3D SEISMIC SURVEY
BT: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
RT: SUB BOTTOM PROFILING SURVEY
SN: A maritime technique similar in theory to sub bottom profilers, however for 3D seismic surveys the receiver array is more complex involving multiple receivers so that a volume of sediment is studied rather than a single 2D line.

ACOUSTIC GROUND DISCRIMINATING RADAR
BT: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
SN: An extra processing unit which can be used in conjunction with single beam echo sounders to determine the roughness and hardness of the seafloor. Mainly used for marine biology, but has been used in archaeology.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION
BT: HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
RT: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
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.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
BT: AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE
NT: CONVENTIONAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
NT: MULTI SPECTRAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
RT: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION
SN: The taking of photographs from above using photographic equipment mounted on, or used from an aircraft or other airborne vehicle.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE
BT: REMOTE SENSING
NT: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
NT: LIDAR SURVEY
SN: Airborne survey to discover, record and monitor archaeological sites and other heritage assets. Sites will usually be recorded by aerial photography.

Airborne Laser Scanning
USE: LIDAR SURVEY

Airborne Lidar Survey
USE: LIDAR SURVEY

ANALYTICAL EARTHWORK SURVEY
BT: FIELD SURVEY
RT: TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY
SN: The accurate survey and analytical depiction of earthworks and their relative chronological relationships by means of hachures and related symbols.

ANTIQUARIAN OBSERVATION
BT: HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
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architectural history becoming established disciplines in the 19th century) and reported through publication or from unpublished manuscripts.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: BOREHOLE SURVEY
NT: EVALUATION
NT: EXCAVATION
NT: FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)
NT: GRAB SAMPLING
NT: METAL DETECTING USE
NT: SALVAGE RECORDING
NT: WATCHING BRIEF
SN: Any activity, undertaken by professional archaeologists or experienced amateurs, that has a physical impact, actual or potential, upon the archaeological resource, substituting the physical resource with recorded information.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
BT: FIELD SURVEY
RT: BUILDING SURVEY
RT: MEASURED 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: ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION
BT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION
BT: NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION
RT: BOREHOLE SURVEY
RT: CORE SAMPLING
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
BT: ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION
RT: AUGER SURVEY
RT: CORE SAMPLING
SN: Type of survey involving the drilling of deep and narrow shafts in the ground used to describe deposits, understand stratigraphy and collect cores amples.

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.

Bottom Classification Sonar
USE: SIDE SCAN SONAR SURVEY

BOX TRENCHING
UF: Grid Excavation
BT: EXCAVATION
SN: A system of excavation, developed by Mortimer Wheeler, whereby a site was uncovered by means of a grid of square trenches with baulks between them to aid the recording of the stratification of all four sides of each trench.


Building Elevation Survey
USE: BUILDING SURVEY

Building Plan Survey
USE: BUILDING SURVEY

Building Recording
USE: BUILDING SURVEY

BUILDING SURVEY
UF: Cross Sectional Building Survey
UF: Building Elevation Survey
UF: Building Plan Survey
UF: Building Recording
BT: FIELD SURVEY
RT: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
RT: MEASURED SURVEY
SN: A descriptive survey involving the systematic measurement and recording of the dimensions or features of a building. 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.

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL
BT: HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Contour Survey
USE: TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

CONVENTIONAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
BT: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
SN: Capturing visible spectrum photographs or images of monument features or character using still or motion cameras from an aircraft or other airborne vehicle or apparatus. Covers both digital and film-based cameras.

CORE SAMPLING
BT: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
NT: GRAVITY CORE
NT: VIBRO CORE
RT: AUGER SURVEY
RT: BOREHOLE SURVEY
SN: The retrieval of samples for laboratory analysis from buried features that have been sampled using boring equipment.

Cross Sectional Building Survey
USE: BUILDING SURVEY

DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY
BT: ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION
RT: TIMBER SAMPLING
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.

EARTH RESISTANCE (RESISTIVITY) SURVEY
UF: Resistivity Survey
UF: Earth Resistance Survey
UF: Electrical Survey
UF: Geophysical Resistivity
BT: GEOPHYSICAL Survey
RT: ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY TOMOGRAPHY
RT: ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
SN: Examination, recording and plotting of variations in the electrical resistivity of soils in order to locate and define buried features.

Earth Resistance Survey
USE: EARTH RESISTANCE (RESISTIVITY) SURVEY

Electrical Resistivity Imaging Survey
USE: ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY TOMOGRAPHY

ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY TOMOGRAPHY
UF: Electrical Resistivity Imaging Survey
UF: Resistivity Profile
BT: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
RT: EARTH RESISTANCE (RESISTIVITY) SURVEY
SN: A geophysical technique for imaging subsurface structures in cross section from electrical measurements made at the surface, or by electrodes in one or more boreholes.

Electrical Survey
USE: EARTH RESISTANCE (RESISTIVITY) SURVEY

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
BT: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
RT: EARTH RESISTANCE (RESISTIVITY) SURVEY
SN: Technique using electromagnetic fields to map subsurface electrical conductivity anomalies. Can be used as a high-sensitivity metal detector.

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: BOREHOLE SURVEY
NT: DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY
NT: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
NT: GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
NT: TIMBER SAMPLING
SN: Intervention into the archaeological resource intended to gather information about past ecologies and economies, formation processes, and to retrieve material for scientific dating purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
BT: ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION
NT: CORE SAMPLING
NT: MONOLITH SAMPLING
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.

EVALUATION
BT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION
NT: TEST PIT
NT: TRIAL TRENCH
NT: UNDERWATER EVALUATION
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 or within the inter-tidal zone.

EXCAVATION
BT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION
NT: BOX TRENCHING
NT: OPEN AREA EXCAVATION
NT: RESEARCH EXCAVATION
NT: STRIP MAP AND SAMPLE
NT: UNDERWATER EXCAVATION
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 or within the inter-tidal zone.

FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)
BT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION
RT: WATCHING BRIEF
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 OBSERVATION (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)
UF: Visual Inspection
BT: FIELD SURVEY
BT: HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
RT: FIELD VISIT
RT: WALKOVER SURVEY
SN: A site visit to ascertain the nature and extent of the site and its surrounding environs by means of a visual inspection from which a written and/or photographic record is made.

FIELD SURVEY
BT: NON INTRUSIVE EVENT
NT: ANALYTICAL EARTHWORK SURVEY
NT: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
NT: BUILDING SURVEY
NT: DOWSING SURVEY
NT: FIELD OBSERVATION (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)
NT: FIELD VISIT
NT: FIELDWALKING SURVEY
NT: GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SURVEY
NT: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
NT: HEDGEROW SURVEY
NT: HISTORIC AREA ASSESSMENT
NT: LASER SCANNING SURVEY
NT: MEASURED SURVEY
NT: METAL DETECTING SURVEY
NT: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING
NT: PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
NT: THEMATIC SURVEY
NT: TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY
NT: UNDERWATER SURVEY
NT: WALKOVER SURVEY
SN: The non-intrusive processes by which information is collected about the location, distribution and organisation of past human activities. The approaches can be either extensive or intensive depending the objectives that need to be addressed.

FIELD VISIT
BT: HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
BT: FIELD SURVEY
RT: FIELD OBSERVATION (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)
SN: Observations made by an archaeologist or architectural historian as the result of a field visit to a site or monument.

Fieldwalking
USE: SYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY

Fieldwalking
USE: UNSYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY

FIELDWALKING SURVEY
BT: FIELD SURVEY
NT: SYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY
NT: UNSYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
BT: ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION
NT: PHOSPHATE SURVEY
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 Magnetic Susceptibility
USE: MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY SURVEY

Geophysical Magnetometer
USE: MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY

Geophysical Resistivity
USE: EARTH RESISTANCE (RESISTIVITY) SURVEY

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
BT: FIELD SURVEY
NT: 3D SEISMIC SURVEY
NT: ACOUSTIC GROUND DISCRIMINATING RADAR
NT: EARTH RESISTANCE (RESISTIVITY) SURVEY
NT: ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY TOMOGRAPHY
NT: ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
NT: GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY
NT: MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY SURVEY
NT: MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY
NT: MICROGRAVITY SURVEY
NT: SEISMIC SURVEY
NT: SONAR 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.
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

HEDGEROW SURVEY

Ground Penetrating Radar
Grid Excavation

GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY

HEDGEROW SURVEY

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY

GRAB SAMPLING

SUBSOIL TEST PIT

SUBSOIL TEST PIT

HISTORIC AREA ASSESSMENT

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

NON INTRUSIVE EVENT

HISTORIC SEASCAPE CHARACTERISATION

INFRARED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Infra Red Aerial Photography

INFRARED LINE SCAN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

HISTORIC THERMOGRAPHY SURVEY

INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY SURVEY

Infra Red Thermography Survey

INTRUSIVE EVENT

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
LASER SCANNING SURVEY
BT : FIELD SURVEY
RT : LIDAR SURVEY
SN : The recording of a surface, or surfaces, using scanning technologies, to create a 3D model of the target structure/object.

LIDAR SURVEY
UF : Airborne Lidar Survey
UF : Airborne Laser Scanning
BT : AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE
RT : LASER SCANNING SURVEY
SN : Light detection and ranging is a type of aircraft based remote sensing which records reflected laser pulses. The data can be used to produce very accurate digital elevation models. For ground-based work use LASER SCANNING SURVEY.

MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY SURVEY
UF : Geophysical Magnetic Susceptibility
BT : GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
SN : The extraction of samples from selected features on a site to identify a characteristic magnetic response from sediments derived from the features in order to predict the response that similar features would produce. Also used to prospect for sites.

MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY
UF : Geophysical Magnetometer
BT : GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
SN : Survey using a magnetometer, a device capable of detecting variations in magnetic susceptibility between topsoils, subsoils and rocks, can also be used in a maritime context to detect variations in the magnetic field of seabed sediments.

MANAGEMENT SURVEY
BT : HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
SN : A field and desk based assessment of heritage asset condition and vulnerability so that informed decisions can be made regarding how best to manage the resource.

MEASURED SURVEY
BT : FIELD SURVEY
RT : ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
RT : BUILDING SURVEY
SN : A dimensional check on a building or site giving detailed measurements.

METAL DETECTING SURVEY
UF : Metal Detectors
UF : Systematic Metal Detector Survey
BT : FIELD SURVEY
RT : METAL DETECTING USE
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 DETECTING USE
BT : ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION
BT : NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION
RT : METAL DETECTING SURVEY
SN : The hobby of using a metal detector to hunt for buried coins or artefacts; alternatively the use of a metal detector to locate metal artefacts on an archaeological excavation that otherwise would go unnoticed.

USE : METAL DETECTING SURVEY

MICROGRAVITY SURVEY
BT : GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
SN : A sensing technique that consists of measuring minute variations in the gravitational pull of the Earth in order to detect gravity anomalies arising from voids and cavities within the earth.

MONOLITH SAMPLING
BT : ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
SN : Removal of a sample from a vertical section generally using a U sectioned tin to extract an intact column of the observed stratigraphy. Used in the study of pollen, diatoms etc.

MULTI BEAM ECHO SOUNDER SURVEY
BT : SONAR SURVEY
SN : An underwater technique used to create 3D terrain models and to record objects on the seabed through the comparative analysis of reflections from high frequency sound waves emitted in multiple beams allowing large swathes of the seabed to be surveyed.

MULTI SPECTRAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
BT : AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
NT : INFRARED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
NT : INFRARED LINE SCAN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
NT : INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY SURVEY
SN : Recording using specialist equipment that allows discrete wavelengths in the visible spectrum and beyond to be recorded. The combination of different spectral bands allows features to be identified that would not be visible to the naked eye.

NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION
BT : INTRUSIVE EVENT
NT : AUGER SURVEY
NT : BOREHOLE SURVEY
NT : CASUAL OBSERVATION
NT : GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY
NT : METAL DETECTING 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 : REMOTE SENSING

OPEN AREA EXCAVATION
BT : EXCAVATION
SN : Controlled investigation, recording and removal of archaeological deposits according to the principles of stratigraphic excavation. The size of an open area can range from holes to examine pile foundations to extensive trenches of 100 square meters.

PHOSPHATE SURVEY
BT : GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
SN : The systematic collection of samples from a defined study area analysed for phosphate content. Elevated concentrations of phosphate are a generalised signature of human activity.

PHOTOGRAHAMMETRIC SURVEY
UF : Photogrammetry
BT : PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
RT : RECTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

Metal Detectors
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.

Photogrammetry
USE: PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY

PHOTOGRAFIC RECORDING
BT: FIELD SURVEY
SN: The taking of photographs during informal site visits, which may be undertaken by amateur archaeologists or architectural students. More formal, detailed surveys should be termed Photographic Survey.

PHOTOGRAFIC SURVEY
BT: FIELD SURVEY
NT: PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY
NT: RECTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
SN: Detailed survey using photographic images to record archaeological and architectural sites or features of interest. Record photography is an important aspect of recording such features before they are destroyed.

RECTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
BT: PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
RT: PHOTOGRAMMETRIC 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. The rectified mosaic can then be introduced into a CAD environment.

REMOTE OPERATED VEHICLE SURVEY
BT: REMOTE SENSING
SN: A technique utilised in maritime recording; a remote operated vehicle (ROV) is a tethered underwater robot. ROVs have been used to locate and inspect a number of historic shipwrecks in depths beyond the reach of human divers.

REMOTE SENSING
BT: NON INTRUSIVE EVENT
NT: AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE
NT: REMOTE OPERATED VEHICLE SURVEY
NT: SATELLITE IMAGING
SN: Survey using photographic or other recording equipment mounted on or used from either an aircraft or other airborne vehicle or a maritime vessel/submersible craft.

RESCUE EXCAVATION
UF: Salvage Excavation
BT: EXCAVATION
SN: Controlled investigation, recording and removal of archaeological deposits under threat of destruction from building development. A pre PPG 16 activity, usually under strict time constraints.

RESEARCH EXCAVATION
BT: EXCAVATION
SN: Controlled investigation, recording and removal of archaeological deposits in targeted areas in order to answer specific questions relating to a particular archaeological site or landscape. Usually undertaken by university departments or amateur groups.

Resistivity Profile
USE: ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY TOMOGRAPHY

Resistivity Survey
USE: EARTH RESISTANCE (RESISTIVITY) SURVEY

Salvage Excavation
USE: RESCUE EXCAVATION

SALVAGE RECORDING
BT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION
RT: WATCHING BRIEF
SN: The monitoring of the excavation of a hole made by a non-archaeologically trained person. Any archaeological evidence that comes to light is recorded by the archaeologist during the course of the work although he/she cannot suspend the groundwork.

Sample Trenches
USE: TRIAL TRENCH

SATELLITE IMAGING
BT: REMOTE SENSING
SN: The capture of imagery using an orbiting satellite. The type of imagery is very varied including visible light photography, infrared and multi spectral photography as well as imagery derived from radar and lidar data.

SEISMIC SURVEY
UF: Seismograph Survey
BT: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
SN: An acoustic method which involves the creation of a shock wave through the ground. By recording the time interval between the initial shock and the reflected or refracted shock waves it is possible to define subsurface deposits.

Seismograph Survey
USE: SEISMIC SURVEY

Side Looking Sonar Survey
USE: SIDE SCAN SONAR SURVEY

Side Scanning Sonar Survey
USE: SIDE SCAN SONAR SURVEY

SIDE SCAN SONAR SURVEY
UF: Side Looking Sonar Survey
UF: Bottom Classification Sonar
UF: Side Scanning Sonar Survey
BT: SONAR SURVEY
SN: Underwater investigation of the seabed, using side-looking sonar device that emits fan shaped acoustic pulses down toward the seafloor. The intensity of the acoustic reflections from the sea floor are recorded as an image of the seabed.

SINGLE BEAM ECHO SOUNDER SURVEY
BT: SONAR SURVEY
SN: An underwater technique that records bathymetric (depth) data by generating point depths in a line directly beneath the transducer mounted on a vessel as it progresses along the acquisition line.

SONAR SURVEY
BT: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
NT: BATHYMETRIC SURVEY
NT: MULTI BEAM ECHO SOUNDER SURVEY
NT: SIDE SCAN SONAR SURVEY
NT: SINGLE BEAM ECHO SOUNDER SURVEY
NT: SUB BOTTOM PROFILING 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. Use specific type where known.

Sondage
USE : TEST PIT

Strip And Record
USE : STRIP MAP AND SAMPLE

STRIP MAP AND SAMPLE
UF : Strip And Record
BT : EXCAVATION
SN : An excavation technique that involves the machine stripping the topsoil/subsoil from the area to be excavated, plotting observed features onto a site plan and then partially or fully excavating those features.

SUB BOTTOM PROFILING SURVEY
BT : SONAR SURVEY
RT : 3D SEISMIC SURVEY
SN : Used to identify and measure various sediment layers that exist below the seabed. A sound source emits a signal vertically downwards and a receiver monitors the return signal that has been reflected off the seafloor and sub seabed sediment layers.

Subsoil Test Pit
USE : GEOTECHNICAL TEST PIT

Surface Collection
USE : SYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY

Surface Collection
USE : UNSYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY

SYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY
UF : Fieldwalking
UF : Topsoil Artefact Survey
UF : Surface Collection
BT : FIELDWALKING SURVEY
RT : UNSYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY
SN : The systematic study of ground surfaces and collection of visible archaeological material. Fieldwalking can be carried out as line-walking, grid collection and transect or quadrant sampling. Any material recovered is logged and stored by sample unit.

Systematic Metal Detector Survey
USE : METAL DETECTING SURVEY

Targeted Trenches
USE : TRIAL TRENCH

TEST PIT
UF : Test Pits
UF : Test Pit Survey
UF : Sondage
BT : EVALUATION
SN : Systematically positioned hole, or holes, utilised in all studies that aim to sample the nature of the topsoil and subsurface deposits.

Test Pits
USE : TEST PIT

Test Pit Survey
USE : TEST PIT

THEMATIC SURVEY
BT : FIELD SURVEY

SN : The investigation of heritage assets along thematic lines, usually to inform the production of a thematic study. Such studies bring specialist insights to bear on the particular area of study, but may not address other aspects of the site’s significance.

TIMBER SAMPLING
BT : ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION
RT : DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY
SN : The extraction of a limited quantity of wood for scientific analysis.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY
UF : Contour Survey
BT : FIELD SURVEY
RT : ANALYTICAL EARTHWORK 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.

Topsoil Artefact Survey
USE : SYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY

Topsoil Artefact Survey
USE : UNSYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY

TRIAL TRENCH
UF : Targeted Trenches
UF : Sample Trenches
BT : EVALUATION
SN : Archaeologically excavated trench, either hand or machine dug, as part of a sampling programme to evaluate the presence/absence, nature, preservation, age and extent of any buried archaeological features.

UNDERWATER EVALUATION
BT : EVALUATION
SN : A limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified underwater area.

UNDERWATER EXCAVATION
BT : EXCAVATION
SN : Controlled intrusive fieldwork which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts and ecofacts remains within a specified underwater area.

UNDERWATER SURVEY
BT : FIELD SURVEY
SN : The non intrusive processes by which information is collected about the location, distribution and organisation of past human activities that are now submerged by water. The approaches can be either extensive or intensive depending on the objectives.

UNSYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY
UF : Fieldwalking
UF : Topsoil Artefact Survey
UF : Surface Collection
BT : FIELDWALKING SURVEY
RT : SYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY
SN : The unsystematic study of ground surfaces and collection of visible archaeological material.

VIBRO CORE
BT : CORE SAMPLING
SN: A maritime coring technique which uses vibration to facilitate ground penetration. With the force of gravity, and sometimes a piston, it can penetrate much deeper layers although the vibration provokes a slight mixing of the sediments.

**Visual Inspection**

**USE:** FIELD OBSERVATION (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)

**WALKOVER SURVEY**

**BT:** FIELD SURVEY  
**RT:** FIELD OBSERVATION (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)  
**SN:** A planned programme of investigation conducted within a defined area aimed at identifying and surveying previously unrecorded sites and checking the condition of known sites.

**WATCHING BRIEF**

**BT:** ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION  
**RT:** FIELD OBSERVATION (MONITORING)  
**RT:** SALVAGE RECORDING  
**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.