



LAND AT BLYTHE BRIDGE
PHASE 2 DEVELOPMENT,
STAFFORDSHIRE

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION for an
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

Project Number 21-01

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02/2021

Land at Blythe Bridge Phase 2, Staffordshire

Land to the south-east of Blythe Bridge

A50 Blythe Bridge Bypass,

Staffordshire.

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION for an
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

By

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Version: v1	Version Date: 16.6.2021	

for

**St. Modwen Homes
Two Devon Way
Longbridge
Birmingham B31 2TS**

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**Land to the south-east of Blythe Bridge Phase 2, A50 Blythe Bridge Bypass, Staffordshire
Written Scheme of Investigation for St. Modwen Homes****NGR: SJ 96815 40308****Archaeological Contractor: Centre of Archaeology****1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University was commissioned by St Modwen Homes to undertake a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation on land to the south-east of Blythe Bridge. This project design has been produced in advance of a proposed residential development with associated access, landscaping and infrastructure. This is phase 2 of the development at Blythe Fields (ST11 9ND) which has been under construction since 2018.
- 1.2 This document describes the programme of work required to undertake an archaeological investigation at the above site. It represents the project design for the archaeological investigation required as part of the documents submitted for full planning permission by Staffordshire Moorlands District Council. Any variation in the scope of work will be agreed with the County Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council before implementation. This project design follows the general requirements as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014).
- 1.3 As the proposed development site (Phases 1 and 2) is of possible archaeological significance, an archaeological investigation was recommended by the County Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council. This is in accordance with government advice contained within NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019).
- 1.4 This document outlines a proposed archaeological evaluation of the phase 2 area which will be carried out during this project. Any variation in the scope of work will be agreed with the Staffordshire County Council Historic Environment Team before implementation.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

- 2.1 The site is located to the south-east of Blythe Bridge, adjacent to the A50 Blythe Bridge Bypass and south of the A521. It is centred on NGR SJ 96815 40308 (**Fig. 1**).
- 2.2 The proposed development site covers a total area of approximately 100,000 square metres (10 hectares). The site slopes down gently from c.179m above ordnance Datum (AOD) in the north to c.168.5m AOD in the south. The site forms part of the northern valley side of the River Blythe.
- 2.3 The present character of the site is a large irregular shape consisting of pasture fields separated by established hedgerows and mature trees. The fields towards the north and west of the site are sloping in nature with the rest being relatively level. Only very slight traces of linear features relating to former cultivation are observable. At present these fields remain uncultivated and are used primarily for horse grazing. Several large and ecologically diverse ponds are present across the proposed development area.
- 2.4 The site is bounded on the northwest by the A521 beyond which is the main settlement of Blythe Bridge. The A50 runs past the southern and western edge of the site. A small number of houses are located on Woodlands Lane which is located to the north of the phase 2 development site, Marsh Farm Cottage with has a riding stables and paddock, is located to the northeast. The nearest watercourse is the River Blythe which lies c.3400m to the south-west at its nearest. A small former quarry, now in-filled with vegetation, is located to the northwest of the site, towards the end of Woodlands Lane.
- 2.5 There are no designated archaeological assets (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Parks and Gardens) within the site, or within a 1km radius of the site.

**Land at Blythe Bridge Phase 2, Staffordshire
Archaeological Evaluation
Written Scheme of Investigation**

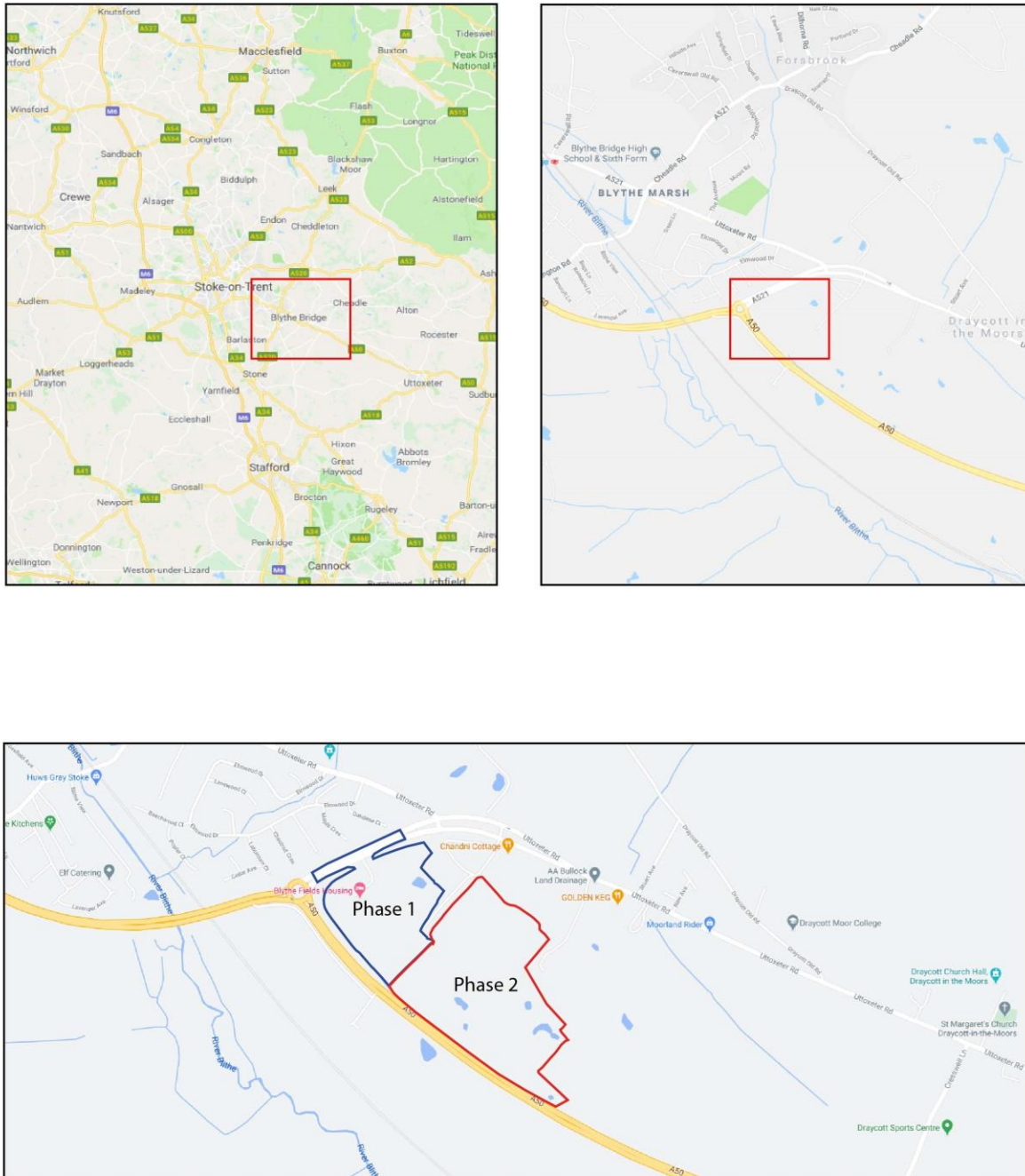


Figure 1 - Site location plan
(Reproduced from Google Open Sources)

3 GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The underlying solid geology consists of Siltstone, Mudstone and Sandstone of Tarporley Siltstone Formation. Superficial deposits of Devensian Diamicton Till are also recorded (British Geological Survey online 2021).
- 3.2 Soils within the study site are identified as 'Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils' (Cranfield University Soilscales online 2017).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The land being developed is located to the south-east of Blythe Bridge, adjacent to the A50 Blythe Bridge bypass. Comprehensive information is available in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by CgMs Heritage (CgMs, July 2017). For ease of reference, a short summary of the available information is repeated here.
- 4.2 ***Previous Archaeological Investigations;*** An archaeological evaluation has been undertaken on the site of the Phase 1 development to the north. No archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Phase 2 study site. The site lies within zone BFHECZ 2, -south east of Blythe Bridge in the Staffordshire Moorlands Historic Environment Character Assessment (Staffordshire County Council (SCC) 2010). This assessment identified a moderate to low potential for previously undiscovered archaeological remains within this zone due to the proximity of the Roman road (the current Uttoxeter road to the north of site).
- 4.3 In 2018 and 2019 a geophysical survey followed by an archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken to the north of the Phase 2 development site by the Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University. A magnetometer survey was conducted over 5 hectares within the site boundary. No definitive archaeological anomalies were identified during this survey. However, buried evidence of agricultural activity could be seen across the site. This included ridge and furrow, plough effects, land drains and a former fence line.
- 4.4 Subsequent to this survey, twenty-one trenches were located to target possible geophysical anomalies and to be equally distributed across the development site. These trenches had

comparable stratigraphic relationships and no features of archaeological interest other than field drainage were identified. the absence of artefacts and features across the site, combined with the known historic usage, suggests that the site has remained an open area, free from structures or development throughout its history.

- 4.5 The evaluation was followed by a watching brief undertaken along the route of a relief haul road. No archaeological features were identified during these investigations.
- 4.6 One further event recorded in the wider area is a geophysical survey and excavation (HER EST2457), conducted over the projected course of the Roman road within Blythe Bridge c.1km to the west of the study site (Wilcock and Gee 1965).
- 4.7 **Prehistoric (Palaeolithic – Iron Age);** One artefact of archaeological significance is known to have been recovered from within the site. The chance discovery of a perforated stone axe hammer is recorded in the HER (HER MST574, HEA 77774). A further perorated stone axe hammer has also been recovered from Draycott in the Moors approximately 800m to the east of the site. These prehistoric axe hammers confirm a presence in the area at the time although they are likely to have derived from casual loss or discard rather than intensive prehistoric activity.
- 4.8 There are no recorded topographic features of cropmarks within the LiDAR data to suggest prehistoric occupation within, or in close proximity to, the site. This general absence of Prehistoric evidence from within the site area and wider landscape may be due to continued intensive farming which has been undertaken or as a result of negligible surviving archaeological evidence.
- 4.9 **Roman;** No Roman evidence has been recorded from within the site. However, in the wider landscape, the historic course of the Roman road between Little Chester, Rochester and Chesterton (HER MST1222, HEA 1061222) is thought to have been the modern Uttoxeter Road c.100m to the north of the site (Wardle, 2002). The proximity of the site to this Roman road suggests an increased potential for previously undiscovered Roman evidence, likely to comprise unstratified finds related to peripheral roadside activity.

- 4.10 **Saxon-Early Medieval;** No Saxon or early- medieval evidence has been recorded from within the site. However, in the wider landscape, a 7th century AD pendant was discovered in Forsbrook (HER MST1674, HEA 77770) approximately 790m to the north. The nearest settlements to the site recorded in the Domesday book (1086 AD) were at Forsbrook (HER MST2452, MST3636) approximately 860m to the north and Draycot in the Moors, approximately 1.4km to the east (Gelling 1981, Williams and Martin 1992). The distance of the site to these settlements suggest that it is unlikely that there is previously undiscovered Saxon and Early Medieval evidence within the site area.
- 4.11 **Medieval;** No medieval evidence has been recorded from within the site. In terms of settlement evidence, Forsbrook remained the nearest settlement to the site during the Medieval period. Blythe Bridge which is located approximately 1km to the north-west was first recorded in the late 15th century (SCC 2010). The former open field system which reflects strip fields and ridge and furrow cultivation is located approximately 320m to the north of the site area (HER HST1660, HST1875).
- 4.12 The site is located in an area away from the main medieval settlements and is therefore likely to have been used for agricultural purposes. Slight linear earthworks are observable in the LiDAR data suggestive of medieval or later cultivation.
- 4.13 **Post-medieval and Modern.** No Post-medieval or modern has been recorded from within the site. A number of Post-medieval farmsteads, mills, water meadows and other built heritage assets are known to exist in the wider landscape around the site. The site is depicted in numerous cartographic sources from the 18th century onwards. These can be used to show that the site and its surrounding landscape has been agricultural in character continually throughout this period. Post-medieval evidence is expected to limited to traces of cultivation and possible unstratified finds which may be present as a result of agricultural practices.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The principal aim of the evaluation is to determine the character, extent, date, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.

5.2 More specific aims are to:

- Determine the location, character, extent, date, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.
- Identify, record and fully investigate previously unrecorded archaeological evidence across the site in order to update the HER.
- Ensure that an appropriate degree of sampling is achieved from secure deposits which will inform our understanding of the site and area. The details of this strategy will be agreed with the County Archaeologist as and when such features are encountered.
- Secure the recording and assessment of suitable palaeoenvironmental deposits associated with archaeological features where these are encountered during groundworks.
- Secure analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual, ecofactual material recovered from the site.

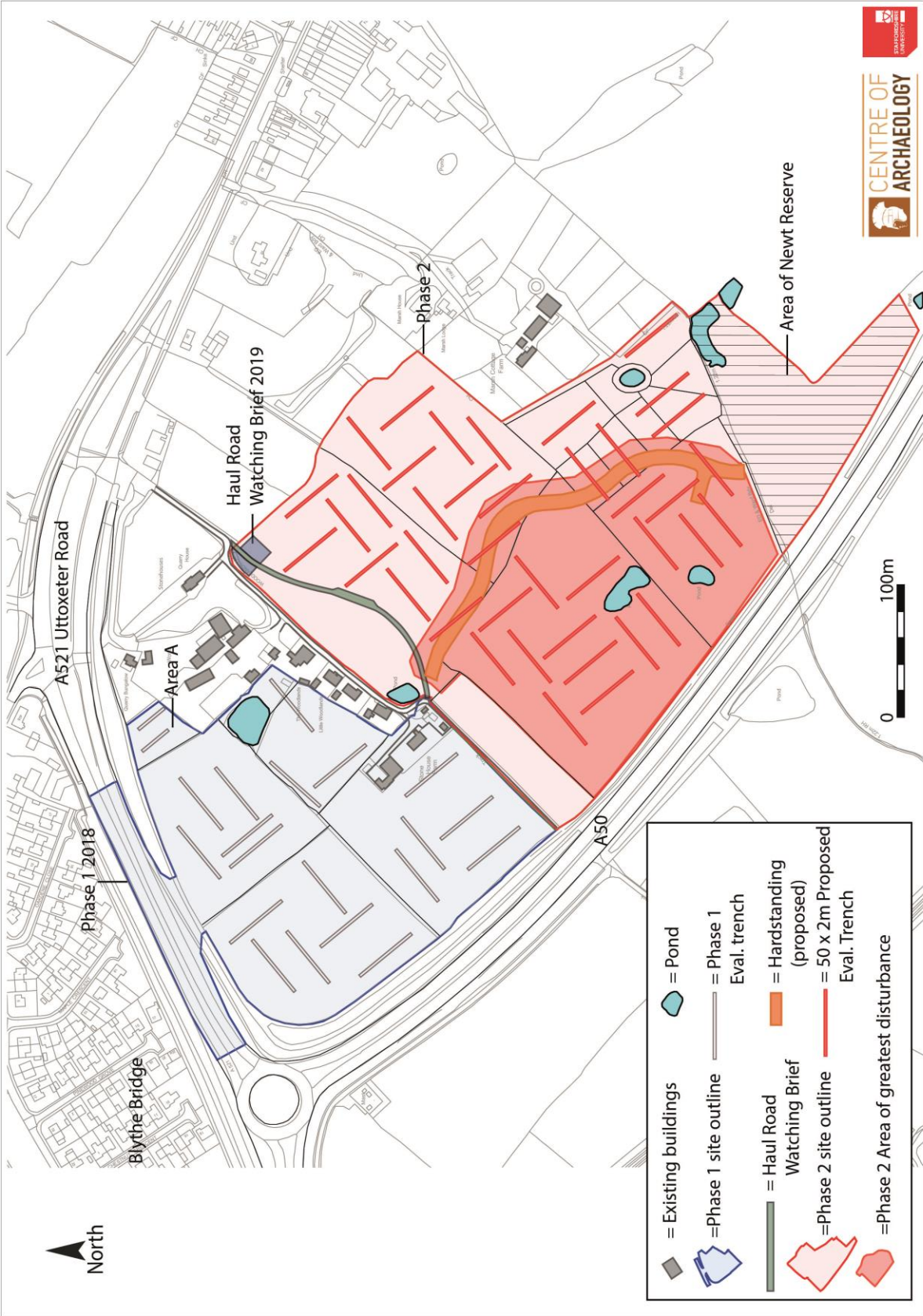
6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The proposed development area covers approximately 10 hectares (100,000 square metres).

6.2 **Archaeological Evaluation;** The archaeological desk based assessment undertaken for the site observes that in this area, there is some low potential for prehistoric archaeology and medium potential for Roman archaeology. This is due in particular to the proximity of the former Roman Road which linked Littlechester to Chesterton.

6.3 Archaeological evaluation trenches are therefore required to ensure the established aims established are achieved. To accomplish this, it is anticipated that a total of forty trenches (50m x 2m) are required across the site totalling 4,000m². This will provide approximately a 4% sample of the total area (See Figure 2 for the proposed locations of these trenches). The number and length of trenches is subject to variation depending on the physical limitations of the site and other environmental constraints (such as newt habitats). All variations will be agreed with the County Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council prior to implementation.

- 6.4 Trenches will be located to be regularly spaced over the whole area. The locations, orientations, dimensions and density will be determined prior to project implementation. The trial-trenches will be surveyed-in using a GPS or other appropriate survey instruments and located on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.



- 6.5 **Geophysical Survey;** As an alternative to full excavation, a magnetometry survey could be undertaken prior to undertaking evaluation trenches. The purpose of this geophysical survey would be to inform on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried anomalies, in order to make an assessment of their merit in the appropriate context. The results will lead to the formulation of a strategy for further archaeological investigation within the larger programme of research.
- 6.6 The programme of preliminary geophysical survey will be designed and enacted across the phase 2 development area to assess the potential for subsurface archaeological remains within the site and to determine the most suitable locations for the archaeological evaluation trenches. Following the completion of the geophysical survey, a report will be produced describing the chosen technique(s), survey location and extents results and interpretations of those results. This report will form the basis and advise discussion of the location of intrusive archaeological investigations, in the form of evaluation trenches.
- 6.7 By using this methodology, depending on the outcome of the survey, the number of trial trenches may be reduced, however if potential archaeological features are identified a 4% sample may still be required.
- 6.8 **Excavation Methodology;** All topsoil and modern overburden will be removed using a 360° wheeled mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation will be by hand. Due to Health and Safety considerations, the trenches will not be excavated beyond a safe working depth unless suitable measures such as stepping or battering of trench edges have been taken.
- 6.9 The removed soil will be temporarily stored adjacent to the opened investigation area; a minimum of a 1m- wide space will be maintained between the banks of soil and the edge of the opened area to prevent slippage of the soil back into the trenches.

- 6.10 A representative sample of archaeological features and deposits will be manually sample excavated. This is done to sufficiently define their character and to obtain suitable dating evidence using the following strategy;
- 50% of pits under 1.5m or postholes
 - 25% of pits over 1.5m including a complete section
 - 20% sample of linear/ curvi-linear features under 5m in length
 - 10% sample of linear/ curvi-linear features over 5m in length
- 6.11 Archaeological deposits will not be completely excavated unless it is deemed unavoidable. The depth of archaeological deposits across the site will be assessed, although the full length of every trench will not be necessarily excavated down to natural.
- 6.12 If significant archaeology is present, then a site meeting will be called with the County Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council to discuss mitigation strategy, this may result in further excavation. This will be supplement to the original project and will require further discussion and agreement with the landowner.
- 6.13 Should the scale or nature of features and/or deposits require it, further appropriate field staff and specialists will be made available to segment the investigating archaeologist(s).
- 6.14 All stratigraphic sequences will be recorded, even where no archaeology is present. Features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10. All drawings will be done using a 6H pencil on permatrace. The site and the drawings will be tied to Ordnance Survey National Grid using a hand held GPS (Leica Zeno 20) and an optical level if required. The hand held GPS will use the SmartNet system which is specified as having 1mm accuracy. Should the required phone network for this equipment fail then the site will be located using a differential GPS base and rover system (Leica GS10 with a CS15 controller) (Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage. Historic England, 2015). Spot height data to record relative heights will be taken using an optical level on all features, deposits and significant artefacts.

- 6.15 A comprehensive written record will be maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Deposit, feature, structure and trench recording forms will all be used, each will be cross-referenced with one another and checked by a project manager upon completion. The colour, composition, inclusions, compaction, clarity of interface, dimensions and method of excavation will be recorded for each deposit. Where possible the type, shape, sides, profile orientation dimensions and method of excavation will be recorded for each feature. The relationship between each deposit/feature will be interpreted. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled during excavation along with on-site interpretations.
- 6.16 The written records and scale plans will be supplemented by photographs using 10.2MP digital photography. Photographs will be taken of each trench. The photographs will include important deposits, features and sections. Photographs will also be taken of *in situ* artefacts and working shots. Each photograph will include a suitable scale and north arrow. This record will be supported by an index and site plan of shot locations.
- 6.17 Should potentially significant deposits, remains or artefacts be uncovered during the archaeological evaluation, the appropriate Scientific Advisor for Historic England will be consulted prior to excavation and recovery.
- 6.18 Buried soils and sediment sequences will be inspected and recorded on site where appropriate. Examination of soil sediments conformed to guidelines set out in *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (Historic England, 2015).
- 6.19 Upon discovery of waterlogged or suitable stratified deposits such as those with good organic preservation (or charcoal rich soils), these will be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains. The environmental sampling policy follows the guidelines contained in the Centre of Archaeology *Fieldwork Manual* and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Provision will be made for the bulk sampling of a wide range of contexts for potential assessment and analysis for plant and animal micro/macro

fossils and soils/sediments. These bulk samples will be 20 litres in size, although this will be dependent on the volume of the context.

- 6.20 Sampling strategies for wooden structures conformed to guidelines set out in *Waterlogged wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. (Brunning, 1996). Where suitable deposits exist they will be sampled for dendrochronological dating evidence in line with *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological data* (English Heritage 2004a).
- 6.21 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, samples will be taken to identify macroscopic technological residues in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy* (Historic England 2015) and *Science for Historic Industries* (Historic England 2018).
- 6.22 While buried human remains are not anticipated on this site, should they be encountered work will halt and the area of the discovery will be cordoned off. The coroner and the County Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council will be consulted and the opportunity for a site meeting explored. Where the archaeological recording and excavation of human remains is warranted, a licence will first be obtained from the Ministry of Justice. Any such remains will be treated with due respect and will be removed from site for appropriate assessment in accordance with relevant standards and guidance.
- 6.23 Lifting of human skeletal remains will be kept to the minimum which is compatible with an adequate evaluation. Burials will be recorded in situ and subsequently lifted, washed, marked and packed to standards compatible with *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Excavation of human remains confirms with advice provided in *Church Archaeology: its care and management* (Council for the Care of Churches 1999), *The role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and in *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage 2005).
- 6.24 Were there to be any discovery of artefacts regarded as treasure, any such discovery will halt works, the area will be cordoned off and the Coroner, Staffordshire Portable Antiquities Scheme

Finds Liaison Officer and the County Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council will be consulted and a site meeting arranged at the earliest opportunity. Where such finds are of sufficient significance, a separate WSI will be prepared by the appointed archaeological organisation to cater for the excavation, recording and careful lifting of appropriate evidence forms.

- 6.22 Any finds recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained, recorded and discussed within the report and recommendations made for further conservation. A discard strategy for all artefacts will be arranged with the accessioning museum before the start of the works (Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993). Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. All artefacts will be marked with museum code and context number compatible with the recipient museum.
- 6.23 Where necessary, artefact processing and conservation will be undertaken at the Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University. Items requiring conservation will be undertaken immediately. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the publication First Aid for Finds (1998). The artefacts and physical archive will be stored in the Centre of Archaeology's on-site archive room at Staffordshire University prior to deposition at the receiving museum.
- 6.24 The full site archive will include all artefactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, revised 2020) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate repository subject to permission from the landowner.

7 STAFFING

- 7.1 The project will be managed and directed for the Centre of Archaeology by Kevin Colls MIFA and supervised in the field by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological supervisor William Mitchell assisted by an experienced site assistant.
- 7.2 Specialist staff will be, where appropriate:

Prehistoric pottery	David Mullins	Freelance Specialist
Prehistoric flint	Barry Bishop	Freelance Specialist
Roman pottery	Jane Evans	Freelance pottery specialist
Roman pottery	Jane Timby	Freelance pottery specialist
Samian pottery	Felicity Wild	Freelance pottery specialist
Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery	Stephanie Rátkai	Honorary Research Associate and Finds Researcher, University of Birmingham
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Chris Cumberpatch	Freelance Specialist
Post-medieval pottery and glass	Leigh Dodd	Freelance Specialist
Ceramic building material (CBM), tile	Phil Mills	Freelance Specialist
Vessel glass	Cecily Cropper	Freelance specialist
Clay tobacco pipe	Dr David Higgins	Freelance Specialist
Coins, brooches	Dr Roger White	University of Birmingham
Iron, leather	Quita Mould	Freelance finds specialist
General finds	Jon Goodwin	Finds specialist, Senior Planning Officer, Stoke On Trent City Council
Animal bone	Matilda Holmes	Freelance archaeozoologist
Human bone	Dr Caroline Sturdy Colls	Staffordshire University
Archaeo-geomorphology	Dr Andrew Howard	Freelance specialist

Palynology		Trent and Peak Archaeology
Archaeobotany		Trent and Peak Archaeology
Entymology	Dr David Smith	University of Birmingham
Charcoal and wood	Rowena Gale	Freelance Specialist
Dendrochronology	Dr Robert Howard	Nottingham Tree Ring Dating Laboratory
Archaeometallurgy	Anthony Swiss	Freelance specialist
	Rod MacKenzie	Freelance specialist
	Jane Cowgill	Freelance specialist
Glass residues	Dr David Dungworth	English Heritage

8 REPORT

8.1 A report will be produced for the archaeological evaluation. On completion of the fieldwork post-excavation work for each phase, including finds processing/ conservation, analysis and primary research, will be undertaken. A site archive will be compiled and an illustrated report will be prepared.

8.2 This report would be in the format required by the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015) guidelines as appropriate, to include:

- 1) Summary
- 2) Description of the archaeological background
- 3) Method
- 4) A narrative description of the results and discussion of the evidence, set in their local, regional and national research context, supported by appropriate plans, sections and photographs
- 5) Summary of the geophysical survey, finds and environmental evidence
- 6) Specialist assessments of the finds and environmental evidence
- 7) Impact assessment and recommended mitigation strategy.

- 8.3 An archive deposition statement will be included in the rear of the final report. This will clearly identify and quantify in tabular form all the above aspects of a site archive, detailing their ultimate deposition location and the proposed date of their deposition.
- 8.4 The written report will be made publicly accessible, as part of the Staffordshire Sites and Monuments Record within six months of completion. Two copies of the report will be lodged with the County Archaeologist, Staffordshire County Council. A digital copy on CD-ROM will be provided. A summary report may be submitted for inclusion in a local archaeological journal or similar. If the results are considered of regional or national importance it may be appropriate to publish the report in a regional or national archaeological journal or other suitable publication outlet including digital online reports.
- 8.5 On completion of the report the appropriate OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) form will be completed and the report will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

9 ARCHIVING

- 9.1 A site code and accession number will be attained from the relevant accepting museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 9.2 The full site archive will include all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. Staffordshire County Council Historic Environment Record will be furnished with a hard and digital copy of the final report for inclusion in the HER. The site archive (paper records, digital records and finds) will be deposited with the accepting museum, in this case the Potteries Museum in Stoke on Trent subject to permission from the landowner.
- 9.3 Preparation and deposition of the site archive, from both evaluation and excavation will be undertaken with reference to the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent guidelines and to *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and *Archaeological*

Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown, revised 2011).

9.4 The site archive will include all: copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork

- any survey or specialist reports
- site notebooks/diaries
- original photographic records and registers
- original drawing records and registers (plans, sections, elevations)
- original context records
- artefacts, ecofacts and any other sample residues
- original finds records
- original sample records
- a summary account of the context record
- a summary of the artefact record
- a summary of the environmental record:
- all relevant digital and meta data
- draft reports
- a copy of the final report/ publication

10 TIMETABLE

- 10.1 At least one weeks notice of the start of fieldwork will be given to the County Archaeologist, Staffordshire County Council. Review/ monitoring meetings will be arranged during the fieldwork. A timetable has not been agreed at present.

11 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 11.1 The Centre of Archaeology is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project will follow the requirements set down in the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA revised 2014).

- 11.2 Any human remains encountered will be initially left *in situ* and covered. In the event that human remains need to be removed this will be carried out under the terms of a Ministry of Justice Licence and adhering to relevant environmental health regulations.
- 11.3 All finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1997 will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. If removal is not possible on the same working day as discovery, appropriate security arrangements will be provided to keep the finds safe from theft.
- 11.4 The geophysical survey will adhere to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey (CiFA 2014).

12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 12.1 A detailed risk assessment (and method statement when appropriate) will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 12.2 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with. The excavation will conform to the *Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992*, *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, and *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007* and any other health and safety legislation where appropriate. Work will be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid out in the *Staffordshire University health and Safety Manual* and *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual* (SCAUM 2007).

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