceramic History</i>	<i>J Ceramic Hist</i>
<i>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</i>	<i>J Eccles Hist</i>
<i>Journal of Garden History</i>	<i>J Garden Hist</i>
<i>Journal of Historical Geography</i>	<i>J Hist Geog</i>
<i>Journal of Roman Studies</i>	<i>J Roman Stud</i>
<i>Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall</i>	<i>Jnl Roy Inst Cornwall</i>
<i>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland</i>	<i>Jnl Roy Soc Antiq Ire</i>
<i>Journal of the St Agnes Museum Trust</i>	<i>Jnl St Agnes Mus Trust</i>
<i>Journal of Theoretical Archaeology</i>	<i>Jnl Theor Archaeol</i>
<i>Landscape History</i>	<i>Landscape Hist</i>
<i>Landscapes</i>	<i>Landscapes</i>
<i>Lithics</i>	<i>Lithics</i>
<i>Lithic Studies Society Occasional Papers</i>	<i>Lithic Stud Soc Occas Pap</i>
<i>The Lizard: a journal of field studies</i>	<i>Lizard</i>
<i>Local Historian</i>	<i>Local Historian</i>
<i>Local History</i>	<i>Local History</i>
<i>Meyn Mamvro</i>	<i>Meyn Mamvro</i>
<i>Man</i>	<i>Man</i>
<i>Medieval Archaeology</i>	<i>Med Arch</i>
<i>Medieval Ceramics</i>	<i>Medieval Ceram</i>
<i>Medieval Settlement Research Group Annual Report</i>	<i>Medieval Set Res Group Ann Rep</i>
<i>Museums Journal</i>	<i>Mus Jnl</i>
<i>Newcomen Society for the Study of Engineering and Technology, Transactions</i>	<i>Trans Newcomen Soc</i>
<i>Old Cornwall</i>	<i>Old Cornwall</i>

<i>Oxford Journal of Archaeology</i>	<i>Oxford J Archaeol</i>
<i>Past</i> [newsletter of Prehistoric Society]	<i>Past</i>
<i>Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Reports and Transactions</i>	<i>Penzance Nat Hist Antiq Soc Rep Trans</i>
<i>Plymouth Institution, Transactions</i>	<i>Trans Plymouth Inst</i>
<i>Plymouth Museum Archaeological Series</i>	<i>Plymouth Mus Archaeol Ser</i>
<i>Post-Medieval Archaeology</i>	<i>Post-Medieval Arch</i>
<i>Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society</i>	<i>Proc Devon Arch Exp Soc</i>
<i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society</i>	<i>Proc Prehist Soc</i>
<i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</i>	<i>Proc Soc Ant Scot</i>
<i>Society of Antiquaries of London Occasional Papers</i>	<i>Soc Antiq London Occas Pap</i>
<i>Society of Antiquaries of London, Reports of the Research Committee</i>	<i>Soc Antiq London, Repts Res Cttee</i>
<i>Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society Proceedings</i>	<i>Proc Somerset Archaeol Nat Hist Soc</i>
<i>Somerset Levels Papers</i>	<i>Somerset Levels Pap</i>
<i>Studia Celtica</i>	<i>Studia Celtica</i>
<i>Studies in Celtic History</i>	<i>Stud Celtic Hist</i>
<i>Sussex Archaeological Collections</i>	<i>Sussex Arch Coll</i>
<i>Ulster Journal of Archaeology</i>	<i>Ulster J Archaeol</i>
<i>Vernacular Architecture</i>	<i>Vernacular Architecture</i>
<i>West Cornwall Field Club, Proceedings</i>	<i>Proc West Cornwall Field Club</i>
<i>World Archaeology</i>	<i>World Archaeol</i>