

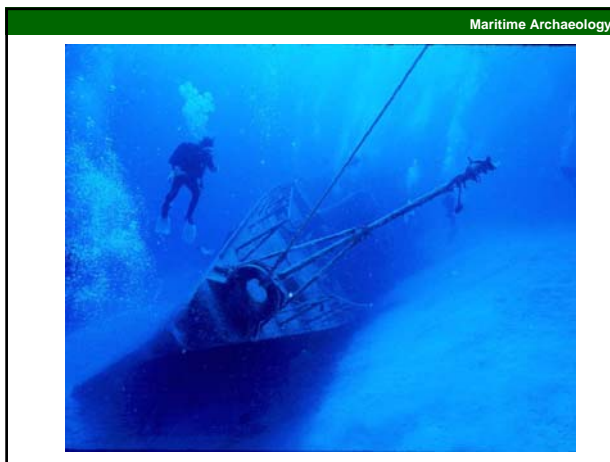
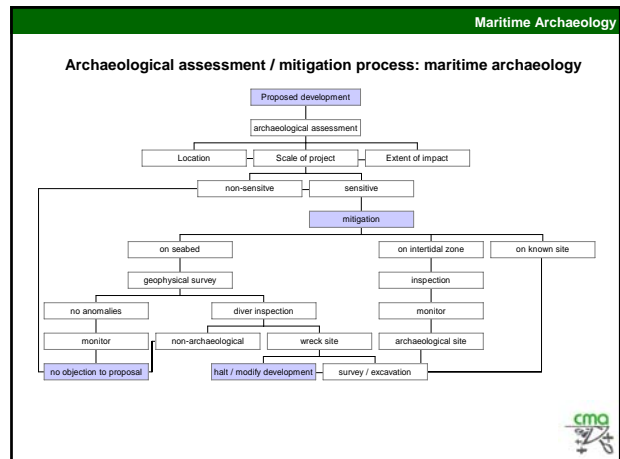


Maritime Archaeology – old problems and new opportunities.



Wes Forsythe
Centre for Maritime Archaeology, University of Ulster

Maritime Archaeology

Typical mitigation recommendations based on threat to or importance of archaeological monument:

<p>Impact:</p> <p>Severe</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Minimal</p>	<p>Mitigation:</p> <p>Refusal of licence / permission</p> <p>Full archaeological excavation and recording with post-excavation analysis and funding for dissemination</p> <p>Amend plans to avoid archaeology</p> <p>Test excavation</p> <p>Pre-development survey including geophysical and topographic survey</p> <p>Monitor all works</p> <p>Monitor topsoil stripping</p> <p>No objection</p>
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Maritime Archaeology

Protection of the underwater Heritage Resource

Government controls & tools:

Planning Control

- Planning application process
- Policy formulation & implementation
- Recommendation of mitigation measures


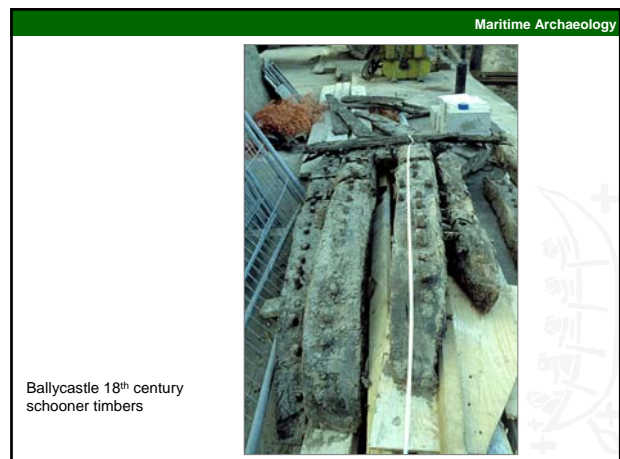


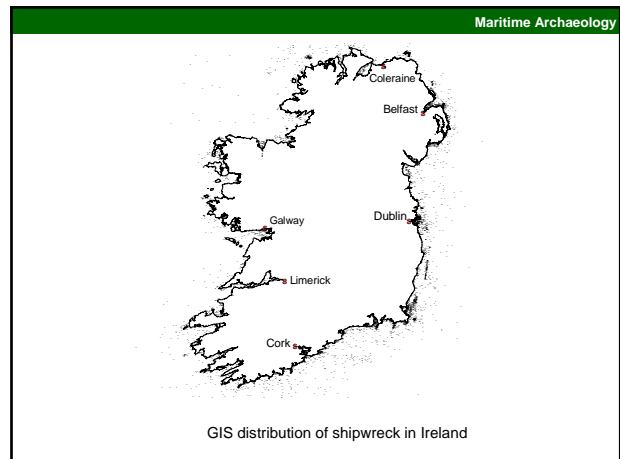
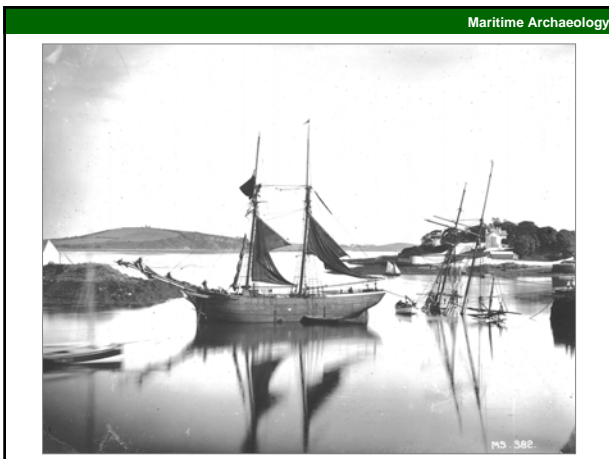
Mitigation

- Commissioning of EIAs
- Recommending monitoring of developments, survey, test excavation etc.
- Rapid response to threats

Statutory Protection (EHS)

- Scheduling
- Designation
- Listing
- State Ownership

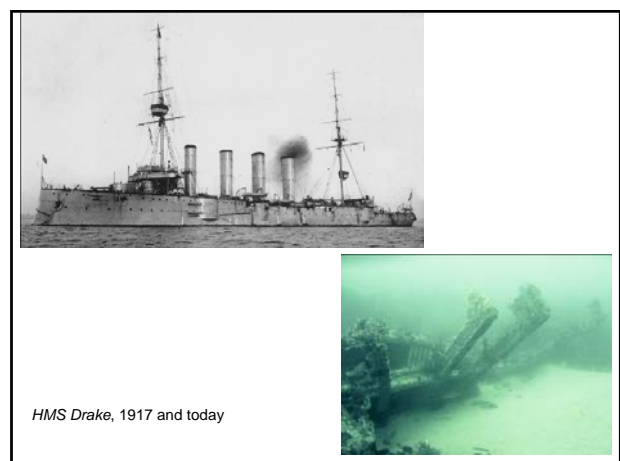
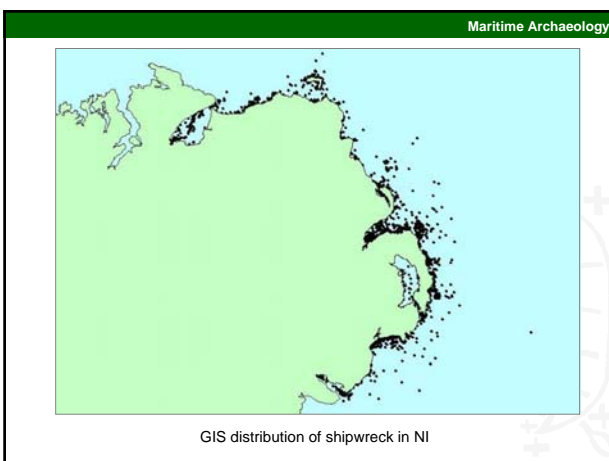
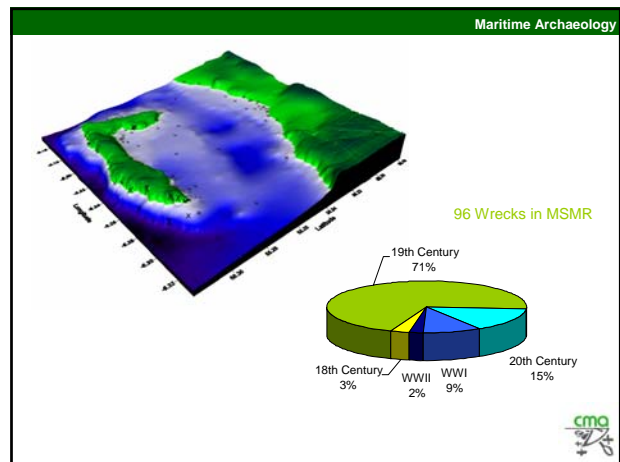


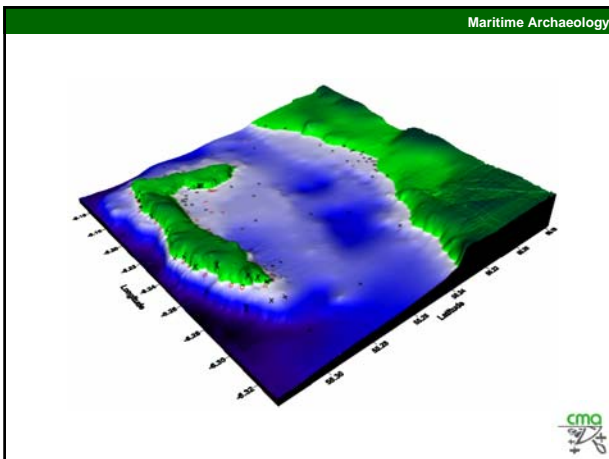
Maritime Archaeology

Generation of the Archaeological Record

- Field survey
- Paper & Photographic record
- Map archive
- Digital resources
- Online

- Enhancement of the existing SMR





Maritime Archaeology

Acoustic beam measuring the reflection of the seabed and capable of detecting textural changes (substrate) and upstanding objects.

Shadows are the primary feature that provide three dimensional quality to the two dimensional sonar record. They are produced by objects relieved from, or depressed into, the seafloor.

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