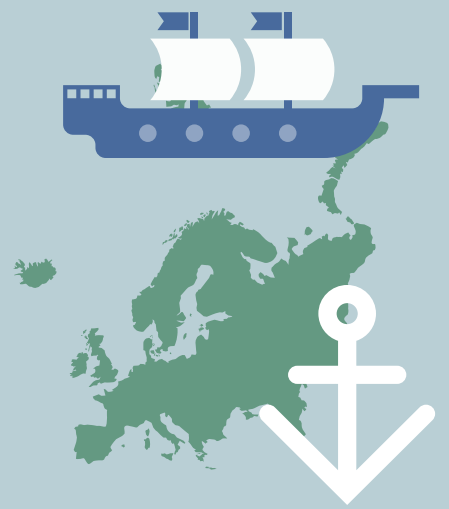


HOW DOES ARCHAEOLOGY FIT IN?

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW TO ENSURE A SMOOTH PROCESS FROM SCHEME START TO FINISH

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT?

The Historic Environment under the North Sea and Baltic Sea is rich in material that offers vital information about the past. This includes once inhabited landscapes that are now submerged, like Doggerland, and traces of human activity, such as shipwrecks, aircraft remains, flint tools, and relics of maritime trade. This material is protected under federal, national and international law as Cultural Heritage.



PREPARATION

1. SCREENING

Examining the need for an Environmental Impact Assessment:

- An awareness of the impact to potential historic sites is required at this stage



2. SCOPING

Defining the scope of work needed to be undertaken by the developer:

- Discussions with key stakeholders
- Requirements defined
- Scoping report submitted to regulators



3. ASSESSING

Conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):

- Establish baseline understanding of the study area
- Undertake surveys to target areas of interest or remains and offer clarification
- Assessment of the potential impact of development
- Development of any necessary mitigation measures



MITIGATION

4. IMPLEMENTING

Enacting site-based measures: Once the preparatory stages have been completed, mitigation work will be carried out in line with the policies and procedures, as outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (PAD).

Mitigation measures fall into two groups:

- Intrusive (Relocating / Excavating / Conserving)
- Non-intrusive (Avoiding / Covering / Stabilising)

It may also involve on-going supervision (Watching Brief) during the construction phase.



5. MONITORING

Ensuring mitigation measures are effective: Ongoing monitoring, consultancy and inspections during and after construction phases.

