

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architectural history becoming established disciplines in the 19th century) and reported through publication or from unpublished manuscripts.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 : AUGER SURVEY

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 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.

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 : **RESCUE 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 : **BOSING SURVEY**

NT : **BUILDING SURVEY**

NT : **DOWSING SURVEY**

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

NT : **FIELD VISIT**

NT : **FIELDWALKING SURVEY**

NT : **GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SURVEY**

NT : **GEOLOGICAL 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 on 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**

GEOLOGICAL 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.

GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY

BT : **NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**
NT : **GEOTECHNICAL TEST PIT**
SN : Any subsurface investigation conducted to assist with the technical rather than archaeological aspects of a proposed development or extraction scheme.

GEOTECHNICAL TEST PIT

UF : *Subsoil Test Pit*
BT : **GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY**
SN : Test pits dug by geotechnical engineers or engineering geologists to obtain information on the physical properties of soil, sediments and bedrock around a site to design earthworks and foundations for proposed structures.

GRAB SAMPLING

UF : *Grab Survey*
BT : **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**
SN : A maritime technique which involves the simple process of bringing up surface sediments from the seafloor for analysis usually using mechanical apparatus. As the process recovers a mixture of sediments it cannot be used to characterise stratigraphy.

Grab Survey

USE : **GRAB SAMPLING**

GRAVITY CORE

BT : **CORE SAMPLING**
SN : A maritime coring technique which penetrates the ground due to the force of gravity. Since the speed of penetration is the same as the sampling speed, it barely disrupts the sedimentary layers. A cable attached to the ship is used to recover the core.

Grid Excavation

USE : **BOX TRENCHING**

Ground Penetrating Radar

USE : **GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY**

GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY

UF : *Ground Penetrating Radar*
BT : **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**
SN : A technique that measures the amount of time it takes pulses of electromagnetic energy sent into the ground, from a transmitter, to reflect back from the interfaces between layers and other subsurface features in order to produce a subsurface profile.

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 PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION**
NT : **ANTIQUARIAN OBSERVATION**
NT : **CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL**
NT : **DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**
NT : **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**
NT : **FIELD OBSERVATION (VISUAL ASSESSMENT)**
NT : **FIELD VISIT**
NT : **HISTORIC AREA ASSESSMENT**
NT : **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION**

NT : **HISTORIC SEASCAPE CHARACTERISATION**

NT : **MANAGEMENT SURVEY**

SN : Programmes of research that seek to identify the archaeological and/or architectural significance of a site or landscape.

HISTORIC AREA ASSESSMENT

BT : **FIELD SURVEY**
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.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

BT : **HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**
RT : **HISTORIC SEASCAPE CHARACTERISATION**
SN : An holistic approach to landscape, using GIS, which maps diversity of landscape character as a means to managing future change in ways that are appropriate and sustainable.

HISTORIC SEASCAPE CHARACTERISATION

BT : **HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**
RT : **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION**
SN : A map-based understanding of coastal and marine historic character; its GIS and linked texts extend Historic Landscape Characterisation principles to give a common framework of baseline information for the sustainable management of change from land to sea

INFRARED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

UF : *Infra Red Aerial Photography*
BT : **MULTI SPECTRAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**
SN : Aerial photography using infrared sensitive film or sensors to reveal soil and vegetation characteristics not apparent in photographs derived from conventional aerial photography.

Infra Red Aerial Photography

USE : **INFRARED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**

INFRARED LINE SCAN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

UF : *Infra Red Line Scan Aerial Photography*
BT : **MULTI SPECTRAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**
SN : A specific type of Infrared photography that uses an airborne scanning infrared sensor to record differential spectrums of features both extant and buried.

Infra Red Line Scan Aerial Photography

USE : **INFRARED LINE SCAN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**

INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY SURVEY

UF : *Infra Red Thermography Survey*
BT : **MULTI SPECTRAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY**
SN : An investigative method using an infrared camera to detect temperature differences in the ground. The thermal camera does not record the actual temperature of the object in question. Instead the camera records the infrared radiation emitted by the object.

Infra Red Thermography Survey

USE : **INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY SURVEY**

INTRUSIVE EVENT

NT : **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**
NT : **ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION**
NT : **NON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTION**

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.

Metal Detectors

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 : **GEO TECHNICAL 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.

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY

UF : *Photogrammetry*

BT : **PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

RT : **RECTIFIED 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.

Photogrammetry

USE : **PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY**

PHOTOGRAPHIC 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.

PHOTOGRAPHIC 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 ecofact 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.