



# Best Practice Manual: **Forensic Archaeology**

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ENFSI wishes to promote the improvement of mutual trust by encouraging forensic harmonization through the development and use of Best Practice Manuals.

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## Official language

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# BEST PRACTICE MANUAL: FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

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## Table of Contents

1. AIMS
2. SCOPE
3. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
4. RESOURCES
  - 4.1 Personnel
  - 4.2 Equipment
  - 4.3 Reference materials
  - 4.4 Facilities & Environmental Conditions
  - 4.5 Risk-Based Thinking
  - 4.6 Materials and Reagents
5. METHODS
6. VALIDATION AND ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTY OF MEASUREMENT
  - 6.1 Validation
  - 6.2 Estimation of uncertainty of measurement
7. QUALITY ASSURANCE
  - 7.1 Proficiency Testing / Collaborative Exercises
  - 7.2 Quality Controls
  - 7.3 Data Collection for control, monitoring and trend analysis
  - 7.4 Verification / Peer Review
8. HANDLING ITEMS
  - 8.1 At the scene

8.2 In the laboratory

**9. INITIAL ASSESSMENT**

**10. PRIORITISATION AND SEQUENCE OF EXAMINATIONS**

**11. RECONSTRUCTION**

**12. ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION**

**13. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS**

**14. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

**15. REFERENCES**

####

## 1. AIMS

This Best Practice Manual (BPM) provides a structured framework for forensic archaeological methods, procedures, quality principles, and training standards to support the systematic localisation, recording, analysis, and interpretation of forensic archaeological evidence. Integrating scientific archaeological methodologies within certain forensic investigations enhances the validity, reliability, accuracy, and legal admissibility of findings across different jurisdictions.

This BPM is intended for forensic archaeologists, law enforcement agencies, forensic science institutes, independent practitioners, and other relevant stakeholders involved in forensic investigations. It promotes standardised methodologies to ensure consistency in forensic archaeological practice, facilitating data interchange, cross-border collaboration, and interdisciplinary integration across Europe.

A key objective of this manual is to align forensic archaeological practices with national and international legal and regulatory frameworks, ensuring compliance with forensic science standards. By incorporating quality assurance mechanisms, such as peer review, continuous training, and professional development, this BPM strengthens the credibility of forensic archaeology within legal and investigative processes.

Recognising the dynamic nature of forensic science, this BPM reflects scientifically accepted practices at the time of issue while allowing for future methodological advancements and alternative approaches that meet forensic standards. By doing so, it aligns with broader European forensic best practices and reinforces the role of forensic archaeology in delivering robust, reliable, and legally defensible evidence.

## 2. SCOPE

This Best Practice Manual (BPM) outlines the use of forensic archaeological methodologies at crime scenes/incident scenes, providing a structured framework for conducting scientifically rigorous and legally defensible examinations. It establishes minimum standards to promote consistency, reliability, and admissibility of forensic archaeological findings across different legal and forensic systems in Europe.

The scope of Forensic Archaeology lies in the application of established field archaeology methods and principles to the desk top research, landscape analysis, search, examination, recording, recovery, and interpretation of evidence within a legal context. It ensures the systematic archaeological examination and recording of crime/incident scenes, following scientific and judicial standards. Forensic Archaeology also integrates digital tools, such as GIS, 3D recording, and spatial analysis, to enhance fieldwork accuracy, support interpretation, and facilitate the clear presentation of findings in legal proceedings.

Through this combination of field and digital practices, forensic archaeology provides a robust framework for the recovery and analysis of evidence to reconstruct chronological sequencing of scene development and site formation process in support of justice, as related to forensic archaeological investigation.

Although no dedicated ISO standard exists specifically for forensic archaeology, this BPM aligns with internationally recognised forensic and archaeological frameworks and guidance—for example, ISO/IEC 17020 (inspection bodies) and ISO/IEC 17025 (laboratory competence); ENFSI QCC frameworks for technical documents and Best Practice Manuals; the ClfA Standard and guidance for forensic archaeology; the INTERPOL Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) Guide; the ICRC Guidelines on the Management of the Dead; and the UN Minnesota Protocol. It is intended for use by forensic archaeologists, law-enforcement agencies, forensic science institutes, independent practitioners, and other professionals involved in forensic investigations.

The forensic archaeological process consists of several key stages:

- **Desk top research:** Gathering and critically evaluating pre-existing information—such as intel, cartographic data, remote imagery, and prior forensic archaeological investigations—to assess the forensic interest of a location. This process informs the planning and prioritisation of field activities, helping to identify areas of interest and potential constraints.
- **Landscape analysis:** Examining the physical, environmental, and human-modified features of a site and its surroundings to understand past and present activities and processes, and potential concealment patterns. This contextual understanding supports informed decision-making during search and excavation phases.

- **Scene Examination Methodology:** Developing systematic search and/or excavation plans based on investigative objectives and limitations, forensic context, and legal requirements.
- **Initial Actions related to the Scene Examination:** Conducting risk assessments, ensuring health and safety compliance, and preserving evidence integrity.
- **Search and Evidence Analysis:** Conducting forensic archaeological search and excavation, employing appropriate recording methods and chain-of-custody protocols to recover human remains, artifacts, and other forensic evidence in relation to chronological sequencing of scene development and site formation processes. This includes the interpretation of the evidence in accordance with forensic archaeological and wider forensic scientific principles.
- **Interpretation and Reporting:** Analysing forensic archaeological data within a scientific and legal framework, incorporating specialist input where necessary, and producing standardised forensic reports.
- **Adherence to Legal Frameworks:** Ensuring compliance with national and international forensic regulations, law enforcement protocols, and evidentiary requirements for legal proceedings.

The level of involvement of forensic archaeologists in each stage of an investigation varies depending on national legal frameworks, law enforcement structures, and procedural protocols. While some jurisdictions may utilise forensic archaeologists to oversee multiple aspects of evidence recovery and interpretation, others may require them to operate within specific investigative or legal constraints.

Regardless of their level of direct influence over investigative stages, forensic archaeologists must adhere to standardised methodologies, internationally recognised best practices, and forensic quality assurance measures to ensure the scientific validity, reliability, and admissibility of their findings.

This BPM underscores the importance of professional competency, access to appropriate forensic equipment, and the use of scientifically validated methodologies to maintain the integrity, accuracy, and legal robustness of forensic archaeological investigations. By establishing consistent procedural frameworks, this BPM facilitates interdisciplinary collaboration, cross-border data comparability, and adherence to forensic standards across different European jurisdictions, ensuring that forensic archaeology remains a trusted and essential discipline within the forensic sciences.

### 3. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Forensic archaeology is the scientific application of archaeological principles, methods, and techniques in a legal context to support forensic investigations. It integrates archaeological and criminalistic knowledge to systematically locate, identify, record, and interpret evidence at crime scenes/incident scenes, mass fatality sites, and other legally significant events that deals with spatial information. By reconstructing a chronologically ordered sequence of natural and human activities, forensic archaeologists provide essential context for the interpretation of physical evidence, including (but not limited to) human remains and associated materials in relation to human and natural chronological sequencing of scene development and site formation processes.

Forensic archaeological casework spans a wide range of investigative scenarios, including:

#### **Support in Forensic and Criminal Investigations**

- Crime Scene Investigations (CSI)
  - Clandestine Graves
  - Concealments Body Disposal Sites
  - Scatter Scenes
  - Fire Scenes
- Cold Cases
- Heritage Crime
- Contextual dating of buried or scattered items and human remains to determine forensic significance.
  - Field survey and search for clandestine graves and buried objects.
  - Relative and/or absolute dating of human remains or artefacts.
  - Detection, mapping, and contextual analysis of subsurface anomalies in various environments (soil, water, concrete, asphalt, and other surfaces) using geophysical techniques such as Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), sonar, and electrical resistivity tomography (ERT).
- Mass Fatality Investigations & Disaster Victim Identification (DVI)
  - Forensic archaeological techniques are employed in mass disaster recovery operations to ensure systematic spatial evidence analysis and recording.

#### **Investigations of Human Rights Violations and Humanitarian Forensic Work**

- Medico-Legal Investigations for Prosecution
  - Location, recording, and recovery of deceased individuals following human rights violations, war crimes, and crimes against humanity for legal accountability and for repatriation to relatives.
  - Helping to establish legally personal identities of deceased individuals through archaeological contextual analysis.

- Humanitarian Investigations & Repatriation
  - Search and rescue of missing persons, including fatalities connected to political violence, armed conflicts, and forced disappearances.
  - Forensic excavation of military personnel for identification and repatriation efforts.

### **Cultural Heritage Protection and Civil Law Investigations**

- Forensic Investigations in Archaeological and Heritage Contexts
  - Examination of illicit excavations, looting of artifacts, and destruction of cultural heritage.
  - Forensic assessment of the financial and archaeological damage caused by looting.
- Provenance Investigations
  - Establishing the authenticity, origin, and legal status of potentially looted or falsely attributed antiquities.
  - Investigations into illegally traded items, including modern forgeries and misrepresented artifacts.
- Civil Law & Legal Disputes
  - Archaeological investigations in property and boundary disputes.
  - Locating missing graves in cemeteries for legal, religious, or family-based inquiries.

Forensic archaeology follows systematic, science-based field methodologies that ensure accurate recording, evidence preservation, and reliable interpretation.

- **Scientific Rigor:** Rooted in archaeological best practices, forensic archaeological methods ensure thorough analysis, recording and interpretation of forensic evidence.
- **3D Mapping & Digital Recording:** Geospatial and geophysical mapping, photogrammetry, and GIS-based reconstructions enhance forensic site interpretation.
- **Hypothesis-Driven Interpretation:** Scene analysis, interpretation and reconstruction follows scenario-based and probabilistic models to limit investigative bias.
- **Forensic Quality Control:** Chain-of-custody procedures, contamination prevention protocols, and peer-reviewed methodologies ensure legal admissibility of findings.

Despite its effectiveness, forensic archaeology remains underutilised in many European countries, where it is often perceived as a technical skill rather than a scientific discipline. Many law enforcement practitioners assume forensic archaeological techniques can be learned through short-term training rather than requiring specialized expertise, limiting its full forensic potential. Greater integration of

forensic archaeology within national forensic science frameworks is necessary to standardise its use across all European legal systems and ensure its long-term sustainability as a forensic discipline.

**Most common definitions used in Forensic Archaeology:**

- **3D Reconstruction:** The use of digital modelling techniques in forensic archaeology to recreate crime scenes/incident scenes, excavation sites, and evidence for analysis, interpretation, reconstruction and presentation.
- **Artifacts:** Objects or materials modified or created by human activity, often used as evidence in forensic contexts.
- **Bayesian Statistics:** A statistical method that uses probabilities to update the likelihood of hypotheses as more evidence is introduced. In forensic archaeology, Bayesian statistics are applied to interpret findings or evaluate the likelihood of the obtained evidence given various hypotheses or scenarios.
- **Cadaver Dogs (K9):** Specially trained dogs used to detect human remains through their scent.
- **Chain of Custody:** A documented process ensuring the traceability of evidence from collection to court presentation.
- **Chronology:** The determination of the sequence and timing of events at a site, essential for establishing when deposition, concealment, or other activities occurred, often through methods such as relative dating (e.g., stratigraphy) or absolute dating (e.g., radiocarbon analysis).
- **Context:** The position and association of artifacts, remains, or features within a site, providing critical information for chronology of events and interpretation of the actions and natural processes that account for the site formation.
- **Contextual Analysis:** The interpretation of evidence based on its spatial, cultural, and environmental relationships.
- **Crime Scene Reconstruction:** The process of piecing together physical and contextual evidence to understand the sequence of events at a crime scene/incident scene.
- **Decomposition:** The post-mortem breakdown of organic matter.
- **Desk top Research:** The collection and analysis of existing information from various sources such as maps, documents, remote sensors, and previous excavation reports to assess the forensic archaeological potential of a site before any investigation is conducted.
- **Disturbance:** Any modification or disruption of the context or surrounding area caused by natural processes (such as erosion, root growth, or animal activity) or human actions (such as construction, looting, or previous excavations) that occurred after the forensic event of interest, potentially affecting the preservation, position, and interpretation of evidence.
- **Recording:** The meticulous documentation of all aspects of a forensic site, including notes, sketches, photographs, and digital models.
- **Ecofacts:** Natural materials (e.g., seeds, bones) found in an archaeological context, providing environmental or contextual information.

- **Evidence Integrity:** Ensuring the preservation and unaltered condition of physical evidence from the moment of discovery to analysis.
- **Evidence Mapping:** The process of collecting the spatial distribution of evidence within a site using technology such as GNSS or total stations.
- **Excavation:** The systematic process of uncovering features, finds, traces and/or remains (i.e. the evidence) buried underground, covered by vegetation and topsoil, or deposited in fire and/or collapsed layers using archaeological techniques.
- **Feature:** An element of a crime scene/incident scene, such as a pit, concealment, or grave, etc. that provides evidence of human activity and can be associated with human remains or hidden objects relevant to forensic investigations.
- **Field Drawing:** The manual recording of a site, detailing evidence and features in their spatial relationships.
- **Forensic Anthropology:** The examination of human remains to assess for example number of individuals, biological profile, bone trauma and taphonomic alternations, often collaborating with forensic archaeologist in the field and medicolegal doctors in the laboratory analysis.
- **Forensic Entomology:** The study of insects, often used in forensic contexts to estimate time of death and/or provenance based on insect activity.
- **Forensic Geology:** The application of geological science in forensic investigations to analyse soil, rocks, minerals, and sediments for evidence correlation, scene reconstruction, and detecting buried or concealed materials.
- **Geophysical Survey:** Non-invasive techniques such as ground- penetrating radar (GPR), magnetometry, or resistivity to locate subsurface anomalies, including graves or buried evidence.
- **GIS (Geographic Information Systems):** A software application for capturing, storing, analysing, and visualising spatial and geographic data. In forensic archaeology, GIS is for example used to map sites, analyse spatial relationships, and integrate various layers of evidence.
- **Grave Marker:** Any feature or material that indicates the presence of a concealment, such as stones, soil discolorations, depressions, or vegetation differences.
- **Human Remains Recovery:** The careful and systematic investigation of the context where skeletal, decomposed or burned human remains were found for forensic analysis and the recovery of these remains.
- **In Situ:** A Latin term meaning "in the original place," referring to artifacts, remains, or evidence found undisturbed at their discovery site.
- **Landscape Analysis:** The assessment of natural and human-modified features of a site and its surroundings to identify patterns of activity, land use, and potential concealment areas relevant to forensic investigation.
  - **MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals):** The smallest number of individuals necessary to account for the skeletal remains present at a site.
- **Perimortem Trauma:** Injuries sustained around the time of death, often analysed to inform cause or manner of death.
- **Photogrammetry:** The use of photogrammetric techniques in forensic archaeology to create accurate 3D models, maps, and measurements for scene recording and reconstruction.

- **Postmortem Interval (PMI):** The time elapsed since death and recovery, to which forensic archaeology can contribute through contextualising evidence and sampling.
- **Primary Deposition:** The original location where human remains or objects were deposited or buried.
- **Remote Sensing:** Techniques such as aerial photography, LiDAR, or satellite imagery used to detect potential forensic sites without physical disturbance.
- **Secondary Deposition:** A location where human remains, or evidence have been relocated from the primary deposition site.
- **Site Survey/Field-walking:** The systematic exploration and mapping of a site to locate potential areas of interest.
- **Soil Analysis:** Examination of soil properties (e.g., compaction, colour changes) to identify graves, buried objects or disturbances.
- **Spatial Analysis:** The study of spatial relationships and distribution of artifacts, features, or remains within a site.
- **Stratigraphy:** The study of soil and sediment layers to determine the sequence of events and relative dating of artifacts or remains. The stratigraphic principles can also be relevant at other scenes where spatial layers can inform a sequence of events, such as a fire scene.
- **Taphonomy:** The study of processes affecting organic remains after death, including decomposition, preservation, and environmental interactions.
- **Time Since Deposition (TSD):** The time elapsed since deposition and recovery, estimated through various forensic and archaeological techniques.

## 4. RESOURCES

### 4.1 Personnel

Forensic archaeologists must demonstrate professional competency through a combination of education, training, accreditation, and continuous professional development (CPD). Given the diverse legal frameworks across European jurisdictions, this BPM provides a flexible approach that can be adapted to national forensic and archaeological standards while ensuring adherence to best practices.

- **Qualifications & Accreditation:**
  - Forensic archaeologists should seek accreditation through recognised national and international professional bodies that oversee forensic science and/or archaeology.
  - National forensic regulators, archaeological or forensic institutes, and forensic science organisations may provide certification and registration frameworks to ensure competency.
  - Professional accreditation should be complemented by adherence to internationally recognised forensic guidelines and legal requirements.
- **Training & Continuous Professional Development (CPD):**
  - CPD is essential for maintaining expertise in forensic archaeological methodologies and ensuring practitioners remain current with scientific advancements and legal updates. Practitioners must demonstrate role-specific competence through documented experience, supervised casework, and CPD. National accreditation or registration schemes may be followed where available.
  - CPD activities may include:
    - Specialised courses and masterclasses covering forensic excavation, taphonomy, and scene recording.
    - Practical, hands-on training in field settings, including simulated forensic crime scenes/incident scenes.
    - Conferences, symposia, and interdisciplinary workshops that foster collaboration between archaeologists, law enforcement, and forensic scientists.
    - Engagement in research and methodological advancements in forensic archaeology, geophysics, and digital recording techniques.
    - Training in archaeology and criminalistics, focusing on the integration of archaeology with forensic principles.
- **Peer Review & Quality Assurance:**
  - Structured peer review mechanisms are fundamental to ensuring compliance with professional standards and maintaining scientific credibility.
  - Forensic archaeologists should engage in regular peer review of methodologies, findings, and forensic reports to uphold quality assurance.

- Participation in audit programs, proficiency testing, and case review processes enhances transparency and forensic reliability.
- **Interdisciplinary & Legal Knowledge:**
  - Forensic archaeologists must be familiar with their country's legal framework while also adhering to overarching European forensic guidelines.
  - Understanding forensic evidence handling, chain of custody protocols, and court procedures is crucial for the admissibility of findings in legal proceedings.
  - Effective communication with law enforcement agencies, forensic experts, and legal professionals is essential for integrating archaeological expertise into forensic investigations.

By promoting professional accreditation, ongoing training, and rigorous quality assurance, this BPM ensures that forensic archaeologists across Europe adhere to standardised forensic archaeological practices while allowing flexibility for national adaptation.

#### 4.2 Equipment

The selection of equipment for forensic archaeological investigations should be guided by best practices while considering the specific needs, budget constraints, and available resources within each European jurisdiction. While some advanced technologies can enhance the efficiency and accuracy of forensic investigations, basic tools remain essential for conducting systematic and reliable forensic archaeological work.

- **Survey Equipment** (*Recommended where available, but not mandatory*):
  - **Satellite and Aerial Images:** High-resolution imagery available from dedicated databases (e.g., national geospatial agencies, commercial providers, and open-source satellite data platforms) can aid in landscape analysis, detecting recent ground disturbances, and reconstructing past site modifications. These datasets can be valuable for forensic search planning, especially in cases involving large-scale surveys.
  - **Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs):** Useful for aerial reconnaissance, mapping, and photogrammetry particularly in large or inaccessible search areas.
  - **Geophysical Equipment:** Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), magnetometry, metal detectors, and electrical resistivity tomography (ERT) can aid in detecting subsurface anomalies without invasive excavation.
  - **Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) & Total Stations:** Provide precise spatial data for recording forensic scenes and mapping recovered evidence.
  - **3D Tools:** 3D recording methods, including laser scanning and Structure- from-Motion (SfM), enhance spatial recording and forensic reporting.

While these technologies significantly improve forensic scene analysis and relevance in court, their availability may vary based on national forensic budgets. Where such equipment is not available, traditional archaeological mapping methods should be used effectively.

- **Excavation Tools** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*):
  - Manual Excavation Tools: T-bars, shovels, trowels, brushes, and sieves are essential for controlled and systematic excavation.
  - Mechanical Excavation Tools: If necessary, importance of using mechanical excavation tools effectively, along with experience in working with and supervising excavator operators with experience in archaeological or forensic archaeological excavations.
  - Evidence Packaging Materials: Secure and tamper-proof bags, labels, and containers should be used to preserve forensic integrity and maintain chain of custody.

- **Analysis Tools** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*):

Analysis tools are essential for the in-situ and post-excavation systematic interpretation, recording, and reporting of forensic archaeological investigations. Where available, digital technologies such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) should be employed to support spatial analysis, manage site data, and visualise complex relationships between recovered evidence and the landscape. The integration of remote sensing data and geophysical surveys into GIS platforms can significantly enhance the interpretation of both surface and subsurface patterns, aiding in the reconstruction of events and identification of areas of interest.

Additionally, 3D recording methods are highly recommended for producing accurate spatial records of excavation contexts, features, and evidence. These outputs not only support analysis but also improve forensic reporting and courtroom presentation. Manual methods remain equally important during analysis. Detailed stratigraphic records, excavation notes, and material classifications derived from the careful use of manual excavation tools provide the contextual information necessary to accurately interpret forensic scenes.

While recognising that financial constraints may limit access to advanced technologies, forensic archaeologists should seek to utilise the most suitable tools available, combining traditional methods with digital solutions wherever possible. Partnerships with academic institutions, forensic laboratories, or research centres may offer cost-effective opportunities for access to specialised equipment and expertise.

Regardless of the resources available, all forensic archaeological analyses must adhere to scientifically robust methodologies that ensure the production of reliable, high-quality results, capable of withstanding scrutiny in judicial contexts.

- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** (*Essential for health and contamination control*):
  - PPE is necessary to prevent contamination and ensure the safety of forensic personnel.

- Basic PPE should include disposable gloves, protective suits, face masks, and shoe covers to minimise the risk of cross-contamination.
- Decontamination procedures, including sterilisation of reusable tools, should be followed to maintain forensic integrity.

### 4.3 Reference Materials

Access to high-quality reference materials is crucial for forensic archaeologists to ensure accurate locating, analysis, recording, and reporting of findings. These materials support the scientific, legal, and procedural frameworks necessary for forensic investigations. Given the diverse forensic and legal systems across European states, this BPM recommends a flexible approach that allows each jurisdiction to adapt reference resources according to national forensic regulations, available budgets, and institutional capabilities.

#### **Legal & Regulatory Frameworks** *(Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations)*

Forensic archaeologists must operate within the legal context of their respective countries while also adhering to broader European forensic and archaeological best practices. Essential reference materials in this category should include:

- **National Forensic Guidelines and Legal Directives:** Each European country has specific legal frameworks governing forensic investigations, including criminal procedural rules, expert witness requirements, and evidence handling protocols.
- **International Standards and Recommendations:** Documents from organisations such as the ENFSI (European Network of Forensic Science Institutes), Interpol, and UNESCO (for cases involving cultural heritage) provide guidance on forensic best practices and legal compliance.
- **Forensic Science and Crime Scene Investigation Manuals:** Standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines issued by forensic science authorities can assist in ensuring methodological consistency.

Where direct access to legal texts and forensic regulatory documents is limited, forensic archaeologists are encouraged to collaborate with law enforcement agencies, forensic institutions, or academic partners to obtain relevant legal and procedural guidance.

#### **Scientific & Methodological Resources** *(Highly recommended, where accessible)*

Forensic archaeological investigations require access to scientific literature, case studies, and reference materials that provide insights into field and laboratory techniques. These resources may include:

- **Forensic Archaeology and Anthropology Textbooks:** Covering topics such as taphonomy, decomposition processes, and forensic search and excavation methodologies.

- **Published Research Papers and Case Studies:** Articles from forensic science journals provide up-to-date methodologies, experimental results, and best practices from international casework.
- **Specialised Forensic Atlases and Databases:** Resources such as skeletal reference collections, soil composition databases, and forensic palynology (pollen analysis) and entomology guides can be invaluable for analysis and interpretation.
- **Comparative Data from Previous Forensic Cases:** Access to forensic reports, case studies, and controlled experiments helps refine search strategies and improve the accuracy of forensic reconstructions.

While some reference materials may be freely available through open-access journals, national forensic research databases, or archaeological institutions, others may require institutional subscriptions. In cases where funding is limited, practitioners should seek partnerships with universities, forensic research centres, or governmental agencies that maintain forensic literature archives.

#### **Digital & Database Resources** *(Recommended where funding and access allow)*

Digital tools and databases enhance forensic archaeological investigations by providing structured and comparative datasets. The BPM recommends:

- **GIS-based Datasets:** Geospatial databases that contain topographical, historical, and forensic site data to assist in mapping and analysis.
- **Remote Sensing and Satellite Imagery Archives:** Access to time-lapse and real-time satellite images can aid in identifying site modifications, landscape changes, and potential concealment locations.
- **Forensic Taphonomy and Decomposition Databases:** These can help to provide critical comparative data for estimating post-mortem intervals (PMI) and understanding decomposition rates in different environmental conditions in collaboration with forensic anthropologists and/or medicolegal doctors.
- **Online Training and E-learning Platforms:** Many forensic organisations provide digital learning resources that allow forensic archaeologists to stay updated on emerging techniques.

While high-end digital resources and forensic databases may not be universally accessible due to budget constraints, forensic archaeologists are encouraged to explore collaborations with forensic science agencies, academic institutions, and government-funded research initiatives to gain access to these valuable tools.

#### 4.4 Facilities & Environmental Conditions

Forensic archaeological investigations require appropriate facilities and controlled environmental conditions to ensure the integrity of evidence, compliance with forensic standards, and the safety of personnel. While infrastructure and resources vary across European jurisdictions, this BPM provides general recommendations that can be adapted based on national forensic frameworks, available resources, and budget constraints.

**On-Site Facilities** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*)

- **Temporary Workspaces:** At forensic excavation sites, designated clean areas should be established for recording, initial evidence processing, and packaging.
- **Sheltered Workspaces:** In adverse weather conditions, temporary structures (such as tents or mobile forensic units) are recommended to protect evidence and personnel.
- **Secure Storage Areas:** A controlled, documented system for storing evidence on-site before transportation to forensic laboratories should be in place.

**Forensic Laboratories & Storage Facilities** (*Recommended where resources allow*)

- **Forensic Examination Laboratories:** Dedicated facilities for analysing human remains, material evidence, and environmental samples help maintain quality assurance.
- **Climate-Controlled Storage:** Proper temperature and humidity control are essential for preserving organic and fragile forensic evidence, including skeletal remains, textiles, and biological samples.
- **Contamination-Controlled Environments:** Where available, forensic laboratories should follow protocols to prevent cross-contamination, including separate spaces for processing different types of evidence.

Where fully equipped forensic laboratories are unavailable, collaboration with universities, forensic institutes, and regional forensic services can provide access to essential laboratory facilities.

#### 4.5 Risk-Based Thinking

Forensic archaeology involves working in diverse and often challenging environments. A structured risk management approach helps mitigate hazards, ensure personnel safety, and maintain the integrity of forensic evidence. Each European state may have specific health and safety regulations, but the principles outlined here provide a general framework adaptable to different jurisdictions. The team maintains a risk register covering scene hazards, access constraints, method limitations, reputational/legal risks, and data integrity. Risks are identified, ranked, assigned controls, and periodically reviewed throughout the examination lifecycle.

**Health & Safety Considerations** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*)

- **Risk Assessments:** Before fieldwork begins, a formal risk assessment should be conducted, considering environmental hazards, structural stability, and potential biohazards.
- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Use of gloves, protective suits, masks, and safety footwear is mandatory to minimise contamination risks and exposure to hazardous materials.

- **Emergency Response Planning:** Clear protocols for responding to medical emergencies, hazardous material exposure, and site evacuations should be in place.

#### **Forensic Evidence Security & Integrity** (*Recommended where applicable*)

- **Controlled Access to Sites:** To prevent contamination and ensure the security of forensic scenes, access should be limited to authorised personnel only.
- **Documentation of Procedures:** Maintaining detailed logs of personnel movements, handling of evidence, and contamination prevention measures enhances case integrity.
- **Compliance with Legal & Ethical Standards:** Forensic archaeologists must adhere to national and international guidelines.

Given the variation in forensic infrastructure across Europe, this BPM encourages forensic archaeologists to adopt scalable risk management strategies tailored to their specific working conditions.

#### 4.6 Materials and Reagents

Forensic archaeology requires a range of consumable materials and chemical reagents for excavation, evidence collection, and sample preservation. While basic materials should be accessible in all forensic investigations, more specialised reagents and forensic-grade consumables may depend on national budgets and institutional resources.

#### **Basic Materials for Forensic Excavations** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*)

- **Evidence Packaging Supplies:** Tamper-proof bags, breathable and unbreathable bags, labelled containers, and secure transportation boxes ensure proper evidence handling and chain of custody.
- **Cleaning & Sterilisation Kits:** Disposable gloves, sterilisation wipes, and decontamination solutions help maintain forensic integrity.
- **Marking & Recording Tools:** Flags, measuring tapes, field notebooks, and digital tablets for accurate recording of excavation data.

#### **Specialised Reagents & Forensic Consumables** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*)

- **Soil & Sediment Analysis Kits:** Used for assessing soil composition, pH levels, and potential concealment site modifications.
- **Preservation Agents:** Chemical stabilisers for fragile materials such as textiles, metals, or biological samples.
- **Forensic Analysis Reagents:** In some cases, laboratories may require reagents for DNA extraction, trace evidence testing, or chemical residue analysis.

Where access to advanced forensic consumables is limited, partnerships with forensic science institutions and academic laboratories may provide cost-effective alternatives.

This BPM encourages forensic archaeologists to prioritise essential materials while exploring resource-sharing opportunities with forensic and scientific organisations.

## 5. METHODS

This section outlines the primary methods used in forensic archaeology for the search, examination, recording, analysis and interpretation of evidence. Given the diverse legal frameworks and resource availability across European jurisdictions, the methodologies presented here offer a flexible yet structured approach that can be adapted to different operational and financial contexts. This BPM outlines systematic approaches and a context-dependent method selection process (e.g., surface reconnaissance, remote sensing, geophysics, targeted excavation, 3D recording). Selection depends on parameters such as target type, burial environment, time-since-deposition, site access, and required resolution. Detailed SOPs remain at laboratory/agency level and are not reproduced here. References are limited to widely accessible sources.

### 5.1 Search

Forensic archaeological investigations often begin with systematic search strategies designed to locate, record, interpret, and retrieve potential evidence. These methods vary in complexity and resource intensity, allowing adaptation based on jurisdictional requirements and available equipment.

#### **Desk top Research** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*)

- Gathering intel information relevant to the investigation area.
- Reviewing satellite imagery, aerial photographs, LiDAR, and geospatial data where applicable.
- Consulting land use records, building construction archives, and environmental studies to assess site modification and potential concealment disturbances where applicable.

#### **Preliminary Scene Assessment** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*)

- Defining search parameters based on intelligence reports, case details, and environmental conditions.
- Assessing risk factors, including site accessibility, contamination risks, and potential hazards.
- Collaborating with law enforcement, forensic experts, and scene-of-crime officers to determine the most effective search strategy.

#### **Search Techniques** (*Adaptable based on available resources*)

- **Fieldwalking and Ground Survey** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*)
  - Systematic visual inspection to identify surface evidence, depressions, disturbances, and anomalous patterns.
  - Recording of observable forensic indicators, such as vegetation patterns, insect activity, unusual odours, and human-related artifacts (with the

support of dedicated units, such as, for example, K9, forensic botanist, forensic entomologists, and forensic geologists where possible).

- **Geophysical Survey** (*Recommended where resources allow*)
  - **Penetrating Radar (so called GPR)**: Effective for detecting subsurface anomalies in various environments, including soil, freshwater, walls, pavements, roads, and concrete structures, and for locating buried remains, clandestine graves, bunkers, hidden caches of money, weapons, or drugs, as well as voids and concealed modifications in urban and natural settings.
  - **Magnetometry & Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)**: Used for detecting disturbances in soil composition.
  - **Sonar & Subsurface Imaging**: Applicable for forensic cases involving water bodies, submerged evidence, or drowned victims.
  - **Drone-Based Multispectral and Thermal Imaging**: Recommended for large-scale surveys where aerial reconnaissance is beneficial.
- **Excavation** (*Essential for crime scene/incident scene analysis and interpretation*)
  - Archaeology is inherently a destructive process, so excavation must be conducted carefully to preserve as much contextual information as possible.
  - Stratigraphic excavation techniques are critical to ensure controlled analysis and interpretation of evidence while maintaining contextual integrity.
  - When excavating, it is advisable to excavate stratigraphically where possible, as this approach facilitates detailed recording of the concealment's profile and stratigraphy. By exposing the sequence of layers and cuts, the excavation can be accurately recorded using a Harris Matrix, ensuring a clear understanding of the chronological relationships between the concealment and any associated features, while also preserving part of the feature intact for further analysis.
  - For deep graves, create a stable working platform along the edge, after examining this edge, to ensure safe and comfortable access for excavation and recording.
  - Spoil analysis and sieving techniques are essential to maximise evidence recovery, especially for small or fragmented remains (floatation is not recommended in this context).

Adaptation of search and excavation strategies should be based on jurisdictional forensic protocols, available forensic archaeology expertise, and financial considerations.

## 5.2 Evidence Recording

Accurate recording is essential to maintain forensic integrity, ensure legal admissibility, and support the reconstruction of events. Standardised recording methodologies

should be followed, while digital and technological tools can be incorporated based on availability.

**Photography & Mapping** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*)

- **Standardised photography protocols** should be followed, with appropriate lighting, scale, and perspective for forensic evidence.
- **GIS-based spatial recording**: Used to create precise site maps, georeference evidence, and integrate forensic findings within broader geographical datasets.
- **3D Photogrammetry & Digital Recording** (*Recommended where available*):
  - Enables high-resolution recording of excavation layers, grave contexts, and stratigraphic relationships.
  - Provides a digital archive for forensic case reviews and court presentations.

**Field Recording** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations; digital where possible*)

- **Context Sheets**: Detailed records of each excavation unit, including stratigraphy, artifacts, and forensic indicators.
- **Scaled Plans & Section Drawings**: Manual or digital representations of excavation progress and spatial relationships.
- **Chain of Custody Logs**: Ensuring each recovered item is fully recorded, labelled, and tracked through forensic analysis.

Where advanced recording methods are unavailable, traditional field recording should be conducted with precision, ensuring that all observations are traceable and legally admissible.

## 6. VALIDATION AND ESTIMATION OF UNCERTAINTY OF MEASUREMENT

Ensuring the accuracy, reliability, and reproducibility of forensic archaeological methods is fundamental to producing scientifically valid and legally admissible evidence. Given the diversity of forensic and legal systems across Europe, validation and uncertainty estimation protocols should align with internationally accepted forensic science principles while allowing flexibility for national adaptation based on available resources and regulatory frameworks.

### 6.1 Validation

Validation in forensic archaeology involves systematic testing and evaluation of methods, techniques, equipment, and procedures to confirm their suitability for forensic investigations. This process ensures that all methods and techniques used in search, excavation, recovery, and recording meet established forensic and archaeological standards. Minimum field-specific requirements include, as appropriate, sampling strategy, repeatability/reproducibility, matrix effects/specificity, working range and robustness, and operator competence; software used in acquisition/processing must also be validated

- **Method Validation:**
  - Ensuring that all field and laboratory methodologies (e.g., geophysical surveys, excavation techniques, and recording procedures) produce reliable and repeatable results.
  - Comparing methodologies across forensic disciplines to align with internationally recognised standards and best practices.
  - Incorporating new technologies (e.g., remote sensing, 3D photogrammetry, GIS-based data collection) into forensic workflows through structured validation protocols.
- **Equipment & Technique Testing:**
  - Assessing the performance of geophysical instruments (e.g., GPR, magnetometers, ERT, sonar, etc.) under different environmental conditions and substrates.
  - Evaluating excavation and recovery techniques to ensure the minimal disturbance of forensic evidence.
  - Verifying digital recording methods, **including GIS mapping and 3D photogrammetry**, to maintain accuracy in spatial recording.
- **Cross-Disciplinary Validation:**
  - Collaborating with forensic anthropologists, crime scene investigators, and other forensic scientists to integrate archaeological methods into broader forensic frameworks.
  - Conducting interlaboratory comparisons and collaborative forensic field (hands-on) exercises to assess methodology consistency.

Where formal validation studies are not feasible due to resource constraints, forensic archaeologists are encouraged to record their methodologies comprehensively and demonstrate their adherence to best practices through peer-reviewed casework and professional accreditation.

## 6.2 Estimation of uncertainty of measurement

Forensic archaeological investigations involve multiple sources of variability, including environmental conditions, equipment calibration, operator skill, and procedural inconsistencies. Estimating uncertainty in measurement helps ensure the robustness of forensic interpretations and enhances the credibility of expert testimony in court. Where relevant, reports should identify main sources of uncertainty (e.g., spatial accuracy, depth estimation, positioning, environmental interferences, operator variability) and indicate their impact on interpretation; quantitative estimates are not always required, but the dominant sources should be described.

- **Repeatability & Reproducibility:**
  - Conducting repeat measurements of excavation depths, spatial coordinates, and subsurface anomalies to assess consistency.
  - Ensuring that different operators achieve comparable results using the same methodology.
- **Error Sources & Mitigation:**
  - Identifying potential systematic errors (e.g., instrument calibration, environmental interference in geophysical surveys).
  - Mitigating human errors through standardised recording procedures and adherence to chain-of-custody protocols.
- **Comparative Analysis:**
  - Comparing findings from different forensic archaeologists, search teams, or forensic scientists to validate conclusions.
  - Utilizing reference materials, control samples, and previously validated case studies to benchmark accuracy.

By systematically estimating and recording measurement uncertainty, forensic archaeologists enhance the reliability of their findings and support the admissibility of forensic evidence in legal proceedings.

## 7. QUALITY ASSURANCE

A robust quality assurance (QA) system is essential for maintaining professional standards, ensuring the reliability of forensic archaeological investigations, and demonstrating scientific integrity in court. This section outlines key QA mechanisms applicable across European forensic and legal frameworks while allowing flexibility based on national forensic infrastructures and budgets.

### 7.1 Proficiency Testing / Collaborative Exercises

Participation in relevant hands-on and PT/CE schemes is recommended to assure the quality of BPM-specific processes. A current list of hands-on and PT/CE opportunities is maintained via ENFSI resources.

- **Hands-on and Collaborative Field Exercises** (*Encouraged to enhance interoperability*):
  - Joint training exercises involving law enforcement, forensic pathologists, forensic anthropologists, forensic geoscientists, and (forensic) archaeologists to refine scene-of-crime protocols.
  - Comparative assessments of different forensic excavation strategies, digital recording methods, and chain-of-custody procedures.
  - Comparison of forensic archaeological findings across different jurisdictions, institutions, or research groups.
  - Testing of forensic archaeological techniques (e.g., GPR, satellite imagery, UAVs, etc.) in controlled conditions to evaluate performance variability.

Where dedicated hands-on and collaborative field exercises are unavailable, forensic archaeologists should seek opportunities for peer-reviewed casework evaluations and participation in national and international forensic research collaborations.

### 7.2 Quality Controls

Quality control (QC) measures ensure consistency, accuracy, and compliance with forensic standards at all stages of forensic archaeological investigations.

- **Recording** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*):
  - Maintaining detailed scene notes, logs, and records with secure backup and archiving.
  - Ensuring all items are labelled, packaged, and recorded according to chain-of-custody procedures.
  - Utilizing standardised context sheets, scaled plans, and GIS mapping for forensic recording.
- **Contamination Prevention** (*Critical for forensic integrity*):
  - Strict adherence to PPE protocols, including gloves, suits, and shoe covers, to minimise contamination risks.
  - Regular sterilisation of tools and equipment before and after use at different forensic scenes.
  - Implementing designated common approach paths at crime scenes/incident scenes to prevent cross-contamination.

- **Equipment Calibration & Maintenance** (*Recommended where applicable*):
  - Regular calibration and testing of forensic instruments, including survey equipment, geophysical tools, and digital recording systems.
  - Verification of GNSS accuracy, total station precision, and digital photogrammetry resolutions before forensic site assessments.

### 7.3 Data Collection for control, monitoring and trend analysis

To enhance forensic practice, forensic archaeologists should engage in systematic data collection, monitoring, and trend analysis to assess performance over time.

- **Case Study Reviews:**
  - Recording forensic case outcomes, search success rates, and recovery accuracy to refine methodologies.
  - Evaluating environmental impact factors (e.g., soil type, climate conditions) on forensic search efficiency.
- **Database Development** (*Encouraged where feasible*):
  - Establishing forensic archaeological databases to compile information on chronological sequencing of scene development and site formation processes, taphonomy, clandestine grave detection, and decomposition patterns.
  - Collaborating with forensic science institutions to integrate forensic archaeological findings into broader crime scene investigation datasets.
- **Process Improvement & Trend Analysis:**
  - Identifying common sources of measurement uncertainty, procedural errors, or recording inconsistencies.
  - Adapting forensic methodologies based on empirical evidence, peer-reviewed research, and inter-agency feedback.

### 7.4 Verification / Peer Review

Peer review is a fundamental quality assurance mechanism that enhances the scientific credibility of forensic archaeological findings. Verification processes should be embedded at multiple levels to ensure methodological consistency and evidentiary reliability. Critical findings (e.g., identification of a grave cut, association of remains to features, reconstruction inferences) should be verified by a second competent expert prior to reporting.

- **Cross-Checking Results:**
  - Ensuring forensic findings align with internationally accepted forensic science and archaeological standards.
  - Collaborating with forensic anthropologists, forensic geophysicists, and other (forensic) specialists to validate interpretations.
- **Methodology Comparison:**
  - Verifying that forensic search, excavation, and recording techniques comply with standard operating procedures (SOPs) and forensic best practices.
  - Conducting comparative analysis across different forensic teams or jurisdictions to ensure standardisation.

- **Repeatability & Reproducibility Testing:**
  - Replicating measurements or analyses to confirm the consistency of forensic interpretations.
  - Employing independent forensic experts to verify findings before submission in legal proceedings.

By integrating internal and external peer review, forensic archaeologists can strengthen the trustworthiness of their findings, justify conclusions in court, and ensure forensic evidence meets the highest professional standards.

## 8. HANDLING ITEMS

The proper handling of forensic items is critical to maintaining the integrity, continuity, and evidentiary value of recovered materials. Best practices must be followed at both the crime scene/incident scene and laboratory to prevent contamination, loss, or misinterpretation of evidence.

### 8.1 At the scene

**Chain of Custody:** Every item must be recorded, labelled, and securely packaged to maintain continuity.

**Contamination Prevention:**

- PPE (gloves, masks, protective clothing) must be always worn.
- Tools must be sterilised before and after use to prevent cross-contamination.

**Packaging & Transportation:**

- Items should be stored in tamper-proof, labelled containers (e.g., paper bags for biological materials, rigid containers for fragile items).
- Temperature-sensitive items (e.g., organic remains, textiles) should be preserved under controlled conditions where possible.

**Recording:**

- Detailed logs, photographs, GIS maps, and contextual notes must accompany each item.
- Digital backups and secure archiving are recommended to ensure data preservation.

### 8.2 In the laboratory

**Secure Storage:** Items should be stored in climate-controlled, restricted-access areas in compliance with forensic regulations.

**Analysis Procedures:**

- Non-destructive analysis should be prioritised to preserve physical integrity.
- For invasive techniques (e.g., DNA sampling, isotopic analysis), proper recording of modifications to the item is required.

**Quality Control & Verification:**

- All analyses must be peer-reviewed and validated before forensic reporting.
- Duplicate samples and comparative studies should be conducted when feasible.

**Data Integrity & Archiving:**

- Electronic records, including 3D scans, photogrammetry models, and analytical results, should be securely archived.
- Compliance with data protection laws and forensic evidence storage regulations is mandatory.

## 9. INITIAL ASSESSMENT

Before beginning a forensic archaeological investigation, an initial assessment must be conducted to evaluate the context, objectives, and logistical constraints of the case.

- **Case Review:**
  - Analysis of case history, intelligence reports, and legal requirements to determine investigative forensic archaeological priorities where applicable.
- **Environmental & Site Evaluation:**
  - Assessing topography, soil composition, and access constraints.
  - Conducting a desktop survey using maps, satellite imagery, and geospatial data.
- **Risk Assessment & Safety Planning:**
  - Identifying potential hazards, including unstable structures, biohazards, or hazardous materials.
  - Implementing a health and safety plan in compliance with national forensic and labour regulations.
- **Stakeholder Coordination:**
  - Establishing communication with law enforcement, forensic specialists, and legal authorities to define roles and expectations.

## 10. PRIORITISATION AND SEQUENCE OF EXAMINATIONS

Forensic investigations should follow a structured workflow to optimise efficiency and maintain forensic integrity.

- **Prioritisation Factors:**
  - Perishable or vulnerable evidence (e.g., biological materials) should be processed first.
  - Items most relevant to the investigative and legal objectives should be prioritised.
  - Environmental factors (e.g., weather conditions) may affect the order of forensic procedures.
- **Sequence of Examinations:**
  - Non-invasive techniques (e.g., remote sensing, GIS analysis, aerial imagery, geophysical survey) should be performed before excavation.
  - Excavation should proceed in a stratigraphic manner, with detailed recording at each stage.
  - Laboratory analysis should follow fieldwork in a coordinated manner to prevent backlogs.

## 11. RECONSTRUCTION

Forensic reconstruction aims to provide a chronological and contextual interpretation of the events associated with a crime scene/incident scene by integrating multiple investigative and analytical techniques.

- **Remote Sensing & Aerial Analysis**
  - Utilisation of satellite imagery, UAV surveys, LiDAR, and multispectral imaging to detect anomalies, landscape modifications, and hidden features.
  - Identification of disturbances, clandestine graves, or altered terrain without invasive excavation.
- **Stratigraphic Interpretation**
  - Analysis of soil layers, disturbance patterns, and concealment depth to establish depositional history.
- **Spatial & Temporal Reconstruction**
  - Use of GIS mapping, 3D photogrammetry, and total station data to reconstruct scene layout.
  - Integration of forensic taphonomy to assess post-mortem and post-depositional changes affecting human remains and associated evidence as they relate to the chronological sequencing of scene development and site formation processes.
- **Scenario Building & Probabilistic Analysis**
  - Hypothesis-driven evaluation of concealment mode, body positioning, and artifact distribution within forensic and archaeological contexts.
  - Application of Bayesian probabilistic models to assess forensic results and interpretations and refine investigative or evaluative hypotheses.

## 12. ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

- **Contextualising Findings:**
  - Forensic data should be interpreted within archaeological, criminal, and taphonomic frameworks.
  - Cross-disciplinary input from other forensic scientists may be required.
- **Verification & Error Analysis:**
  - An independent peer review of results ensures accuracy and reliability.
  - Repeatability tests should be conducted where possible to confirm consistency.
- **Limitations & Uncertainty Assessment:**
  - Any limitations in data quality, measurement accuracy, or environmental conditions must be explicitly stated.

## 13. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

Forensic reports should be clear, objective, scientifically verifiable (following paragraph 7) structured, and legally admissible while adhering to national forensic reporting standards. Conclusions should reflect the data, outline limitations and assumptions, and avoid over-reach beyond the expert's field. Peer review of written reports is strongly recommended before submission.

### **Forensic Reports Structure** (*Adaptable to National Jurisdictions*)

1. **Non-Technical Summary:** Case background and key findings in accessible language.
2. **Introduction:** Investigator credentials, scope, and purpose of involvement.
3. **Methods:** Justification of selected techniques, including excavation methods and analytical approaches. The potential limitations of the methods and approaches used should be addressed.
4. **Results:** Presentation of detailed findings, including stratigraphic data, spatial distribution, and recovered evidence.
5. **Interpretation:** Evidence-based (Bayesian) interpretation of the empirical findings, referencing forensic literature and case precedents.
6. **Conclusions:** Summary of the forensic archaeological investigation's significance.
7. **Appendices:** Supporting materials such as GIS maps, remote sensing images, diagrams, photographs, and digital reconstructions.

### **Court Testimony & Legal Compliance**

- Forensic archaeologists must be prepared to present findings in court, ensuring clarity and scientific rigor.
- Expert witness statements must adhere to national criminal procedure rules and expert witness guidelines.

## 14. HEALTH AND SAFETY

Forensic archaeological investigations must adhere to strict health and safety protocols to protect personnel, ensure compliance with legal requirements, and maintain forensic integrity.

### **Risk Assessment & Planning** (*Essential for all forensic archaeological investigations*)

- A comprehensive risk assessment must be conducted before site entry.
- Hazards may include unstable terrain, biohazards, extreme weather, or hazardous materials.
- Emergency response plans should be established, including first aid and evacuation procedures.

### **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) & Contamination Control**

- **Mandatory PPE:** Gloves, protective clothing, masks, and footwear must be used as needed.
- **Sterilisation of Tools:** All excavation and recovery tools should be cleaned and decontaminated between cases.
- **Common Approach Path:** Defined access routes should be implemented to minimise cross-contamination.

### **Compliance with Legal and Ethical Guidelines**

- Adherence to national and international forensic health & safety regulations is mandatory.
- Forensic archaeologists must comply with occupational health laws governing forensic site work.
- Ethical considerations, particularly in cases involving human remains, mass graves and human rights investigations, must be upheld.

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**ENFSI wishes to promote the improvement of mutual trust by encouraging forensic harmonization through the development and use of Best Practice Manuals. Furthermore, ENFSI encourages sharing Best Practice Manuals with the whole Forensic Science Community which also includes non ENFSI Members.**

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