

## **AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**

### **BT : REMOTE SENSING**

SN : The taking of photographs from above using photographic equipment mounted on, or used from an aircraft, other airborne vehicle or additionally from a telescopic mast on a ground-based vehicle.

## **AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY INTERPRETATION**

### **BT : HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

SN : The interpretation of information on aerial photographs usually resulting in the production of maps and records of archaeological sites and landscapes. Many aerial photographs may be consulted for a single analytical survey.

## **ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATION**

### **BT : ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

SN : Excavations carried out by antiquarians (Those who studied sites and landscapes prior to archaeology and architectural history becoming established disciplines in the 19th century) and reported through publication or from unpublished manuscripts.

## **ANTIQUARIAN OBSERVATION**

### **BT : FIELD SURVEY**

SN : Observations made by antiquarians (Those who studied sites and landscapes prior to archaeology and architectural history becoming established disciplines in the 19th century) and reported through publication or from unpublished manuscripts.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

### **BT : INTRUSIVE EVENT**

### **NT : ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATION**

### **NT : AUGER SURVEY**

### **NT : BOREHOLE SURVEY**

### **NT : EVALUATION**

### **NT : EXCAVATION**

### **NT : FIELD OBSERVATION**

### **NT : METAL DETECTOR USE**

### **NT : WATCHING BRIEF**

SN : An event that uses techniques of archaeological investigation to record a monument.

## **ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY**

### **BT : FIELD SURVEY**

SN : Recording and analysis of built structures utilising close observation as well as manual or electronic survey equipment such as GPS and REDM (Reflectorless Electromagnetic Distance Measurement). Includes research, fieldwork and a report.

## **AUGER SURVEY**

### **BT : ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

### **BT : ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION**

### **BT : NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

SN : Transect or area-based arrangements of drilled auger-holes used to describe deposits and collect samples.

## **BATHYMETRIC SURVEY**

### **BT : SONAR SURVEY**

SN : A maritime investigation that records depth data which can be used to map submerged topography utilising echo sounders which emit a short acoustic pulse. Depth is calculated by measuring the time taken for the pulse to be reflected back to the transducer.

## **BOREHOLE SURVEY**

### **BT : ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

### **BT : NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

SN : Type of survey involving the drilling of deep and narrow shafts in the ground used to describe deposits, understand stratigraphy and collect core samples.

## **BOSING SURVEY**

### **BT : FIELD SURVEY**

SN : A subsurface detection method performed by striking the ground with a heavy wooden mallet or a lead-filled container on a long handle.

## **BUILDING SURVEY**

### **BT : FIELD SURVEY**

SN : A descriptive survey involving the systematic measurement and recording of the dimensions or features of a building. May also include the taking of photographs. Where the survey is accompanied by systematic investigation and analysis, use Architectural Survey.

## **CASUAL OBSERVATION**

### **BT : NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

SN : The unplanned observation of archaeological features or the recovery of artefacts of interest, for example either random finds by members of the public or the unplanned observation of archaeological features during the course of unmonitored developments.

## **CORE SAMPLING**

### **BT : ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION**

SN : The retrieval of samples for laboratory analysis from buried features that have been sampled using coring equipment. Use for cases where the sampling method does not fit under Auger Survey or Borehole Survey.

## **DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY**

### **BT : ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION**

SN : The extraction of wood samples for dating analysis. Tree ring dating is the science of dating cultural and environmental events in the past by comparative study of the growth rings in trees and aged wood.

## **DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

### **BT : HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

SN : A programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater by the consultation and collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic data.

## **DOWSING SURVEY**

### **BT : FIELD SURVEY**

SN : The supposed detection of subsurface features by employing a twig, copper rod, pendulum, or other instrument. Discontinuous movements in these instruments are believed by some to record the existence of buried features.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **BT : HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

SN : An information gathering exercise to facilitate an understanding of the potential environmental impact of a development proposal; includes the collation of specialist reports from a variety of disciplines.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION**

**BT : INTRUSIVE EVENT**  
**NT : AUGER SURVEY**  
**NT : CORE SAMPLING**  
**NT : DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY**  
**NT : ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**  
**NT : GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY**  
SN : An intervention that uses techniques of environmental archaeology to investigate the archaeological resource.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING**

**BT : ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION**  
SN : Removal of samples from deposits, including archaeological contexts to recover information about past environments and economies, retrieve material for scientific dating and for the investigation of the deposits themselves e.g. formation processes.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT**

**BT : HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**  
SN : A report of information provided by a developer in conjunction with an application for planning permission for a project.

## **EVALUATION**

**BT : ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**  
SN : A limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater.

## **EXCAVATION**

**BT : ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**  
SN : Controlled intrusive fieldwork which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts and ecofact remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater.

## **FIELD OBSERVATION**

**BT : ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**  
SN : Periodic visits being made to a site by an archaeologist to record archaeological deposits and recover finds that have come to light since the previous visit. An archaeological presence is not maintained during groundwork as it is with a watching brief.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

**BT : NON INTRUSIVE EVENT**  
**BT : INTRUSIVE EVENT**  
**NT : HEDGEROW SURVEY**  
**NT : ANTIQUARIAN OBSERVATION**  
**NT : ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY**  
**NT : BOSING SURVEY**  
**NT : BUILDING SURVEY**  
**NT : DOWSING SURVEY**  
**NT : FIELD VISIT**  
**NT : FIELD WALKING SURVEY**  
**NT : GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SURVEY**  
**NT : GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**  
**NT : LASER SCANNING SURVEY**  
**NT : METAL DETECTING SURVEY**  
**NT : TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY**  
SN : An event that uses techniques of archaeological field survey to investigate the archaeological resource.

## **FIELD VISIT**

**BT : FIELD SURVEY**  
SN : A site visit to ascertain the nature, extent and possibly condition of the site and its surrounding environs by means of a visual inspection from which a written and/or photographic record is made.

## **FIELD WALKING SURVEY**

**BT : FIELD SURVEY**  
SN : The study of ground surfaces and collection of visible archaeological material. Fieldwalking can be carried out either unsystematically or systematically such as line-walking, grid collection and transect or quadrant sampling.

## **GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY**

**BT : ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION**  
SN : The taking of samples at regular intervals from the surface of a study area in order to retrieve information on the different chemical elements present.

## **GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SURVEY**

**BT : FIELD SURVEY**  
SN : Field survey undertaken to investigate land formation processes often carried out in association with, or in the vicinity of, an archaeological site, or as part of a wider landscape project.

## **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

**BT : FIELD SURVEY**  
SN : Ground-based or marine subsurface mapping of archaeological features using different sensing technologies. Most commonly applied are magnetometers, electrical resistance meters, ground penetrating radar, side scan sonar, and electromagnetic conductivity.

## **GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION**

**BT : NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**  
SN : Any subsurface investigation conducted to assist with the technical rather than archaeological aspects of a proposed development or extraction scheme. For example, to obtain information on the physical properties of soil, sediments and bedrock around a

## **HEDGEROW SURVEY**

**BT : FIELD SURVEY**  
SN : The assessment of the age of a hedge based on its nature, condition and the number and type of woody plant species present. Most surveys make use of Hooper's hypothesis which states that for every 27m a new woody species invades a hedge every 100 years.

## **HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

**BT : NON INTRUSIVE EVENT**  
**NT : AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY INTERPRETATION**  
**NT : DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**  
**NT : ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
**NT : ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT**  
**NT : HISTORIC AREA ASSESSMENT**  
**NT : HISTORIC SEASCAPE CHARACTERISATION**  
**NT : POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT**  
**NT : VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
SN : An assessment of the heritage value of the archaeological resource

## **HISTORIC AREA ASSESSMENT**

**BT : HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**  
SN : An overview of the historical and architectural development, character and heritage assets of a settlement or area. An HAA may result in the creation, at varying levels of intensity, of individual site-based records informed by area context and/or GIS map

## **HISTORIC SEASCAPE CHARACTERISATION**

**BT : HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**  
SN : A map-based understanding of coastal and marine historic character; principally through the use of GIS for the sustainable management of change from land to sea.

## **INTRUSIVE EVENT**

NT : **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

NT : **ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION**

NT : **FIELD SURVEY**

NT : **NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

SN : Broad term for an event that has an effect on the monument

## **LASER SCANNING SURVEY**

BT : **FIELD SURVEY**

SN : The recording of a surface, or surfaces, using scanning technologies, to create a 3D model of the target structure/object.

## **LIDAR SURVEY**

BT : **REMOTE SENSING**

SN : Light Detection and Ranging is a type of aircraft-based remote sensing which uses laser-driven pulses of light and multispectral cameras to scan and process digital information about landscapes.

## **METAL DETECTING SURVEY**

BT : **FIELD SURVEY**

SN : Structured and carefully executed scanning of the ground surface with a metal detecting device in order to recover surface scatters of metal objects and plot them spatially within the study area; a technique useful in battlefield archaeology.

## **METAL DETECTOR USE**

BT : **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

BT : **NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

SN : The unsystematic use of a metal detector to hunt for and recover buried coins or artefacts; alternatively the use of a metal detector to locate metal artefacts on an archaeological excavation that otherwise would go unnoticed.

## **NEGLIGIBLE**

SN : The threat to the site is negligible.

## **NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

BT : **INTRUSIVE EVENT**

NT : **AUGER SURVEY**

NT : **BOREHOLE SURVEY**

NT : **CASUAL OBSERVATION**

NT : **GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION**

NT : **METAL DETECTOR USE**

SN : Any activities, that have a physical impact upon the archaeological resource where the purpose is not primarily archaeological research.

## **NON INTRUSIVE EVENT**

NT : **FIELD SURVEY**

NT : **HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

NT : **PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

NT : **REMOTE SENSING**

NT : **SONAR SURVEY**

SN : An event that does not have any effect on the monument or monuments which is or are its subject.

## **PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY**

BT : **PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

SN : The measurement of a surface, either in elevation or plan, determined from measurements derived from two or more photographic images taken from different positions; this allows three dimensional viewing of the surface to be mapped.

## **PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

BT : **NON INTRUSIVE EVENT**

NT : **PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY**

NT : **RECTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHY**

SN : The taking of photographs to record archaeological and architectural sites or features of interest.

## **POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT**

BT : **HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

SN : An analysis of the potential of an excavation archive to aid research, interpretation and assessment of the archaeological resource. May include a synthesis of structures and features, detailed stratigraphic analysis as well as specialist assessments of

## **PROJECT**

SN : A number of individual events grouped together.

Typically projects will include documentation that provide a summary or overview description for the work undertaken. It includes projects that have been undertaken through a series of stages over a number of years.

## **RECTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHY**

BT : **PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

SN : Systematic recording of building facades that produces a seamless mosaic of digital images by identifying control points and defining limits to each image.

## **REMOTE SENSING**

BT : **NON INTRUSIVE EVENT**

NT : **AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**

NT : **LIDAR SURVEY**

SN : Investigation of the archaeological resource through techniques of remote sensing, such as aerial photography and LiDAR.

## **SONAR SURVEY**

BT : **NON INTRUSIVE EVENT**

NT : **BATHYMETRIC SURVEY**

SN : Active sonar systems are based on the behaviour of sound waves in water; acoustic energy is transmitted and the time for the returning echo is measured to allow submerged seabed features to be mapped.

## **TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

BT : **FIELD SURVEY**

SN : The controlled measurement of natural and artificial landscape features to produce a measured plan or a 3D data set reading as a plan. Features are depicted by either hachures, symbols or contour lines.

## **VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

BT : **HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

SN : A systematic analysis of the possible visual impacts resulting from a proposed development and the investigation of the means available to mitigate the effects of such proposals prior to implementation. Visual impact is defined as a change in the appearance

## **WATCHING BRIEF**

BT : **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

SN : A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons that may damage archaeological deposits. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater.