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PPS publishes papers on all aspects of prehistory with an emphasis on the British Isles, Europe, SW Asia, and the countries bordering the Mediterranean. The aim is to present volumes which are wide ranging in both their subject matter and areas of interest, reflecting the broad range of interests of Society members. Individual papers of outstanding methodological, theoretical, or factual merit are also welcome. Articles can be research, excavation reports, surveys, or works of synthesis or review but should be of more than local or regional interest.

Notes and short contributions on significant discoveries, new interpretations, or new methodology are welcome.

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All articles must begin with a title and the names of all authors and contributors. The postal and email addresses of principal authors should also be provided. Email addresses will be published unless authors indicate that they should not be. All articles must include a brief abstract of 150–250 words which will be translated into French, German, and Spanish.

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Footnotes and endnotes: Footnotes are not to be used. Endnotes are not encouraged but their position in text is indicated by superscript numbers running in sequence. They should be provided on a separate sheet, please do NOT use automatically generated endnotes.

Radiocarbon dates: please see Appendix 1 for the correct citation of radiocarbon dates. Note that any determination or date expressed as bp is unacceptable. The term kyr is acceptable for early dates rather than BC/BP but should be used consistently.

Abbreviations and contractions: the Editor is responsible for house-style but it would save much time if authors could note the following: in general contractions have no full stop, abbreviations do, except for units of measurement (mm, cm) which also have no 's' and have a space in between the number and measurement (eg, 9 cm).

eg, / c. / *et al.* / No. / Nos / Fig. / Figs / ie / mm / ha / kg / g / cf. / etc. / appx (appendix by a cited reference)

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Bibliographical references in text: use the Harvard system of author and year (Taylor 1989), (Taylor 1989, 123–5), or 'Taylor (1989, 123) says'. Note that there is no comma before the year but there is before the page reference. For three or more authors use eg Taylor *et al.* 1978; use a semicolon between references (Taylor 1989; 1990; Smith 1993). Generally where multiple references are cited they should be *given in chronological order*, or with the major reference first. Papers 'in prep.' cannot appear in the bibliography in sufficient detail to be helpful to the reader; reference to them should be avoided (pers. comm. is preferable), a 'forthcoming' paper is one which has been accepted for publication and for which it is possible to cite the volume or journal, and for an 'in press' paper virtually a full bibliographical reference should be available. Page numbers in both the bibliography and in-text references should be shortened eg, 14–15, 23–5, 114–15, 123–5. **All references must be cited in both text and bibliography**

Acknowledgements: appear at the end of the main text.

Appendices: No separate bibliography or figure numbers.

Bibliography: Please note that journal and book series titles are **always given in full** as *PPS* has an international audience. Books should have place of publication and publisher and papers in multi-author volumes require page numbers. All authors names should be cited in full – *et al.* is not acceptable in the bibliography. The correct date for a paper in a journal is the year *for which the journal was published*. If publication is several years behind schedule the actual year of publication may be given in brackets at the end of the reference. The following are examples of different types of entry. **Please refer to the most recent volume of PPS for further examples.** Note that where a volume is part of a series (eg, British Archaeological Reports, East Anglian Archaeology), only the series is listed not the publisher.

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Chapter in an edited book

- Miles, D. 1981. Social landscapes: Pattern and purpose? In M. Jones & G.W. Dimbleby (eds), *The Environment of Man: The Iron Age to the Anglo-Saxon period*, 9–18. Oxford: British Archaeological Report 87
- Driesch, A. von den. 1975. Die Bewertung pathologisch-anatomischer Veränderungen an vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Tierknochen. In A.T. Clason (ed.), *Archaeozoological Studies*, 413–25. Amsterdam: Elsevier

Chapter in an edited volume (in which two or more references appear)

- Harding, P. 1990. The comparative analysis of four stratified flint assemblages and a knapping cluster. In Richards 1990, 213–25 (with Richards 1990 as a separate reference)

Edited book

- Brück, J. (ed.) 2001. *Bronze Age Landscapes: Tradition and transformation*. Oxford: Oxbow Books
- Garrow, D., Gosden, C. & Hill, J.D. (eds). 2008. *Rethinking Celtic Art*. Oxford: Oxbow Books

Journal article

- Bedwin, O. 1980. Neolithic and Iron Age material from a coastal site at Chidham, West Sussex, 1978. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 118, 163–70
- Holst, M., Rasmussen, M., Kristiansen, K. & Bech, J. 2013. Bronze Age ‘Herostrats’: Ritual, political, and domestic economies in Early Bronze Age Denmark. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 79, 265–96

Book

- Helms, M. 1988. *Ulysses' Sail: An ethnographic odyssey of power, knowledge, and geographical distance*. Princeton: Princeton University Press
- Lambrick, G., Robinson, M. & Dodd, A. 2009. *The Thames Through Time: The archaeology of the gravel terraces of the Upper and Middle Thames: The Thames Valley in late prehistory, 1500 BC–AD 50*. Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology
- RCHMS (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of Scotland). 2008. *Kilmartin: An inventory of the monuments extracted from Argyle*. Volume 6. Edinburgh: RCHMS

Unpublished Report / thesis / paper / in press / forthcoming

- Cotswold Archaeology. 2014. *South Wales Pipeline Project Site 38.17, Land North of Llwyn-Meurig, Trecastle, Powys: Archaeological Excavation*. Cotswold Archaeology: Unpublished typescript report 13315
- Bourgeois, Q. 2013. *Monuments on the Horizon: The formation of the barrow landscape throughout the 3rd and 2nd millennium BC*. Unpublished PhD thesis, Leiden University
- Hindson, T. & Elphick, L. 2012. *Yews, Taxus baccata L. at Crowhurst Churchyard in Sussex: The Parish Church of St George, visit of May 2012*. Unpublished Manuscript
- Bradley, R. & Nimura, C. in press. *The Use and Reuse of Stone Circles: Fieldwork at five Scottish monuments and its implications*. Oxford: Oxbow Books
- Connor, A. & Mortimer, R. forthcoming. *Prehistoric and Roman Occupation Along Fordham Bypass, Fordham, Cambridgeshire*. Norwich: East Anglian Archaeology

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Appendix 1: Guidance notes for the use and quotation of radiocarbon dates

Citations

All radiocarbon determinations cited should be expressed in radiocarbon years BP (Before Present: AD 1950) and the laboratory reference number quoted, for example: OxA-8006, 4410±40 BP (note: bp is unacceptable). Conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver & Polach 1977) should be quoted according to the standards established by the Trondheim convention (Stuiver & Kra 1986). Please quote $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values if they have been obtained. In order to evaluate a radiocarbon date, a reader needs to know the identification and context of the sample. More detailed guidance as to what information is helpful here, depending on circumstances, is provided by Bayliss (2015, 683–90).

PPS prefers not to use BCE.

Calibration

The latest available international calibration curve (currently INTCAL13) should be used for calibration and the curve used should be named, as should the software and the method used for calibrating the dates, for example: ‘The radiocarbon dates have been calibrated using the INTCAL13 calibration curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013), OxCal v4.2 (<http://c14.arch.ox.ac.uk/>) and the maximum intercept method (Stuiver & Reimer 1986); radiocarbon results shown in the graphs have been calibrated by the probability method (Stuiver & Reimer 1993)’. Calibrated date ranges should be quoted cal BC or cal AD at 95% (2σ) confidence or probability. It is conventional to round calibrated age ranges outwards, to the nearest 10 years if the error is 25 or more, by 5 if it is less than 25, following Mook (1986).

Modelling

If statistical modelling is employed, it is important to specify the structure and rationale of the model (Bayliss (2015) provides useful guidance) and the software and calibration dataset used. PPS prefers OxCal (Bronk Ramsey 2009; <http://c14.arch.ox.ac.uk/>). The most recent version (currently 4.2) should be used. The correct conventions for expression of modelled ranges should be used (see, for instance, Whittle *et al.* 2011).

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