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Developments in technology and innovation across the historic environment sector and beyond have vastly increased the range of non-intrusive approaches available for use as archaeological research and evaluation tools. As the suite of techniques continues to expand for archaeologists, it's good practice to explore and reflect on their application, especially in commercial archaeology, where their use has become ubiquitous as either a precursor to or in combination with necessary intrusive works. This edition of *TA* showcases some of the growing range of non-intrusive approaches being implemented on archaeological projects, emphasising the benefits of multidisciplinary methodologies and collaboration and the importance of testing new approaches when opportunities arise.

Tom Weavill and Zoe Arkley open this edition of *TA* by outlining how Cotswold Archaeology are using drones to undertake airborne laser scanning to better understand historic landscapes, highlighting a case study from Gorhambury Registered Park and Garden. Sören Greasley, Archaeological Research Services Ltd, then highlights the value of combining approaches for comprehensive landscape prospection – specifically focusing on geophysical survey, airborne laser scanning, six-band multispectral imaging, and geochemical surveys – emphasising the benefits of considering bespoke solutions to projects while still delivering an archaeologically focused outcome. Dave Went and Olaf Bayer bring

together the old and the new in relation to analytical earthwork survey at Historic England, highlighting the merits of retaining long-standing, well-established methods of field survey alongside newer approaches, showing how different methods can complement each other. Keith Westcott, Founder and CEO of the Detectorists Institute and Foundation, talks about defining the role of practitioner detectorists within archaeological teams, introducing an approach entitled SPIAS (Systematic, Partial and Intensive Artefact Survey). Andy Boucher, Headland Archaeology, concludes by outlining the development and application of post-strip geophysics ahead of excavation, providing an update on the tests conducted to date, sharing results and highlighting future challenges.

Archaeological practice operates a constant cycle of adaption and development, with professional archaeologists balancing the competing needs and priorities of a busy commercial sector that includes identifying and understanding archaeological significance, adding to our knowledge of the past, maximising public benefit and managing environmental impacts. Non-intrusive approaches are at the forefront of this process and collectively these articles emphasise the important role archaeologists play, not only in testing, exploring, diversifying and combining new and existing approaches but also in sharing experiences and the lessons learned to help continue that cycle of development.